

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL
THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.

December 23, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 848



It takes an axe to drive it into the heads of some people that it is their duty to insure their property against loss by fire, but there is no use being stubborn about it. The benefit of fire insurance is all with the insured. The cost of keeping up a policy is very small, so there is no excuse for any property owner being uninsured. Let us talk this matter over with you, it is distinctly to your advantage.

The
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Phone 179

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We have a fine farm of 92 acres of river bottom land near Agassiz, on the Fraser River, about 50 acres cleared; no better land in B. C.; good buildings; price \$100 per acre: one-half cash, balance over five years.

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IRRIGATED FRUIT LANDS
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Several hundred acres of the finest fruit lands in the world, now placed on sale. They are located in the famous Kettle Valley, and have been sub-divided into blocks of various sizes. Many of them front along the river and are beautifully situated. The soil is a rich sandy loam; it produces bumper crops of apples, small fruits and vegetables. A valuable local market is situated only a few miles away. It is located in the flourishing mining district of the Kootenay, where the monthly pay roll is \$250,000. The climate is magnificent. Location, about thirty miles east of Okanagan Valley. Excellent railway facilities. Abundant supply of the finest water; no rent to pay for it. Prices from \$100 to \$175 an acre. Write to-day for full particulars. Satisfy yourself as to the money to be made in this rich country.

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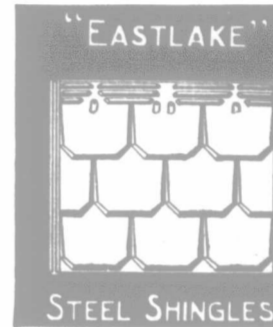
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Winnipeg, Manitoba



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4, 5, 6, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1909,
good to return within three
months.

WE DON'T SELL ADVERTISING
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says Mr. R. Nagle, of Mount Brydges, Ont.
about our Corrugated Sheet Roofing. He
adds: "I think it is as near perfection as
anything I ever saw."

Our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated
Sheet Roofing and Siding makes an
absolutely lightning-proof barn con-
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on. Our Galvanized Sheets show
no signs of wear, even on our earli-
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prevents all moisture or dampness.

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Farmer's Advocate SLOCAN PARK
and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



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GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

Branches at London, Ont. and Calgary, Alta.

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Terms of Subscription.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year in advance;
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We invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical
articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter.
Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in
our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

Letters intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance.
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Leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.10, making connections at Toronto for
all points east and west thereof

Apply to nearest C. P. R. Agent for full information

BELOW IS GIVEN AN EXACT
COPY OF A LETTER RECEIV-
ED THE OTHER DAY FROM
TWO OF OUR FIRST SETT-
LERS AT SLOCAN PARK,
WHEN IT WAS OPENED IN
DECEMBER LAST YEAR.
THESE TWO MEN OWN IN
PARTNERSHIP THREE LOTS,
THE BROTHER OF ONE WILL
TAKE A FOURTH

Slocan Park, Gutelius P.O., B.C.,
Sept. 15, 1908.

N. Wolverton, Esq.,
President, The Kootenay-Slocan Fruit
Co., Ltd.,
Nelson, B.C.

Dear Sir,—

Now that we have had an opportunity of
judging fairly as to the merits of land at
Slocan Park, we thought possibly you might
be desirous of our opinion. We cleared 4
acres last spring in as many weeks, and we
are keeping as a souvenir the only stone we
found on it. The fruit trees we planted,
despite the exceptionally dry summer are
growing fine.

Mr. W. Roberts (a brother of Mr. L.
Roberts,) who is on a visit from England, is
so favorably impressed with the possibilities,
he has decided to buy a lot and make his
home here. It would require to be a hand-
some advance on the price to induce us to
part with the three lots we bought last year.

Thanking you for the fair treatment we
have received at your hands,

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

**The Kootenay-
Slocan Fruit Co.**
NELSON, B. C.

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Printing**

Right on Time
Right Quality
Right on Price

ESTIMATES
CHEERFULLY
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-
WEST LAND REGULATIONS

ANY person who is the sole head of a family,
or any male over 18 years old, may home-
stead a quarter section of available Dominion
land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.
The applicant must appear in person at the
Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the
district. Entry by proxy may be made at any
agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother,
son, daughter, brother or sister of intending
homesteader.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and
cultivation of the land in each of three years.
A homesteader may live within nine miles of
his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres
solely owned and occupied by him or by his
father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good
standing may pre-empt a quarter section along-
side his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre.
Duties.—Must reside six months in each of six
years from date of homestead entry (including
the time required to earn homestead patent)
and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his home-
stead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption
may take a purchased homestead in certain
districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties.—Must
reside six months in each of three years, cultivate
fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this adver-
tisement will not be paid for.

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Remember if you wish your Feet Cozy and Comfortable, be wise in time, AND WRITE TO

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For a Pair of the Celebrated

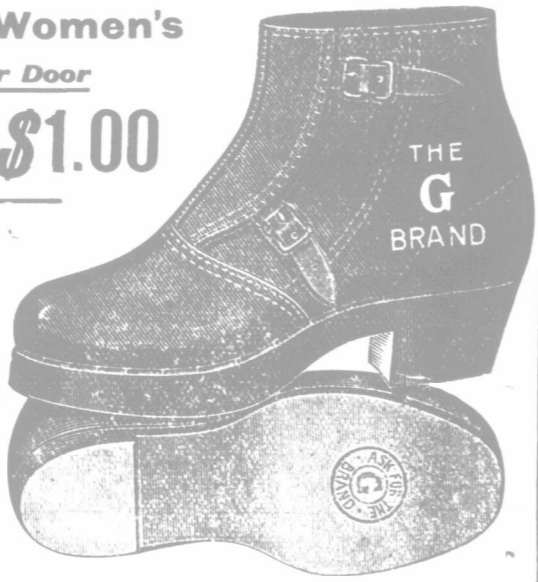
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in 1908 Crop than for several years

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By actual comparison of figures taken from his office, it shows there was much less smut this year than for several years previously.

More Formaldehyde used this year than ever before

The story of the smut, illustrated by drawings will be published in this space. Watch for it—it is interesting.

Pamphlet regarding smut mailed free on request.

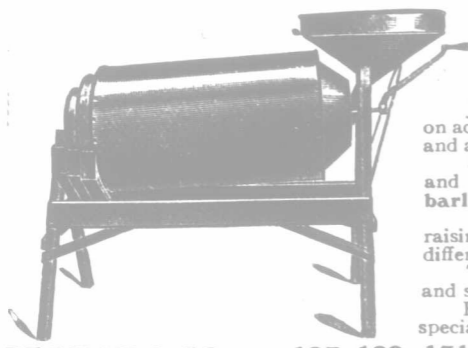
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Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat: 100 Bushels Per Hour.

Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned.

Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separation and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed.

Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat.

Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel.

The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all foul seed.

Furnished with bagger if desired. Write to-day for special offer. Agents wanted.

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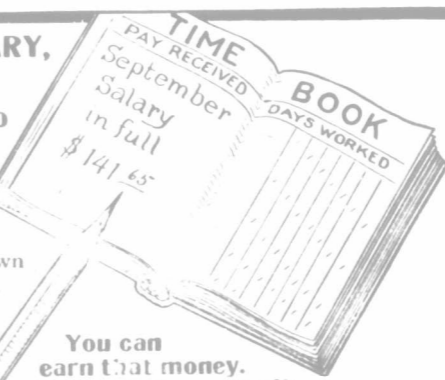
GET OUT YOUR LEAD PENCIL AND DO A LITTLE FIGURING.

Whatever your present monthly salary may be, multiply it by 12, and find your yearly income. Will it amount to \$1,000.00, the salary shown above? Do you earn one-half that amount? If not, why not?

FIREMEN AND BRAKEMEN

Earn from \$75 to \$150 per month.

With the rapid progress of railway building in Canada it takes only from two to three years to be advanced to engineer or conductor, whose salaries are from \$90 to \$185 per month.



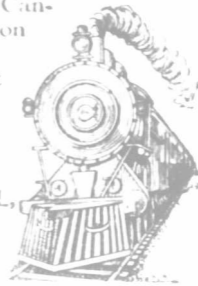
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have bought De Laval Separators because they were better than others.

The 1908
IMPROVED DE LAVAL SEPARATOR

with its graceful outline, delightful simplicity, noiseless gear and great capacity has furnished one hundred and one additional reasons for the exclusive use of De Laval Separators by discriminating dairymen.

Ask for new 1908 catalog and name of nearest De Laval Agent.

XMAS—1908

At Christmas-time—the time of family reunion—the time to “set wrongs right”—what could be more appropriate than to arrange to set right that matter so closely affecting the family well-being—**LIFE INSURANCE.**

Many a thousand family owes its comfort and prosperity to the beneficence of Life Insurance. On the other hand, many a family will, this Christmas-time, have sad cause to regret that Life Insurance was neglected until too late. In The Great-West Life Assurance Company Insurance can be secured on most attractive terms. Rates are low, and premium payments may be arranged to suit the convenience of the assured. The profits being paid to Policyholders are notably high. Thirty thousand persons have shown that they consider there are no better Policies by placing their Insurance with

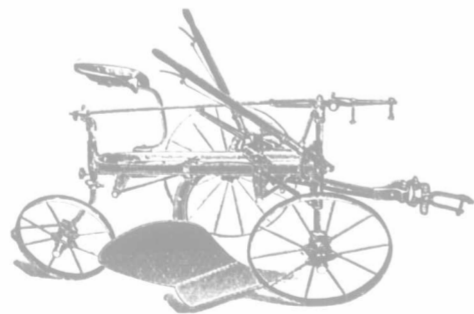
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HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

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RIGHT ON QUALITY
RIGHT ON PRICE

ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg - - 14-16 Princess St

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The **New Eclipse** is warranted never to bend or break a beam or frame under any conditions.

We give you this in writing. If this were the only thing it would pay you to buy, but there are numerous other good points about **THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS.**

Made by

FULLER & JOHNSON MFG. CO.,
MADISON, WIS.

The Stewart-Nelson Co., Ltd.
General Agents WINNIPEG

Wit and Humor

Thomas Riley, a former attorney of Boston, was famous for his wit and powers of repartee. Once in trying a case, he found himself opposed by a lawyer named Lowe. Matters had not gone far before Riley became impatient, and, turning to the jury, said: “Gentlemen, I have heard of Lo, the poor Indian, but who ever heard of Lowe, the poor lawyer?”

Mrs. Blank knew that the girl was raw, but she had engaged her for that very reason, feeling that by careful instruction she might be able to develop Norah's latent possibilities into a fairly expert handling of the affairs in her dining room. Taking her into the dining room, she showed her in detail where everything was, from the salt cellar to the fish forks; initiated her into the mysteries of the china closet, and otherwise gave her a pretty comprehensive first lesson in domestic economy. “Now, at dinner, Norah,” she went on, “we always begin with oysters on the shell. Mr. Blank is very fond of them.”

“Yis, ma'am,” said Norah, a gleam of intelligence lighting up her blue eyes. “And do I be ather puttin' on th' moot-crackers wid 'em?”

“Nut-crackers?” demanded Mrs. Blank. “What for?”

“To break open th' isthers, ma'am,” explained Norah. “Sure they do be harrd tings to crack wid yer teeth.”

Lucile, a carefully brought up little girl of five years, returned from her first party in great glee.

“I was a good girl, mamma,” she announced, “and talked nice all the time.”

“Oh, yes, I did,” was the enthusiastic reply. “I smiled and said, ‘I enjoyed myself, Mrs. Townsend; I had a lots better dinner than I thought I'd have.’”

An official of the United States who had, in the course of his duty, to make up a summary of the conclusions of certain distinguished authorities on engineering, met with disaster not long ago when he had occasion to refer to certain statements of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, the British engineer.

The official had been told that after Mr. Colquhoun's name there should be placed the letters “M. I. C. E.” (Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers). “That's easy to remember,” the official had said, adopting an easy method of memorizing, “M. I. C. E. spells ‘mice.’”

This memory system was of little avail, however, for when the official handed in his summary the letters after Mr. Colquhoun's name were “R. A. T. S.”

CAN SUCH THINGS BE?

He went at dawn where waters wimple
The fishes to trepan,
An honest, straight, God-fearing, simple,
Upright, veracious man;
And yet, at twilight home returning
With nary a one to fry,
He felt a burning and a yearning,
Though spurning it, to lie.

For truth he did not care a copper,
Oho, but it was sad,
The joy with which he told a whopper
About the fish he had!
It would require at least a column
That story to relate,
What brought about this change so solemn?
It must have been the bait.

—Field and Stream.

An inquiring person in England came upon a veteran soldier sitting hunched in front of a public house in Devonshire, and began to ask him about the campaigns and the leaders he had fought under. “I've never seen Wellington,” asked the veteran.

“Did I ever see the flag?” asked the veteran. “No,” said the inquirer. “Why, I was at Waterloo.”

“osses’ 'oofs, and then a voice called out, “Is that you, Saunders?”

“I knowed the voice in an instant—it was the Dook of Wellington.”

“Yes, sir,” says I, most respectful.

“Come 'ere,” says the dook.

“I riz reluctant from the ground, for I was tired out.”

“I want you should go back 'ome,” 'e says.

“Why?” says I.

“Becos you're killing too many men,” says 'e.

“And back 'ome I went,” concluded the veteran, shifting his 'game' leg into a more comfortable position.—*Youth's Companion.*

“Oh, would ye hear, and would ye hear
Of the windy, wide North-West?
Faith! 'tis a land as green as the sea,
That rolls as far and rolls as free,
With drift of flowers, so many there be,
Where the cattle roam and rest.

“Oh, could ye see, and could ye see,
The great gold skies so clear,
The rivers that race the pine shade dark,
The mountainous snows that take no
mark,
Sunlit and high on the Rockies stark,
So far they seem as near.

“Then could ye feel, and could ye feel,
How fresh is a western night!
Where the long land breezes rise and pass
And sigh in the rustling prairie grass,
Where the dark blue skies are clear as
glass,
And the same old stars are bright.

“But could ye know, and forever know
The word of the young North-West!
A word she breathes to the true and
bold,
A word misknown to the false and cold,
A word that never was spoken or sold,
But the one that knows is blest.”

—MOIRA O'NEILL

A lady who was perfectly well, but fancied she was suffering from fever called on an old and experienced physician to consult him. She described her symptoms at some length, and he listened patiently. At last he said:

“I think I understand your case, madam. Sit perfectly still a few moments, and let me look at you.”

She complied, and he eyed her attentively for nearly a minute, glancing at his watch once or twice in the meantime.

“There is nothing the matter with you, madam,” he said. “You haven't the slightest indication of fever. Your heart beat is perfectly normal.”

“Why, how do you know, doctor?” she asked, in surprise. “You didn't feel my pulse.”

“I didn't need to,” he answered, “I counted the vibrations of the ostrich feather on your hat.” And he bowed her out.

“It's awful trying, this catering to a sick girl!” Mrs. Douglas confessed to the friendly visitor who had called to inquire for Amy.

“I believe this convalescent business comes harder on me than her real sickness,” continued Mrs. Douglass, with a deep sigh. “I'm that put to it to get something that she'll eat with a relish I get all riled up sometimes trying to tempt her.”

The visitor murmured something sympathetic, and, thus encouraged, Mrs. Douglas went on:

“Only yesterday,” she said, “I got her a pork chop and five cents' worth of marshmallows for her dinner, and if you'll believe me she turned up her nose and said she couldn't eat a bite.”—*Youth's Companion.*

I heard a story lately of a Highlander who had been persuaded to buy a ticket for a train.

He won the first prize, a bicycle, but having had a bit of good fortune, instead of being glad he was with delight he went to the bank.

“Well, it's just ma luck, buying a bicycle when yin wad 'a' done better to have your money wasted.”—*Dundee.*

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 25, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 848

EDITORIAL

Does It Naturally Follow?

The correspondent who advises Manitoba farmers not to endorse a scheme of government ownership of elevators on the ground that it cannot be expected that there will always be as much wheat to market as there is at present, is not just sound in his conclusions. True, the land used for wheat growing will deteriorate in fertility until its average productiveness is much less than at present, but even now there is a gradual improvement being made in methods of cultivation and cropping which is giving larger yields. This improvement we may expect to continue, for if it does not, it will be a sorry day for agriculture in spite of the changes in systems that may be adopted. Intensive farming in Manitoba should not mean a lessening in the amount of wheat produced and sold, but rather a smaller acreage with a larger yield and a larger amount of other products. This should be possible with better cultivation, more variety of crops, more liberal manuring, better seed and better varieties and strains of seed that naturally give larger yields.

The Service of Rotations

If there is one particular more than another in which farm methods on this continent are deficient, it is in the rotation of crops. The proper rotation of crops is one of the most important and most practical matters for consideration by farmers. A soil's fertility and productive capacity cannot be maintained if one crop, and that grain, is grown continuously upon it. Every crop tends to deplete a soil of one essential element of utility more than it does of others. The crop needs to be changed frequently in order that the soil may maintain a balance. Crops differ in their ability to make use of the crude elements of fertility which soil contains. They need to be rotated therefore in such a way that those least able to make use of these materials may be grown in succession to some crop which either leaves an abundance of elaborated plant food in the soil, or else has been a sparing user of those materials which the particular crop in question requires. A study of the problems of crop rotation entails a much more extensive inquiry into the sciences underlying agriculture than one would imagine from a hasty survey of the subject. It is in fact, in itself a scientific education.

Taxation and Vacant Lands

Enquiry among a large number of farmers in Manitoba and Saskatchewan reveals the fact that there is quite a general satisfaction with the system and methods of assessing and taxation in vogue. Occasionally the complaint is raised that the man who holds land as a speculation without improving it does not contribute his share to the municipal expenditures and personally, we are in hearty accord with this contention. But we are rather surprised at the general approval of the present system.

The situation is this, a man with some money to invest, either his own or some held in trust, buys

land in a district that is being settled up, and where land is being paid for in work, where the settlers not only pay for their land, but give it an increased value, make it of use, not only to themselves, but to every class of people in the nation. They put up buildings, establish schools, build roads, and in a thousand ways make the land held unimproved more desirable property and consequently higher priced. All this time the residents tax themselves, or rather they set apart an increasing amount, to maintain these public works that their industry and thrift have called into existence. At the same time, the vacant land is also taxed a little more, but not as much as an equal amount of the same quality which

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

To present subscribers:

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

In clubs of FOUR RENEWALS OR OVER, we will accept \$1.25 each.

Premiums not included in club offers. Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" into every home in your locality.

has been improved. The residents tax their own industry higher than the other man's capital. The system is not just.

The trouble is that assessors are so straight they lean backwards. Municipalities have the right to assess vacant lands a little higher than they are generally assessed, but the assessor only takes into consideration present market values, he does not attach sufficient importance to what created those values. If he did, the holder of vacant land would not only pay taxes on the basis of present market values, but would also pay a certain tribute to the community—the municipality which created for him the value of his land.

Would it not be possible to assess vacant land at its real market value while assessing improved lands at the nominal value which is generally set by assessors and maintained by municipal councils? If rural municipalities err in any direction, it is that they have such a profound regard for the property rights of the absent land-owners

The Cause of the Furore.

Winnipeg as a stockyard centre and Western Canada as a live-stock producing country have been receiving considerable attention during the past ten days. There have been reports of Malcolm's canneries beginning operations, of a large merger of some of the packing houses now operating, and of an entirely new plant being established just as soon as the new union stockyards are located and laid out. Some one seems to have discovered, or imagined, that the biggest operators in live-stock on the Winnipeg market or for that matter in Canada have made millions out of the trade and the conclusion arrived at, that with cattle at from two and a half to three cents a pound alive and dressed, meat selling around eight and nine cents wholesale, there are fortunes to be made every year.

And so there are. This is a rough illustration of how the abattoir trade in Winnipeg figures out—40,000 cattle slaughtered, average live weight around 1000 pounds, average cost 2½ cents; average dressed weight 600 pounds, average wholesale price 8 cents; average cost of live steer \$25.00; average selling price dressed \$48.00, hide and offal \$8.00, profit, \$31.00; 40,000 cattle at \$31.00 each makes a total of \$1,240,000 from which must be deducted the cost of killing, dressing and distributing before the actual net profit is determined. But with such estimates, and they are taken from the report of the meat commission which was made last January to the Manitoba legislature, how easy it should be to get capital to go into the meat packing business.

Cost of Dockage

An estimate was given in our last week's issue of the amount of waste that the grain trade bore during the heavy rush of shipping through November and the first two weeks of December. On a conservative basis of estimating the waste in that trade by sending off the farm small grains and other material mixed with commercial grains the loss amounted to \$6750 a day. This waste went on at this rate for at least 30 days, and for the whole season of shipping must have amounted to a total loss to the producers of \$250,000. And this was not simply a loss of material at a nominal valuation of 25 cents per bushel, but there was actually a cash expenditure of about one quarter of this amount for freight and other charges. A particular case came under our observation where a man loaded a car of wheat near Calgary which contained fully 100 bushels of clean, but very, very, small wheat which meant a ten per cent. dockage at Ft. William. The freight rate from Calgary to Ft. William on wheat is 24 cents per cwt. making \$14.40 which that man paid to get rid of about 100 bushels of as fine chicken or hog feed as we have ever seen.

We have said this is a conservative estimate, so it is; we have taken two and one-half per cent. as the average dockage, but we believe that if careful calculations were made, it would be found that the average dockage for small seeds and dirt would be over five per cent, and the value of at least half of this is nearer 50 cents per bushel than 25 cents. However, the lower estimate is suf

ficiently large to show the enormous loss that the farms are called upon to sustain. It is no wonder that land is getting poorer and that a few shrewd men are feeding bunches of sheep at the lake fronts on the screenings that come from the elevators there.

This matter of waste in grain-shipping is getting to be something alarming, especially as there are so many other ways in which waste and loss occur besides the one mentioned, and there is every indication that the amount will increase from year to year unless threshing machines are better equipped for cleaning grain. As things are now, it would pay many men to put their grain through a fanning mill and so save the expense of paying freight half-way across the continent on something from which they get no returns, but which if kept at home might be turned to good account.

HORSE

For Percheron Breeders

We are indebted to the accountant of the National Live Stock records for calling our attention to our misunderstanding of a rule in connection with Percheron registration. In our November 18th issue we said that in order to bring a Percheron horse into Canada from the states the American certificate should be sent to Ottawa where, if it was recognized, a "certificate of breeding" would be issued which would admit the animal duty free; further that the certificate, application for registration, and fees should be sent to the secretary of the association, but it seems that the accountant above referred to is the official to whom all papers and fees should be sent and that he will issue Canadian certificates of registration which will admit stock duty free and insure registry in the book of the breed. This considerably simplifies matters and saves much correspondence. It is only in the case of the breeds which are not affiliated with the National Records Board that the certificate of breeding, application and fees are sent to the Breed secretary, but the Percheron association is a part of the National Records system. Percheron breeders have only till the end of this year to send in their pedigrees in order to get them in Volume I of the Canadian Stud Book and save what will likely be the heavy penalty fees imposed after January 1st. Application forms and full information regarding customs, regulations and registrations will be supplied free, upon application to Accountant, National Live Stock Records, Ottawa.

Fitting the Shoe

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As this is the time of the year when many will be getting their horses shod to do their hauling, I think it would be well to utter a word of warning to them. You have no doubt seen the blacksmith fitting the shoes to the horses' feet when he would first heat the shoe to a red heat and then place it to the foot and burn a bed.

A wise farmer will forbid this if he wishes to save his horses' feet, for of what use is a horse whose feet are gone?

Did you ever heat the stove hook and just touch it to the top of the thumb nail for an instant? No! Well just try it once and then think how nice it must be for the horse to have that hot shoe burned on to the foot. So much for the feelings. Some blacksmiths will tell you that that is the proper way to get a smooth bearing for the shoe. So it is for a lazy man, but if you take my advice you will make that man use the rasp instead. Just watch the thumb nail where you touched it with the hot stove hook and see the effects after a day or two and see how hard it is. Just so with the hoof, which is of very much the same nature.

I expect this letter will raise a discussion, as it did a few years back in the *American Blacksmith and Wheelwright*. I shall be glad if it does and I should especially like the opinion of "Whip."

Sask.

HORSESHOE.

Should Colts be Wintered Outside or Inside?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

What do you think best for a spring colt. Let him run at large all winter in open prairie and fields; or to keep him in a good warm stable, fed with hay and one gallon of oats per day, and do you think the difference in value of the colt next spring would compensate for the work and expense of stable keeping?

Here are two extremes that should be avoided. Many a man has tried giving colts what he considered specially good care by keeping them in a "warm comfortable stable" and fed them on hay and oats, only to find them come out in the spring wobbly in the legs, gummy in the hair, "scrawny" and debilitated. It has also been demonstrated that colts which run on the prairie all winter are invariably in better condition than the colts kept as described above. Neither treatment is ideal and the man who follows either plan will not get the best horse his colt is capable of growing into.

One can hardly realize the ill effects of a dark, badly ventilated and, consequently damp, stable. Generally the colts get lousy early in the fall, then as they continue to breathe foul air they become less able to make growth and flesh and lack of exercise destroys their relish for food. After awhile they develop a habit of eating and eating so that they overload their digestive organs and get less out of their food than if they ate half as much.

The ideal way to winter colts is to give them a shelter that is light and dry, plenty of exercise in a yard that is protected from the cutting winds and food that is clean and wholesome, such as green oat sheaf and some straw. There is no need to keep the temperature of the stable up above freezing, it is better to be far below than to be foul, but of course the colts should be protected from drafts. Give plenty of pure water, access to salt and a little bran once in a while if it is needed to cool them out.

Training a Foal to Lead

The cut herewith illustrating a device for use in training a colt to lead, is a scheme said to have been invented, or at least published, by Prof. Brush. The young man is a born horseman, who, with the aid of the above-mentioned contrivance, has trained the foal represented in the engraving to lead like a dog. The rope is looped



RALPH YOUNG

A young horseman training a foal to lead.

on the back to prevent it from dropping too low on the colt's buttocks. The ends are passed forward through the halter ring. If the colt refuses to come by pulling on the halter, as is generally the case at first, the leader, by pulling on the cord which touches the youngster up behind, finds it invariably effectual for its purpose. It is a very simple appliance, but one that may prove an economizer of time and patience. And training colts to lead while quite young renders them tractable and easily handled at any age.

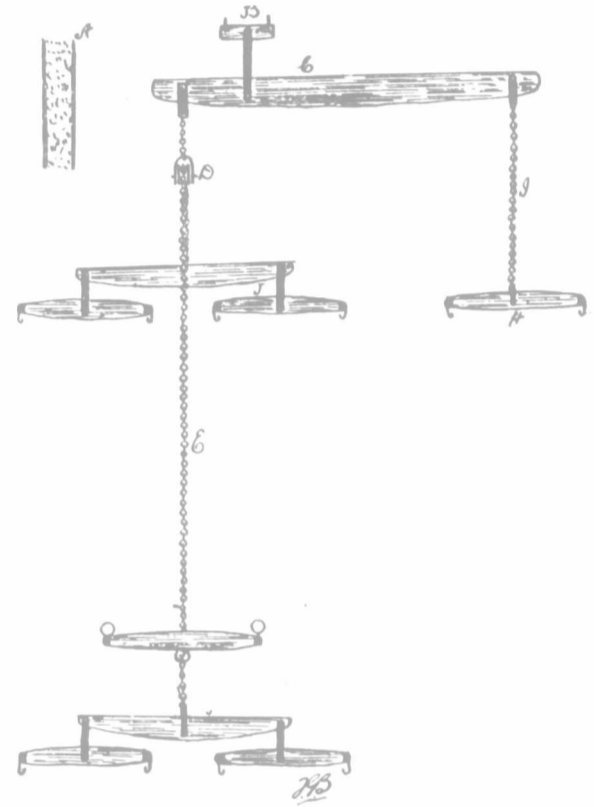
It has been estimated that a horse requires 15,000 cubic feet of air per hour. This quantity can be obtained in a very small stable or barn, but the great point is to get this quantity without creating a draft. The air space per horse usually considered sufficient is 1,500 to 1,600 cubic feet.

This will keep the animal perfectly healthy, allowing the air to be changed $9\frac{1}{2}$ times every hour, while, if kept in a space of only 600 cubic feet, the air would have to be changed 54 times per hour in order to get 15,000 cubic feet of air in. This would make the building so drafty as to be quite unfit for the animal. On the other hand, it must be remembered that a building, however large, will not be sufficient for an animal without ventilation.

Five-Horse Tandem Hitch

The accompanying sketch illustrates a five-horse evener which I used last summer with considerable satisfaction, and which I thought might be of interest to your readers.

A. represents the furrow; B. the plow head; C. the five-horse evener; D. a pulley; E. a chain; F. a neck



yoke; G. the lead team's whiffletrees; H. the fifth horse's whiffletrees; I. a spring connecting C. and H.; J. the back team's set of whiffletrees.

The usual length of C. is 45 inches. This length gives the four horses 9 inches of C., and the other horses 36 inches of the evener.

The pulley, D., needs to be rather heavy to stand the strain of the four horses.

The chain, E., should be quite heavy where it passes through the pulley. It should be allowed to pass through a ring attached to the ring of the neck yoke.

The use of the spring, I., is to break the jerk on the fifth horse when the plow strikes a stone or root.

The whiffletrees of the hind team should be placed above the tandem chain. By placing them above the chain the draught on the back team is not so low.

M. A. C., Winnipeg. ERNEST HAWTHORNE.

International Horse Show

The International Horse Show of Chicago was held from the 7th to the 10th inclusive. In splendor it excelled the live-stock exhibition which it succeeded, the crowds that daily thronged the amphitheater were greater, but the show itself in public interest was far below that of the event of the week before. A horse show in the United States is a dual purpose institution. It is a display of horse flesh and horsemanship on one hand and the center of the elite of fashion on the other. A novice might have difficulty in discovering which of these purposes a show aims primarily to serve. At Chicago, the equine aristocrats of the continent assembled, glittering in trappings and appointments, to entertain the elite of the American fashionable world, the multi-millionaires with their friends of the East and West. The show presented the highest products of the breeders' skill side by side with the latest creations of the Parisian costumier. Which was the most essential of the two to success depends largely upon the point from which the affair is viewed.

Fashionable society patronized the Chicago show and graced the International pavillion with its presence, but the stockmen and farmers, all but those who were required to remain to look after the animals still on exhibition, went home. All the stock shown the week previous was held over for the horse show and the show opened and closed with a parade of the breeders' champions. The champions of thirty breeds were paraded in the arena, and the best breeds of English, Standard and other breeds were daily paraded. The show was a grand success and the animals were sold at a high price. It has never before been so successful. A horse show is a display of the animals and the showmen's skill to their owners'.

valuations, aggregated over a million dollars, which would mean \$10,000 per head. Nothing like putting on the price!

Excepting those of Miss K. Wilkes, Galt, Ont., who made a small exhibit, there were no Canadian horses present. Of American exhibitors, Alfred G. and Reginald Vanderbilt and Judge W. H. Moore of New York, were the chief. The Truman Stud Farm, Crouch and Sons, of LaFayette, Ind., and a number of other breeders and importers of less note, made exhibits, the former two getting a fair share of the money in certain classes. For the rest it was largely a contest of wealth.

The principal event from the standpoint of the average draft horse breeder was the determining of the honors in the six-in-hand contest. There were three contestants, Morris & Company, with an outfit of Clydesdales and Armour and Swift with Percherons. These three entries were shown daily during the progress of the International the week before, but judging for the honors came on Tuesday night of the week following. Two of the Armour horses were of the famous team which that firm sent to England in 1907, that won the International six in hand prize in 1905, 1906 and 1907. The Morris horses that defeated them this year are a collection of prize-winning Clydesdales. Two of them are the champion geldings of England, two the champion geldings of Canada and the other pair the best geldings of Clyde breeding which the Morris people could purchase in the United States. The six-in-hand contest is the great event of the International draft harness classes. It is won this year by the Clydesdales for the first time since 1903.

Throughout the different sections leading up to the final event honors were divided with the advantage a little in favor of the Clydesdale blood.

The single class to halter weighing from 1,500 to 1,750 pounds was stronger than usual this year, the competition being entered into by the leading importers and breeders with some very worthy specimens of breeding mares. The awards were:—

1. Morris & Co., on a Clydesdale gelding. 2. Finch Bros., on a Shire mare. 3. McLay Bros., on a Clydesdale mare. 4. Morrise & Co., on a Clydesdale gelding. 5. Swift & Co., on a Percheron gelding.

In the class for the big single mares or geldings weighing over 1,750 pounds, the entries were more numerous than in any of the previous shows. The Shire and Clydesdale entries of mares again furnished the competition for the geldings. The winner was found in a five-year-old gelding Tom, a new addition to the Morris aggregation. This horse is said to be a cross-bred Shire-Percheron, and while not possessing the massive proportions and draft character of the old-time winner Jim, when fully developed he will wear the honors quite as well. The awards were:—

1. Morris & Co., on Tom. 2. Swift & Co., on a Percheron gelding. 3. Morris & Co., on Drew, a Clydesdale gelding. 4. McLay Bros., on a Clydesdale mare. 5. Truman's Pioneer Stud on a Shire mare.

In the class for pairs, lightweight, 3000 to 3500 pounds to wagon, the awards were:—

1. Swift & Co., on Percheron geldings. 2. A.G. Soderberg on Clydesdale mares. 3. Morris & Co., on Clydesdale geldings. 4. Armour & Co., on Percheron geldings. 5. L. N. & O. B. Sizer on Shire mares.

The pairs of heavy drafters over 3500 pounds presented some keen competitions, the Armour entry of Percherons winning easily over the classy Clydesdale pair of wheelers shown by Morris, and the well-mated pair sent forward by Swift & Co.

The exhibit of three horses abreast to wagon had only three entries, the Morris Clydesdale geldings winning easily, Armours next with Percherons and Swift and Co., third also with Percherons.

In the class for fours the Morris Clydesdales had quite an easy win with Armour second and Swift third.

Morris and Company started in 1900 to win this honor with an outfit of six imported Clydes, and they won it four years in succession. Then in 1904 the blue ribbon went to the Percherons on a team of six which the Pabst Brewing Company of Milwaukee, gathered together regardless of cost, and trained to win. In 1905 the Armour people entered the field with the six-in-hand that has defeated everything opposing them until this year, when the drafters of Scotland reach the premier position again. Prof. W. L. Carlyle, who judged at Winnipeg this year, made the awards.

Care of Colts' and Horses' Feet

The principal points to be observed in the care of either colts' or horses' feet are to keep feet in as near a natural shape as possible, and, in hot, dry weather to provide moisture. The first few months of most colts' lives are spent on pasture, and under such circumstances the feet require no attention. There is a constant growth of horn or hoof. The coronary band, which is a highly-sensitive and vascular substance, situated in a groove in the upper border of the hoof, forms the horny wall. This band is constantly depositing hoof substance on the upper margin, which forces downwards the hoof already formed. In order that the hoof may maintain a normal shape and size, the hoof must be worn off, cut or rasped off the lower border of the sole in proportion to its

growth from the top. Of course, during young life, when the foot should increase in size in all directions as the animal grows, the waste is not equal to the repair; but when the foot has reached full growth, the one must equal the other, else the foot will become abnormal. When colts or unshod horses are on grass, the natural wear is sufficient, but as soon as the weather becomes cold and colts are kept in the stable most of the time, the danger commences. The growth of horn continues, but the wear practically ceases, hence the foot becomes deep at the heel and long at the toe.

The walls of the heel, after having grown downwards below the frog, have a tendency to bend or curl inwards, the bars not being sufficiently strong to prevent it. There is also a tendency to decay of the frog, especially when the stalls are not regularly cleaned, but the colt allowed to stand upon an accumulation of its own manure, both solid and liquid. This causes the colt to stand in an unnatural position, in many cases standing and walking too much upon its heels. The heels continue to curl inwards, and lessen space in which the bones and the sensitive parts are situated, and even at this age predispose to disease, and in some cases actually cause it by undue pressure. The position of the whole limb is altered; undue tension forced upon the flexor tendons, and upon certain ligaments of the joint, which tend to weaken, and in some cases actually stretch them by continued tension, when the pasterns descend and the fetlock pad almost touches the ground.

It is not uncommon to notice a colt practically ruined for life for want of intelligent attention to the feet during its first winter. The careful caretaker will examine his colts' feet regularly, and, with a hoof-hook or other instrument, will clean the sole well out in order to prevent an accumulation of manure or other dirt, and also to enable him to observe any disease of either sole or frog. So soon as he notices the hoof becoming abnormal in shape, he will trim it with a blacksmith's knife and rasp to its proper form. He should be careful to keep the heels well rasped down, and the toe well cut off; also, of course, cutting or rasping the lower border of the wall in proportion. This trimming should be done once monthly during the time the colt is stabled. Just so soon as the colt can be allowed to run the greater part of the time on bare ground, the wear will equal the growth; hence the rasping and cutting will cease, only to be necessary again the next winter.

When the colt has reached that age at which he is required to work, and must wear shoes, the conditions change. If our roads were such that it were not necessary for our horses to wear shoes, there would be much less lameness. The wearing of shoes undoubtedly predisposes to diseases of the feet. At the same time, it is not possible to drive horses on our hard roads during mild weather, or on our slippery or frozen roads during the winter, without shoes. Careless or ignorant shoeing particularly predispose to, and in some cases actually cause, disease.

Probably one of the greatest mistakes noticed in shoeing is the use of high calkins. This is principally noticed in heavy horses. High calkins serve no good purpose; they do not remain sharp any longer than low ones, neither do they make the horse more sure-footed on slippery roads. They elevate a horse too much, and increase the danger of altering the proper level of the feet, thereby causing undue tension on certain tendons and ligaments, and predisposing to strain. When a horse is to be shod, the foot should be dressed with knife and rasp to as near the normal shape as possible. The shoe should then be made to fit the foot, with as little burning as possible, and, when necessary to add calkins, they should not be made any longer or higher than necessary. When calkins are not necessary, as for a light horse in mild weather, a flat shoe, which will allow the frog of the foot to reach the ground and bear its share of pressure, gives the best results.

Fortunately, our country is fairly well supplied with intelligent shoeing smiths, who understand their business, often better than the men who own the horses they shoe. Taking it for granted that the horse is well shod, the question arises, "How should the owner or groom treat him so as to minimize the danger of disease?" During damp weather, probably all that he can do is to clean the foot out well and carefully at least twice daily, to prevent any accumulation of dirt or lodgment of stones or other foreign matter in the sole or frog, and see that the shoes are removed and reset every five or six weeks at most. Now, the shoeing smith must remove with knife and rasp sufficient old horn to equal the new growth,

in order to keep the feet in proper size and shape.

When the horses are at pasture during the night, a sufficient amount of moisture will be gathered from dew and rain to keep the feet in good condition, but during a long-continued spell of hot, dry weather, horses that are kept in the stable must have an artificial supply of moisture to the feet, else they will become dry, brittle and hot, have a tendency to contract, and predispose to disease. Many kinds of hoof ointments and dressings are manufactured for this purpose, but it is doubtful whether any of them do much good, and many of them may be actually harmful. These dressings improve the appearance of the feet by removing the dry appearance, and, when not too plentifully applied, are not likely to be harmful. The feet require moisture, and there is no question about the fact that this can best be supplied by applying water. This can be done by poulticing, standing the horse in a tub of water for an hour or two daily, applying soaking pads or stuffing the feet with wet clay, linseed meal, etc. Probably the easiest and most satisfactory way is soaking pads, made of thick felt, which are soaked in water, and then buckled around the coronet, and allowed to cover the whole exposed surface of the wall. In addition to this, it is well to pack the sole with wet clay or other substance that will retain the moisture. As a means of lessening concussion on hard roads, which is the principal exciting cause of foot lameness, the wearing of rubber pads answers well but these should not be worn constantly, as they, to a large extent, prevent the admission of air to the soles, and tend to cause a disintegration of frog and sole.

To sum up in a few words, we may say: Keep the feet level and in as natural a shape as possible, shoe so as to give even pressure on the whole wall and the junction of the wall and sole, and, if possible, the frog; keep sole and frog free from foreign matters; supply moisture, and have the shoes removed at least once every five or six weeks.

"WHIP."

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Canadian Trade in Meat with Great Britain

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Your issue of December 9th contains two articles bearing particularly on this subject, viz. the report of the Alberta Stock Grower's Convention and beef raising in the Argentine. At the present time the live cattle trade is threatened by the spectre of the foot and mouth disease in the U. S., which, fortunately, is quite unlikely to get into Canada by reason of the extraordinary and effective measures taken by the government under the advice of Dr. George Hilton, the Acting Veterinary Director General at Ottawa.

Aside from this altogether, and in view of the need for more information on the subject of the chilled meat industry, it appears to me that one or two level headed men should be sent to look into and make an exhaustive study of the methods followed by the seniors of Argentine.

Not many years ago the Argentine shipped large numbers of beef cattle on foot to the British market and were fast becoming a very formidable rival to the U. S., but foot and mouth disease broke out in an Argentine shipment and as a consequence the British Board of Agriculture barred live cattle from Buenos Ayres and other South American ports, practically for all time. The first consignments of cattle from the Argentine to Great Britain were big rough stuff, resembling as Mr. Philcox, the head of the Deptford lairages, said to the writer in 1902, "many of your western cattle, being rough, unfinished and badly shrunken," but he added, "in a few years the change was marvellous, Argentine stuff came well finished in greater numbers, and began to be very formidable competitors with the best grain fed Americans and Canadians. The outbreak referred to above killed the Argentine live cattle trade, but as a result a big trade sprung up in chilled meats, and the meat trade papers quote steadily "River Plate sides and quarters."

Now the fact that a country not containing as big a percentage of educated, intelligent, energetic stockmen as this, can in less than a quarter

of a century make such an inroad into the British meat markets is evidence that they have methods there worthy of very careful consideration. They have been thorough, these seniors, they bought the best Shorthorn blood of England, Scotland and Ireland, then did its offspring well and continued by putting the finished product on the Smithfield market in good shape, and it is fair to assume they are not doing it altogether at a loss. Argentina may have some slight advantage over us in feeds, corn and alfalfa, but even so a very great deal of information on marketing for the Canadian producer can be had which would be applicable here, for the South American cattlemen have had their trade severely disturbed in the past, but have adapted themselves to the conditions and are now secure. New Zealand, quick to notice the success of the Buenos Ayreans, and anxious to emulate their success on the London market, sent a man, J. A. Kinsella, to study conditions and an exhaustive and illuminative report was published thereon.

To build up an industry of this kind a few essentials must be observed, viz., a steady supply of well finished cattle must be furnished the year round to the chilled meat abattoirs, if satisfactory prices are to be obtained by the producers and profits by the abattoir men!

As to the question why Canadian cattle land in worse condition than the U. S. cattle, several reasons may be given; U. S. cattle are grain fed and finished, the majority of Canadians are not, and it is well-known that grass stuff cannot stand a three week's trip to market and compare favorably with grained cattle, further it has been stated, that the boats from American ports are better fitted for cattle and have regular trained attendants, not the flotsam and jetsam of farms and ranches who are after a cheap trip across the water, and who for the first two or three days of the voyage are more or less incapacitated for work by *mal de mer* as the French term it. Further our Western cattle, being wild, do not at first take to hay feeding on the boats, consequently do not fill up until forced by hunger and the ten days permitted them at the lairages is not sufficient time in which to regain the severe shrink.

BYSTANDER.

Arrested Growth in Hogs

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have a bunch of pigs seven months' old that now appears to be at a standstill. All are in perfect health and active, eat heartily, but do not grow quickly enough. I fancy they were weaned a little too quickly and so were retarded at the start. They were fed all summer and fall, in a large pen outside, with all the turnip tops and rape they could eat, and a small allowance of barley chop. Now they are inside in warm quarters and fed exclusively on barley chop, fourteen pigs taking twenty-four gallons a day. They are fairly fat, but would not go more than one hundred pounds dressed. The difficulty is to decide whether it would be better to give them all they can take and sell them off quickly, or feed them lighter and wait for the growth and then fatten.

Man.

F. W. G.

There is probably a combination of circumstances operating against the growth of the bunch. It is possible that they are not of a growthy breed or strain, that they are naturally "chunks," and are mature at about 150 to 175 pounds in weight. One sometimes gets such hogs from certain strains of Chester Whites, Berkshires, Duroc Jerseys, and Poland Chinas, or more generally from some grades of these breeds. Then it is possible that the change from bulky feed and plenty of air and exercise to warm quarters and concentrated food has tended to arrest growth and make fat. However, we think that probably the breeding is the chief reason why growth has ceased as it is not easy to suddenly alter the inherent tendency of animals. We have a recollection of having had just such an experience with a strain of hogs. They did not grow fast and at seven months would not go more than one hundred and thirty pounds. Later we got more Yorkshire blood and had hogs that would go from one hundred and sixty to two hundred pounds at six months with the same kind of treatment.

Concentrated food like barley chop is not a good growing diet. It would be far better if it could be lightened up with small wheat, oats or even bran and a gallon and a half a day is heavier feeding than we have ever seen, in fact, hogs can hardly be expected to grow much with their digestive organs so overworked to handle their food. At the same time, a feeder might be at a loss to know how to satisfy them with less, since they are sure to have a craving for something else when fed exclusively upon any one grain in a concentrated form. All animals require a certain bulk of food irrespective of the amount of nutriment contained in it and will eat until their stomachs are full. With these hogs as much good could be got out of about three quarts of chop and about a quart of chaff or cut hay or some other bulky material. Try giving them some clay, cinders, and salt, and now that they are fit to kill we would advise getting rid of them as feed can be put to a better use on a more growthy bunch.

The following table is self-explanatory. It was compiled at the Wisconsin Station, from over 500 tests made at different experimental stations. It will be seen that for hogs of the weight mentioned about six pounds a day is considered enough and that the cheapest gains are made with young stock.

a. Average feed per day. b. Feed eaten daily for 100 pounds live weight. c. Average gain per day. d. Total feed eaten for each 100 pounds of gain.

WEIGHT OF PIGS. Lbs.	a. b. c. d.			
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
15-50	0.223	5.95	0.76	293
50-100	3.35	4.32	0.83	400
100-150	4.79	3.75	1.10	137
150-200	5.91	3.43	1.24	482
200-250	6.57	2.91	1.33	498
250-300	7.40	2.74	1.45	511
300-350	7.50	2.35	1.40	535



PERFECTION IN BACON HOG PRODUCTION.

Unique Experiment in Sheep Breeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It may not be generally known that Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone and the builder of an airship, has for a number of years been carrying on breeding experiments with sheep. The doctor's efforts have been to increase the number of milk-giving teats on ewes, and in this he has succeeded far beyond a practical shepherd's expectations.

The work commenced eighteen years ago, when his present summer home, "Beinn Bhreagh," near the Village of Baddeck, Cape Breton, was purchased. The farm of some 700 acres, which consisted of a number of properties, contained a flock of the ordinary sheep found in Cape Breton. They were the old-fashioned sort, some white and others mottled or black. At the first lambing season, naturally, a number of ewes gave birth to twin lambs. This, to the inventor's enquiring mind, led to an examination of the flock, which revealed the fact that a number of the ewes bore more than the ordinary number of nipples. Some had three, others four, the extra ones being only embryonic or rudimentary in character, and of course were not in functional condition. Of the normally nipped ewes, 24 per cent. bore twin lambs, while of the abnormally nipped ones, 43 per cent. had twins. These figures to Dr. Bell were suggestive of a possible correlation between fertility and the presence of supernumerary nipples. Selective experiments to ascertain (1) whether, by selective breeding, the extra nipples could be developed so as to become functional, and (2) whether ewes possessing four functional nipples instead of two would turn out to be more prolific than other sheep and have a larger proportion of twins.

1. In regard to the first point mentioned, no difficulty was experienced in developing the embryonic nipples into real functional mammae yielding milk; and for several years past the ewes born on Beinn Bhreagh (with extremely few exceptions) have possessed four functional nipples.

Of recent years lambs possessing five and six nipples have appeared, and it is obvious that continued selective breeding would ultimately result in the production of a six-nipped variety of sheep. How far the number of functional mammae could be increased by selection it is, of course, impossible to predict; but it is worthy of note that one ewe has been born with seven nipples, and another with eight. These probably foreshadow the possibility of an eight-nipped variety.

2. In regard to the second point mentioned, the multi-nipped sheep have not proved to be more fertile than normally-nipped sheep; the proportion of twins born being quite small. This feature to Dr. Bell is naturally somewhat disappointing, but the method of carrying on the work gives to the sheepman a possible clue of the lack of increased doubles. First of all, in his eagerness to increase rapidly the extra-teated stock, ewes were bred in their first year; and, secondly, from the beginning in-and-in breeding was resorted to. In the experience of all sheep-raisers, yearling ewes generally yield single lambs, and, again, it is known that incestuous breeding tends to reduce robustness of constitution, and this, too, is opposed to twin-bearing. It will, therefore, be seen that while some tendency towards the regular yielding of twins has been gained in one direction, it is not improbable that the work has been defeated in the methods followed. The present flock, therefore, constitutes only a scientific curiosity.

Having solved the problem of doubling, and in some cases trebling the number of functional nipples on sheep, Dr. Bell is very anxious to turn the advantage gained into a practical channel, and is, therefore, keenly bent on his effort to develop a twin-bearing stock. He is, consequently, following out the work according to lessons learned from a study and observations of the records of the flock, which are accurately kept by a careful and intelligent Scotchman, in the person of Mr. John G. Davidson, in whose hands the experiments are entrusted.

It is observed that twin lambs, though usually smaller at birth than single lambs, speedily overtake the average of the flock in this respect, so that by autumn there is no substantial difference in weight between the twin and single lambs. In connection with this phase of the work, Dr. Bell is carrying on a process of elimination. The lambs are weighed at birth, and selected all the ewes have lambed, those that at birth were above the average are discarded. At the autumn, about weaning time, the lambs are again weighed, and those below the average are discarded. By this

process it is hoped to encourage the process of small lambs at birth (usually twins) that reach heavy weights in the fall.

Again, a study of the records has shown that the ewes to have single lambs do not decrease in weight materially, if at all, after impregnation, while in the case of ewes to have twins the reverse is true. This fact suggested the possibility of influencing artificially the production of twins. To this end the ewes are heavily fed before mating, and shortly after being bred are put on poor rations. By thus influencing the weight to correspond with the records it is hoped to encourage the twin-bearing tendency.

To a sheepman familiar with flocks of high character the Beinn Bhreagh flock does not, from a casual observation, arouse much enthusiasm. Since extra nipples have been the object in view, excellence in mutton-production has not received consideration, with the result that uniformity of flock or plumpness of carcass have been neglected. Improvements in this respect are to receive consideration as rapidly as better blood can be introduced, so long as the six-nippled characteristic is present. To secure the desirable change of blood, six-nippled rams from six-nippled ewes are let out to neighboring flocks, and high prices are paid for all six-nippled offspring. So far the only improved blood that has been introduced was a four-nippled Dorset ewe, purchased some years ago from the flock of Col. John McGillivray, of Uxbridge, Ont.—J. B. SPENCER.

Winning an International Royal Purple

The judges to whom is assigned the selection of the championship beef animal of the American International, have a task of no small magnitude. They are instructed simply to prefer the highest degree of beefing excellence obtainable; to recognize the very highest quality of prime edible meat, and to so select that the animal that wins the royal purple on foot may prove ultimately of the first quality of beef. Thus instructed, they are expected to sift from the several hundred entrants in the contest the one that represents the highest ideal of beefing perfection—not by any means a small task.

Five regular pure-bred sections in the different breeds are inspected in the preliminaries to the final grand event. Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Polled Durhams, Galloways and Red Polled each have their sections. Then there are the sections for grades and cross-breeds. In each of these pure-bred and grade sections there are five classes, starting with three-year-olds and running down to calves. In each of these classes five or more prizes are offered and in each of the breed and grade divisions champions must be found. Then comes the selection of champions by ages, competition being limited to the first prize winners and the reserves in the seven sections. Finally when this is settled the grand champion event is called, in which only the three champions by ages, are eligible to compete. The class that lines up for the final grand event consists of the champions of the classes, pure-bred and grade for two-year-olds, yearling and under one year. From these three the judge selects the one that is to wear the International royal purple, that is to be the grand champion beef animal, either steer or heifer, of the show. Judging in the preliminary events is done by several men, one generally to each section. Then in the age sweepstake classes and in the final, the foreign expert indicates his choice of excellence. Of late years the International management have employed English judges for the making of the last selection. This time it was Mr. Thos. Sinclair, Dalmeny, Edinburgh, Scotland, who placed the grand championship award.

The steer that wins the championship event has earned for his owner a considerable amount of prize money by the time he bears the purple. If he is a Shorthorn his winnings may total \$920, if Angus, \$395, if Hereford, \$320 or if a grade or cross-bred \$280. The money offered by the exhibition in each class of each section is very nearly equal. The difference between the breeds is due to the varying amounts offered as regular class specials by the different breed associations. The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association offers a straight five hundred dollar special championship prize to the individual of that breed that can win the grand event. The only other association offering a grand champion special is the Angus and the prize is only one-tenth the Shorthorn association's offer. To the prizes won must be added the selling price of the winner, which this year sold for twenty-six and one-half cents per pound, netting something over four hundred and

thirty dollars for his owner. So there is reward as well as glory for the man who can feed to win.

The championship winner of 1908 is an Angus two-year-old, bred in Indiana and fed at the college of agriculture of that state. His contestant for the honors was a grade Shorthorn bred and fed by James Leask, Greenbank, Ont. It was only by an unusually lucky chance that the Indiana steer got into the finals at all, though it must be conceded that he typifies in his form and fleshing very nearly beefing perfection. The American judge in the Angus class turned the Indiana aspirant down to reserve and his prospects of wearing the purple were none too bright until Judge Sinclair took a hand in the proceedings and with the Smithfield ideal in his eye made the Angus, two-year-old champion of all breeds, and finally grand champion of the show. It was one of the most keenly fought and magnificently concluded struggle ever waged in the never ending battle of the breeds. And an Angus emerged again the bearer of the royal purple.

The Birmingham Fat Stock Show

The annual fat stock show held in Bingley Hall ranks as one of the most important events of its kind in the kingdom. For one week in the year the great industrial centre of Birmingham becomes also a centre of agricultural interest. Year by year Birmingham becomes increasingly important as a distributing point for food products.

This year's show was the 60th of the series, and was at least as interesting as any of its predecessors. The total entries were 4,170, a much higher number than usual—the increase being largely in poultry and pigeons. The prize money reached about £3,300.

There were 179 entries in the cattle sections. The Herefords numbered 30, very uniform and above the average in quality.

Shorthorns made an excellent show and were 19 in number.

Devons were shown in about average numbers, but there was considerable falling off in the number of Scotch cattle shown—a regrettable feature.

Nearly all the leading exhibitors were represented, His Majesty, the King, being as usual, the largest exhibitor.

The King was only fairly successful this year. The Royal farms came out well in Shorthorns, but only moderately in other classes.

In spite of a very heavy entrance charge on the first day, the judging was carefully followed by a considerable attendance of visitors.

The first place in the senior Hereford steer class (2 to 3 years) and the breed championship went to Sir Richard Cooper's "Favourite"—a big, thick, fleshy beast, very good about the loins.

In the junior steer class first honors were secured by Mr. R. Phipp's "Flashlight." The King's exhibit only attained third place.

A broad backed, good looking heifer, "Floradora" owned by Sir J. R. G. Cotterell, was first in Hereford cows or heifer class, and reserve for breed champion.

The King attained premier honors in the senior Shorthorn steer class, and also the breed championship, with a symmetrical white steer of deep thick body, and even flesh distribution. First place in the junior Shorthorn steer class went to His Majesty also, but the first and reserve for breed champion in cows or heifers fell to Mr. F. Phillips' "Sweet Pansy." The Devon award in the senior steer class and the reserve breed honors went to a useful, ripe animal, "Clamfut Boy" owned by Mr. De Bertodano.

In the junior Devon steer class, first place was given to "Whimble Don", a huge steer with lengthy frame, and he also achieved the breed championship.

"Linda" the King's Devon heifer was first in her class and was considered by the judges one of the best Devons shown for some time.

The falling off in the entries of Scotch cattle is unaccountable in view of the fact that special prizes were offered for them.

The senior Angus steer first place and breed championship were secured by Sir R. P. Cooper's "Harry," second honors only going to last year's champion, "Danesfield Waterman." In the junior steer class first place went to Mr. J. J. Cridlan's "Pro-Consul."

The Countess of Seafield showed the heifer "Her Majesty 5th of Cullen" in the Aberdeen-Angus cow or heifer class. This was a very finely proportioned animal, well covered with meat of excellent quality, and very true to type. She was easily the champion in her class, and her outstanding merits afterwards easily brought her the championship of the show, and she won no fewer than five challenge cups.

In Cross-breeds, first honors went to the recent Norwich winner—the heifer "Danesfield Fortune."

There were 54 pens of sheep this year, a slight falling off. In Southdowns, in close competition, the King secured first honors, and the show championship, for his admirable trio of wethers. In Southdown lambs first place went to Mr. C. R. W. Adeane.

In Shropshire wethers, first went to Mr. A. S. Berry, and for lambs to Sir R. Cooper, after very keen competition.

In Oxfords and Hampshires, Mr. J. T. Hobbs and Mr. J. Flower, respectively, took first honors.

Pigs were well up to the average, Berkshires especially, in which breed Mr. Hiscock took the special prize. In the large white breed the Earl of Ellesmere was successful. Tamworths were poorer than usual.

The show has been very largely patronized in spite of rather unfavorable weather conditions. On the Monday, Earl Crewe, this year's president, and Earl Carrington, the Minister of Agriculture were present.

F. DEWHIRST.

Veal Pays Better than Beef

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have been interested in reading the articles in your paper on cattle raising. Do they pay the farmer? That is the question and as we sold a few head lately I thought I would try to calculate where we stood with them. The first cash outlay is for breeding, \$2.00, then for the first three weeks the calf gets new milk, say \$4.00, then for eight weeks longer it gets skimmed milk and chop, and afterwards hay and grass for the next two years at say, 3½ cents per day, making a total of \$29.25. At the end of two years it should weigh 1200 pounds, which at 2½ cents per pound gives a return of \$33, a profit on raising the beast of \$4.25. These figures I do not think will make anyone feel like going into cattle feeding.

Of course we have to have milk, but I think we will veal our calves at about two months when they should be worth ten dollars, and I think if more people would veal their calves the price of beef would go higher which is badly needed down here since grass has been so short this last two seasons.

Dufferin Mun., Man. R. MARTIN Roland.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Fall Breaking Satisfactory

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Let me add something to your suggestions to J. R. J. of Alberta on fall breaking.

On Nov. 16, and 17, in the fall of 1906, I broke two acres of fairly heavy soil, well covered with pea-vine, then I let it lay till the following spring. On the 24th of May, 1907, I disced it once, sowed it with wheat with a single disc drill, and harrowed once after the drill and I had just as good a crop of wheat on this piece of land as on an adjoining piece which had been broken, disced twice, and back-set in the year 1906, and sowed on the same date with the same cultivation as the piece broken in the fall.

Sask.

W. C. H.

Caution

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Considerable interest is being taken in our district in the theory of government ownership of grain elevators.

As a farmer and a member of the Grain Growers' Association I would advise farmers to go very slow when they are advocating government-owned elevators.

In the past, farmer's elevators, as a rule, have not been a success and there is no reason to suppose that government-owned elevators will be a success. In my opinion, wheat growing in Manitoba is about at its height, and as the years go by, we may expect that wheat for shipment will gradually become less.

A few years more of continued cropping will rob our soil of most of its wheat growing elements and then we shall have to turn our attention to other things.

Commercial fertilizers are out of the question and the only way to build up our soil will be to put back into it as much and a little more than we take out of it. This can only be done by going in more for dairying and stock raising.

In many parts of the province to-day, farmers are gradually drifting into mixed farming. In a few more years there will not be much wheat to ship, then we shall see those farmers who are yelling themselves red in the face for government-owned elevators, shouting just as loud for government-owned creameries, packing houses and cold storage plants. What then will become of the government elevators? They will be standing noiseless and idle, silent monuments to the stupidity of a few well-meaning but short-sighted farmers.

Many people think that when the Provincial Government bought out the Bell telephone system they secured a "white elephant." Brother farmers, let us not insist on them adding to their zoological collection by taking over the elevators.

Grand View, Man.

FARMER.

How Can Wheat Escape Frost?

One of our readers, Mr. Oscar Kraus, lives in a part of Saskatchewan that has been visited with frost before harvest for two years in succession with the result that he and many of his neighbors have had little sound wheat for sale.

To help them out of their predicament Mr. Kraus has asked us to tell them all we know about dodging frosts. Accordingly, we have obtained the opinions of several farmers and experimentalists upon the subject which we submit for the consideration of our readers. We are sorry to say that there is not much to be gathered from these opinions that will help to bring Red Fife to maturity earlier than it normally requires. But there is a possibility that by breeding a strain of this wheat that does not naturally stool, and by sowing it quite thick an earlier ripening supply of wheat may be developed. This, of course, has not yet been done, but work of a similar character has been done with some other grains and no doubt will be carried out on wheat. In the meantime, however, there is little to be done to insure a crop other than to grow earlier varieties such as Preston and then there is the possibility that it will be caught.

Before giving the opinions of those who have investigated the matter we will give a short description of Mr. Kraus' observations of the methods of wheat growing by himself and neighbors in answer to a few questions we put to him with regard to the effects of thick or thin seeding, manuring, and packing the soil.

"On the average there is a bushel and a half of wheat sown to the acre in this country. Some farmers, but very few, go higher and some even lower than the above quantity, but I noticed that there is no distinction made, whether the land to be sown is breaking, summer fallow or stubble. A good deal of land is put in even without plowing, just drilled in to the stubble, sometimes disced before. I have not noticed any earlier ripening on headland or any other places high or low. To ascertain whether thick or thin seeding would be advisable, I seeded, last spring, on some places one bushel, on some one and one-half bushels and on some even two bushels, but it all came in at the same time, that is, it all did not come in in time to escape the frost. The wheat on high land was frozen worst, while the slopes (to the west) were hardly touched. As I had a few bushels of seed wheat left over, I resolved (for an experiment) to break a few acres in spring and put the wheat in the last week in May, not expecting much of a success. To my surprise, this breaking produced the best sample of sound and plump wheat, with the exception of a few holes.

"Applying manure for wheat is an exception here, but I know of one neighbor who had success with it, not so much in the way of earlier ripening, as in regard to the yield. One farmer, to whom I was advocating manuring, was of the opinion, and was said to have the experience, that wheat would ripen from eight to ten days later! Now, this is no doubt a mistake of his. Very probably the manure was applied in the old-fashioned way of drawing it out in winter time, piling it up about two feet high and burying

it in spring, convinced that the good of it would be washed in.

"Soil packers are not used here and deep plowing is not advocated, believing that it would grow too rank straw. In spite of this I plowed my last year's breaking about six inches and would have gone deeper on old land, but as the breaking was just about four inches I could not do more. Having no packer, I harrowed this plowing immediately about a dozen times. I also tried the rotary harrow attached to the sulky, but discontinued, as it turned back all the stubble. I think that it might work all right on old land, but it will never replace the harrows."

Mr. Angus McKay of Indian Head says: "In reply to your enquiry as to the best way of handling wheat to secure early maturity, I may say that this is one of the subjects on which a great deal may be said, and then the weather may upset all good intentions, or good work.

"However, as a rule, stubble land plowed in the fall, or cultivated in the spring, causes Red Fife or any variety of wheat to mature in a shorter number of days than any preparation of the soil that can be made. This is caused by the minimum amount of moisture in the soil. It also unfortunately gives the minimum amount of grain in the crop.

"Next to the stubble, new land broken shallow will ripen Red Fife in the shortest time. Following the breaking is root land; after root and backsetting, and finally summer-fallow, which takes the longest of all cultivations to mature wheat.

"The maturing period in each of these cases may be shortened by thick seeding, but at the risk of poor yield, if season is dry or unfavorable.

"Backsetting and fallows, especially in heavy soil, will stand thick seeding better than the others, and may or may not cause earlier ripening. Weak straw and lodging will result if rainfall is excessive.

"In a three years' test with 1, 1½, and 2 bushels seed per acre on fallowed land, the difference in maturing was one day in favor of the thick seeding for one year, and in favor of thin seeding in the other two years. The maturing periods were 117, 141 and 150 days. The yield in no case favored the 1½ bushels seeding, 1½ bushels giving the best returns. In later tests made with 1, 1½ and 2 bushels of seed per acre, the best returns have been received from 1½ bushels seed, with no difference in the ripening period.

"In all tests made in cultivating fallows, the one plowing system and shallow cultivation has given the best results, there being sufficient moisture for dry years and not too much in wet seasons, as with two or more plowings. The amount of moisture in the soil determines the ripening period. I need not say that good seed helps in maturing wheat early enough to escape danger from frost whether it is Red Fife or any other sort.

"As showing the uncertainty of Red Fife maturing, I give several years' test since the Experimental Farm started of dates of seeding and ripening, days maturing, and yield. These include the shortest and longest period.

Year.	Date sown.	Date ripe.	Days to Yield.	Mature. bu. lbs.
1891.....	Apl. 13	Sept. 12	152	38.20
1894.....	" 20	July 30	101	9.10
1903.....	" 9	Sept. 4	148	35.49
1905.....	" 3	" 1	151	42.3
*1907.....	May 2	" 23	144	18

*This crop required from 7 to 10 days longer to mature.

	EARLY SOWING.	AND	LATE SOWING.		
1895.....	Apl. 2		Aug. 23	143	44
1895.....	May 7		Sept. 9	125	35.50
1896.....	Apl. 13		Aug. 26	135	41.20
1896.....	May 25		Sept. 9	107	39.20
1897.....	Apl. 17		Aug. 27	132	39.10
1897.....	May 22		Sept. 10	111	33.20
1898.....	Apl. 16		Aug. 22	129	45
1898.....	May 21		Sept. 9	112	44.30

"It will be noticed that though late seeding shortens the number of days between seeding and ripening, it neither gives as good yields, nor matures as early as the early sowing, which after all is the main point in saving wheat from danger." The agronomy department of the North Dakota agricultural college writes:

"We have been carrying on tests a great many years to determine the best rate to plant different varieties of grain. Using the data secured for the basis of our judgment, we would sum up as follows: 1st. Thick seeding does not cause earlier maturing of the grain, at least, it does not make enough difference to be of any practical benefit with that factor. 2nd. Certain kinds of manure under certain conditions will hasten maturity. Nitrogenous manures and fertilizers delayed maturity for a few days. The difference however, caused by manuring is very slight. It is more marked with corn than with any other grain. 3rd. In methods of cultivation for grain crops, very little difference was seen if the soil was prepared reasonably well. There is, of course a great difference between cold, wet soils and those of the opposite type and also between slovenly prepared soil and that well prepared."

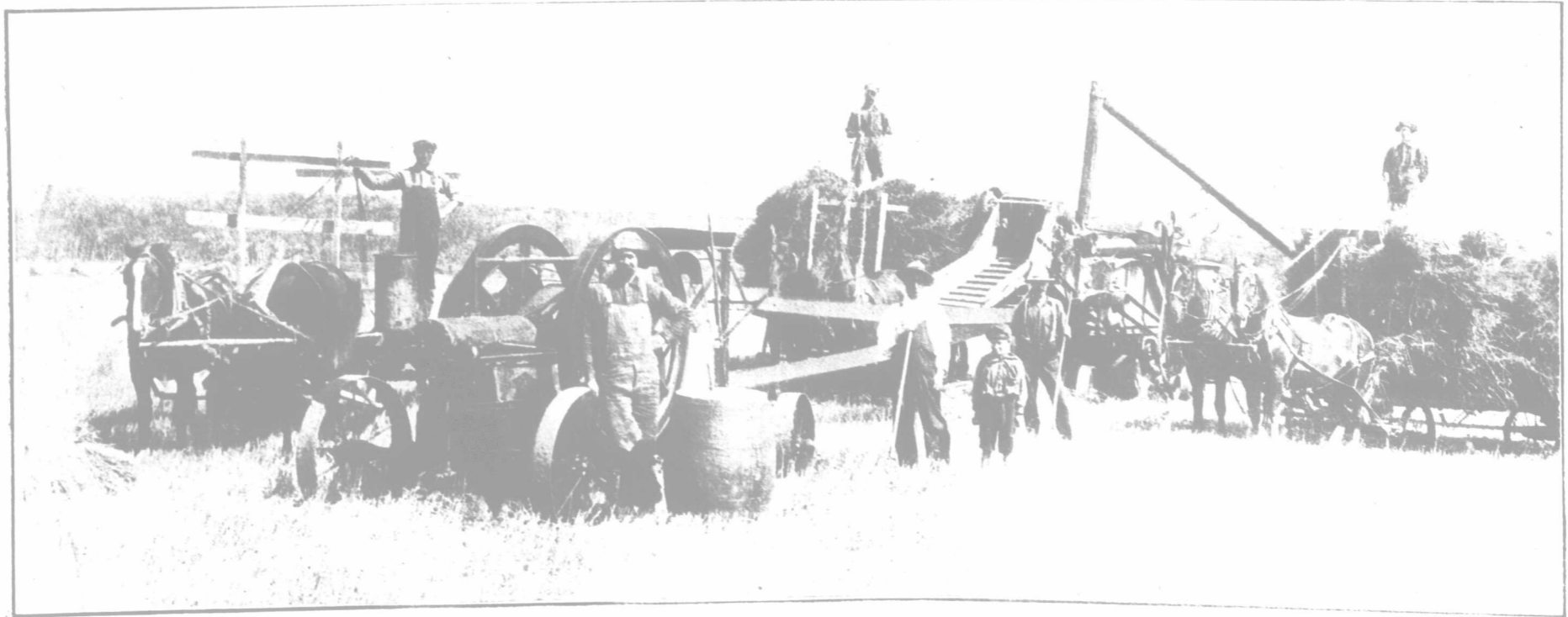
Wealth and Waste

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your editorial of Dec. 2nd issue, under the heading of "Stomach Plate for Defence" you make use of several statements which to my mind are misleading and absurd. In the first place you infer from the resolution of the British government to employ men in the army and in the shipbuilding yards that the money so spent will be so much money wasted, because as you say, "The money so spent will not contribute to the necessities and comforts of the masses."

You evidently do not see that the men thus employed will be supplied with money, money which will be put in circulation, with which they can buy clothing and food. If 10,000 men are employed by the government, it naturally follows that a great many more will have employment in providing for them; steel and iron works will be able to earn more and will have to employ more men, clothiers will have more work and, in fact, the community at large will benefit more or less under such a policy. It is an absolute necessity that Great Britain should maintain her army and navy, and men so employed are not so much waste, as we should find out in the event of a war with a foreign power.

It is all very well to cry, "To the Land" and preach Universal Peace, but with other powers increasing



THE OUTFIT USED BY J. W. HARLAND, TREBINE, MAN.

A 20 h. p. I. H. C. engine, and a 24 x 42 cylinder Case threshing machine. Seven men thresh from 800 to 1000 bushels of wheat per day.

their armaments as they are doing, it is essential that England should do likewise and it is not right for any person to say that money so spent is wasted. The only way for any person or power to hold their own, is to be prepared to fight for their rights.

You quote Napoleon's saying, "An army moves on its stomach" and yet outcry because there is an army. As to the drink question in England, it is undoubtedly the fact that drink is the cause of much poverty in England and it is to be deplored, but drink is not the chief cause of so many unemployed in the old land.

One of the chief causes is the large amount of penniless foreigners who flock into England day by day and glut the English labor market, working for a wage that an Englishman could not exist on.

Another great cause is the Free Trade policy of England, it is certainly Free Trade for foreigners but it means death to British manufactures.

France, America, Germany can flood the British markets with goods duty free, but if English manufacturers ship goods to a foreign country a heavy duty has to be met. On all manufactured articles a protective tariff should be levied, no foreigner should be allowed to land on English soil unless he was self-supporting. Give Britain to the British and in a few years the unemployed question will solve itself.

Sask.

ARTHUR TRAFFORD.

Our contentions are that a hungry man cannot be kept alive on armour plate and cannon balls; that when a man or nation is hungry, it is the part of folly to expend energy in making guns, warships and other means of offence and defence; that labor and the products of labor exchanged for liquor tend to make mechanics and business men less able to compete with more temperate peoples; that liquor takes the place that should be given to sustaining food and the whole structure of society is poorer, rather than richer, for having worked. We know there are millions of people who disagree with contentions such as ours, but we also know that examined in the strongest light of analytical reasoning, they are absolutely sound. As for the effects of free trade or protection, Britain naturally suffers by adhering to a policy that is different to that of other large nations, but in principle she is right and the others wrong. And what we say is that if governments contained departments of Peace and Commerce instead of Militia and Defence there would be some earnest work done toward reducing armaments and leveling tariff walls over the world.

Our correspondent says the unemployed will have money; yes, but such money simply represents an amount of human energy expended upon, figuratively speaking, a stone wall around the island. It has used up the supply of stone, steel, fuel, etc., but it has not increased the food supply, nor actually, the means of defence. The work so done must be paid for by someone, and when it is done, people will still be hungry and suffering, while if the same amount of wealth and energy had been spent on making people able to raise their own food from the land, there would be an increasing amount of life's necessities rather than a dissipation of them. Watch a nation of ants. When they are casting up a defence against an imaginary enemy, they are all busy, excitement runs high, the food supply is made available to all, but it is continually on the decrease until they all have to go to work gathering food again, and it is when they are all engaged in this pursuit they become rich, that is, they roll in plenty. Can civilized nations not arrange to get along without war?—Ed.

And another correspondent says:

I wish to compliment you upon your editorial under the above heading. How I wish every editor in Canada and the United States would fearlessly point out the evil and waste and foolishness and poverty that result from "booze" and a standing army. Most civilized nations call themselves Christian, but the money that is wrenched from producers of wealth to fill the coffers of the dram shop, and to maintain an idle army and a horde of needless office-holders, is all the argument one needs to prove they are not even enlightened, much less Christianized. The United States has never maintained a large standing army, but the liquor bills have been enormous. However, there is a great awakening amongst the people in favor of prohibition, which is rapidly spreading, and I believe the traffic is doomed. What a "red letter" day it will be! Would that there were such an awakening in Canada and England.

Alta.

D. C. TIFFANY, JR.

Regina Fair Board Election

The Regina Agricultural and Industrial Association, which is the Exhibition association, listened to a favorable report at its annual meeting on the 17th. A surplus of \$2,220 appears on the books and there is every prospect of Regina getting the Dominion exhibition for 1910. The past two years have been difficult ones in which to carry on exhibitions and the success of Regina's fair is a tribute to the policy of President Brett and the energy of the whole board.

The officers for the coming year are: president J. F. Bole, M.L.A.; vice-president, H. P. Myton; directors, Hon. Walter Scott, Hon. W. R. Motherwell, F. W. G. Haultain, M.L.A., J. F. Bole, M.L.A., Mayor-elect Williams, W. H. Martin, M.P., F. C. Tate, M.L.A. A. E. Whitmore, M.L.A.

Some Problems of Grain Marketing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In a recent issue of the *Farm and Ranch Review* of Calgary, appears a letter from Mr. J. G. Moffat, in which he criticizes a former letter of mine appearing in that paper.

Mr. Moffat says: "He is not the only one who objects to these things. All the elevator companies object to it." (the new legislation requiring country elevator companies to charge the same rate in all their elevators) "as well, but the farmers' elevators think now they have some show to live."

Some two weeks ago a farmer of this district wrote an elevator manager asking if he would pass a car of wheat through his elevator at one cent a bushel, on condition that wheat be delivered in two days immediately before the arrival of his (farmer's) car. By this arrangement none of the wheat would be in the elevator long than two days.

The written reply the farmer got reads in part as follows: "I would like very much to handle your wheat, but cannot change the elevator charges without permission from the warehouse commissioner." The outcome was that the farmer is now delivering the wheat to that elevator and will pay 1½c., whereas prior to this change in the Act he would have paid only one cent.

I shall personally lose considerably through the change referred to in the Act, with no corresponding gain, and it is because I believe many other farmers are losing also, that I object to the clause.



HOME AT "RIDGEWAY" FARM, PROPERTY OF A. B. BOMPAS, WOLSELEY, SASK.

Mr. Moffat says: "Mr. Millar should remember that very few farmers get the opportunity of 'knowing the tricks of the trade' that he got as Chairman of the Grain Commission and that that method of saving the millions he speaks of would be more expensive than providing a government system of elevators." It should be apparent that it is not necessary, in order that a farmer may protect himself, that he should be posted in more than a small part of the grain trade as investigated by the Commission. It is quite possible for the farmer of average intelligence and education to equip himself in one winter for the marketing of his grain to the best advantage and all should unite to give farmers the necessary encouragement and assistance so that the average intelligence of the farmers respecting these matters may in a short time, be of a much higher standard than it is at present. I am fully convinced that until a farmer is equipped to take advantage of legislation provided for his protection no legislation or change of system will give him the desired relief.

I concur in much that Mr. Moffat says regarding the past abuses of the present elevator system but it is of little use to lament over what we have lost in the past. It will be better to consider what we have now and whether or not we can remedy the evils that exist.

Of the 500 shipping points in the three prairie provinces I believe that at, roughly, half of them, through a plentiful supply of cars, or through one or more of the influences that tend to prevent the short weight and heavy dockage grievance, the farmers are getting fair treatment. We ship a lot of grain through our eleven elevators here at Indian Head. A few years ago it was not uncommon for five bushels or more to be stolen from a load of grain. I have not heard a single com-

plaint this year of shortage of weight, or too heavy dockage. I am convinced there has been improvement all along the line so far as the older districts are concerned, while I am ready to admit that in new towns advantage is still taken of the conditions.

Undoubtedly we are on the eve of a period of rapid railway development in Saskatchewan and Alberta, and those evils referred to will retreat before the inward rush of competing railways as the darkness retreats before the rising sun.

No one will deny that we have now very much improved legislation, and with the educational work that is being, and can be, done and the welcome railways near at hand, who can doubt that the end of the evils referred to is already in sight.

There is much more in Mr. Moffat's letter I would like to touch on, but space will not permit. As I wish to deal pretty fully with an important point near the end of his letter.

Mr. Moffat says: "Now that is just the trouble with this system in its present form. The special privileged are taking the cream through the unfairness of the system. If that is not true, how do you account for this fact? That at the present day the farmer along the boundary line is taking his grain across and delivering it to bonded warehouses and making from six to twelve and a half cents more for it than he could get on this side of the line."

True, the mills west of the terminals and the Ogilvie Milling Company with an elevator of its own at Ft. William, possessed the facilities for handling, and were picking off the cream, not through having special privileges, but through having special facilities for doing so.

Mr. Moffat rather jumps at the conclusion that this practice is responsible for the fact that Canadian farmers can sell their grain to bonded elevators for "from 6c. to 12½c. more for it than he could get on this side of the line." He adds further "but that is not all. Many have sold to the elevators over there and got from three to five cents more than can be gotten from the bonded warehouses."

I will assume at the outset that Mr. Moffat is comparing the track price of wheat on the Canadian side with the price paid on the other side. It would be an insult to his intelligence to assume he was talking of street wheat.

Assuming then it is Canadian track wheat he is speaking of, I refuse to accept this statement of difference in price without absolute proof. Even if true it is not the result of any conditions on the Canadian side. That there is at times a difference of three or four cents I believe to be true.

Grain passing through the hands of Mr. Horn's Deputy at Duluth is graded by the same standard as is the Canadian grain at Winnipeg. The freight rates to Duluth and Ft. William from points in Dakota and Manitoba opposite each other are practically the same. This being the case it has puzzled many an one to understand why the difference in price. I do not pretend to know for a certainty why this difference exists, (the Commission being able to get information of the American trade only through the courtesy of the Americans.) but I know it is not due to the causes to which Mr. Moffat attributes it.

I have shipped eight cars of grain this season and a record of the car numbers, the prices at which the grain was sold, the dates of sale and samples of the grain are all available. If Mr. Moffat or any other man or any organization will prove to a committee of three that we may decide on, that I have lost on any one of those cars between track and the Old Country market 12½c or 6c. or 1c. per bushel through any or all of the alleged evils of the Canadian system herein-after named, then I will donate two hundred dollars to any public charitable institution of high standing in Saskatchewan that Mr. Moffat or such other party may name, on condition they donate the same amount to the general hospital at Indian Head if they try and fail. I will name the following alleged grievances:

- The country storage facilities being in hands of private companies.
- The present grading system with all its weaknesses, and the administration of the Inspection Department. It is understood, however, not to include what might be lost by selling a maximum car of any grade for the average price of that grade as that is likely to be lost on one car and gained on another.
- The Winnipeg Grain Exchange in all its many ramifications, including option selling, fix-

ing of prices, gambling, etc., etc., but excepting the matter of one cent per bushel charged for commission.

d. All the skimming off of the cream by the special privileged to which Mr. Moffat alludes.

e. All the evils to be found in connection with the handling of grain at the terminals and clean through to Liverpool, excepting freight rates by rail and boat.

Again I say if anyone will prove that on any one of the eight cars of grain I shipped that I lost from all those alleged grievances, two cents per bushel, I will pay the \$200.

Briefly let us follow the course of the Canadian bonded grain through to Liverpool.

I am told the American railways buy considerably of this bonded grain from the Canadian farmers direct. I have no knowledge that there is collusion with officials to allow more to enter than is actually bonded, or that any of it goes, for its ultimate market, to the American rather than the English consumer. I will say such is not impossible.

I do not know that the American railways buy this wheat at a premium, (rather than lose it entirely) with the intention of carrying it to Duluth at a lower rate than would be charged for American wheat they are sure of, but I think it very probable.

As I understand it, the prices of wheat quoted at Duluth is the price of American wheat and not Canadian bonded wheat and its comparison with Ft. William price has no bearing on this question. This being the case, the premium paid for the bonded wheat might be made up all or in part by some advantage between Duluth and the British market unless it can be shown that, at the time the difference exists, the price of bonded grain at Duluth was no higher than the price of the same grade at Ft. William.

The rates for transportation across the great lakes are very erratic; varying from 1½c to 6c. per bushel from Ft. William to ports on the eastern side of the lakes or to Buffalo. It would seem that the higher rate is excessive, but for very good reasons the Grain Commission did not think it wise to recommend interference by the government just at this time, lest such interference might check boat-building at a time when there is an ever-increasing demand for transportation.

The American boats are not permitted to ply between Canadian ports, a fact that makes it easier for the Canadian Marine Association to keep its members to a uniform rate.

These and other causes, which I have not space to give here, result in the lake rate on Canadian wheat from Ft. William being sometimes greater than that for which Canadian bonded wheat from Duluth would be carried.

One more fact I will mention. In one American Atlantic port, at least, I know that bonded wheat is considered out of bond once it has left the shore and the owners are permitted by the Inspector to mix soft American wheat with it as it is being loaded on the boat. That this is being done is enough proof that it is an advantage to the owner.

I think, however, this latter circumstance has little or nothing to do with the difference paid at initial points, but the former have.

It is a case of taking "half a loaf" as being "better than no bread" and someone is willing to split profits in order to get it.

Mr. Moffat says: "Mr. Millar, you had better come into our boat or you will be all alone." I think Mr. Moffat might be a very good fellow to travel with, but he is in a shaky craft. I have examined the government elevator craft from stem to stern and find her timbers worm-eaten, lots of holes and cracks in her bottom, her stokers are shovelling in nothing but wind, neither craft or captain Partridge carry enough ballast, and half her officers would desert if they were not "between the de'il and the deep sea." Thanks, Mr. Moffat, I can render better service by joining the life-saving station and holding myself ready to help you poor beggars ashore when she founders.

Indian Head.

JNO. MILLAR.

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DAIRY

Alberta Creameries

C. Marker, Dairy Commissioner for the province of Alberta, has issued his report on the work of the government creameries for the summer season of 1908. The industry of dairying seems to be well established in the province. As compared with last year the number of patrons has increased the total output has increased, and the price obtained per pound for butter has increased. The steady increase in price from \$18.61 to \$25.43 during the past eight years doubtless is regulated by other than local causes, as the price of all staple and general commodities is, but it is clear that the steady advance is due partly also to the steady growth in popularity of the product, owing to its uniform excellence and good keeping qualities. While good dairy butter from Alberta was quoted at 20 cents to the trade laid down in Montreal the price of government creamery to the trade was 26 to 27 cents in Vancouver with an easier freight. The market still is local and British Columbia from which also a considerable quantity is shipped to the Yukon.

The following table shows the points at which creameries are operated and also the total output. Innisfail leads as it has for some years. It will be observed likewise that the industry is confined to the district between Olds and Wetaskiwin exclusive of two stations at Vegreville and Vermilion.

While these figures show the progress of the government operations, it must be borne in mind that the private creameries are also growing step by step with the government enterprises.

Station.	Patrons.	Pounds manuf'd.	Value at creamery.
Olds.....	79	63,656	\$16,243.94
Innisfail.....	157	115,056	25,539.38
Tindastoll.....	101	90,951	23,172.60
Red Deer.....	125	87,585	22,368.06
Evarts.....	49	26,012	6,611.80
Blackfolds.....	79	45,728	11,657.49
Lacombe.....	15	4,970	1,191.32
Content.....	81	42,196	10,711.03
Earlville.....	69	38,714	9,869.09
Ferry Bank.....	89	44,554	11,332.34
Wetaskiwin.....	32	20,124	5,028.61
Rosenroll.....	47	26,564	6,725.79
Vegreville.....	29	5,085	1,218.75
Bonnie Glen.....	27	5,949	1,488.47
Vermilion.....	77	20,200	5,093.02
Stettler.....	44	17,113	4,311.04
Lakeview.....	62	26,938	6,899.17
Conjuring Creek.....	56	22,915	5,781.03
Rimbey.....	51	20,148	5,103.02
Lamerton.....	49	19,303	4,887.69
Spring Lake.....	52	32,480	8,177.61

Is Pasteurization Necessary for Commercial Milk?

At the annual meeting of the International Milk Dealers' Association held on December 7th, Dr. J. Leonard Levy, a Jewish Rabbi of Pittsburg, undertook to answer this question, pertinent to those engaged in city milk supply. Some of the objections to pasteurization were serious, but Dr. Levy held that in the interests of public health, pasteurization was a necessary expedient of the present time. Three diseases, it was claimed, were induced by the use of pasteurized milk, constipation, rickets and scurvy, but against these there was a serious list of infinitely more dangerous maladies that may be spread by the use of raw milk, that has been exposed to contagion. The question was purely one of expediency, which would do the most harm, raw or pasteurized milk? Treated milk was held in disfavor by numerous authorities, but until some genius could devise means by which the consumers of milk would be supplied only with the pure product of healthy cows, pasteurization was a necessity.

Loton Horton, of New York, who discussed the rabbi's paper, stated that last summer in the interests of determining the relative value of raw and pasteurized milks in the feeding of infants, a philanthropic society in which he was interested, conducted an experiment, feeding one-half the infants in its charge on the best raw milk obtainable and nourishing the other half on pasteurized milk. The raw milk was as good as any that could be produced in the United States. Ten per cent. of the infants fed on it died. There were no deaths amongst those fed on the pasteurized product. He doubted if unpasteurized pure milk could ever be produced. For city trade he advised the pasteurization of all milk sold, heating the raw product up to 139 or 140 F., and holding it at that temperature for from twenty to thirty minutes.

Higher temperatures than this cooked the casein and other solids and rendered the milk less digestible, but this temperature did not change the nature of the constituents in any way and was quite as efficient as higher heating in the destruction of the most dangerous of pathogenic organisms. Investigations should be made to determine the lowest temperature at which milk could be effectually pasteurized.

THE RELATION OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS TO THE DEALER

Prof. H. L. Russel, Madison, Wisconsin, in opening the discussion on this topic stated that from a purely economic point of view no milkman could afford to have his herd infested with tuberculosis. Most dairy problems had to be solved along economic lines or they would never be solved at all. When the cow owners of the country discovered, as they ultimately would, that tuberculous animals were not profitable producers, there would be little difficulty in weeding out the infested ones from every herd. Tuberculosis in America does not exist in anything like the proportion it does in Europe and the widest fluctuations here are found in its prevalence.

The question frequently arises with practical dairymen:—how do the tubercle bacilli get into the milk? Except when the udder is effected, which is comparatively rarely, there is no traceable course by which the tubercle organism passes from the seat of attack in the cow into the milk. He believed that a good portion of milk infection was due to the organisms getting into the milk pail from the faeces. A cow affected in the lungs coughs up and swallows an inestimable number of bacilli every day and these passing through the intestines may reach the milk through unclean milking methods, dirty stables and so on. Our ideas of how milk becomes infected and tuberculosis spreads, have changed strangely during the past two years. Most contagion comes through the intestines and dirt is the common carrier of tuberculosis from the cow to the milk.

Prof. Russel stated that milk consumers to-day in the United States could not expect a sanitariously produced, pure supply of milk, for they were not paying a price sufficient to warrant the producer taking the care necessary to produce such a commodity. Pure milk could not be produced for five cents a quart. Within the past quarter of a century, butter and cheese have more than doubled in price, but raw milk is sold at practically the same prices still. He believed that a large part of the burden of getting rid of tuberculosis in dairy cows rests with the consuming public.

THE FORTY DOLLAR COW. IS IT POSSIBLE TO DOUBLE THE AVERAGE YIELD?

On Dairy Farmers' Day, December 8th, these were two of the most important subjects discussed, these and W. H. Hoard's eulogy of Colantha 4th Johanna were the topics of the program. Hon. E. K. Slater discussed the question as to profit in keeping a \$40 cow, said that in the United States there were eighteen million common, or forty dollar cows, cows that returned to their owners an average annual profit of ten dollars each. This type of cow is the product of conditions prevailing on the average farm. The average farmer, he believed, was making as much profit out of this kind of cow as he would by keeping better cows in the same conditions. The average cow of the country is a better cow than the average farmer is a dairyman, and if she is replaced by something better she will have to be preceded by a better kind of dairyman. His idea was to make the best of conditions as they are found. Improvement in dairy cows must be evolutionary, not revolutionary as some advised. He doubted if at the present time it would be advisable, even were it possible, to double the product of the average dairy herd of the country. Without a better class of dairymen than now inhabits the continent, such a course would be disastrous. That, briefly, was the burden of his doubt. Before we get better cows we must get a better class of dairymen to handle them.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO DOUBLE THE YIELD?

Helmer Rabild, associated in the work of organizing cow-testing associations gave an interesting account of the manner in which these associations are managed in the United States. They differ somewhat in operation to those in this country. The idea is to have each local association to consist of from 26 to 30 members. This number is chosen because it equals the number of days in a month. To each association an expert tester is assigned. These are usually two-year course men from the State agricultural colleges, given some special instruction in testing work before being sent out. They spend one day each month with each member of the association they are in charge of, weigh the milk of each cow, test it, and estimate her returns for the month. In addition, he estimates the feed which each cow consumes, offers suggestions for the improvement of the feeding ration, and at the end of the year is able to give a cash member of the association an account statement showing the cost of feeding each cow and the returns which each has made. The cost to the member of the association is one dollar a year.

The test results are sent to the State, where the returns are published, and the member is able to see the results of his own work. The question was raised as to whether a dairyman does himself any good by testing his cows, and the answer was that he does a certain amount of good, but that the valuable

only in so far as they indicate to each member of them the net returns he is making each year on each individual in his herd. Knowing that, he can proceed to improve his cows systematically and intelligently. The experience of the United States dairy branch has been that the average farmer cannot or will not make these necessary calculations. A special man is required in each association to do it. He believed that this method was the only one by which satisfactory cow testing could be carried on.

Problem of the Dairy

THE COW AND THE STABLE

Each season brings its own peculiar difficulties in the dairy business, but in the winter months difficulties multiply, and are hardest to overcome.

Not long ago I was staying at a farm home. The good man of the house said to me, "You haven't seen my cows yet." Now, usually, I am always ready to go to see the stable and the cattle. This time I allowed the cold to be sufficient excuse to remain indoors. Why? I wanted to enjoy the cream and butter, and "What the eye doesn't see the heart doesn't grieve over." I had the intuition that if I saw the stable and cows my relish for the cream and butter would suddenly diminish.

I know it is hard to keep everything as one would like, but certainly a greater effort should be made to have the cow stable more sanitary. Many people have grown so used to bad conditions that these do not shock them as they should. If some terrible scourge would suddenly arise as a result of the carelessness in the dairy stables, it would prove a blessing. Then men would be up and doing, instead of being content to walk around and through the mire.

Sweep down the cobwebs; whitewash the ceilings, walls and mangers; have the floors tight and dry on which the cows lie. Make such provision as will give the cows plenty of fresh air without causing a direct draft on them. Beware of the dark stable; it is sure to harbor dirt and disease. Groom the cows just as regularly as you do your horses. It helps to keep them clean and healthy.

No matter how pure and abundant the food and water supply may be, if the stable be dark, dirty and ill-ventilated the cows cannot remain long in good health. The health of the animal is of paramount importance. It is certainly a most repulsive thought to take a fluid which comes direct from the inside of a diseased animal and use it as a staple article of diet. The pure-milk movement is one of vital interest to us all.

Many of the bad flavors found in winter are due to thoughtlessness. The milker takes the pail and goes to the barn, sits down to milk in the stable that has been tightly closed all night. To make conditions worse, some one begins to clean out the stable and another to fill the mangers with hay. The streams of milk carry much of this foul air filled with hay dust and manure odors into the pail, and we have as a result the familiar "cowy" flavor in the milk.

The udder and flanks should be wiped with a damp cloth, and if soiled should be washed. If a little vaseline is rubbed on the hands it does away with the objectionable habit of wetting the hands. The vaseline also keeps the teats from chapping.

The first streams of milk contain bacteria of the worst form. These should be milked into a small tin and given to the barn kitty. They are bad for the milk, but not likely to harm the cat.

The covered milk pail with only a small opening is growing in favor, and tests of the milk for bacterial content establish its merit in keeping out dust and dirt.

The immediate straining of the milk through several thicknesses of cheese cloth is another essential. It seems unnecessary to speak of the care of the strainer cloth, but when one hears of it being washed in the dish water, and not even rinsed, we venture to suggest that the cloth be first well rinsed in tepid water, then thoroughly scalded and hung in the open air.

Lately I asked one lady at the Pacific Coast, and another in Manitoba, both living on farms, how many cows they had milking, and from each came the same answer, "Oh, I'm sure I don't know, I never go to the barn." That is the tendency of the times—the withdrawal of the women's interest from the barn end of the dairy business. I do not advocate that the women should milk, but I do think they could help much by going occasionally to the barn and seeing how things are done there. The very fact of them looking around and feeling a co-operative interest would be a stimulus to the men to set up a higher ideal of cleanliness. The kindly word of encouragement or helpful suggestion does much toward a permanent improvement.

We women have our share to do in improving the quality of the milk. We must be gravely concerned if the milk is off in flavor. We are too apt to be indifferent, and if that is the case, we must not expect too much of the men.—Laura Rose.

U. S. Milk Consumption

According to a statistician who has taken the trouble to figure on milk consumed annually in the United States, the clean-milk problem is a vital one, affecting the production and consumption of over 9,000,000,000 gallons per year, being an annual supply of over 100 gallons for every man, woman and child in the country. This amount affords 1.1 quarts a day for every individual, which includes the milk used in making butter and cheese. The actual amount of whole milk consumed each day averages about .65 of a pint for every individual. The value of this product for a year, at retail, is the startling sum of 2,500,000,000 dollars. This is about one-fifteenth of the entire wealth of the nation, five times the wholesale value of last year's wheat crop, nearly twice the value of the corn crop, and over one-third of the entire value of farm products for 1907, which is estimated at 7,400,000,000 dollars. The wholesale value of dairy products last year was estimated at 800,000,000 dollars, which would allow a price of less than 10 cents a gallon for milk at the dairy. An average retail price to 7 cents a quart was assumed, which is probably a little below the average price.

Some Surprising Dairy Figures

Wisconsin, in 1906, produced 125,000,000 pounds of butter having a value of \$35,000,000 while its cheese returns for the same year added \$17,000,000 to the account. The dairy products of the state exceed by \$3,000,000 the total income from wheat, oats, barley, flax, and potatoes. The creamery butter alone in the state of Iowa had last year a valuation of \$28,000,000 while that of the crops above named totaled \$55,000,000. Minnesota has increased the annual value of the output of her dairy products from \$6,000,000 in 1890 to \$41,000,000 at the present time. Professor Hecker of the Minnesota station estimates that he is able to get product worth \$2.24 out of every dollar's worth of fodder fed to the college herd. Every herd will not do so well, which is clear proof that there is a lot of cows that are nothing more than female kine.

Markets for Alberta Butter

Mr. C. Marker, dairy commissioner for Alberta, calls the attention of cow keepers in the province to the following circumstance:—

Car load after car load of Western home-made butter goes to Montreal and is quoted to the trade there at something like 20 cents per pound. At the same time "Alberta Creamery" is quoted on the Vancouver market to the trade at 26½ to 27 cents per pound. Note the difference.

Now, a considerable proportion of this home-made butter is made by farmers who are within reach of the creameries and these farmers are, at least, indirectly responsible, not only for an actual money loss to themselves, but a reduction in the sales value of that commodity to the province, to the extent of 6 to 7 cents per pound on the dairy butter shipped out. This means from \$1200 to \$2000 per car load. Not only is there a money loss entailed, but much of this home-made butter is of an inferior quality when it reaches its destination—the consumers, and reflects no credit either on the place of its origin or its producers.

Taking a broader view of this question, is it not the duty and privilege of the farmers of Alberta to do all in their power to constantly improve upon the quality, and thereby enhance the selling price, of the commodities which are produced here for sale in a finished state?

Animal Husbandry Professor Selected

On Wednesday last the advisory board of the Manitoba Agricultural college set its seal of approval upon the selection by Principal Black of W. H. Peters, B.S.A., as Professor of Animal Husbandry. Prof. Peters is a native of the state of Iowa and a graduate of the Iowa Agricultural college. He is a son of the soil in all that the term means, having undergone the man moulding experience of earning his living while taking his college course. As a student he was a recognized leader of his class in social and academic pursuits and since graduation last June, has had considerable experience in demonstration and judging work at farmer's meetings and fairs. Prof. Peters was Principal Black's choice for the position after several conferences with the available leading men in the profession at the International Exhibition.

POULTRY

A Poultry Genius

It was a little mongrel flock of farm poultry that laid a while in spring, sat intermittently in summer, and boarded on its owner from September till March. The board, however, did not cost much, and the care bestowed cost less. A considerable proportion of the diet in summer was obtained in the barnyard, the garden and the fields. In winter the birds idled about their cheerless "chamber," partitioned off one end of the pig-pen, combs pale, heads drawn into their breasts, blood thin and none too plentiful. Once or twice a day, as it happened, a boy threw some screenings upon the frozen droppings in the pen, and the fowls busied themselves for a moment picking up the scanty rations. Once a day, or sometimes once in two days, the boy chopped the hard ice out of the V-shaped trough and poured a little liquid ice, or ice-cold water in other words, into the hollow that he had chopped out. There was a row of nests, but no straw padded the bottom. None was needed; it was not the season for eggs.

A Genius was born to the home where those chicken were kept. That is to say, a latent genius was aroused. Genius had been defined as an infinite capacity for taking pains. It was pains the flock needed—intelligent painstaking care and attention. The Genius that provided this was aroused by the reading of poultry articles, especially those detailing the experience of others in similar circumstances. Presto, change!

The cracks in the old cheerless house were battened up, the inside was lined with tar paper, and a large glass window was inserted in the south side—for it was before the days of cotton-front houses. Chaff was strewn over the floor of the house, and amid this the chickens scratched for their daily feeds of grain. A warm mash was fed once a day, and water, with the chill taken off, given twice a day. A block of hardwood was brought into the house, and on it broken china-ware, crockery and green bone were pounded daily. Meat, milk and vegetables were provided and in December the flock began to lay. The family became interested in the poultry, and the other live-stock too, because a Genius had led the way.

Egg-Laying Competition

Irish poultry enthusiasts have an egg-laying competition of considerable proportions under way. One hundred pens are entered, and six pullets have been placed in each pen. To derive the greatest benefit possible, it has been deemed advisable to give number of eggs laid, weight of eggs, and value of the produce. The results from the twenty leading pens for the month of October are:

BREED.	Eggs laid.	Weight lbs. ozs.	s.	d.	Value
White Wyandottes	121	14 4	13	6	
Buff Rocks	111	13 7½	12	8	
White Leghorns	112	12 10½	11	11	
Buff Orpingtons	105	12 0½	11	6½	
Buff Orpingtons	104	12 0½	11	5½	
White Wyandottes	108	12 0½	11	4	
White Wyandottes	112	11 11½	11	2½	
Black Leghorns	107	11 10½	11	1½	
White Wyandottes	104	11 12½	11	1½	
White Orpingtons	101	11 6½	10	9	
Buff Orpingtons	91	11 4½	10	8	
White Orpingtons	101	11 4½	10	6½	
Buff Orpingtons	91	10 14½	10	4	
Buff Orpingtons	87	10 15½	10	3½	
White Wyandottes	87	10 6½	9	10½	
White Leghorns	84	10 2	9	6½	
White Leghorns	93	10 2½	9	6½	
Buff Rocks	85	9 14	9	3½	
Buff Orpingtons	76	9 7½	8	10½	
S.-C. Anconas	75	9 4½	8	9½	

Combating Mites and Lice

Dealing with lice and mites, so frequently found in poultry houses that are not properly cleaned, the United States Department of Agriculture has sent out the following:

There are several varieties of lice that attack poultry. They subsist mainly on the feathers, and perhaps on the epidermal scales. They are found largely on the head and neck, under the wings and about the vent, and when present in large numbers they cause the fowls much discomfort. Persian insect powder (pyrethrum), powdered sulphur, and some of the various preparations on the market, such as the louse pow-

ders, are good in combatting these pests. The hens can be dusted with one of these powders after they have gone to roost. Have the powder in a box with a perforated cover, grasp the fowl by the legs, and shake the powder well among the feathers. Dust at least three times, at intervals of about a week, in order to catch the lice which hatch out after the first dusting.

The mites subsist on the blood of the fowls and are not usually found on the bodies of the bird, except when at roost or on the nest. During the day they inhabit cracks and crevices of the walls, roosts and nests. Sitting hens are often so annoyed that they are compelled to leave the nests in order to relieve themselves of these parasites. The free use of kerosene about the nests and perches is useful in fighting the mites. The walls of the house may be sprayed with kerosene, the operation being repeated every three or four days for two weeks. Insect powders are of little avail.

The following method has proved excellent in ridding houses of mites and lice when the weather conditions are such as to permit the birds being kept outside the house for five or six hours. Close all the doors and windows, and see that there are no cracks or other openings to admit air. Get an iron vessel and set it on gravel or sand near the center of the house; place a handful of shavings on these, sprinkle sulphur at the rate of one pound to every 90 or 100 square feet of floor space. Instead of using the shavings and kerosene, the sulphur can be saturated with wood alcohol. When everything else is in readiness, light the material and hastily leave the house. In case any anxiety is felt about fire, a glance through a window will show whether everything is all right. There is very little danger of fire when proper precautions have been taken to have plenty of soil beneath the vessel. Allow the house to remain closed for three or four hours, at the end of which time one can safely conclude that there are no living beings inside. Now throw all the doors and windows wide open, so as to drive out the sulphur fumes thoroughly, and that the fowls may be allowed to enter. Let them in one by one, and as each enters catch it and dust it well with insect powder, which will destroy the lice on the birds. Tobacco dust is also good to use instead of insect powder. The birds and house have now been freed from vermin for the present, but the eggs of the insects have not been destroyed, and in a week, another swarm will be hatched out. Therefore, it will be necessary to repeat the operation once or twice before the pests are exterminated. After this, care should be taken to see that no strange fowl be admitted to the house or yard without having been thoroughly rid of lice, for one lousy hen will contaminate all the rest.

The First \$10 in Poultry

The assistant in poultry husbandry at the North Dakota agricultural college, on being asked how he would invest \$10 in poultry so as to get the most out of it gave the following reply:

I would carefully examine the well known breeds of poultry at the poultry shows, or elsewhere, and diligently inquire into the merits of the various breeds. It is probable that the type of fowl as represented in any one of the varieties of the Plymouth Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red and Orpington breeds, will be found best for farm conditions in this state. I would pick the variety that suited my own tastes and forthwith invest nine of my ten dollars in breeding stock. Four females, pullets or yearling hens, of good breed type can be easily purchased from a reliable breeder for \$6.00. This will leave \$3.00 for a good male bird of the same variety. Either one of two things must be done when spring arrives, the scrub stock must be gotten rid of, or the new birds isolated during the breeding season in an enclosure built for that purpose. With reasonably good fortune in hatching and brooding a sufficient number of pullets should be raised the first year to form a respectable sized flock. At the beginning of the second year none of the original scrub stock should be found in the yard.

The remaining dollar would buy a year's subscription to some good poultry paper.

A series of lectures and demonstrations on poultry and poultry management is being given this year at the Manitoba Agricultural College, by Dr. A. W. Bell, manager of the Winnipeg Exhibition. Dr. Bell is known as an expert poultry man from coast to coast, having this year judged the birds at Halifax, Victoria, and New Westminster exhibitions.

Objections to Inbreeding

The North Dakota Experiment Station, after conducting numerous tests with the object of finding out the effects of inbreeding in poultry, report that 13 out of 16 eggs laid by three inbred grade pullets, and 10 out of 24 eggs laid by four inbred Barred Plymouth Rock pullets, were hatched. In each case there were three deformed chicks. Twenty-one out of twenty-six eggs, and twenty-two out of twenty-seven eggs, laid respectively by two and three-year-old hens and two grade pullets (not inbred in either case), also were hatched, and none of the chicks were deformed. For four months another record was kept of the egg yield, and it was found that from four inbred yearling hens the returns were 42.5 eggs per hen, as compared with an average egg yield of 60 per hen in the case of three hens, two and three years old, not inbred. The inbred hens were very erratic in their performances. They are said to have laid heavily at times, and then to have ceased for a time.

Against Forced Moulting

The results of a series of experiments in connection with hatching, feeding and caring for poultry, as well as comparisons in weight of eggs from the various breeds, lead the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Experiment Station to sum up the conclusions in bulletin form as follows:

1. Large breeds, in general, eat more than small ones during the growing period.
2. Early-hatched chicks grow faster than late-hatched ones. April 1st seems to be a desirable time for hatching in this latitude (Pennsylvania).
3. The amount of feed required to produce a pound of gain increases as the chicks approach maturity.
4. Between the ages of 6 and 13 weeks, it required from 4 to 4½ pounds feed to produce a pound of gain. Between the ages of 13 and 26 weeks, it required 4½ to 5½ pounds of feed to produce a pound of gain.
5. Chicks forced when young do not make as rapid growth when approaching maturity as those fed a more moderate ration.
6. Chicks weighing less than one pound seem to grow faster on a wet mash; those weighing a pound and a half or more do best on dry feed.
7. The loss among chicks on wet mash was much greater than among those on dry feed, even when weighing less than one pound each.
8. The slaughter tests indicated that the American breeds dress out better than either the Mediterranean or Asiatic breeds, and that, in general, pullets dress out better than cockerels. When rather small, weighing less than 3½ pounds live weight, the cockerels of the Mediterranean and Asiatic breeds seem to dress out better than the pullets.
9. Forced moulting seemed to first depress, then slightly increase, egg production, but the net results at the end of three months were against forced moulting.
10. Eggs set about April 1st seemed to produce the highest percentage of chicks.
11. The eggs of the different breeds, in order of their weight, were as follows: Black Minorca, Light Brahma, Barred Rock, White Leghorn, White Wyandotte, Rhode Island Red, White-crested Black Polish, Buff Cochins. A great deal may depend upon the strain, as it is known that some hens of any breed normally lay larger eggs than others of the same breed.
12. The weight of chicks when hatched does not seem to be in direct proportion to weight of eggs.

Manitoba's Crop Report

The Manitoba government has issued its annual crop report, in which the acreage and yields of various crops are given. For wheat the acreage is given as 2,850,640, average yield 17.28, total 49,252,539. For oats the figures are: acreage 1,216,632, average yield 36.8, total 44,686,043; barley, acreage 658,441, average yield 27.54, total 18,135,751; potatoes, acreage 29,963, average 171, total 5,148,646; roots, acreage 13,592, average 257, total 3,419,670; brone, acreage 34,159, average 1.69 tons per acre; timothy, acreage 63,256, average 1.44 tons per acre; rye grass, acreage 27,917, average 161 tons per acre.

The land prepared for crop next year is estimated at 2,273,802 acres, as compared with 1,844,018 acres last fall. The total value of new farm buildings erected this year is placed at \$2,054,490, as compared with \$1,735,825 in 1907.

HORTICULTURE

The National Apple Show

What is known as the National Apple Show which was held in Spokane from December 7th to 12th was a great success. It is not often that a new venture meets with so much support. The attendance was very large and the financial end of the situation left nothing to be desired.

Although England, Norway, Germany and Japan had entered exhibits none arrived in time for the show. Only a few of the eastern states were represented, and as for Canada, British Columbia was left to do the honors alone.

It is to be regretted that British Columbians did not enter the lists more extensively, but the exhibits entered were so successful that little more could be expected. Outside of the Kelowna districts the exhibits were small and unworthy of what a great fruit section like British Columbia can really do.

Out of the total of thirty-five thousand dollars awarded in prizes, British Columbia won more than five thousand dollars. In fact, won more prizes than any other state with the exception of Washington. Of the five thousand and some odd dollars won by British Columbia, about forty-five hundred of this amount was won by Mr. F. R. E. De Hart of Kelowna. Perhaps Mr. De Hart's most important winning was the first prize for the best individual display. The display was to consist of two barrels, two boxes, two jars and two boxes of apples. This prize was \$500 in cash and also carried with it the privilege of selling the two boxes of apples to a Spokane grocery firm for \$25 a box. O. J. France of Wenatchee came second, and after the show was over the two boxes of apples forming part of his exhibit were shipped to President Roosevelt.

Mr. De Hart won a number of other first prizes, among them being first for the best barrel pack and first for the best box pack; first for the best ten boxes of Jonathans, the prize being an irrigated tract of fruit land near Spokane valued at \$2,000; first for the best ten boxes of Northern Spy, the prize being an irrigated tract of fruit land near Hayden Lake and valued at \$1,250.

In the best box pack contest, all three prizes went to British Columbia growers. Mr. De Hart came first, Mrs. J. A. Smith of Victoria, second and the third to Mr. Herbert W. Collins of Grand Forks. Mr. De Hart also won first in the foreigner's special with Spence Bridge second.

For the best individual plate exhibit of apples grown by a woman, Mrs. E. Lowe of Keremoes took first prize, winning \$50 worth of Burbank's crimson winter rhubarb and a diploma.

Summerland had a representative exhibit in charge of Mr. William Simpson. Nelson, Grand Forks, Kaslo, Creston, Victoria and Spence's Bridge were also represented, but in each case the exhibits were small. Kaslo won a first and second for Gravensteins and Creston won a number of prizes in the plate exhibits.

The much talked of \$1,000 dollar cash prize for the best carload was won by Mr. M. Horan of Wenatchee with Mr. H. M. Gilbert, president of the Washington State Horticultural Association, a close second, while the third prize was awarded to a car of McIntosh Red's from the Bitter Root valley in Montana. Mr. Gilbert's car was composed of Winesaps only, while the prize winning carload was made up of eight different varieties. The samples of Winter Banana, Esopus Spitzenberg and Jonathan were the best the writer has ever had the pleasure of seeing.

It goes without saying that this show has been an eye opener to our southern neighbors as to the possibilities of British Columbia. On Saturday, the 12th, after the prizes had been awarded, the *Spokane Chronicle* came out with an amusing cartoon, but none the less suggestive, in which Uncle Sam was represented as saying to British Columbia, "Your're welcome, little B. C. and you can bring your clothes and stay."

One of the most valuable features of the show was the presence of several large eastern and European apple buyers, who, as one of them expressed it, were out on a visit "to find where the best apples grew and to meet the people who were engaged in growing them." They all expressed themselves in much the same terms after they had inspected the various exhibits and declared "that it was the greatest thing of its kind ever attempted."

James J. Hill and Lewis J. Hill bought one hundred and fifty boxes of apples at the close of the show at the flat rate of ten dollars a box. They purposed sending them as presents to friends in the east and in Europe.

The show has been so successful that it is the intention of the management to make it an annual affair. There are many who desire that it again be held in Spokane while others favor some other point, perhaps Chicago.

British Columbians are naturally elated at their success, or should I say Kelowna's success, and will exhibit on a far larger scale next year, but they will need to remember that nothing but the utmost diligence will preserve for them the place they have won, as their neighbors across the line are among the most successful apple growers in the world.

E. W. D.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

School trustees in Manitoba are facing a famine in teachers. Many schools are not yet supplied for the new year.

Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian long distance runner defeated Dorando Pietri, who was second in the Marathon in the last Olympia games, and who afterwards beat Hayes, the winner, in the States. The victory was won in a Marathon distance race in New York, December 15th.

Deaths have occurred in Alexander, Man., and Virden, Man., as a result of the use of coal oil in starting a fire.

Human footprints have been found in inter-glacial clay deposited over fifty thousand years ago, in the soil below Toronto bay.

The Ontario Sugar Company with a factory at Bertin, Ontario, has failed. In six years' operation the company is declared to have lost \$414,900.

Warman, the point of junction of the C. N. R., main line and the Prince Albert line, was visited by a disastrous fire on Sunday morning. The damage is estimated at \$50,000 with \$20,000 insurance.

Emma Goldman, the anarchist lecturer, when released from jail in Seattle, was refused admission into Canada when she attempted to cross the border into British Columbia. She was afterwards allowed to enter.

Three hundred German families are preparing to go direct from Germany into the Peace River country early next spring. They are all experienced agriculturists.

The wireless telegraph station at Victoria, B. C., has been in direct communication with Sitka, Alaska, a distance of over eight hundred miles.

The Manitoba education department is issuing circulars to schools in the province regarding the use of coal oil and how to prevent accidents, and the laws regarding use of tobacco by youths under sixteen years.

The Battle River bridge, on the G. T. P., has just been completed. It is 3000 feet long. The Clover Bar bridge on the same line is almost finished.

In twenty-four municipalities of Manitoba local option was voted upon. As a result nine have gone dry, nine have stayed wet, one has tied, two were called off and there are five yet to hear from. Kildonan is the only district to go from local option back to license.

So cautious are the officials along the border to prevent the entrance of the foot-and-mouth disease into Canada, that at Niagara Falls automobiles must be fumigated and even the boots of foot passengers are compelled to be disinfected before their owners can cross the bridge. The disease is very infectious and easily carried.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Twenty-five men were killed and a hundred injured in an explosion on the Panama canal works.

King Edward has much improved in health, but has gone to the south of England to recuperate.

Statistics give between thirty and thirty-five thousand deaths to workmen from accidents in the United States during the last year. The injured are placed at two million.

Turkey and Austria are still at loggerheads over the country lying between their respective dominions. A lively boycott of Austrian goods by Turkey is being conducted at present.

It is likely that the public funds of London may have to be drawn upon to the extent of £10,000, to be expended in food for the city's school children.

Word has come from South America that Venezuela has declared war on Holland. There is not much reason to fear actual fighting, and arbitration will be the final medium of settlement.

In dealing with the serious unrest now prevalent in India, Lord Kitchener is planning to prepare his forces and distribute them when needed, to force the revolutionary movement to a head at once, before the disturbers have time to complete arrangements. Wholesale arrests are taking place and there have been some executions also.

American trans-continental roads have increased freight rates, so that shippers are facing a raise of 13 per cent. in their transportation expenses. There is no remedy unless it can be proven that this is a combination move on the part of the railroads.

Things to Remember

Provincial Seed Fair and Agricultural Societies' Convention, Regina, January, 19-22.

Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto, February 2.

Alberta Provincial Seed Fair, Calgary, February 3, 4, and 5.

Convention of Agricultural Societies, Winnipeg, February, 15-17.

Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 9-12.

Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina, March 23-26.

Spring Horse Show, Fat-Stock Show and Auction Sale of pure-bred cattle, Calgary, April 5-9.

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.

Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.

Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.

Manitoba Seed Fairs

Springfield	Jan. 16
Elkhorn	" 22
Virden	" 23
Reston	" 24
Morden	" 25
Deloraine	" 27
Manitou	" 28
Strathclair	Feb. 2
Hamiota	" 3
Plumas	" 3
Oak River	" 4
Gilbert Plains	" 5
Dauphin	" 6
Meadowlea	" 8
Stonewall	" 9

SEED FAIRS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Carlyle	Jan. 5
Togo	" 5
Milestone	" 6
Canora	" 6
Fort Qu'Appelle	" 6
Oxbow	" 7
Wadena	" 7
Abernethy	" 8
Stockholm	" 8
Battleford	" 11
North Battleford	" 11
Moosomin	" 12
Bresaylor	" 12
Kennedy	" 12
Lashburn	" 13
Lloydminster	" 14
Wolseley	" 15
Sintaluta	" 16
Indian Head	" 16
Saskatoon	" 16

SEED FAIRS IN ALBERTA

Irvine	Jan. 14
Three Hills	" 16
Taber	" 16
Lethbridge	" 16
Three Hill Valley	" 16
Raymond	" 18
Magrath	Jan. 19-20
Alix	Jan. 20
Lacombe	" 21
Cardston	" 21
Red Deer	" 22
Macleod	" 23
Sedgewick	" 25
Daysland	" 26
Gleichen	" 26
Didsbury	" 27
Fort Saskatchewan	" 28
Olds	" 28
Vegreville	" 29
Vermilion	" 30
Innisfail	Jan. 29-30
Alberta Provincial, Calgary	Feb. 3, 4, 5.

English Notes

Exceptionally fine weather favored this year's North Kent plowing match—137 plowmen turning the sod at the same time in the presence of 15,000 spectators. The silver challenge cup—"The Plowman's Derby" was won by Mr. John Hills of Welling, for the best piece of work on the field. Mr. E. J. Allen carried off premier honors in the farmer's class.

There is very little encouragement in the October returns of the Board of Trade. Imports have fallen by £6,911,178 or 11.98%, and exports by £5,311,934 or 13.86%. During the month there was a heavy fall in imports of grain and flour—partly accounted for by decreased prices—and of raw cotton. More wheat came from Canada and Argentina, but less from India and the United States.

The results of the year's harvest in Great Britain are fairly satisfactory according to the Board of Agriculture report. The wheat and barley estimates are the least favorable. Wheat increased in acreage in England by 11,524 acres, but decreased in Scotland and Wales. Barley was less both by acreage and yield in each section. The yield of oats is better than the ten year average. A big decrease in England and Wales is partially offset by an increased Scottish acreage.

November has been an unusually mild month, and dry in many sections of the country—so dry in places that water supplies for stock are deficient. Soils, generally, have been in excellent condition for cultivation, though heavy clay soils are difficult. Threshing has made good progress and grain has been marketed in better condition. Growing grain is in a healthful state. Perhaps its extreme forwardness is a danger should severe weather follow.

The first small holder to actually take possession is a Mr. Joseph Gayton of Harrold, Bedfordshire. Mr. Gayton has farmed successfully in a small way before, and has now acquired twelve and one-half acres of land from Lord Lucas at an annual rental of £13 7s-9d. This premier small holder proposes to have 5 acres under beans, 1 acre under potatoes on one side of his plot; and 6 acres of wheat or barley on the other side, changing sides year by year. A "six acre grain farm" sounds odd to anyone accustomed to North-West grain farm areas.

At least one of the applicants for a small holding has not succeeded in his quest, and as a result he has been forcibly ejected from his cottage.

A Mr. David Nicholls, of Edenbridge, Kent, applied some months ago for a holding, and as the landowners of the district do not seem to be in sympathy with the desire of the laborers to hold land, he received notice to quit his cottage, and after legal proceedings the police ejected him. The case has caused considerable interest and discussion in the newspapers, and has been taken up by the Small Holdings' Society.

The big Cheese Fair at Whitchurch, Salop, was an undoubted success this year. Ninety-eight tons of cheese were on competition for the show, and at least another hundred tons were sent for sale at the fair. There are certainly no signs of decadence in the centuries old Cheshire cheese industry.

Nearly all the cheese shown was of the "quick" ripening variety, "late" ripening sorts not being called for nowadays. The Lancashire workers are large consumers of these cheeses and as they prefer soft varieties, the makers cater to the demand. The general quality of the cheese shown was excellent. Some authorities claim that Cheshire is beginning to oust Canadian in some of the home markets, and certainly its market is extending in various districts in England—notably in London.

The annual milking record of the Tring Park dairy cattle owned by Lord Rothschild is published. It is a pity that butter-fat records are not taken as well as the weights of the milk—the report would be much more valuable.

The 54 Shorthorns have an average of 6,658 pounds for the year. The 9 Jerseys averaged 5,944 pounds, and 40 Red Polls, 6,174 pounds for the year.

The highest yield is from the Red Poll cow, "Clarissa"—13,577 pounds; the best Shorthorn was "Darlington Cranford V."—12,370 pounds, and the best Jersey, "My Brunette"—8,791 pounds.

The outbreak of foot and mouth disease in the United States is a most serious matter for the British meat consumer. The Board of Agriculture has prohibited the importation of cattle from the infected states, and this closes most of the principle shipping ports. How important the matter is may be gauged from the fact that from a total of 318,000 live cattle brought into the United Kingdom in the first ten months of the year, 223,000 head came from the United States.

The Norwich Fat Stock Show had a very satisfactory number of entries—there being 239 of live stock, and 170 of poultry and butter.

An extensive display of agricultural implements, seeds and feeding stuffs taxed the Agricultural Hall to its fullest extent.

A great interest which Norwich usually gives is of the probable winners at Birmingham and Smithfield. In Shorthorn steers over 2 years old, first place went to "Salmon's Imperialist"—last year's "reserve" at Smithfield.

The first honors for Aberdeen-Angus steer (over 2) fell to Mr. E. F. Alexander's "Danesfield Waterman," who won in his class last year.

In the Cross-bred steer class, "John", a blue-grey Angus-Shorthorn—a level, deep, straight and massive beast, was first, and was also reserve for championship, and won special for best steer.

The champion went to the Angus-Shorthorn cross-bred "Danesfield Fortune" owned by Mr. R. W. Hudson. She was also first in her class, and won special for best heifer or cow. At two years and ten and one-half months she weighed 1,671 pounds, and is remarkably well fleshed, deep and handsome.

The show was favored with good weather and excellent patronage.

* * *

It is with a great deal of regret that stockmen will hear of the death of Mr. John Thornton in Algeria, from appendicitis. Mr. Thornton's firm has conducted many of the most notable stock sales of recent years, and everywhere the head of the firm commanded the highest respect for his many sterling qualities.

Birmingham.

F. DEWHIRST.

Suggestions for Home-Builders

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The kitchen arrangement of a residence is a very important matter for discussion. It is in the kitchen, and its adjunct, the pantry, that the great bulk of the housewife's work is performed. For this reason, the rooms above mentioned, should be as convenient as possible in arrangement as to their relation to each other, and also as regards their relation to the dining-room and the hall. There are some very important rules which pertain to the isolation of the pantry and also to their accessibility.

1. The pantry should be placed between the dining-room and the kitchen.

2. There should be two doors between the kitchen and any other part of the residence which is used to entertain guests.

3. The kitchen should be so placed, that it is possible to reach the main entrance hall and front door, without passing through any of the main reception rooms of the residence.

We will consider the question of the position of the pantry and kitchen under the above headings, to facilitate matters.

The reason for the first rule is that all the cupboard and other accommodation is usually and quite properly placed in the pantry; by having the cupboards in the pantry, and placing this room in the position outlined in rule number one, a great number of steps are saved the maid or housewife. Modern houses have the following accommodation in the pantry:—Work-table built in with bake-board, tilting meal, flour, and sugar bins, and drawers fitted neatly in under the work-table; on one side of the pantry there are cupboards with "obscured-glass" doors in the upper part, and plain wooden doors in the lower part down to the floor; on the opposite side of pantry may be placed the sink for washing china, this sink is placed in the pantry in order that the china or dishes used in the dining-room during the progress of meals may be placed in the sink without carrying them to the kitchen, thus saving a great number of steps, and after they have been washed in the pantry sink, they may at once be placed in the china closet, which may be built in between the pantry and dining-room. The china closet placed in the wall between the pantry and dining-room, and having leaded glass doors on the side next the dining-room, and plain wooden doors on the pantry side, will be found a decided acquisition to any house. The doors of this closet, opening on the pantry, will be greatly improved by being lined with mirrors, which will reflect the china, and the effect, as seen from the dining-room, will be very pleasing.

The second rule is very important as all kitchen odors are prevented from gaining entrance into the main portions of the house when the rule is observed; or, to put it another way, the portions of the residence which are used for the reception of guests are always free from any odors which emanate from the kitchen. All of us are aware that this is very important, and there are few housekeepers who would not sacrifice something to keep their parlor, library or reception hall free from the above annoyance.

The third rule is worthy of emphasis, as any person who gives the matter serious thought will readily admit. Nothing is more conducive to annoyance than to have to pass through several of the principal rooms of the house in order to answer a ring at the front door. Aside from the annoyance, there is the fact remaining that when one has to pass through several rooms "en route" from the kitchen to the front door the carpets of the rooms forming the necessary thoroughfare are worn threadbare in a short time. This is to be avoided if at all possible.

So, to sum up, we should endeavor to have the kitchen open into a small rear hall, or to have some small intervening apartment between the kitchen and the main hall, thus we will conform with rule number

one and rule three; and the only logical position for the pantry, for reasons given above, is between the kitchen and dining-room.

In some residences of large proportions and greater pretensions there is also another pantry at the rear of the kitchen, in which is placed the refrigerator, etc., but for the average house, the pantry first mentioned, if it be properly planned, and properly fitted up will be found sufficiently adequate.

The rear stair to the basement and second floor of the residence may start from the kitchen or from the small rear hall.

The fittings for the kitchen usually consist of a concrete hearth for the cook stove. This hearth is made wide and long enough to project at least six inches all around the stove thus overcoming the chance of fire starting from the cook stove. In some of the larger and more pretentious residences a large hood of galvanized iron is suspended from the ceiling over the stove, and sufficiently elevated from the floor to avoid inconvenience to the person who may be doing the kitchen work. The top of this hood is connected to a vent flue in the kitchen chimney, and all kitchen odors are immediately taken up through this vent flue to the atmosphere. There is a damper in the pipe connecting this hood to the ventilating flue, and this damper may be closed when the kitchen range is not in use in order to prevent waste of heat. The above two features of kitchen equipment are not at all expensive, and can easily be installed during the construction of the building.

The sink, when placed in the kitchen, is usually situated near the cooking range, and is fitted up with a grooved drain board, a pump connected to the soft water tank in the basement and has hot and cold water taps from the water tank, and hot water boiler, the

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

latter being connected to the water front in the cooking range. This practically gives the farmer the same service in the matter of water supply as is enjoyed by people living in a city. The sink is also fitted up with a splash-board at the back of the sink, and this board should be at least ten or twelve inches high. Both the stove and sink, and the work-table in the pantry, should be supplied with an abundance of light; also in the matter of artificial lighting, if there is gas or electric light supplied the house, there should be plenty of light even at night, the lights themselves being so placed that no shadows will be cast over either of the above mentioned fixtures, when they are being used. It is always convenient to have a small closet for the storage of brooms, and the necessary pots and pans.

If room and pocket-book will permit, it will be found very convenient to have an outside porch at the rear of the house giving communication between the kitchen and the rear entrance door, which will then be placed on the grade level, and then from this grade entrance it will extend on into the basement. It will then be possible to enter the basement from the outside of the house without passing through more of the house than this outside porch, and this arrangement has the added advantage of keeping all the rear entrance steps under cover, and free from all snow and ice.

It will thus be seen that the rear steps from the ground floor to the outside rear entrance form part of the stair from the ground floor to the basement. This arrangement, I think, is ideal, and eliminates all necessity of having to walk through the kitchen to get from the outside of the building to the basement, as is often the case in those residences which are not provided with this feature. It further relieves us of the necessity to build a separate entrance to the basement directly from the outside of the building, such entrances tending to lower the temperature of an otherwise warm basement. A stair of the above style will be found to be of great convenience, but, like a large percentage of the really worthy improve-

ments in residence planning, designing, and construction, it has to be seen in actual use to be appreciated. I have designed a large number of residences, both for urban and suburban localities, with this feature installed, and all the owners of the above residences are highly pleased with this style of rear stair.

All the fittings of the pantry and kitchen are usually constructed of the best quality of clear white pine, and then are painted with about three coats of the best lead and oil, colors being noticeable by their absence; the kitchen and pantry should present the appearance of scrupulous cleanliness, and therefore should be painted only in white; the finishing coat of plaster in these rooms should be hard white finish. These two rooms should also be wainscotted to a height of three feet and six inches above the floor.

I feel assured that any intending home-builder will do well to have the above ideas incorporated in his house.

HUGH G. HOLMAN, Architect,
Winnipeg.

Getting Ready for the Winter Fairs

Whether or not a man is a stock raiser, he surely believes in a theoretical way that live-stock are necessary to the best system of farming. True, there is not much to be made out of stock keeping except that the land is better for it, but every one is looking forward to the time when it will be as easy to sell cattle and hogs for what they are actually worth as it is now to sell grain. And that is what the winter fair is for—to help to bring in the day when live-stock will be commercial commodities that will be worth raising. It is pretty generally agreed that winter fairs do this and hence every one owes it to himself to help the fairs. The Manitoba provincial winter fair will be held March 9 to 12, Saskatchewan's March 23 to 26 and Alberta's April 5 to 9. It's a good time to get about and fraternize. There is no man but what is made better by meeting some other men, and the programs being prepared will give everyone something to ruminate upon. The secretary says there are lots of enquiries for the prize list of the Manitoba event.

As a Canadian Sees Latin Agriculture

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the Ontario Agricultural College herd last year, one cow produced 20,778 pounds of milk. She is a large, beautifully-built, splendid-looking cow pleasing to the eye from every standpoint, and a great credit to the breed. You can then imagine my chagrin when, by contrast, the first sight that met my gaze in Naples was a herd of Nanny goats, driven by a goatherd from door to door, supplying milk "while you wait" all day long. And yet, Italy has been practicing the art of agriculture since the early, early days of old, old civilization, hundreds of years before the Christian Era began, and agriculture is still the most important industry of Italy. Eighty-five per cent. of all the Italian soil is productive land. Dairying is not one of the leading lines, however, nor is any other kind of stock-raising. Oxen and asses are still the principal beasts of burden, and wine the largest crop.

And yet, the agricultural products of Italy are varied, and in the aggregate amount to a very large total. Remember that Italy is only twice the size of the State of New York, and you will realize that not much land is wasted when the following crops are produced annually:

Wheat.....	143,400,000 bush.
Corn.....	85,600,000 "
Oats.....	19,360,000 "
Rye and Barley.....	18,400,000 "
Rice.....	26,000,000 "
Other Cereals.....	18,000,000 "
Total Cereals.....	310,760,000 "

Potatoes.....	19,360,000 bush.
Hemp.....	111,000,000 lbs.
Flax.....	30,000,000 "
Cotton.....	22,000,000 "
Tobacco.....	7,250,000 "
Olive Oil.....	74,500,000 gals.
Wine.....	666,000,000 "

But, like the Swiss and the French, the peasant people are a frugal, thrifty race, and while the rich eat wheat bread, the work-people are content with bread made from corn and rye.

LEGUMES EVERYWHERE

In looking about, to find out how the fertility of the soil was maintained in districts where live-stock was not common, and hence farm manure was far from plentiful, I noticed that everywhere leguminous crops (or pulses) were the rule. I also discovered that in some places it was not a very day by rich and poor alike. At the time I was in Italy I never once saw a dinner table without being served with legumes. I saw, in fact, many other variety classes of legumes, but the poorer used the same for their staple food. It being used for the purpose of making a good meat, potatoes, and other vegetables, and also in cheese, and in the preparation of bread and Italian wine, the leguminous crops, and the land which produces them, are of great value and the

FRANCE
"A little land well tilled" seems to be the rule with the farmers of France.

SHEEP
Sheep are a very important factor in the agricultural development of France.

CATTLE IN FRANCE
The French are not clever in the breeding of cattle, and the common practice of using oxen for work purposes has seriously interfered.

SWINE
In France the swine industry is also an important one. The Berkshire-Yorkshire cross seemed a popular one.

CROPS
In France the principal farm crops are: (1) Wheat, oats, rye and barley.

HORSEFLESH
Possibly the greatest shock I received during my summer trip abroad was when I visited the municipal abattoirs in Geneva, Switzerland.

CONCLUSION
In general, I would offer the following comparison between Latin and Canadian farming.

- (1) The Italian or French peasant would keep fat himself and keep a large family on the wastes and leaks of the average Canadian farmer.

fields for wheat. (That I may keep some shred of my reputation for veracity, Mr. Editor, you had not better publish this.)

May I be allowed to say in conclusion, that while I found Italy too cold in April, and France too hot in May, and England too wet in June, Canada seemed just right when I arrived home in July.

Clover in Dakota

Clover is growing in favor in North Dakota. At Bachgate, which is up near the Manitoba line, the superintendent of the farm reports that the clover was sown in 1907, with barley for a nurse crop.

The range of the option market for the week was as follows:

Table with columns: Day (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday), Crop (Wheat, Oats, Flax), and values (Open, High, Low, Close).

MARKETS

There was a bulge in the market the middle of last week which carried prices along until Saturday at a level higher than on Monday.

Table comparing 1908 and 1907 prices for Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flax.

The amount of wheat inspected past Winnipeg is given as 48,000,000 bushels. Of course between Winnipeg and Fort William there are many large mills that take immense quantities of wheat.

Liverpool cash prices range about as follows: No. 1 Northern, \$1.17; No. 2 Northern, \$1.15; No. 3 Northern, \$1.12.

The prices ruling for the week in the cash market were:

Table showing weekly market prices for Wheat, Oats, Barley, and Flax from Monday to Saturday.

The sentiment in the option market seems to be conviction that prices will go higher but there is an inclination to wait awhile.

The supply of stock at the yards is coming mostly from Manitoba points and is practically all butcher's stuff.

Table with columns: Day (Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday), Crop (Wheat, Oats, Flax), and values (Open, High, Low, Close).

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Table listing prices for Creamery Butter, Dairy Butter, Cheese, Eggs, and Poultry.

LIVE-STOCK.

The supply of stock at the yards is coming mostly from Manitoba points and is practically all butcher's stuff.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Mrs. Jackson, South Devonshire, is the proud possessor of a descendant of the famous Holy Thorn at Glastonbury, alleged to be the staff of St. Joseph of Arimathea, struck into the ground by the saint, and taking root and flourishing there.

The remuneration of physicians originally consisted in presents, but at the time of Hippocrates payment in money was already customary. Physicians received also public praise, the 'crown of honor', the freedom of the city and the privilege of eating at the King's table. Physicians employed by the State received a yearly salary, as high as \$2,000 in some instances. Rich people would pay enormous sums for a successful treatment, and a case is recorded in which \$200,000 was paid.

For the future, "God Save the King" is, by the express desire of his Majesty, to be played in quicker time than has hitherto been the custom. An order of the Army Council has been issued, instructing military bandmasters that the time of the National Anthem is to be 84 crochets to the minute instead of 60. It is understood that the King and the royal family objected to the slower time as too dirge-like, and the brisker rendering of the music has been tried before the King, and approved by him. The correct time is to be inserted on all music sheets in possession of 400 military bands, and doubtless other bands will copy the example.

Lord Roberts' address in Ottawa last July on "The Duty of Canadians," is to be handed out to the school children of Canada in their fourth class readers. W. J. Gage & Co., have just issued a new reader, which is extensively used in the western provinces, containing Lord Roberts' speech, urging Canada to contribute to imperial defence. When Inspector Hughes was in England he obtained Bobs' consent to the use of the speech in the reader, on Mr. Gage's behalf, and the inspector sent to the little English warrior a copy of the book.

At Hawarden the funeral has taken place of Mr. Joseph Rowley, aged 77, of Dee Bank, Queensferry, Flintshire. When a young man, learning French in Paris, he was brought into comradeship with several notable English artists, including Leighton, Whistler, Poynter, DuMaurier. Among the students of the Latin Quarter he was noted for his prodigious strength, and he was the original of DuMaurier's character of Taffy in "Trilby." He also had the distinction of being Poynter's first subject for a portrait.

The Executive Committee of the Earl Grey Musical and Dramatic Trophy Competition has selected the following test pieces, one of which must be rendered by every entry in the musical contest next April, in Montreal:

For mixed chorus—1. "Wings of a Dove," by Howard Brockway, op. 24 (Schermer). 2. Elgar's "Challenge of Thor" (Novello).

For men's chorus—"In Winter," Kremser (Schirmer).

For women's chorus—"The Sleeping Beauty," by Felix Woyrach (Novello).

For full orchestra—Mendelssohn's Hebrides Overture.

For string orchestra—Massenet's "Dream of the Virgin."

The auction of the library owned by Lord Amherst was held recently at Sotheby's. A Mazarin Bible, the first Bible printed in any language, was sold for £2,050. A small folio volume, containing the Apocalypse of St. Joannis, and several other fifteenth century works, sold for £4,400. A copy of the celebrated Cambridge

Bible, owned by King Charles I., sold for £1,000. The sixteen Caxtons, the chief feature of the sale, were withdrawn, having been sold en bloc to a private buyer, believed to be J. P. Morgan.

King Gustav, of Sweden, distributed the Nobel prizes, diplomas and gold medals at Stockholm. The official announcement of the awards is as follows:

Literature—Prof. Rudolf Euchen, of Jena University.

Physics—Prof. Gabriel Lipman, of the University of Paris.

Chemistry—Prof. Ernest Rutherford, director of the physical laboratory of the University of Manchester, England.

Medicine—Divided between Dr. Paul Ehrlich, of Berlin, and Prof. Elie Metchnikoff, of the Pasteur Institute, Paris.

Prof. Euchen, Prof. Lipman, Prof. Rutherford, Dr. Paul Ehrlich, and Prof. Metchnikoff, appeared before his Majesty in person. Each prize this year amounts to \$38,565.

Prof. Rutherford is a native of New Zealand, and came to Montreal nine years ago from Cambridge. He was professor of physics at McGill until last year, when he left to take up the chair of chemistry at Victoria University, Manchester.

Trail is a good Western word, and you expect something with a Western flavor when you see it in the title of a magazine story or novel.

"Town and Trail" is a booklet containing a series of bright sketches—pictures of Alberta, especially Edmonton and the surrounding country. It is written by Gertrude Balmer Watt and published by the News Publishing Company of Edmonton.

There isn't anything of the wild and woolly cursing, shooting life that folk who do not know associate with Western Canada, but that any one who has seen the country laughs to scorn. This booklet shows bits of the real life of enterprise, comradeship and hard work that characterize the real West. Nothing could be better to send to the folk at home to show them what kind of country you live in. They will enjoy "The Men Who Make Good," "The Coming Westerners," and "The Home-Makers." And you will read every word of the book before you post it.

FRIENDSHIP

I count that friendship little worth
Which has not many things untold,
Great longings that no words can hold,
And passion secrets waiting birth.

Along the slender wires of speech
Some message from the heart is sent,
But who can tell the whole that's meant?—
Our dearest thoughts are out of reach.

I have not seen thee, though mine eyes
Hold now the image of thy face;
In vain, through form, I strive to trace
The soul I love—That deeper lies

A thousand accidents control
Our meeting here. Clasp hand in hand
And swear to meet me in that land
Where friends hold converse soul to soul.

THE GAP BETWEEN ACQUAINTANCES AND FRIENDS

How many friends have you? Of a popular man we say "He has hosts of friends," but he probably knows better. He is a rarely fortunate man if he has a half dozen friends, or a pair or three. Perhaps if the real truth were told, he is more fortunate than the man who has more. Because it isn't in a man—or a woman—to have

and to hold more than two or three people as real friends. The capacity for real friendship with a host of people isn't there.

True friendship implies mutual trust, confidence and affection. That implies knowledge of one another only gained by time and opportunity. And in this busy age there is neither time nor opportunity to cultivate the three requisites towards more than a very few people.

If the true significance of the word "friend" was fully recognized, and the standard of qualification kept at its standard height, there would be less anger, disputing, sore feeling and jealousy than there is. Two people meet in business or society, and become slightly intimate. Immediately on such slight provocation they call one another "friend," and each expects a full meed of friendly treatment from the other. Neither is prepared, or qualified, or capable of giving friendship on such short notice, but that fact is not realized, and the consequent failure causes bitterness and hard feeling, and is a blow to trust and confidence even in those who have proved themselves worthy.

Somebody suggests that we should coin another word that would be the half-way house in meaning between acquaintance and friend. It seems like a good idea, for half the trouble seems to be caused by expecting our acquaintances to act toward us like friends, to give us advice, receive our confidence and in turn give theirs. They cannot do it properly and we cannot reciprocate, and things immediately go wrong.

If we are content to discern and to classify we shall live in peace and comfort when the people we know are divided into three classes,—a host of acquaintances, a very few friends, and a middle class, yet unnamed, composed of people we know fairly well and like well enough to enjoy their company occasionally.

WIPING OUT THE DIVORCE DISGRACE

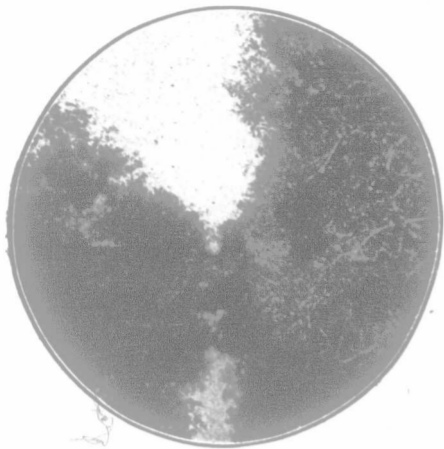
Notoriety of a kind is well enough. It is a good imitation of fame and means advertising. But the kind of notoriety South Dakota has achieved is growing very distasteful to the people of the state and even the advertising it brings fails to compensate.

For South Dakota's chief claim to world-wide fame was not its wheat or its cattle, but its easy divorce laws. Thousands of people went there every year to slip lightly from under matrimonial burdens that had been lightly assumed. It was said that this would be the week's diary of one who wished to be divorced: "Left New York on Sunday, arrived in Sioux Falls (the chief divorce court) on Tuesday, divorced on Wednesday, married on Thursday, back in New York by Saturday night." That was slightly exaggerated, but the truth is bad enough. The South Dakota law required only six months' residence and the proceedings were heard behind locked doors.

The lawyers, hotels and rooming houses made most of the profit out of the divorce business in South Dakota, but the people as a whole have become more and more impressed with the shamelessness of the traffic (that is a good enough word for it) until they demanded a referendum. The vote was taken in November of this year, and the people have clearly declared against such a scandal. Now those seeking divorces in Dakota must actually reside there for one year, and the case must be heard, like other cases, in open court.

Pangred, case-seeking seeking folk who are the chief beneficiaries of the law in Sioux Falls, will consider once again whether they face a Dakota which will no longer be a court.

THE QUIET HOUR



BEFORE THE JUDGMENT SEAT

"We meet and mingle, we mark men's speech;
We judge by a word or a fancied slight;
We give to our fellows a mere glance each,
Then brand them forever black or white.
Meanwhile God's patience is o'er us all,
He probes for motives, He waits for years;
No moment with Him is mean or small,
And His scales are turned by the weight of tears."

I don't intend to talk to you about what is usually called "The Judgment Day," but rather draw your attention to the fact that every day is a judgment day. We stand always before three judges, and the trial is continually going on. These judges are God, the world, and ourselves. St. Paul says that it is a very small thing to be "judged of you, or of man's judgment: yea, I judge not mine own self. . . . But He that judgeth me is the Lord." In theory we may be ready to agree with the Apostle, but are we always so unconcerned about the praise or blame of men? It is not possible for us to treat that great power, "Public Opinion," lightly. If all our world should think we had committed some terrible crime, and should shun us as lepers, the testimony of a clear conscience and the smile of God would help to make the burden bearable, but the pain would be agonizing to any sensitive soul. But though God has made us hungry for sympathetic appreciation, and though it is a great help to anyone to win the approval of good men, there is a danger lurking in this pleasant path. It is possible to live for years in the sunlight of appreciation; it is possible to enjoy the favor of God and men, and the approval of one's own conscience which honestly declares that we are earnestly striving after holiness in act and word and thought, and yet to be standing in a position of great danger. And why? Simply because we are apt to value this pleasant condition too highly. Sometimes, in order to stand unshamed before God's judgment seat, it is absolutely necessary to endure the condemnation of the world. When such a testing-time arrives, when we are tempted to do the wrong or tell the lie, which seems to be our only way of keeping the respect and approval of our fellows, then we reveal the ambition which has for years been silently gaining control of our lives. If we shrink away in horror from the taunts of men, feeling that we must sacrifice, even self-respect, if necessary, in order to appear to be respectable, then it is a self-evident fact that for many years we have secretly loved the praise of men more than the praise of God. Then it is plainly to be seen that we are not so much afraid of doing wrong as of being found out. Then we can understand why David, in spite of his real love for God and holiness, valued his wonderful popularity so

immoderately that, in order to shield himself from discovery, he tried to hide one crime by another. Having taken his neighbor's wife, he tried to save his reputation by killing that neighbor. Happily, the awfulness of his own plunge on the downward road opened his eyes. It was, he found, a small thing to be acquitted before the judgment seat of the world, when he was forced to stand as a guilty culprit before the judgment seat of God and his own accusing condemning conscience. He found that, to love the praise of men more than the praise of God was to degrade himself, and to heap misery on his own crushed, defeated spirit. He then took the only way which could lead up to light and happiness again, and a hard and painful way it was. He pleaded guilty before the judgment seat of the world, openly confessing his shameful fall, and accepted meekly his tarnished reputation, because his ambition was really the true one at bottom. He could not help enjoying popularity, but he really valued the praise of God far more.

Victor Hugo gives a wonderful description of a man wavering between



ST. ANTHONY OF PADUA.

his valuation of the rival judgment seats. A man who had been a galley slave for nineteen years, had made a fresh start in a place where no one knew his past, and had won a great reputation for righteousness and generous philanthropy. He was rich and respected, and had been made mayor of the town. Then came the awful temptation. Simply by being silent, he could keep all that he had achieved by years of holy living—but in that case an innocent man would be sent to the galleys for life. To save this innocent man, he must declare himself, throw away with his own hands the reputation and influence which were so well deserved, and face not only shame, but the certainty of a fearful imprisonment. He fought a tremendous battle, and came out victorious, enduring shame, disgrace, loss of everything, and a return to the galleys, whose horrors he knew so well. He loved the praise of God and the approval of his own conscience more than the praise of men, though the latter is by no means valueless.

May God keep us from such a severe testing-time as this; but some testing will certainly have to be faced, and it is wise to prepare in time. Besides, as I said at the beginning, we stand always on trial, and day by day the witness is being borne for or against us, and the results are being recorded. What ha-

bit of mind are we daily forming? When other people misunderstand us or find fault with our conduct, are we hurt and unhappy, or do we turn instantly to our rightful Judge to see whether He approves? If He smile approvingly, are we happy, in spite of everything? Then it is plain that we have the right ambition. Perhaps it is the other way. It may be that the world pours out its praise without stint. What if we are satisfied with that! What if we rest content with that sweet food to gratified pride, not troubling to ask God whether he is as pleased with us as men seem to be! What if even the second judgment seat of "conscience" is corrupted by public opinion, and says nothing to shake our self-esteem! Oh, that is a time to be very watchful against self-deceit. "Yea," as St. Paul says, "I judge not mine own self." Even though my own conscience does not accuse me, "yet am I not hereby justified, but He that judgeth me is the Lord."

Perhaps the praise or blame of the world about us is not very sincere, either. Those who heap flattery on us may be thinking privately that we are very conceited and selfish. They may say pleasant things in order to keep us in a good temper, and talk very differently behind our backs. Or they may blame us insincerely, finding continual fault, and yet in their hearts respecting us for conscien-

hearts are not open books, and as you must be judged yourself some day, give them the kindest judgment now.—Selected.

Never to tire, never to grow cold; is to be patient, sympathetic, tender; to look for the budding flower and the opening heart; to hope always, and like God, to love always—this is duty.—Amiel.

The bells of Westminster Abbey chime hourly a sweet, simple melody. The words allied to the tune are these:

"All through this hour,
Lord, be my guide,
All through Thy power
No foot shall slide."

PRAYER

Thy mercy is great; it extendeth over all Thy works; it endureth for ever; it becomes tender mercy by long uses and great endurances, and Thy kindness becomes loving kindness, the very bloom and fragrance of life. May we enter into the sanctuary of Thine heart, and find rest there, having entered by the living door, the living Christ. How precious are Thy thoughts unto us. They are not of the earth, earthly. They are all heaven, they reveal infinity, they dwell upon the sublimities of the eternal state, and whilst we follow Thy thoughts we are lifted up into noblest elevation, and, forgetting earth and time and space, we see heaven opened and the whole creation gathered around the feet of Christ. Amen.

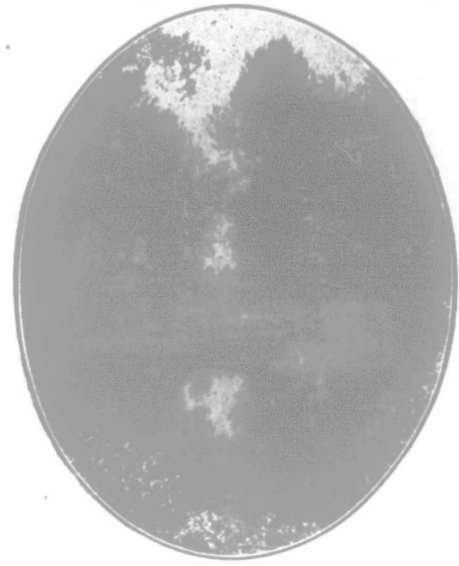
STAR OF BETHLEHEM

Each year you live the tide that brings
The flood-time of all nobler things;
The gift that only God could give,
The life that only Love could live—
Again our hushing hearts receive;
Then let your love-light lean to them,
In all that life may mean to them,
O rising Star of Bethlehem!

The dream of Brotherhood again
Reproves the fevered strife of men;
Love's banners lifting to the light,
The flame of faith grows large and white,—
The feet of Christ are on this height;
The bells of Earth shall peal to them
And loving millions kneel to them,
O holy Star of Bethlehem!

Our babes shall feel the thrill of dawn
And see the shadow wings withdrawn;
With stars of light yet lingering,
How sweet and high their hopes shall wing
And hearts like birds shall soar and sing!
Then may your joys abide with them
With angels side by side with them,
O happy Star of Bethlehem!

But some in bitter places hide
The rising of your mystic tide—
Grim gardens of Gethsemane
And awful heights of Calvary—
Pale peaks of last extremity;
Close may your white peace cling to them,
Your doves of promise sing to them,
O star—O Christ of Bethlehem.
—Harley R. Wiley, in Scribner.



tiously doing what we think right. Anyway, the praise or blame is very soon forgotten. "A moment's disappointment, a moment's gratification, and the ocean would be calm again, and quite forgetful of the ripple which disturbed its bosom."

HOPE.

THE CRITICAL HABIT

Do not drift into the habit. Have an opinion, and a sensible one, about everything, but when you come to judge people remember that you see very little of what they really are, unless you winter and summer with them. Find the kindly, lovable nature of a man who knows little of books. Look for the beautiful self-sacrifice made daily by some woman who knows nothing about pictures, and teach yourself day in and day out to look for the best in everything. It is the everyday joys and sorrows, my dear girl, that go to make up life. It is not the one great sorrow, or the one intense joy, it is the accumulation of the little ones that constitute living, so do not be critical of the little faults, and do be quick to find the little virtues and to praise them. So much that is good in people dies for want of encouragement. As I said before, have an opinion and a well-thought-out one, about everything that comes into your life, but do not have too many opinions about people. Their

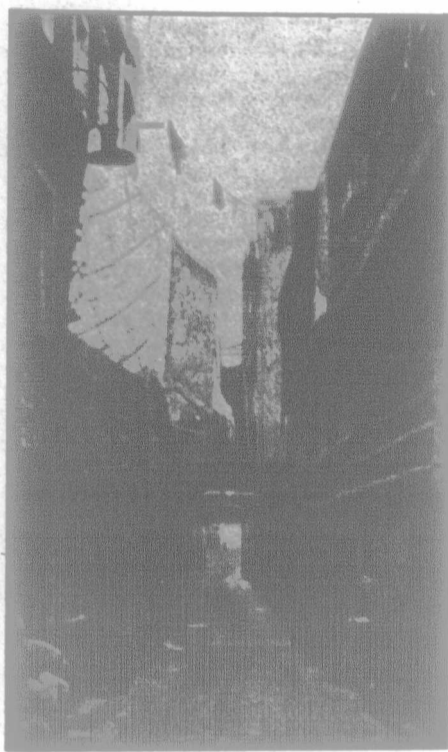
LITERARY SOCIETY

MAKING AND DRINKING WINE AT HOME

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I hope the recent discussion on making and drinking wine at home has not been closed. Other business has kept me from writing to you on this subject sooner, but I have thought while I have been silent, and I hope I am not too late to have a small say in the matter.

In your issue of November 4th, you printed an article signed "O. A.", and the writer stated that Bible facts go to prove that it is right to drink fermented wines. The writer admits that un-



A STREET IN OLD QUEBEC.

desirable results follow the excessive drinking of such wines; but claims that the constant moderate use of them and of stronger liquors is beneficial.

Let us deal merely with the results of moderate drinking. No one denies the degradation of the drunkard. No one wishes to follow his example. We will take the Bible as our guide first of all.

In the original languages in which the Bible was written, there were something like seven different words that denoted different kinds of wines. All these are translated as "wine" in the English version. I believe that in every case where wine is recommended as a drink or as a medicine, unfermented wine, that is, the pure grape juice, such as is commonly used in the Holy Land, is the kind of wine denoted by the Greek or Hebrew word used in that place. It

was this rich grape juice that Christ supplied at the marriage feast. It was also the same kind that Christ drank with his disciples at the Last Supper. He said: "But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom." And He further gave commandment to His disciples and followers to partake of the Sacrament in remembrance of Him.

Let me tell you how the wine is made in that country. The grapes are gathered in huge clusters when fully ripe. They are piled in large tanks, as high as a man's shoulders. At the bottom of the tanks are openings to allow the escape of the grape juice. When a tank is full of grapes young men and boys with little or no clothing on, climb into the tank and trample the grapes with bare feet. One young man told me how when he was quite a small boy his father lifted him into a tank of freshly gathered grapes. He said it was his first experience of treading the wine-press, and he thought he was lost when he dropped down over his head amongst the juicy fruit. But he floundered about till the juice ran freely from the press, and the fruit, he said, made him laugh when it burst between his bare toes.

After the juice is taken from the press it is boiled slowly, until it becomes quite thick. Then it is put in huge hogsheds, and will keep for years without any fermentation. It is used as a drink; and as a food it is more valuable in that hot climate than meat.

Why did God command Aaron, saying, "Do not drink wine or strong drink, thou nor thy sons with thee, when ye go into the tabernacle of the congregation, lest ye die." The reason is given in the next verse: "That ye may put difference between holy and unholy, and between clean and unclean."

In Proverbs we have clear plain words against strong drink. Listen:—

"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging; whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise."

"He that loveth wine shall not be rich."

"Be not among winebibbers." "For the drunkard shall come to poverty."

"Who hath woe? Who hath sorrow? Who hath contention? Who hath babbling? Who hath wounds without cause? Who hath redness of eyes? They that tarry long at the wine; they that go to seek mixed wine. Look not thou upon the wine when it is red, when it giveth his color in the cup, when it moveth itself aright. At the last it biteth like a serpent, and stingeth like an adder." And several more verses that ably describe the condition of one who is drunken.

In the thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, we have the verses that every woman

may appropriate as birthday verses. There are thirty-one verses, one for each day of the month. But at the tenth verse only is begun the description of the ideal woman. My birthday does not fall on a day when ideal womanhood is the theme. My birthday verse is: "It is not for kings, O Lemuel, it is not for kings to drink wine; nor for princes strong drink;" "Lest they drink, and forget the law, and pervert the judgment of any of the afflicted."

In Ecclesiastes:—"Blessed art thou, O land, when thy king is the son of nobles, and thy princes eat in due season, for strength, and not for drunkenness."

In Isaiah:—"Woe unto them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink."

In Habakkuk:—"Woe unto him that giveth his neighbor drink."

In Romans we have an appeal to the unselfish part of human nature, where the stronger is asked to guard against that which may harm the weaker:—

"It is good neither to eat flesh, nor to drink wine, nor anything whereby thy brother stumbleth, or is offended, or is made weak."

Certainly many of our brothers and sisters are "made weak" by strong drink. If we had no other reason for becoming total abstainers, we should do so for the sake of those who are made weak by it.

"Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

It is not necessary to make comments on the above quotations. They speak for themselves. Let us turn now to more modern writers. "O. A." quotes some medical man. Let us see what some others say.

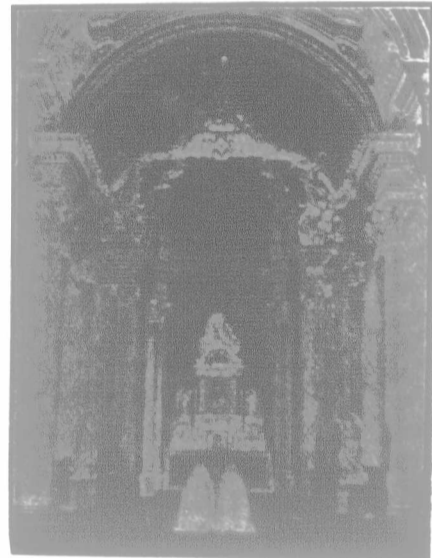
One prominent physician says:—"The safest rule in the home management of the sick will be not to give or take alcohol in any form unless advised by a competent physician."

Dr. Denne studied ten families of drinkers and ten families of temperate persons. The direct posterity of the ten families of drinkers included fifty-seven children. Of these twenty-five died in the first weeks and months of their life; six were idiots; in five children a striking backwardness of their longitudinal growth was observed; five were affected with epilepsy; five with inborn diseases. One boy was taken with chorea, and became idiotic. Thus, of the fifty-seven children of drinkers only ten, or 17.5 per cent, were normally healthy and well-developed. The ten sober families had sixty-one children; five died in the first few weeks; four were affected with curable diseases of the nervous system; two presented inborn defects. The remaining fifty—81.9 per cent, were normal in their constitution and development.

Sir Andrew Clark says:—"I call perfect health the loveliest thing in this world; and alcohol, even in small doses, will take the bloom off, will injure the perfection of loveliness of health, both mental and moral; I go still farther,

and say, alcohol is not only no helper of work, and every man that comes to the front of a profession in London is marked by this one characteristic, that the more busy he gets, the less in the shape of alcohol he takes, and his excuse is, "I am very sorry, but I cannot take it and do my work."

Regarding beer-drinking in Germany, which is often pointed out as a beer-drinking country and a sober country, the evils attendant on the habit are touched on in a scientific lecture given by Dr. Brendel before the Anthropological Society of Munich, in the heart of the best beer consuming part of Germany. Dr. Brendel said:—"Prof. Dr. Bellinger, of this city, has proved the prevalence of various diseases of a definite nature of the internal organs, caused by the universal drinking of beer. A normal heart or kidney is the exception here in Munich. The state of affairs also injures the progeny in a most serious manner. Beer-drinking has spread everywhere, and increased to a most



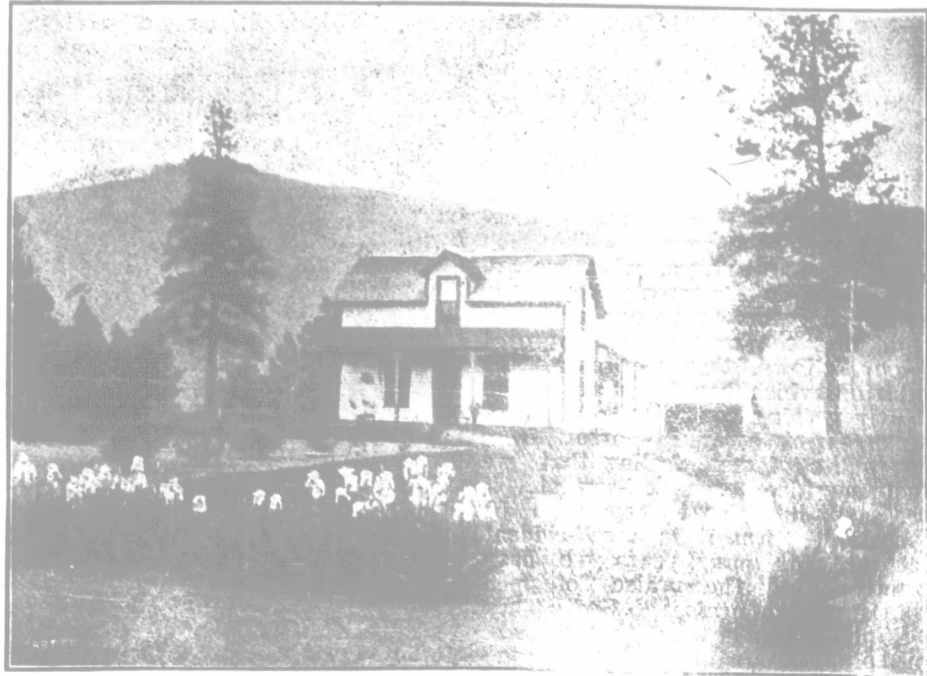
AT THE CATHEDRAL SHRINE.

alarming extent. The only inevitable consequence will be the thorough degeneration of the human race, if the evil is not checked."

"Although it is contended that beer contains less alcohol than wine or whiskey, it is nevertheless as injurious as either of them, while its vaunted nutritive value stands in no proportion to its price."

When Thomas A. Edison was asked if it was home influence that made him a total abstainer, he replied: "No, I think it was because I always felt that I had a better use for my head."

Another authority says: "You yourself may not be ruined at once by what you drink; but someone less strong, less watchful, less safely guarded, less under religious influences, will try to do as he saw you do, and his effort may result in his temporary and eternal loss. To urge the drinking customs, and to advise



THE OLD HOME AND THE NEW.

Both show the refinement, neatness and industry of the occupants.

moderation, as some do, is a rule impracticable for general application." I will just quote a few sentences from a modern writer on alcohol, and its effects on the children of the drinker.

"In every form of insanity the disease is more dangerous in the mother than in the father, as far as the next generation is concerned. This is a good and sufficient reason why the daughter of drunken parents, very often attractive to some men by reason of their excitable, vivacious manner, should be carefully avoided by young men in search of wives. The man who marries the daughter of an inebriate not only endangers his own happiness, but runs the risk of entailing upon his children an inheritance of degradation and misery."

"No woman should marry a man who even occasionally drinks to excess. The unstable, nervous organization bequeathed by intemperate parents is like a sword of Damocles over the heads of their unfortunate children, and even moderate drinkers will not give vigorous bodies and strong wills to their descendants. One man boasted that he had used a bottle of wine daily for fifty years, and it had not injured him; but of his twelve children, six died in infancy, one was an imbecile, one was insane, the rest were hysterical invalids."

"The danger in the fast life of this age is that we try to find something that will enable us to do our excessive undertakings with less feeling of fatigue.

We fail to see in this that we are exhausting our reserve force, instead of adding to our store of force."

"Wine is not the only stimulant that we are in danger of using with bad effects. Cocoa, chocolate, coffee, tea, and similar substances, make nervous work seem lighter, because they call out the reserve fund which should be most sacredly preserved, and the result is nervous bankruptcy of the parent that threatens the welfare of generations through the law of heredity."

So now we see that mere drunkenness is not the only thing that is to be feared from the use of alcoholic beverages.

If stimulants of all kinds detract from the real strength of both body, mind, and morals; if each succeeding generation is a little weaker than the preceding one; then we can readily see what a terrible state the country would soon be in if all the homes should take to making and drinking home-brewed wines and beers. Even if these drinks contain only a small percentage of alcohol, their constant use every day would mean a constant drain on the reserve strength of the parents and children.

Let us instead substitute pure unfermented fruit juices, if we must have fancy drinks. The solids and acids contained in fruit juices are highly beneficial, and there are so many flavors that everyone ought to be easily suited with but little trouble.

Yours truly,

BRENDA E. NEVILLE.

INGLE NOOK

THIRD FINGER HAS LONG BEEN SACRED

From the very earliest ages a peculiar charm appears to have been connected with the wedding ring.

The third finger of the left hand has long been considered sacred, and hence has been consecrated to wear the wedding ring. The Greeks and Romans were so fully convinced of the intrinsic value attached to this finger that it was called the medical or healing finger. Their various medicinal preparations were stirred with it, in place of a spoon, it being supposed that should any noxious ingredient be included in the cup, warning of the fact would immediately be given by a palpitation of the heart.

It was a rule, also, that the bridegroom should purchase the ring out of his own private resources, and not obtain it either on credit, or as a gift from a friend; and after the ring had been placed on the bride's finger the marriage was considered then, as it is now, to be irrevocably binding.

Among the fishermen on the west coast of Ireland, the wedding ring is kept as an heirloom in the family, and is considered the property of the eldest married daughter; consequently, many of the wedding rings still worn by the fishwives there are quite old and of exceedingly ancient design, having been manufactured as far back as the Elizabethan era.

In the 16th century both marriage and betrothal rings were made with the motto inscribed inside, and this is again coming into fashion.

MY SHADOW

I have a little shadow that goes in and out with me,
And what can be the use of him is more than I can see.
He is very, very like me from the heels up to the head;
And I see him jump before me, when I jump into my bed.

The funniest thing about him is the way he likes to grow—
Not at all like proper children, which is always very slow;
For he sometimes shoots up taller like an india-rubber ball,
And he sometimes gets so little that there's none of him at all.

He hasn't got a notion of how children ought to play,
And can only make a fool of me in every sort of way.

He stays so close beside me, he's a coward you can see;
I'd think shame to stick to nurse as that shadow sticks to me!

One morning, very early, before the sun was up,
I rose and found the shining dew on every buttercup;
But my lazy little shadow, like an errant sleepy-head,
Had stayed at home behind me and was fast asleep in bed.

—Robt. Louis Stevenson.

AUTUMN IN THE COUNTRY

What do town-folks know of fields
Bare and brown beside the road,
Dreaming of their summer yields
While the crickets chant an ode

And soft-footed twilight creeps
Down the hills and through the wood
Until the whole world sleeps,
Knowing that its work is good?

How may they that dwell in streets,
Alien to the lanes and brooks,
Know the tales the world repeats—
Tales untold in printed books?
How may folk shut in by walls
Sense the wonder-stories flung
Through the day in mystic calls
That the autumn breeze gives tongue?

How may they that have no shade
Save that of the brick and stone
Know of shadow pictures made
When the orchard leaves are blown?
How may they know of the glint
Of the apples through the leaves,
Blending green and ruddy tint
Into oriental weaves?

And the old grape-arbors, where
The belated bees are found
Lurching drunken here and there,
Honeyward or hiveward bound;
Yes, and meadows lush with gold
That is flecked upon the sod—
Minted in the yellow mould
Of the swaying golden-rod!

What do town-folk know of this
Do they know the hush that comes
At the dusk, and do they miss
The dull note the beetle thrums?
No, the countryside in fall
Has a charm no pen can tell—
From the trees and fields and all
Comes the word that all is well.

—Chicago Evening Post.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMIES:— THE WASHING OF TAFFETA

The news from Paris includes the item that half the silks being turned out for general wear are taffeta. This shows that this silk will be very much worn not only in linings and petticoats, but in dresses. A soft taffeta in good colors makes nice frocks for the schoolgirl in the between seasons, when even the thin wool goods are a bit heavy.

That taffeta launders well will be news to many who send soiled taffeta garments to the cleaner. Of course, the cleaner's is the place where all elaborate taffeta garments should go, but simple blouses and skirts, jumpers or Princess slips may be laundered at home with borax, lukewarm water and a pure, mild, white soap. A plentiful supply of suds should be made, especial-

ly if the color be delicate. Soap should not be applied directly to the silk. The garments should be allowed to lie about five minutes in the suds, and then be gently squeezed and pushed up and down in the water, shaken out and put back again. Another suds should be prepared, into which the garment should go and the former procedure repeated, save that three minutes are enough to leave the garment in the soda before squeezing.

After this second suds the silk should be rinsed in three different lukewarm or cold water without squeezing, and be taken out and hung dripping in a shady place until dry enough to press with a moderately hot iron. The taffeta should always be pressed on the wrong side, and lined taffeta frocks should, therefore, go to the cleaners. Of course, something can be laid over the face, and the silk pressed, but this is never satisfactory. Unlined taffetas of standard colors in good qualities are the ones that bear washing. Dark blues, reds, and blacks wash the best. Brown is always a tricky color, and greens are no better. Grays launder beautifully in good silks.—Times

WELL KEPT HANDS

Over my sink are two bottles and a nail cleaner. One bottle contains five parts of lemon juice to one of alcohol, which will keep indefinitely. The other contains the following lotion:

One-fourth of an ounce of gum tragacanth added to one part of rain water which has stood three days, then one ounce each of alcohol, glycerine, and with hazel, also a little good faint perfume.

After washing dishes or preparing vegetables, I apply a little of the lemon juice, then the lotion, and in a moment my hands are dry, soft, and very smooth. All stains disappear as if by magic, and the nails are cleaned easily. The time required is not over two minutes. This process repeated five or six times daily will certainly repay housekeepers, for what is there more indicative of refinement than well kept hands? Then, too, the expense of these lotions is comparatively nothing. Be sure to have them in a handy place.—Woman's Home Companion.



GOOD TASTE, RATHER THAN THE BANK ACCOUNT, BUILT THIS HOUSE.



The Western Wigwam

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope you have not forgotten me yet, as I have been silent for such a long time. I think it is nice to have pen names, and also think it a good plan to change the name of our corner, as the old one is getting rather common.

I think I'll answer some of Dew Drop's questions. I think Wild Rose Bush would be very pretty, for it would resemble our rose strewn prairie. I also agree with Dew Drop in regard to the members sending Cousin Dorothy accounts of adventures that we have had, but if they don't have more then we have around here, why I don't think they can send any. I can't answer any more of Dew Drop's questions, but I think Cousin Dorothy should answer another, for I am sure I haven't seen any drawing published yet. I am going to ask some questions now. How would it be for the members to send in plans to make Christmas presents? Why is our Christmas number not as nice and interesting as it used to be? Why doesn't Cousin Dorothy send her address in sometime? There might be boys and girls who would like to be members of our corner but don't know the address.

BERNICE UMBACH.

(Somebody chose "Wild Rose" before you, so you will have to find another name. The reason you haven't seen many drawings is simply because those sent in haven't been good enough to pay for reproducing. I'll be only too glad to have cuts made if the drawings are worth it. You are too late with your Christmas present idea for this year unless it gets to this office by Dec. 7th. You will have seen the article on bead chains in a recent issue. Our part of the Christmas number would be more interesting if we could have more room, but I think you will like the stories in this special number of Dec. 16th. C. D.)

NEAR THE RAILROAD NOW

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—As I am going to try my luck in the contest of the Western Wigwam I will also write a letter.

We have just finished threshing. My father owns a thresher and horse power. It took us four days to thresh. We have an elevator in our granary, and my sister and I had to drive the horse on the horse power to work the elevator.

My sister and I drive to school nearly every day. We are going to try for the second part of our third next summer.

Winter is just coming in; there is not very much snow yet but there is enough to use cutters and sleighs. I think summer is a great deal nicer than winter because there are picnics and nice warm weather to go driving.

We have had to go sixteen miles to town for twenty-four years but now the C. N. R. has run their line three miles south of our place and it is called the Brandon-Regina branch. The new town nearest to us is called Langbank. Wishing your paper every success.

Your sincere cousin,
MAGGIE F. POTTER.

THE LURE OF LITTLE VOICES

There's a cry from out the loneliness—Oh, listen, honey, listen! Do you hear it, do you fear it, you're a holding of me so! You're a sobbing in your sleep, dear, and your lashes, how they glisten—

Do you hear the Little Voices all a-begging me to go?

All a-begging me to leave you. Day and night they're pleading, praying,

On the north wind, on the west wind, from the peak and from the plain;

Night and day they never leave me—do you know what they are saying?

"He was ours before you got him, and we want him once again."

Yes, they're wanting me, they're haunting me, the awful lonely places,

They're whining and they're whimpering as if each had a soul;

They're calling from the wilderness, the vast and godlike spaces, The stark and sullen solitudes that sentinel the Pole.

all blew into drifts, so it isn't very good sleighing.

We have sixteen horses and one colt, a dog, three cats and thirty-four head of cattle. We have seven cows milking, and I milk three of them. We have a section and one-half of land, but we only work a section and a quarter. The other quarter is in pasture.

Well I guess I will close, wishing your paper much success. I will sign myself

A MERRY FARMER BOY.

Man. (a).

A GIRL WHO EMBROIDERS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not written to the "Advocate" for a long time. We still go to school, but it will be out the last of December. It is snowing out to-day. I think winter has started. I can't draw very well, but I will try to draw a picture so you can see how I draw. I am in the third class. I take up reading, writing, drawing, physiology, arithmetic, history, geography and spelling. Our teacher's name is Miss B—. I was reading Roy Cooper's letter to-day, and I think that would be a good idea. I am working embroidery. How many of the girls like to embroider? I will close wishing the Corner every success, and the cousins also.

CORA BARKER.

Alta. (a).

TOO BUSY TO PLOW

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have written a time or two before I thought I would write again. I hope to see this letter in print. I

Our school is getting up a small entertainment for Christmas. I am going to recite for it. Our teacher is going to keep the school for another year. I am glad she is, because I didn't like changing teachers. My little sister, Dorothy, goes to school sometimes. We just live a mile from school, so we don't have to walk when it is stormy, my father takes us. I think I had better close, hoping this will miss the waste-paper box, wishing your paper every success.

CARRIE HORNE (11).

Sask. (a).

A BEAUTIFUL SCENE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I haven't written to our page for a long time, have I? I have been enjoying the letters greatly, though.

Don't you think our page is improving wonderfully? The letters are becoming much more interesting. I think Oriole is my favorite. She wrote such a nice story once, and I would like to correspond with her if she is willing. There are far more girls than boys writing now, aren't there? I think the new name is nice and suitable. I also like the idea of sending both drawings and stories, also the idea of having pen-names. I have a pen-name for myself now. I am sending a drawing, and I hope you will think it good enough to put in. Some of the girls were talking about scenes. One of the prettiest scenes I have seen lately was one morning when there was hoar frost.

All the trees and fence, and, indeed, mostly everything was whitened with the frost. Then the blue sky seemed to show it to a better ad-



"SCOTLAND FOR EVER!" THE CHARGE OF THE SCOTS GREYS AT WATERLOO. From a painting by Lady Butler. Exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908.

They miss my little camp fires, ever brightly, bravely gleaming In the womb of desolation, where was never man before;

As comradeless I sought them, lion-hearted, loving, dreaming, And they hailed me as a comrade, and they loved me evermore.

And now they're all a-crying, and it's no use me denying;

The spell of them is on me and I'm helpless as a child;

My heart is aching, aching but I hear them, sleeping, waking

It's the lure of Little Voices, it's the mandate of the Wild!

—Charles Service.

WORKING FOR THIRD CLASS

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have taken the "Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, and as I have never written to your valuable paper I will write now.

I passed my entrance examination last summer, and I am taking up third-class work at school now. My sister and I drive to school.

We are having fine weather here now, although it is a little cold. We had a storm on November 30, which brought quite a bit of snow, but it

will send a few drawings in my letter to be put in the "Advocate." I am twelve years old, and am in the third reader. We go a mile and one-half to school in a buggy and with a pony we call Bessie. Our teacher's name is Miss B—. She is from Ontario. Well, it will soon be Christmas time now, and then New Year. There is some snow on the ground. We look now for warm weather; I hope so anyway. We didn't get very much plowed this fall, because we were so busy hauling hay.

FRANK BARKER (12).

Alta. (b).

(You and your sisters did some fairly good drawing, but it can never go in the "Farmer's Advocate" unless it is done on plain white unruled paper and done with ink. All the young artists seem to forget that, no matter how often they are told. Won't you try again?—C. D.)

RECITING AT HOME

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Since my last letter in print, I thought I would write again. You have changed the name of your club since I wrote last. I like the new names now, but I don't like

vantage.

I think most of us would like to see Cousin Dorothy's picture. Won't you put it in please, Cousin Dorothy, just for a sort of Christmas box?

I will close now, wishing you all a Merry Christmas.

SWEET BRIAR (12).

Man. (a).

A LITTLE GIRL'S CREAM CAKE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I will try my luck writing to you and hope it will miss the waste paper basket. It will soon be Christmas, and old Santa Claus will soon be coming down the chimney.

I will give the receipt for a cream cake that I often make for mamma when she is busy. Take one cup butter, one cup of sugar, one egg, two cups milk, three cups flour. Bake until browned. Whip cream enough to put on the cake until it is stiff, add a cup of sugar and your favorite extract, and beat it into the cream.

MONTANA GIRL.

Alta. (b).

(You did not say whether you used baking powder or baking soda. You would need something to make the cake rise nice and light. Send us word about it before anyone has a chance to ask a picture.—C. D.)

THE GOLDEN DOG

A Romance of the Days of Louis Quinze in Quebec

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

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CHAPTER I.

MEN OF THE OLD REGIME.

"See Naples, and then die!" That was a proud saying, Count, which we used to hear as we cruised under lateen sails about the glorious bay that reflects from its waters the fires of Vesuvius. We believed the boast then, Count. But I say now, "See Quebec, and live forever!" Eternity would be too short to weary me of this lovely scene—this bright Canadian morning is worthy of Eden, and the glorious landscape worthy of such a sunrise.

Thus exclaimed a tall, fair Swedish gentleman, his blue eyes sparkling, and every feature glowing with enthusiasm, Herr Peter Kalm, to His Excellency Count de la Galissoniere, Governor of New France, as they stood together on a bastion of the ramparts of Quebec, in the year of grace 1748.

A group of French and Canadian officers, in the military uniforms of Louis XX., stood leaning on their swords, as they conversed gaily together on the broad gravelled walk at the foot of the rampart. They formed the suite in attendance upon the Governor, who was out by sunrise this morning to inspect the work done during the night by the citizens, who had been hastily summoned to labor upon the defences of the city.

A few ecclesiastics, in black cassocks, dignitaries of the Church, mingled cheerfully in the conversation of the officers. They had accompanied the Governor, both to show their respect, and to encourage,

by their presence and exhortations, the zeal of the colonists in the work of fortifying the capital.

War was then raging between old England and old France, and between New England and New France. The vast region of North America, stretching far into the interior and southwest from Canada to Louisiana, had for three years past been the scene of fierce hostilities between the rival nations, while the savage Indian tribes, ranged on the one side and on the other, steeped their mocasins in the blood of French and English colonists, who, in their turn, became as fierce, and carried on the war as relentlessly, as the savages themselves.

Louisbourg, the bulwark of New France, projecting its mailed arm boldly into the Atlantic, had been cut off by the English, who now overran Acadia, and began to threaten Quebec with invasion by sea and land. Busy rumors of approaching danger were rife in the colony, and the gallant Governor issued orders, which were enthusiastically obeyed, for the people to proceed to the walls and place the city in a state of defence, to bid defiance to the enemy.

Rolland Michel Barrin, Count de la Galissoniere, was remarkable no less for his philosophical attainments, that ranked him high among the savans of the French Academy, than for his political abilities and foresight as a statesman. He felt strongly the vital interests involved in the present war, and saw clearly what was the sole policy necessary for France to adopt in order to pre-

serve her magnificent dominion in North America. His counsels were neither liked nor followed by the Court of Versailles, then sinking fast into the slough of corruption that marked the closing years of the reign of Louis XV.

Among the people who admired deeds more than words the Count was honored as a brave and skilful admiral, who had borne the flag of France triumphantly over the seas, and in the face of her most powerful enemies—the English and Dutch. His memorable repulse of Admiral Byng, eight years after the events here recorded,—which led to the death of that brave and unfortunate officer, who was shot by sentence of court martial to atone for that repulse,—was a glory to France, but to the Count brought after it a manly sorrow for the fate of his opponent, whose death he regarded as a cruel and unjust act, unworthy of the English nation, usually as generous and merciful as it is brave and considerate.

The Governor was already well-advanced in years. He had entered upon the winter of life, that sprinkles the head with snow that never melts, but he was still hale, ruddy, and active. Nature had, indeed, moulded him in an unpropitious hour for personal comeliness, but in compensation had seated a great heart and a graceful mind in a body low of stature, and marked by a slight deformity. His piercing eyes, luminous with intelligence and full of sympathy for everything noble and elevated, overpowered with their fascination the blemishes that a too

curious scrutiny might discover upon his figure; while his mobile, handsome lips poured out the natural eloquence of clear thoughts and noble sentiments. The Count grew great while speaking: his listeners were carried away by the magic of his voice and the clearness of his intellect.

He was very happy this morning by the side of his old friend, Peter Kalm, who was paying him a most welcome visit in New France. They had been fellow-students, both at Upsal and at Paris, and loved each other with a cordiality that, like good wine, grew richer and more generous with age.

Herr Kalm, stretching out his arms as if to embrace the lovely landscape and clasp it to his bosom, exclaimed with fresh enthusiasm, "See Quebec, and live forever!"

"Dear Kalm," said the Governor, catching the fervor of his friend, as he rested his hand affectionately on his shoulder, "you are as true a lover of nature as when we sat together at the feet of Linnæus, our glorious young master, and heard him open up for us the arcana of God's works; and we used to feel like him, too, when he thanked God for permitting him to look into his treasure-house and see the precious things of creation which he had made."

"Till men see Quebec," replied Kalm, "they will not fully realize the meaning of the term, 'God's footstool.' It is a land worth living for!"

"Not only a land to live for, but a land to die for, and happy the man



"L'ENTENTE CORDIALE": THE ARRIVAL OF THE FRENCH FLEET AT COWES.
From a \$20000 painting by W. L. Wyllie, R. A., exhibited at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908.



Do you dread the long winter?

There is one cheerful thing about it. You can have the Victor-Berliner Gram-o-phone and make the long evenings at home merry and glad with the splendid voices of the great opera singers

and the popular songs and stories of those who devote their lives to making music and entertainment. The great Bands of the world, the Negro Quartettes, the Violin, the 'Cello, the Banjo—all these too may be brought right into your own home by the Victor-Berliner for your pleasure at a very trifling cost. But there isn't much use of talking—you can't really believe what we are saying until you go to a dealer and ask him to put on one of these wonderful Records for you,—then the real meaning of what we have been saying will dawn upon you, and you will want a Victor-Berliner at once. Write us for free catalogue of the New "Double Side" Records. Price 90c., making the records 45c. each.

BERLINER GRAM-O-PHONE CO. OF CANADA LIMITED, MONTREAL.

who dies for it! Confess, Kahm,—thou who hast travelled in all lands,—thinkest thou not it is indeed worthy of its proud title of New France?"

"It is indeed worthy," replied Kalm; "I see here a scion of the old oak of the Gauls, which, if let grow, will shelter the throne of France itself in an empire wider than Cæsar wrested from Ambiotrix."

"Yes," replied the Count, kindling at the words of his friend, "it is old France transplanted, transfigured, and glorified,—where her language, religion, and laws shall be handed down to her posterity, the glory of North America as the mother-land is the glory of Europe!"

The enthusiastic Galissoniere stretched out his hands and implored a blessing upon the land entrusted to his keeping.

It was a glorious morning. The sun had just risen over the hilltops of Lauzon, throwing aside his drapery of gold, purple, and crimson. The soft haze of the summer morning was floating away into nothingness, leaving every object fresh with dew and magnified in the limpid purity of the air.

The broad St. Lawrence, far beneath their feet, was still partially veiled in a thin blue mist, pierced here and there by the tall mast of a King's ship or merchantman lying unseen at anchor; or, as the fog rolled slowly off, a swift canoe might be seen shooting out into a streak of sunshine, with the first news of the morning from the south shore.

Behind the Count and his companions rose the white glistening walls of the Hotel Dieu, and farther off the tall tower of the newly-restored Cathedral, the belfry of the Recollets, and the roofs of the ancient College of the Jesuits. An avenue of old oaks and maples shaded the walk, and in the branches of the trees a swarm of birds fluttered and sang, as if in rivalry with the gay French talk and laughter of the group of officers, who waited the return of the Governor from the bastion where he stood, showing the glories of Quebec to his friend.

The walls of the city ran along the edge of the cliff upwards as they approached the broad gallery and massive front of the Castle of St. Louis, and ascending the green slope of the broad glacis, culminated in the lofty citadel, where, streaming in the morning breeze, radiant in the sunshine, and alone in the blue sky, waved the white banner of France, the sight of which sent a thrill of joy and pride into the hearts of her faithful subjects in the New World.

The broad bay lay before them, round as a shield, and glittering like a mirror as the mist blew off its sur-

face. Behind the sunny slopes of Orleans, which the river encircled in its arms like a giant lover his fair mistress, rose the bold, dark crests of the Laurentides, lifting their bare summits far away along the course of the ancient river, leaving imagination to wander over the wild scenery in their midst—the woods, glens, and unknown lakes and rivers that lay hid far from human ken, or known only to rude savages, wild as the beasts of chase they hunted in those strange regions.

Across the broad valley of the St. Charles, covered with green fields and ripening harvests, and dotted with quaint old homesteads, redolent with memories of Normandy and Brittany, rose a long mountain ridge covered with primeval woods, on the slope of which rose the glittering spire of Charlebourg, once a dangerous outpost of civilization. The pastoral Lairet was seen mingling its waters with the St. Charles in a little bay that preserves the name of Jacques Cartier, who with his hardy companions spent their first winter in Canada on this spot, the guests of the hospitable Donacana, lord of Quebec and of all the lands seen from its lofty cape.

Directly beneath the feet of the Governor, on a broad strip of land that lay between the beach and the precipice, stood the many-gabled Palace of the Intendant, the most magnificent structure in New France. Its long front of eight hundred feet overlooked the royal terraces and gardens, and beyond these the quays and magazines, where lay the ships unloading the merchandise and luxuries of France in exchange for the more rude, but not less valuable, products of the Colony.

Between the Palace and the Basse Ville the waves at high tide washed over a shingly beach where there were already the beginnings of a street. A few rude inns displayed the sign of the fluer-de-lis or the imposing head of Louis XV. Round the doors of these inns in summertime might always be found groups of sailors in red caps and sashes, voyageurs and canoeemen from the far West in half Indian costume, drinking Gascon wine and Norman cider, or the still more potent liquors filled with the fires of the Antilles. The Batture kindled into life on the arrival of the fleet from home, and in the evenings of summer, as the sun set behind the Cote a Bonhomme, the natural magnetism of companionship drew the lasses of Quebec down to the beach, where, amid old refrains of French ditties and the music of violins and tambours de Basque, they danced to the green with the jovial sailors who brought news from the old land beyond the Atlantic.

"Partners, gentlemen, for keep-

ing you waiting," said the Governor, as he descended from the bastion and rejoined his suite. "I am so proud of our beautiful Quebec that I can scarcely stop showing off its charms to my friend Herr Kalm, who knows so well how to appreciate them. But," continued he, looking round admiringly on the bands of citizens and habitans who were at work strengthening every weak point in the fortifications, "my brave Canadians are busy as beavers on their dam. They are determined to keep the saucy English out of Quebec. They deserve to have the beaver for their crest, industrious fellows that they are! I am sorry I kept you waiting, however."

"We can never count the moments lost which your Excellency gives to the survey of our fair land," replied the Bishop, a grave, earnest-looking man. "Would that His Majesty himself could stand on these walls and see with his own eyes, as you do, this splendid patrimony of the crown of France. He would not dream of bartering it away in exchange for petty ends and corners of Germany and Flanders, as is rumored, my Lord!"

"True words and good, my Lord Bishop," replied the Governor; "the retention of all Flanders now in the strong hands of the Marshal de Saxe would be a poor compensation for the surrender of a glorious land like this to the English."

Flying rumors of some such proposal on the part of France had reached the Colony, with wild reports arising out of the endless chaffering between the negotiators for peace, who had already assembled at Aix la Chapelle. "The fate of America will one day be decided here," continued the Governor; "I see it written upon this rock, 'Whoever rules Quebec will sway the destinies of the continent.' May our noble France be wise, and understand in time the signs of empire and of supremacy!"

The Bishop looked upwards with a sigh. "Our noble France has not yet read those tokens, or she misunderstands them. Oh, these faithful subjects of hers! Look at them, your Excellency." The Bishop pointed toward the crowd of citizens hard at work on the walls. "There is not a man of them but is ready to risk life and fortune for the honor and dominion of France, and yet they are treated by the Court with such neglect, and burdened with exactions that take from life the sweet reward of labor! They cannot do the impossible that France requires of them—fight her battles, till her fields, and see their bread taken from them by these new ordinances of the Intendant."

"Well, my Lord," replied the Governor, affecting a jocularly he did not feel, for he knew how true were the words of the Bishop, "we must all do our duty, nevertheless: if France require impossibilities of us, we must perform them. That is the old spirit! If the skies fall upon our heads, we must, like true Gauls, hold them up on the points of our lances! What say you, Rigaud de Vaudreuil? Cannot one Canadian surround ten New Englanders?" The Governor alluded to an exploit of the gallant officer whom he turned to address.

"Probatum est, your Excellency! I once with six hundred Canadians surrounded all New England. Prayers were put up in all the churches of Boston for deliverance when we swept the Connecticut from end to end with a broom of fire."

"Brave Rigaud! France has too few like you!" remarked the Governor with a look of admiration.

Rigaud bowed, and shook his head modestly. "I trust she has ten thousand better," he added, pointing at his fellow-officers who stood conversing at a short distance. "Marshal de Saxe has few the equals of these in his camp, my Lord Count!" And well was the compliment deserved; they were gallant men, intelligent in looks, polished in manners, and brave to a fault, and all fully that a soldier should

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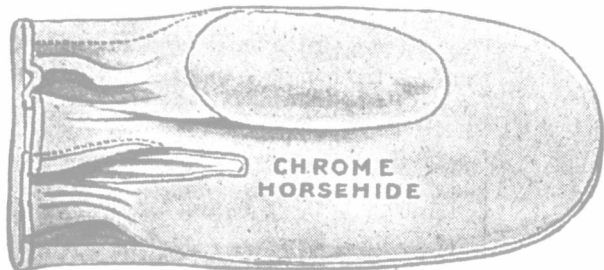
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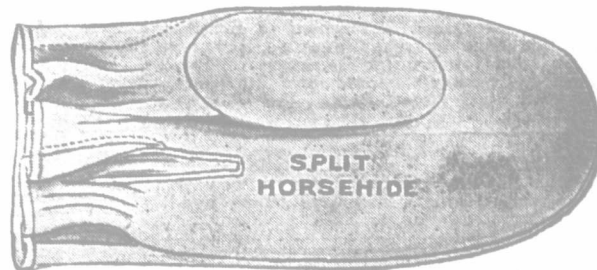
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Our Great Midwinter Sale will commence on January 2, and will continue until February 28. This makes over eight weeks of wonderful bargains.

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WINNIPEG, CANADA

that sits so gracefully on a French soldier.

Most of them wore the laced coat and wasitcoat, chapeau, boots, lace ruffles, sash, and rapier of the period—a martial costume befitting brave and handsome men. Their names were household words in every cottage in New France, and many of them as frequently spoken of in the English Colonies as in the streets of Quebec.

There stood the Chevalier de Beaujeu, a gentleman of Norman family, who was already famed upon the frontier, and who, seven years later, in the forests of the Monongahela, crowned a life of honor by a soldier's death on the bloody field won from the unfortunate Braddock, defeating an army ten times more numerous than his own.

Talking gayly with De Beaujeu were two gallant-looking young men of a Canadian family which, out of seven brothers, lost six slain in the service of their King—Jumonville de Villiers, who was afterwards, in defiance of a flag of truce, shot down by order of Colonel Washington, in the far-off forests of the Alleghenies, and his brother, Coulon de Villiers, who received the sword of Washington when he surrendered himself and garrison prisoners of war, at Fort Necessity, in 1754.

Coulon de Villiers imposed ignominious conditions of surrender upon Washington, but scorned to take other revenge for the death of his brother. He spared the life of Washington, who lived to become the leader and idol of his nation, which, but for the magnanimity of the noble Canadian, might have never struggled into independence.

There stood also the Sieur de Lery, the King's engineer, charged with the fortification of the Colony, a man of Vauban's genius in the art of defence. Had the scheme which he projected, and vainly urged upon the heedless Court of Versailles, been carried into effect, the conquest of New France would have been an impossibility.

Arm in arm with De Lery, in earnest conversation, walked the handsome Claude de Beauharnais,—brother of a former Governor of the Colony,—a graceful, gallant-looking soldier. De Beauharnais was the ancestor of a vigorous and beautiful race, among whose posterity was the

fair Hortense de Beauharnais, who in her son, Napoleon III., seated an offshoot of Canada upon the imperial throne of France long after the abandonment of their ancient colony by the corrupt House of Bourbon.

Conspicuous among the distinguished officers by his tall, straight figure and quick movements, was the Chevalier La Corne St. Luc, supple as an Indian, and almost as dark, from exposure to the weather and incessant campaigning. He was fresh from the blood and desolation of Acadia, where France, indeed, lost her ancient colony, but St. Luc reaped a full sheaf of glory at Grand Pre, in the Bay of Minas, by the capture of an army of New Englanders. The rough old soldier was just now all smiles and gaiety, as he conversed with Monseigneur de Pontbriant, the venerable Bishop of Quebec, and Father de Bery, the Superior of the Recollets.

The Bishop, a wise ruler of his Church, was also a passionate lover of his country, the surrender of Quebec to the English broke his heart, and he died a few months after the announcement of the final cession of the Colony.

Father de Bery, a jovial monk, wearing the gray gown and sandals of the Recollets, was renowned throughout New France for his wit more than for his piety. He had once been a soldier, and he wore his gown, as he had worn his uniform, with the gallant bearing of a King's Guardsman. But the people loved him all the more for his jests, which never lacked the accompaniment of genuine charity. His sayings furnished all New France with daily food for mirth and laughter, without detracting an iota of the respect in which the Recollets were held throughout the colony.

Father Glapion, the Superior of the Jesuits, also accompanied the Bishop. His close, black soutane contrasted oddly with the gray, loose gown of the Recollet. He was a meditative, taciturn man,—seeming rather to watch the others than to join in the lively conversation that went on around him. Anything but cordiality and brotherly love reigned between the Jesuits and the Order of St. Francis. But the Superiors were too wary to manifest towards each other the mutual jealousies of their subordinates.

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See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

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

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

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Thrashing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 700 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 481.

WANTED—Stockmen and others to get their Printing done by The FARMER'S ADVOCATE Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FOR EXCHANGE—Pure bred Clyde Stallion, "Noble Knight" (Imp.) For information apply to Sec-Treas., Cannington Horse Syndicate, Cannington Manor, Sask.

IDEAL MIXED FARM FOR SALE—903 acres, five miles from Oak Lake, Manitoba, 400 acres cultivated, 130 hay, 130 wood, 200 pasture, river front, springs, creeks, frame house, stone and frame stable, 7 miles fencing. Would sell stock and machinery. J. J. Arsenault, Land Titles Office, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—The imported Clydesdale stallion Blaimore, won four firsts and two diplomas during 1907 and 1908, the only times ever shown. Has proved a sure and great stock getter; his stock pedigree and books can be seen by applying to Samuel Sell, Secretary, Burrows Clydesdale Syndicate, Whitewood, Sask.

FOR SALE—South African Scrip, entitling holder to 320 acres of land, at \$600. Small cash payment now, balance on delivery of Scrip. Apply Wakley & Bodie, 441 Pender Street, Vancouver, B.C.

FOR SALE—One pure-bred registered Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, one pure-bred registered cow, 6 years old, in calf, at very low price for quick sale. Address, P. O. Box 14, Regina, Sask.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest shows, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Pine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Choice Cockerels for sale \$3.00 each. Smith, Box 1612, Calgary, Alta.

C. W. ROBBINS, Breeder laying strain Buff Orpingtons, Chilliwack, B. C.

IF YOU want to buy or sell property, any kind anywhere, write the Northwest Business Agency, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie.

FOR SALE—Mammoth bronze turkeys, heavy birds, bred from my 1st prize-winning 46 pound tom and hens weighing over 20 pounds. R. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

FOR SALE—Two first prize Berkshire boars and one second prize Improved Yorkshire boar, of their respective classes at Winnipeg Exhibition. W. S. Barker, Deloraine, Man.

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FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants, good to select 320 acres in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Inter-Ocean Real Estate Co., 24 Aikens Building, Winnipeg.

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This department is for the benefit of paid-up subscribers to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, each of whom is entitled to one free insertion of a notice not exceeding five lines. Notices exceeding five lines will be charged two cents per word for each additional word, payable in advance.

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Breeder's name, post office address and 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.

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

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

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SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man.

The long line of fortifications presented a stirring appearance that morning. The watch-fires that had illuminated the scene during the night were dying out, the red embers paling under the rays of the rising sun. From a wide circle surrounding the city the people had come in—many were accompanied by their wives and daughters—to assist in making the bulwark of the Colony impregnable against the rumored attack of the English.

The people of New France, taught by a hundred years of almost constant warfare with the English and with the savage nations on their frontiers, saw as clearly as the Governor that the key of French dominion hung inside the walls of Quebec, and that for an enemy to grasp it was to lose all they valued as subjects of the Crown of France.

(To be Continued.)

Trade Notes

ECONOMY IN CATTLE FEEDING

Ever notice how often some little thing makes a big difference in the successful outcome of a business venture?

A slight economy, may be, an improved method of doing something, or a new pin at a vital point in a worn machine. Trifling details in themselves, but able often to spell the difference between debit and credit when the year's business reached final wind-up.

As a case in point, see the vast development of the cattle industry and the business of dairying since "The Dr. Hess Idea" became the rule of faith and practice among thousands of farmers and feeders, from Maine to California—the Gulf to the Canadian forest line.

"The Dr. Hess Idea" is a very clear enunciation of a truth, well known to medical men, but, through lack of knowledge, overlooked by others. Without using professional terms or phraseology, it is simply this—"all healthy physical growth, development and productiveness depend upon the complete performance of the digestive function."

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the outcome of this study and experience, and that it does what is claimed for it is the voluntary testimony of thousands.

No one should be misled by the name, however. It is not a food in the sense of being a ration. Strictly speaking, it is a tonic. That is, it contains tonic properties like those bitter principles which aid digestion, iron, the blood builder, and cleansing nitrates which remove dead and poisonous matter from the system.

It is, of course, fed in very small quantities in the daily grain ration, and its action is a direct and very positive assistant to the digestive organs. Given as directed, the maximum amount of ration is digested and assimilated. That, of course, means growth, and must result—if continued—in steady development up to a perfect market condition in the animal.

Thus, by keeping the digestive apparatus in working condition, good appetite is steadily maintained and full benefit derived from the corn and fodder consumed.

But further—a serious animal disorder is almost an impossibility when Dr. Hess Stock Food is given, for not only does it assist the animal to digest food, but also minor stock ailments are relieved by it.

THE FAMOUS KARN PIANO

The Karn Piano and Organ Co., Ltd., of 358 Portage Ave., Winnipeg, one of the largest and most reputa-

ble firms on this continent have generously issued a coupon in connection with a mammoth advertisement that appeared in the Christmas number of the "Advocate."—To anyone purchasing a Karn piano or Karn organ this coupon taken from the "Advocate" will be accepted as part payment on Piano, \$25.00; on Organ, \$15.00.—This flattering offer should be taken advantage of by those wishing to purchase one of their famous instruments. Their beautifully illustrated catalogues D and E will be mailed free upon request. Mention the "Advocate" when writing.

35 CENTS FOR A 2-CENT STAMP.

Mrs. F. V. Currah, of Windsor, Ont., offers to send a package of the Orange Lily treatment absolutely free to every sick and ailing woman who will write for it, per her ad, in this issue on page 732. As this package is worth 35 cents, it indicates a confidence in the merits of the remedy that is certain to prove attractive.

Questions and Answers

In asking questions be sure to sign name in full and give post office address.

ERRATA

In our last week's issue there is an error in printing in answer to a question "Skin Trouble" page 680. The dose of Fowler's solution reads 1 1/2 ozs., which is an ounce too much, 1/2 oz. being the dose.

WHICH GRASS?

What would be the best sort of hay to grow on sandy soil, and what on low, heavy land?

J. R. F.

Ans.—For that part of Saskatchewan we would advise trying Western rye grass on the lighter soils and brome grass on the heavier land, but if the latter is somewhat moist, timothy might be grown. As crop-growing is somewhat new in that region, one cannot speak with authority upon such questions, and it is necessary to try different grasses before definite knowledge is to be had. In any event, where the rainfall is not plentiful, in late summer the land should be well prepared for the seed, either by summer-fallow or cultivation to keep moisture from escaping in spring and early summer. We would not advise sowing the grass with a grain crop unless it had been demonstrated that both will grow together.

STOCK AT LARGE

This is a range country. Can a person take up one's stock when running at large, advertise in a local paper and require one to pay for advertising and an unreasonable amount for the restraining of the stock?

Alta. J. A. C.

Ans.—If there is a Herd law in the municipality, and the stock are at large during the months prohibited by the Herd law, then they can be taken up, and proceedings instituted, as you described, but if there is no Herd law the stock may run at large unmolested and any interference with them renders a man liable.

DEAF INSTITUTE

Will you please tell me where the nearest deaf and dumb school is in Canada, as we have a little girl, four years of age, who is deaf.

Alta. W. E. J.

Ans.—The institute at Winnipeg is the most convenient that we know of. Full particulars regarding this institution were given on page 580 of our issue of December 2nd.

DON'T BUY GASOLINE ENGINES UNTIL YOU INVESTIGATE. "THE MASTER WORKMAN," a two-cylinder gasoline engine, is more or less a standard engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine. It is lighter, more powerful, its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs less to buy—less to run. Quickly, easily started. Write for particulars. THE TEMPLE ENGINE CO., 1531 G. St., Mpls., Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago. THIS IS OUR BEST OFFER.

Questions and Answers

ECZEMA

Have a work horse, which, when not working hard and steady, takes a sort of itch. At present he is well curried twice a day, and exercised every day in harness, and not fed too highly, still he will scratch himself on the wall and tear himself with his teeth. S. W.

Ans.—He has eczema. Wash thoroughly with warm soft-soap suds, applied with a scrubbing brush, then wash with a solution of corrosive sublimate at the rate of 40 grains to a quart of water. Give internally, one ounce Fowler's Solution of Arsenic, night and morning, every alternate week. It is good practice to clip a horse so affected, before applying the remedies given above.

TO TAN MUSKRAT HIDES

Describe the full process of preparing or tanning muskrat skins for use. I want to use them for a jacket lining. N. S.

Ans.—Tanneries can do the work properly, and with improved facilities could make a better job than can be obtained by home tanning. The cost should not be very high. If it is decided to tan the skins at home, it is well to soak them in soft water for two or three days to make them soft and pliable and to make it possible to scrape off all the flesh and fat. When thoroughly clean, put the skins into a tan composed of equal parts alum and salt, dissolved in hot water, about seven pounds of alum and salt to twelve pounds of hot water being satisfactory. After standing in this brine for a couple of days, they should be hung up and scraped well, in order to soften them. Then place them again in brine for a day or two. Hang up until dry and shape or scrape again. Apply a coat of oil, roll up in damp sawdust and store away carefully until dry. Then give an application of soft soap and again roll in sawdust. Since scraping is the main operation in making the skins soft, it is well to pull them back and forth over a round poll when they have become thoroughly dry.

MAKING SOFT SOAP — SOAP LINIMENT

What is a good recipe for making soft soap? How is soap liniment made? W. C.

Ans.—Get a strong, large barrel and remove the heads. Place on a close platform, standing so that the lye will drip well, and put a bit of board or shingle between platform and barrel to leave a crack through which the lye may escape. Cover the bottom of the barrel with clean straw, throw in a peck of slaked lime, then fill up with good hardwood ashes, which have been kept under cover. As each layer of ashes is put in pound it down. When the barrel is full, scoop out a place in the top which will hold two or more quarts of water. Fill this, place a vessel for the lye to run into, and leave until the water has disappeared, filling up the hole as necessary with water. When the lye begins to run, in about 36 hours, watch it, and if not strong, dip it back into the leach. When two large pailfuls of lye have been secured, pour it into an iron kettle and add the soap grease. Stir up a little and leave for a day or two before boiling. Boil until all the grease is dissolved. If any grease still rises to the top after a couple of hours' boiling, skim it off and save for another boiling. Take



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PROVINCE

a teaspoonful of the strong soap in a saucer and add weak lye to it, a teaspoonful at a time, until the soap thickens nicely, remembering the proportion. Strain the hot soap through mosquito netting, measure it by pailfuls, and add the required amount of lye, stirring well. New soap is very strong, and should be kept in a very strong barrel. Soap-boiling, it may be necessary to mention, is usually done out-of-doors.

A satisfactory soap liniment can be made from castile soap (white, cut small), 2½ ozs.; camphor (small), 1½ ozs.; oil of rosemary (English), 3 fluid drams; rectified spirit, 18 fluid ozs.; distilled water, 2 fluid ozs. Mix these and digest with occasional stirring at a temperature not above 70 degrees Fahr., until all are dissolved.

It may do as well as its fellow after next calving.

3. It depends upon the breed and size of foal. For an ordinary-sized road colt, 6 ozs.; for a Clydesdale or other draft breed, 8 ozs.

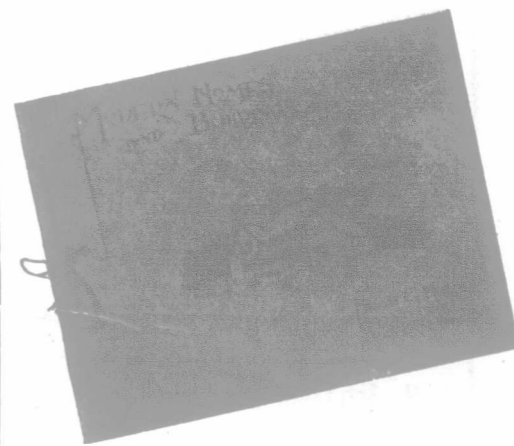
4. Heifers soon acquire a habit in this matter. If you keep her milking this time until near calving it will be easier to do the same next time than it will if you allow her to go dry now.

UNTHRIFTY COWS

Cow has not thrived well all summer. At times she seems quite well and eats well, then for a time she eats little, is rather uneasy, and suffers from diarrhoea. She is failing flesh. W. D.

Ans.—These recurrent attacks of

Below is a copy of a letter from one of Mr. Holman's recent clients. The same attention will undoubtedly be given to all.



Cypress River, Nov. 30th, '08.
H. G. Holman,
Architect,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir:—

I wish to say in reply to your inquiry that we are highly pleased with our house, the plans and specifications of same drawn by you. We have a good farm house, conveniently arranged, ample room, uniform in its lay out and what we consider of great importance, easily and economically heated.

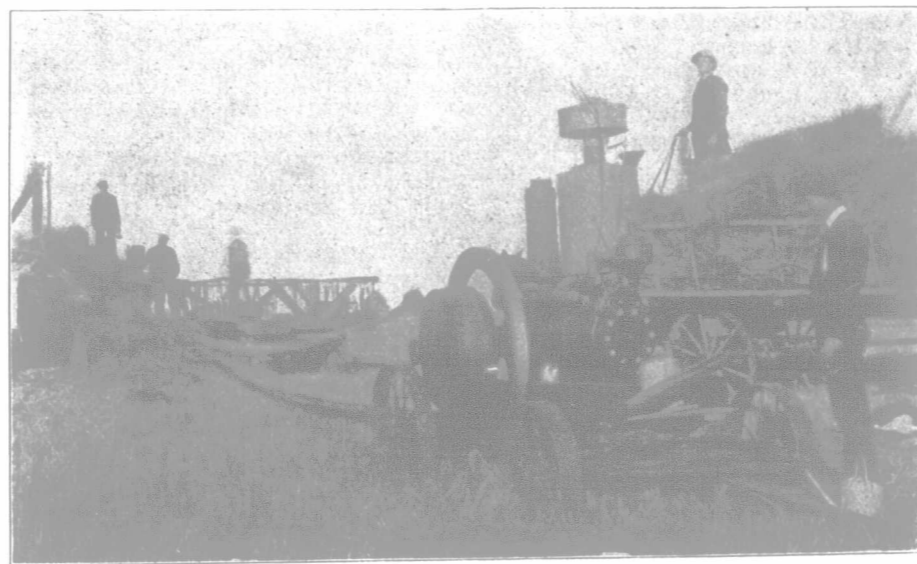
The inside plaster of stucco is quite out of the ordinary and we like it very much. And I am quite sure the cement siding will be satisfactory on the outside; and as our house is nearing completion the clearer I see the good of having proper plans and specifications that are clear in detail.

Thanking you for your help and courtesy,

I am, Sir,
Truly yours,
(Signed) Jno. A. Young.



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MISCELLANEOUS

1. Worked mare on binder on a very hot day. When standing she would pant like a dog. Her coat is very dry.

2. One hind quarter of heifer's udder is not as large as the other, and does not yield as much milk.

3. What is the dose of raw linseed oil for a foal six months old?

4. Heifer has nursed calves all summer. If I let her go dry now will it cause her to go dry sooner after next calving? A. S.

Ans.—1. The panting was caused by the heat, and does not cause permanent trouble. The dryness of her coat cannot be altered now except by clipping, and it is now too late in the season to clip, except when really necessary. Groom her well, blanket, feed well, and take general good care of her and her coat will improve to some extent, and when she sheds in the spring will be all right.

2. It is not exceptional for one quarter to be less active than the other.

indigestion, without apparent cause, indicate disease of the liver, for which practically nothing can be done. If the liver or intestines are not tubercular, the following should give good results: Take equal parts of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica; mix, and give a heaped tablespoonful three times daily and feed well.

GOVERNMENT WELLS IN ALBERTA

1. Does the Alberta government subsidize or otherwise support or assist anyone wishing to take up well-drilling; and, if so, to whom should anyone so desirous make application, and what conditions would such a person be required to abide by?

2. What qualifications, if any, would be required, and what conditions are calculated to induce government assistance?

3. What particular makes or classes of machinery and engines do the government prefer? ROPESEAR.

Ans.—No particular assistance is

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given to well drillers, but the Department of Public Works own and operate a few well-boring machines, and upon representative requests, viz., "Requests from a considerable number of people," test wells are sunk on road allowances or other public places. This would enable the people to ascertain some information about the possibility of getting water for themselves, but they do not sink wells on private property or upon requests of single individuals. If further information is desired write the Department at Edmonton. J. S.

FOWLER'S SOLUTION: DOSE, HOW ADMINISTERED

1. What is the correct dose of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic for a horse weighing about twelve hundred pounds?

2. Is the above solution a good tonic for horses which have been suffering from influenza or swamp fever, also how should it be given, in feed or with bottle? A. S.

Sask. Ans.—The dose of Fowler's Solution of Arsenic for a horse weighing twelve hundred pounds would be a tablespoonful three times a day. It can be given thus for ten days, then its administration should be discontinued for a week; then it may be repeated as before. It is a good tonic and aids digestion, is very useful in many cases of debility and in convalescence from such diseases as influenza. It has been extensively used in swamp fever cases, but without any lasting benefit. It is given mixed either with the feed or drinking water.

DEHORNING OX

I have a five-year-old ox that is getting ugly to handle. Would it be safe to dehorn him, and would there be much risk of losing him on account of his age? R. H. P.

Sask. Ans.—Three and four-year-old steers are often dehorned, although the shell of the horn is generally pretty hard. We have also dehorned fully matured cows. The greatest trouble will be that it is not worth while to buy a pair of dehorning clippers to do one animal, and the use of a saw is rather slow and unpleasant, unless the operator has plenty of nerve. In operating, secure the ox firmly to a post or between two posts fasten his head, top and bottom, so he cannot swing it, then grease the horn close up to the head, push the hair back, and put on the clippers or saw. Make the separation as close to the head as possible, even take off about one-quarter inch of skin with the horn. He may possibly bleed profusely, but should get all right.

ENLARGED HOCKS

I noticed my mare's hocks swollen last spring. She is quite stiff and sore, and there is a large, hard swelling on the outside of each hock and the inside of each is also swollen quite large. O. B.

Ans.—Your mare evidently has a tense bog spavin and thoroughpin on each hock. When these are so tense as to cause lameness for several months, a cure is doubtful. Blister the joints once every month all winter, and, if possible, give her rest. Take two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with two ounces of vaseline, clip the hair off the parts, tie so that she cannot bite them. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day apply sweet oil. Let her head down now and oil every day until the scale comes off. Repeat the blister once monthly.

WARTS ON TEATS

Nearly all my cows' teats are literally covered with small warts. They are too numerous to permit of the use of shears or knife. Is it contagious? R. J. M.

Ans.—Warts are not considered contagious, but it may be possible that in your case it is, and the con-

tagion was carried on the hands of the milker. It is not uncommon for a crop of small warts to appear on different parts of an animal without appreciable cause, and they often disappear without treatment. The usual method of treatment is the use of shears or a caustic, but in this case either would cause such soreness that milking would be very difficult. Try the daily application of castor oil. This is said to give good results.

ITCHY LEGS—OPHTHALMIA

1. Three-year-old mare has itchy legs. A scruff forms on them, and she bites them.

2. Twelve-year-old mare occasionally has sore eyes. They run water and she becomes nearly blind. Two of the other horses took the same. Is it contagious? D. T.

Ans.—1. Some horses, especially those with bone of poor quality, are predisposed to this trouble. Give a purgative of 8 to 10 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with 1½ ozs. Fowler's solution of arsenic twice daily for a week. Rub well into the skin of the legs once daily a solution of corrosive sublimate, 25 grains to a pint of water.

2. This is periodic ophthalmia. It is not contagious. It is a constitutional disease, and the predisposition is congenital. If the other two are colts of the old mare, or are all descended from the same stock, it can readily be understood why they should suffer. The attacks cannot be prevented. Each attack should be treated by giving a laxative of either oil or aloes, keeping the patient in a comfortable stall, excluded from drafts and strong sunlight, bathing the eyes well three times daily with hot water, and after bathing putting a few drops of the following lotion into each, viz.: Sulphate of zinc, 15 grains; fluid extract of belladonna, 20 drops; distilled water, 2 ozs. It is probable she will eventually become blind from cataract.

WATER FROM SPRING

I have a spring high up on a hillside. In winter the water freezes as it runs out, leaving a mountain of ice on the hillside, and making it impossible to water stock. What arrangement, if any, can be made so stock can get water any time? C. R.

Ans.—Make a square box of plank about two feet square, set it over the spring and bed it into the ground part way, banking it on the outside. Carry the overflow away in a trough a considerable distance, and we think the difficulty will be overcome with the ice freezing around the spring.

WHAT IS A THOROUGHBRED?

In your next issue will you kindly give a definition of what a Thoroughbred is? H. B. S.

Rosenvale, Alta. Ans.—The word "Thoroughbred" has two meanings, one is a specific meaning and the other is somewhat figurative. The specific use of the word is used to apply to a distinct breed of horses, the Thoroughbred being the breed of horses used mostly for racing under saddle. This is the oldest of our improved breeds, which entitles it to the distinction of being the aristocracy of the equine species. This in turn gives a figurative meaning to the word "Thoroughbred," as, for instance, it is frequently said of a fascinating lady, "she is a regular 'thoroughbred,'" or such and such an animal, being exceptionally well-bred, is thoroughbred. This latter meaning, however, is not much used, and is often incorrectly used, as, for instance, it is quite incorrect in speaking of purebred animals of any other than the Thoroughbred breed of horses to say he is a Thoroughbred. People in looking over Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Berkshires, etc., often ask is he thoroughbred, meaning purebred. Needless to say this is not a correct use of the word.

CURING MEAT

Would you very kindly inform me through the "Farmer's Advocate" the best modes of salting beef and

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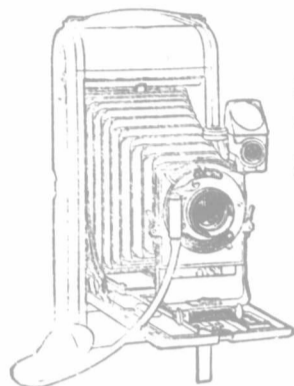
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pork during winter, for use in summer?

Ans.—Canned Beef.—To can beef or any other meat, cut it up into pieces small enough to drop easily into Mason fruit jars, salt to taste, put rubbers and covers on and set in a boiler on a thick layer of hay. A common wash boiler will hold eleven to a dozen two-quart jars, and half as many more of the quart size. Jars should be well packed with meat, but not over full.

When all is ready set the boiler over the fire and fill nearly to the top with cold water. Bring slowly to a boil and keep at that point from three to three and a half hours, three hours for the quart jars, and a half hour longer for the two-quarts. Keep water boiling constantly, adding more as needed to keep up the required quantity. Jars should never be submerged, but water should always come up nearly to the covers.

At the end of the specified time lift jars from boiler and screw down covers as tightly as possible. Lift the jars one at a time and seal immediately. Replace cover to boiler each time a jar is removed, and keep water boiling briskly until the last jar is out.

If any cover or rubber proves defective it may be replaced with another, but jar should be set back in the boiler again for a time to make sure that any air which is admitted to the meat is thoroughly sterilized. Always use new rubbers and press edges of covers down on to rubbers at all points. This I also consider important. Both jars and covers should be thoroughly sterilized by boiling in water for a few minutes before using.

Meat for bottling should never be put into pickle, even for a day, nor should it be even washed. Trim off soiled and bloody portions and use them some other way, but do not try to cleanse and bottle them. Use no water in the jars. The meat will make its own. One good-sized quarter of beef will fill about twenty-two quart jars. Twice that number is quite a generous summer supply for an average family.

Fry pork down and keep it fresh in that way. Hams and shoulders we always fry down, bottling only irregular pieces, trimmings and tenderloins. To fry down, cut into thick slices, fry in fat until about half cooked, pack into large jars and cover with hot fat. From time to time while cooking pour hot

fat over the meat—enough, in fact, to insure each piece being entirely surrounded.

If pork is very fat, enough will fry out of the pieces for this purpose, but, if not, some lard must be heated and used. When meat is thoroughly cooled, remove weight, tie a cloth or paper over the jar and set away in a cool place.

When wanted for use, take up sufficient for the time, finish cooking and serve. The secret is to thoroughly sterilize meat by partially cooking and then keep all air excluded by surrounding with fat.

Corn Beef.—To 1 gallon water; 1½ pounds salt; ½ pound brown sugar; ½ oz. baking soda. Boil and skim. Have meat killed two days before salting, and sprinkle lightly with saltpetre. When brine is cool, cover the meat with it and leave from 3 to 6 weeks, according to size of the pieces. To smoke, wash with hot water, scrape, and smoke for 2 or 3 days. Pork can be treated in this way also.

Curing Beef or Pork.—Make a mixture of 9 lbs. salt, 3 lbs. sugar, 1 pint molasses, 3 ozs. saltpetre, 1 oz. baking powder soda, 5 to 6 gallons water. Heat slowly till salt is dissolved, then boil and skim. Cover the meat with this mixture for 5 or 6 weeks, then smoke every

or three pounds and set aside to cool. When cool melt enough clarified lard or pure fat to cover each dish to the depth of at least half an inch. Do not put it on hot, but just melted enough to pour. Keep in a cool, dry place.

INJURY TO HEIFER'S JAW

1. I have a two-year-old heifer which has a lump on her left jaw as big as a man's fist. It seemed to have come on all at once, as the first time I noticed it was one morning when I was feeding her. It was very sore and seemed to go away about two days later, but has come on again, and is still sore and hard. It is about ten days since I saw it first. Would this be lump jaw starting? If so, would it hurt her for beef, or what had I better do with her?

2. Where can I obtain the best price for cow hides, there seems to be no market at home for them?

Sask. J. R. F.
Ans.—1. The enlargement may be caused by an injury such as a blow from a cow's horn, or as it may be from a diseased tooth, the teeth should be examined. If from an external injury, the swelling will either disappear, or an abscess will form, which should be lanced and the pus allowed to escape, then syringe out the cavity with a weak carbolic



THE THREE HORSE GANG IS JUST "COMING IN" IN ONTARIO.

day for a week. Maple chips or corncobs do best for smoking.

Pickled Beef.—To every 14 lbs. of beef take 6 lbs. salt, 2 lbs. fine sugar, 3 ozs. saltpetre and 3 pals. water. Boil gently as long as any scum rises and remove it carefully. When quite cold completely cover the meat with the brine and leave for 12 or 15 days.

Dried Beef.—Take finest lean pieces and treat with a mixture of 1 pint salt, 1 teaspoon saltpetre, ¼ lb. brown sugar to every 20 lbs. meat. Divide the meat into pieces of about 4 or 5 lbs., and use a third of the mixture on three successive days, rubbing it well into the meat. Then cover each piece with clean, new factory cotton, sewing the cover on, and hang it up in a warm place to dry.

Potted Meat.—Put rougher portions into a large kettle, adding cold water to barely cover. Boil gently until flesh will drop from the bones. Lift meat on to a platter, take out all bones and gristle and chop meat as finely as possible, adding salt, pepper and summer savory to taste. Strain the broth carefully, let it cool and remove the fat. Wash the kettle, put strained broth in it, add the meat and let it come to the boil. Put into small earthenware crocks holding not more than two

solution. We do not think it is actinomycosis (lump jaw), the swelling appeared too suddenly for that disease. If it should prove to be this disease, the flesh of the animal, if slaughtered, would be good for food, as the lesion is very slight.

2. Get prices from hide and fur dealers advertising in these columns.

KNUCKLING

I have a six-months-old colt and it knuckles over in one of its hind feet. Could you tell me, through the columns of your valuable paper, if I can cure it and how I am to proceed. I might also add that its mother is affected the same (or was affected before the colt was born), and on the same leg as the colt.

Man. W. D. S.
Ans.—Knuckling is one of the morbid conditions or deformities of the fetlock joint which frequently accompany or follow certain diseases of the tendons and ligaments, and in many cases it results from some prolonged foot trouble. There is another very prolific cause of knuckling, which appears to be the source in your colt; that is, the animal affected is predisposed through a faulty conformation which is transmitted from either the sire or dam, or both. In your case we have evidence of the last being affected. It usually oc-

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

Is A Remedy Without An Equal For COUGHS, COLDS, And All Affections Of The THROAT and LUNGS.

Coughs and Colds do not call for a minute recital of symptoms as they are known to everyone, but their dangers are not understood so well. All the most serious affections of the throat, the lungs and the bronchial tubes, are, in the beginning, but coughs and colds.

Too much stress cannot be laid upon the admonition to all persons affected by the insidious earlier stages of throat and lung disease, as failure to take hold at once will cause many years of suffering, and in the end that terrible scourge of "Consumption."

Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is not Sold as a Cure for Consumption but for affections tributary to, and that result in, that disease. It combines all the lung healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe. So great has been the success of this wonderful remedy, it is only natural that numerous persons have tried to imitate it. Don't be humbugged into taking anything but "Dr. Woods." Put up in a yellow wrapper; three pine trees the trade mark; price 25 cents.

HORSE OWNERS! USE GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.



LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

FREE MAP OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT DISTRICTS

Together with valuable information about soils, climate, prices of products, best locations, homestead regulations, etc. Sent FREE to those who send name and address at once to

KOOTENAY ORCHARD ASSOCIATION, NELSON, B. C. Ltd.

No. 1 Wheat \$2.00 Land Per Acre

320 Acre Blocks. Veterans' Claims. Your choice of location. ALBERTA OR SASKATCHEWAN. **MADDEN Dept. B 428 Traders Bank, Toronto, Can.**

occurs in animals with straight pasterns. Animals of this conformation should never be used for breeding purposes, as knuckling may be expected in the offspring. Knuckling sometimes occurs in horses whose legs and feet are practically correct in conformation, but their hoofs have been allowed to grow to an inordinate length at the toe, which acts as a lever. When weight is put on the limb, the short pastern bones are forced backwards, and the cannon bone slides forward, thus producing a partial dislocation. The remedy in this case is to reduce the foot to its proper length and repeat the operation every month. In any case the toe should be kept low with the heels slightly raised, this together with bandaging, and in bad cases, where the tendons or ligaments are diseased, mild cantharides blisters may be of benefit.

DEFAULT OF PAYMENT

Would you please inform me as to the law in Canada on the following subject? I buy a piece of land (300 acres), and agree to pay two thousand dollars down and the balance in five equal annual payments. At the end of the first year my crop is a failure and I cannot meet my payment. Can the owner of the land take it back with buildings I have erected to the value of five hundred dollars, without paying me anything for them. The agreement I signed said, in the event of my not being able to meet payments all buildings and monies paid become the property of the said owner. A. D. Alta.

Ans.—This is rather unfortunate as the owner can demand a fulfilment of the contract to the letter. But, according to the statement given it should be possible to make some arrangement to meet the payments this year. For instance, it would be better to sell off some of the machinery and stock than to lose the \$2,000, and it should be possible to raise a loan on the strength of the \$2,000 paid down. After all, money is only useful to earn interest either by investment or loan, and it should be possible to extend the time of payment a year or two.

EXEMPTIONS, HOMESTEADS, ETC.

1. A farmer having an execution against him moves into town for the winter, and takes his stock, etc., with him; by doing this, does he lose his exemption privileges?
2. A homesteader having an execution against him, completes his duties, is he able to obtain his patent?
3. A homesteader has a purchaser in view on completion of his duties. Is he legally correct in accepting a deposit thereon before completion?

THICKENING OF FETLOCK FROM WIRE CUT

An eight-year-old mare got cut in barbed wire (about nine weeks ago) in left hind foot, about one inch from top of hoof. Mare was out in pasture for a month after without any treatment, during which time we had a heavy snowstorm and a hard frost. Fetched mare in and cut was quite healed up; coronet swollen very badly, also fetlock joint. Looks like a bad sprain. He can bear little weight on it. She walks on toe. Can get up and down easily. Hoof looks a little contracted; put her in loose box; soaked foot in pail of hot water one hour twice each day for three days; rubbed dry and wrapped it up. End of third day rubbed in Caustic Balsam. Repeated same in four days, and also once a week since for the last five weeks. H. D. Alta.

Ans.—On account of the wound being exposed to the cold, without proper antiseptic dressings and protective covering, inflammation has extended to the delicate and important structures in the region of the fetlock joint, and adhesions of the various structures have taken place. Unless the mare can be treated by a good surgeon the chances are she will always be stiff on that leg. She will travel on the toe from the shortening of the tendons, and the joint will remain more or less thick. The best treatment for you to adopt is repeated blisters applied every three weeks. When the blister has been washed off turn the mare loose in a large box stall so she may get plenty of exercise. For blistering use powdered cantharides, half ounce; lard, three ounces. Mix well. Clip off the hair, and rub well with the ointment for twenty minutes. Tie up her head so that she cannot lie down for forty-eight hours. Then wash off the blister, and smear with vaseline or tallow every three days.

REPLACING LINE FENCE

The line between my neighbor and me is a three-wire fence. Lately he bought a few sheep, and now is building a rail fence using the same posts on the fence, and building it on the half of the fence agreed by both parties to be mine for repairs. Has he the right of disposing of that fence to his own benefit without the consent of the other party? Nothing ever has been asked me. It would not make the fence worse I know, but it means extra repairs that I don't want. Can I stop him? We have been good neighbors for four years. V. H. Alta.

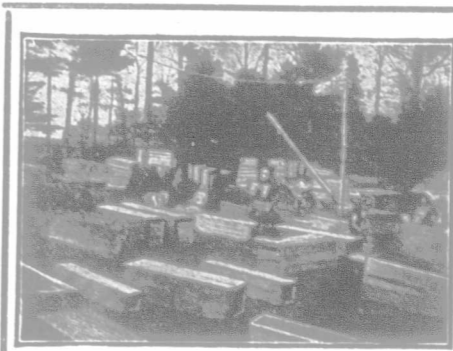
Ans.—Your neighbor would not have the right to dispose of your half of the fence without your consent. From the tone of your letter, however, it is not clear whether your neighbor built this fence originally himself or whether you built half of it. If he built it all, he would be entitled to remove it and put up another fence in its place. If you built half of it, that half would be yours and could only be removed by you or by your consent. We also note that this neighbor has been a friend of yours for four years. Good friends are scarce, and it would be better to agree to this little matter and retain the friendship of your neighbor.

GOSSIP

THE INTERNATIONAL SHORTHORN SALE

The sale of Shorthorn cattle at the International Live-stock Exposition, under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, was a success in every way, and with one exception made the highest average of any Shorthorn sale ever held at the International. There was a large attendance of buyers from all sections, and the bidding was spirited all through. The top price of the sale was \$1,025, paid by L. V. Harkness, Lexington, Ky., for the heifer, Rosette of Grassland, calved in January, 1907, and consigned to the sale by Carpenter & Ross. Mr. Harkness, who is establishing a large herd of Shorthorns on his estate near Lexington, was a liberal buyer all through. During the International Show last week he bought from F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., his first prize aged bull, Whitehall King, and also secured nearly all the cattle shown by Purdy Bros. The top for bulls at the sale was \$900, paid by F. W. Harding, Waukesha, Wis., for the Duchess of Gloster calf, Knight Templar, by March Knight, consigned by C. E. Clarke, St. Cloud, Minn.

R. W. Caswell, of Saskatoon, in sending in a change of his advertisement, says that his cattle are doing exceptionally well this winter. In the herd there is a lot of choice young bulls for sale and a few cows.



Packing Trees at Pelham's Nursery for Western Trade.

Reliable Agents Wanted

Now to sell Fruit Trees, Forest Seedlings, Berry Bushes, Flowering Shrubs. Good pay weekly. Outfit free. Exclusive territory. **600 ACRES UNDER CULTIVATION** We grow exclusively for our Western trade varieties we guarantee hardy and recommended by Indian Head and Brandon experimental farms. We supply large and well developed trees and plants which will withstand severe cold. Write for terms. State whether you can work whole or part time. Address—Promotion Dept.

PELHAM NURSERY CO.
Gooderham Building TORONTO, ONT.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners!
LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

You Can't Cut Out A BOG SPAVIN, PUFF or THOROUGHPIN, but ABSORBINE

will clean them off permanently, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle at 40¢ or 50¢ d. Book 4¢ free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, for mankind. \$1 bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocoele, Hydrocoele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Alays pain quickly. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 46 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.** LYMAN, BROS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin, Boyle and Wynne Co., Winnipeg, The National Drug and Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co., Ltd., Vancouver.

Lump Jaw


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

Fur Scarf FREE

This beautiful, handsome Fur Scarf is over 41 inch long, made from the selected full furred skins. It is ornamented with six fine full tails, fastens with a pretty chain clasp, and is the most popular shape and style ever known. It is warm and dainty and will give you years of the greatest satisfaction. Send your name and address and we will send you only 24 pieces of our fast-selling jewelry novelties, to sell at 10¢ each. Return our \$2.40 when sold and we will send this beautiful Fur Scarf FREE. Write to-day. Address: **The Mutual Credit Co., Dept. 55 Toronto, Ont.**



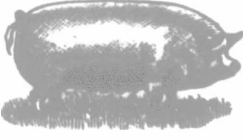
UNION STOCK YARDS
HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO - CANADA
Auction sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.
North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.
HERBERT SMITH
(Late Grands Repository) Manager.



We have a bunch of the best
Clydesdale Fillies
bred that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.
Gurnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



John A. Turner Balgreggan Stock Farm
Box 472 Calgary
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.
New Importation will arrive about January 1st.
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.




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

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.


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

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.
RED POLLED CATTLE
We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.



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



STOCK MEN
Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't. in to-day.
Farmer's Advocate
AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.



To Reduce My Herd of
SHORTHORNS
I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.
JOHN RAMSAY, PRIDDIS, ALTA.

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister, (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs three Grand Championships, thirty-two firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.
R. W. CASWELL, Importer and Breeder,
Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.
G.T.P., C.P.R. and C. N. Railways


SHORTHORNS—We have several promising young bulls on hand yet, and anyone requiring one that is 18 months old or younger might do worse than write us for particulars and prices.

BERKSHIRES—Entirely sold out of young stock. Have one yearling boar bred by Teasdale, of Ontario, which we will part with.

YORKSHIRES—We can still supply a number of boars and sows of almost any age and at very low prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man

Shorthorns and Tamworths
For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**



Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES
Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.
George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. G. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.
Breeder of
Ayrshire Cattle and Improved Yorkshire Swine
Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale.

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge
Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live-Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD
Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

\$35.00 to \$75.00

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

J. BOUSFIELD, Manitoa



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

JAPAN'S FLORAL CALENDAR—TO EACH MONTH IS DEDICATED SOME ONE FLOWER OR LEAF

The Japanese are extremely fond of all flowers and they have therefore made a calendar from them, giving to each month a favorite blossom or leaf.

Thus the pine, the emblem of lasting prosperity and life, belongs to January. Its branches are used to decorate all houses on New Year's Day. To February belong the blossoms of the plum tree, which stand for purity, and the beautiful blossoms of the peach tree, to which young girls are compared, are associated with March.

Next the cherry blossom, the most beloved of all flowers, is held to belong to April, and to May are assigned the gorgeous clusters of the wistaria.

The iris flower, to which is compared the strength and beauty of young boys, belongs to June, and July has the glory and perfume of the water lily. The flowering hibiscus tree attaches its beauty in the month of August, while September claims the exquisite azalea.

The royal flower of Japan, the chrysanthemum, which forms a part of the crest of the imperial family, belongs to the month of October, while to November is given the maple leaf, admired for its decorative quality. Finally, with December is associated the beautiful camellia, which blooms in the gardens even in the midst of snow.

The "Scottish Farmer" of November 28th says of the Clydesdale selection just made by Mr. John A. Turner of Calgary:

Mr. John A. Turner, Calgary, Alta., has a shipment which will sustain the already high reputation he enjoys in the North-West as an importer of the best class of stock. Among the older stallions are Craighend Prince (14074), by the Cawdor Cup champion Hiawatha (10067) and the choicely-bred Baron Monkton (12837), both four-year-olds, and representative of the two most popular lines of breeding at present. Baron Monkton has taken prizes in strong competitions. His sire was the celebrated Baron's Pride, and his dam was Lady Anderson, a prize mare by the Cawdor Cup champion Royal Gartly (9844). Among the younger horses a remarkably well bred two-year-old is Black Duke (14025), by the noted Highland and Agricultural Society, first prize horse Pride of Blacon (10837), own brother to the Cawdor Cup champion mare Chester Princess. His dam was got by that fine horse Belvidere (9128), which stood first at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Inverness in 1892; and his gr.-dam was got by Lord Erskine (1744). Of the same age is Dalhousie (14084), by Full of Pride (12151), an exceptionally well-bred horse, and out of a mare by that typical Clydesdale prize horse Prince of Brunstane (9977). Horatio (14166) is of the same age, and got by the great thick prize horse Royal Edward (11495), the stud horse at Harviestoun, and his dam was by the famous, big, dark-colored prize horse Knight of Cowal (10074). One of the best of this age is Mainspring, got by the Highland and Agricultural Society's first prize horse Ruby Pride (12344), out of a mare by the other Highland and Agricultural Society first prize horse Pride of Blacon (10837). This colt was first at Rothesay, and is exceptionally well bred from a tribe which has produced many winners.

Mr. Turner has a pair of specially good yearling colts, one got by the noted premium horse Rozelle (10638), and his dam by the famous Mount Royal (8065), sire of Royal Gartly, so frequently referred to, and the other by the Rerrick premium horse Blacon Sensation (12487) out of a mare by that favorite breeding horse on two continents, Woodend Gartly (10663). Others in this shipment are by the Machars premium horse Durbar (11695), and the Highland and Agricultural Society first prize aged Stallion Baron's Best (11597), both sons of Baron's Pride; another is by that excellent breeding horse Sir Humphrey (11942), the sire of the champion two-year-old at the earlier shows this season.

St Clair. There are three-year-olds by Gay Spark (11724), and the grand big horse Boreland Pride (10318), and a very fine two-year-old is got by Baron's Pride, out of a dam by the £3000 horse Prince of Albion (6178). Mr. Turner rounds off his shipment with a promising yearling filly got by the Cawdor Cup champion horse Revelanta (11876), out of a mare by that splendid thick horse Royal Carrick (10370), which stood second at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Inverness in 1901.

An experiment in connection with a great international exposition is to be tried next year when the Alaska Yukon-Pacific Exposition is to be held in Seattle, and it will be watched with more than usual interest by church and temperance people and members of the prohibition party. For the first time in the history of expositions, the sale of intoxicating liquors on the grounds, or near them, will be absolutely prohibited. In the case of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition in 1909, a different view of the matter is taken. The exposition was financed by the people of Seattle, and the stockholders naturally wish to get a dividend in part, if not for all, of their subscriptions. Therefore every dollar that could be obtained would help, and yet the stockholders and directors have decided that they can get their dividend without the sale of liquor upon the grounds. At first it was much doubted if it was a feasible plan. To be sure the law as it stood prevented the sale of liquors, for the Exposition grounds are part of the campus of the University of Washington, and the State law provides that liquors shall not be sold within two miles of the University campus. Those who wished to have liquors sold, claimed that the legislature was favorable to granting a special permit to cover the time of the Exposition being open. A canvass of the nominees named at the recent primary election indicates that the legislators are willing to do anything the directors might ask in this regard. However, after a careful investigation and close figuring, it was unanimously agreed that the directors would not ask the legislature for this privilege, that the law should stand and that for the first time an exposition would try the experiment of going "dry."

The restaurants and cafes will serve non-alcoholic drinks and mineral waters. The Exposition grounds will be supplied direct from a fine mineral spring through galvanized iron pipes. The resorts on the Pay Streak, the mile-long amusement street at the lower end of the grounds, will also stick to the non-intoxicating beverages when they have occasion to serve liquid refreshments. The mineral water concerns are taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities offered to exploit their products and at least a dozen of the leading springs of the West will have exhibits on the grounds, some of them serving the waters free. The directors of the Exposition are exploiting the fact of the great fair being "dry" and scores of church, temperance, social and fraternal organizations have rallied to their support, commending the exposition for its action and expressing the intention of doing everything possible to advertise the fair and boost the attendance.

Writing to change the wording of their advertisement, George Rankin & Sons, of Hamiota, say they have entirely sold out of Leicester sheep, but still have six young bulls, mostly by their stock bull, General, and five young stallions from one to three years old. They report having made the following sales of late: Twenty-seven ewes and a ram to W. Hays, Oak River, Man.; one ram to S. C. Robertson, Snowflake, Man.; one ram to Mr. Kerr, Saltcoats, Sask.; one ram to J. H. Drysdale, Melita, Man.; one Shorthorn heifer to the Manitoba Agricultural College; She is a full sister to H. English's Lady Alice, and W. Chalmers' bull, "Jim Hill"; one year-old stallion, "Wee MacGregor," to Charles Ross, Loure, Man., sired by their stock horse, MacBain.

Miscellaneous

A farmer had hired a man to plow. "Now, Pat," said he, "you want to make your first furrow straight, so you'd better choose a mark and plow at it." By-and-by the farmer came out to see how Pat was getting along. He found that the plow had been wandering zig-zag all over the field. "Why, Pat!" he exclaimed, "I thought I told you to choose a mark and plow at it." "Sure, and I did, sor," replied Pat. "I plowed straight for the cow on the hill beyant, but the craythur wouldn't kape still!"

A FOOLISH BOY

Once a careless little boy
Lost his ball at play;
And because the ball was gone,
Threw his bat away.

Yes, he did a foolish thing,
You and I agree;
But I know another boy
Not more wise than he.

He is old, this other boy,
Old and wise as you;
Yet, because he lost his kite,
He lost his temper too.

AT THE SEANCE

Mr. Harkway, after much solicitation, was persuaded to attend a spiritualistic seance. His friend, who believed in mediums, assured him that the present genius of the spiritualistic parlors was by no means a fraud, and that he would see many very wonderful manifestations. Prompted by sheer curiosity, Harkway, though a man of fifty-odd years, and rather set in his prejudices, consented to go along and, as had been promised, the medium was found to be in great form.

Harkway's incredulity showed in his face so strongly; however, that the medium was piqued to a more convincing exhibition, and suddenly he grew rigid, stared tensely into the depths of space and clutched Harkway excitedly by the arm.

"Do not move," he whispered hoarsely. "We are about to have a communication. A graceful form is bending over you. It stretches out its hands affectionately and strokes your hair. It is a woman. What an extraordinary likeness!"

Harkway shifted uneasily in his seat.

"Again she pats your head, and sighs, and strives to speak."

Harkway shivered slightly and crossed his feet nervously.

"It is your mother, sir," said the medium.

"Fine," said Harkway. "Go ahead."

"She is smiling and wishes me to tell you that she is happy," said the medium. "She knows no cares, has no worries and is waiting patiently and happily there for you."

"Dear, dear mother," ejaculated Harkway.

"She says that it will not be long before you meet again, and bids you be prepared for the summons."

"Tell her that I am ready," said Harkway.

"She wishes to know if you have any other message for her?"

"Yes," said Harkway. "Tell her that I am sorry to say that I forgot to stop at the grocer's on the way down town this morning, so if she wants those pickles for dinner to-night she would better send a messenger boy for them. You might add that if I don't get home until late, she needn't worry. My friend Binks who brought me here ought to blow me to a dinner after this. And, say, just ask the old lady to leave the latch-key under the mat, will you?"

THE TERRORS OF ENGLISH

If an S and an I and an O and an U,

With an X at the end spell Su,

And an E and a Y and an F spell I,

Pray what is a speller to do?

Then if, also, an S and an I and a G

And a H E D spell side

There's nothing much left for a speller to do

But go cominit siouxeysighed!

OPEN YOUR EYES AND TELL US WHY

You can see any day a white horse; did you ever see a white colt?

How many kinds of trees grow in your neighborhood, and what are they good for?

Why does a horse nip grass backward and a cow forward?

Why does a hop vine wind one way, and a bean vine another?

Why does a horse when tethered with a rope unravel it in grazing, while a cow twists it into a knot?

Why do leaves turn upside down just before a rain?

As usual at the end of his speech, the spell-binder announced he would be glad to answer any questions of a political nature of interest to the audience. For some time he tried to "dodge" a prim, middle-aged woman, who looked as though she might be a prohibitionist. After vainly trying to attract her attention, she called out in a harsh voice: "Mr. Speaker, honestly now, don't you think that plenty of water is beneficial to health?" "Well, er, ahem. Not always, madam. In fact, a friend of mine was seriously injured by it." "Indeed! How so?"

"Madam, he was drowned."

Jerome K. Jerome, the humorist and playwright, knows from long experience much of the inns and outs of stage life. One of the early vicissitudes of his life as an actor was to be offered his choice of playing the part of either a soldier or a donkey in a pantomime—a real donkey with four legs. After careful consideration he thought the red coat the more becoming disguise, and chose the part of the soldier. Apparently he made a mistake, from the point of view of success at all events, for a few days afterwards the manager came to him and said, "You made a great mistake, Jerome, in not taking the part of the donkey. It would just suit you and there's five shillings a week more in it."

REGISTERED TRADE MARK

JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS, Limited
SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Avoid imitations of our
CUTLERY
By Seeing That This EXACT MARK
Is on each Blade Sole Agents for Canada:

JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL



"Come, Brace Up! It Cured Me and It Will Cure You"

Why do you sit there depressed by gloomy thoughts, with that sad, discouraged, haggard face, when there is within your grasp the means by which you can regain your strength, energy, ambition and happiness? It is time for you to brace up, be a man, take an interest in the good things of life. Look at me! Wasn't I in the same condition as you? Now I am happy, full of strength, and ready to tackle any obstacle. Yes, I too, tried drugs, but they failed. Electricity will not fail. Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt cured me, and it will cure you. No weak man will ever regret a fair trial of this grand Belt—it has brought health and strength to thousands in the past year. Here is one of the many men cured.

Mr. T. A. Blackman, Moose Jaw, Sask., says:—

"Before using your Belt I was very bad with my back. My kidneys were in a bad shape; but now I have no pain in my back, and my water is clear. I was also very bad with asthma; so bad that I had to smoke two or three powders every night, but I have not had to do so since using your Belt. I am now able to do as good a day's work as ever I did. I have used nothing but the Belt." Isn't this alone, evidence enough to convince any man that we tell the truth? Here is another:

C. H. McKague, Roland, Man., writes:—

"Since using your Belt I must say that I feel a great deal better. It is about ten days since I have had any losses; my stomach is digesting my food, and my bowels are regular in their action. I realize now how wise you were in sending me your strong Belt."

Mr. P. Deslors, Ralph Stn., Sask., has this to say:—

"I am very thankful for the good your Belt has done me. I can work now and feel that the restoration of my health is complete. All I can say is that your Belt cured me after the failure of doctors. If there are any men broken down like I was there is only one thing that can make them men again, and that is Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. It has cured me and will do the

same for you. If anyone doubts you, let them write to me."

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt will make you strong. It will send the warm life blood circulating through your veins. You will feel the cheerful spark warm your frame; a bright flash will come to your eye, and a firm grip to your hand, and you will be able to grasp your friends and neighbors and feel that what others are capable of doing is not impossible to you.

I want to talk with those who have tried every other known remedy—those who have about given up trying and think that there is no cure for them. Do you think you do justice to yourself to fill your stomach with drugs day after day when you can't see anything but temporary stimulation to them? (If you want stimulation take whisky; it is alcohol, like the drugs, and does less harm taken in the same way.) I want to explain how vital power is restored by electricity, and I can prove to you that vital power is nothing but electricity. Then you can see that your trouble can be cured by electricity and can understand why drugs don't cure you. Come and let us show you the only road to health, strength and happiness. No healthy person was ever unhappy, because a heart full of vitality is light and joyous and quickly shakes off the gloom and depression which is called grief. Some people are unhappy without cause. This is depression due to weakness.

I have a Special Electric Attachment which I give free to those who wear our Belt. This Attachment carries the current direct to the weak parts and fills them with its warm vitalizing power; bringing about a sure and lasting cure. Weakness, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Weak Back, Lumbago, Kidney, Liver and Stomach Trouble, Indigestion and Constipation are all quickly cured by this New Method of our applying "Electricity." Don't put off any longer. Act to-day. Tomorrow may be too late. Here is one more proof:

Mr. W. L. Flemmington of Earl Grey, Sask., got my Belt 6 years ago. Read what he says:

It is some three years since I wrote you that your Belt had

given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a godsend that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailments of poor, wrecked humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for six years and will continue to do so. I can't say too much for it has made my body a pleasure to own."

It's easy to be cured my way. You put my Belt on when you go to bed; you feel a glowing warmth passing through your body, and the electric power gives you new life. When you wake up in the morning you feel bright, lively and vigorous, and you wonder where your pains and aches have gone. Our Belt has removed them, and they will never return. That's a better way than making a drug store of your stomach. And who ever saw anybody actually cured by drugs? I tell you, drugs don't cure—and if you have tried them, you know it. Nearly all my patients tried drugs first. If you haven't got confidence in my remedy, all I ask is reasonable security and you can pay me after you are cured.

I have a book which every man should read. It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Call if you can; if you can't, send coupon for beautifully illustrated 80-page Free Book.

Office hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday to 9 p.m.

Dr. M. D. McLaughlin

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada

Please send me your book, free.

Name

Address

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Wed. and Sat. until 8.30 p.m.

Wit and Humor

Two ladies who had not seen each other for years recently met in the street. They recognized each other after a time, and their recognition was cordial. "So delighted to see you again. Why, you are scarcely altered." "So glad, and how little changed you are! Why, how long is it since we met?" "About ten years." "And why have you never been to see me?" "My dear, just look at the weather we have had."—Dundee Advertiser.

Lord Avebury told a good story on the opening of the Moral Education Congress now sitting in London. Lord Avebury pleaded that education, as it is now, is too narrow, and quoted the words of Doctor Creighton that a man may get a degree without knowing the difference between a planet and a star. "That reminds me," said Lord Avebury, "of how one beautiful moonlight night I was walking home from the House of Commons with a friend. He looked up at the moon, and said: 'My dear Lubbock, I often wonder how it is that the moon changes its shape so often. I suppose it is one of those things we shall never find out.'" * * *

One day, an old gentleman who found the Java village at the World's Fair very absorbing, at length confided in a young man standing near. "Its powerful nice to watch," he said, "but I may say I should be better on't if I was a trifle better posted. My jography's a little rusty, and it's truth and fact that I don't jestly know where Java is. Now where is it?" "Oh," said the young man, with the assured quiet of one who knows, "just a little way from Mocha!" * * *

Lord Lyveden is an ardent peerae reformer, and tells an anecdote in this connection for whose authenticity he pledges himself. This narates how a famous statesman of the nineteenth century was called upon to visit his son in prison. He bitterly reproached him, remarking: "Here am I, having worked my way up from a middle-class home to a great position, and when I die you will be the greatest blackguard in the peerae." The son listened quietly and then replied with terrible irony, "Yes—when you die." * * *

Mr. Lawry is a man with a moderate income and one child, a boy of eleven or twelve years, whom he is already sending to a French master, who is accustomed to be paid every Monday. Recently Mr. Lowry sent Henry to his lesson without his usual bank-note. That evening the father did as he always does—looked over the boy's exercise, and this is what he found Henry doing his best to put into Parisian French: "I have no money. The week is up. Have you no money? Has your father no money? I need money. What is the day of the week? The day of the week is Monday. Does your father know the day of the week?" * * *

A commercial traveller tells an amusing experience which happened to him in the interior of Pennsylvania. The traveller landed in a village and sought the only hotel in the place—a small building not much larger than the average dwelling. He stepped on the porch, but hearing voices raised in anger, he paused at the door. Apparently there was a quarrel in progress, and as the excitement showed no indication of diminishing, the traveller knocked loudly on the door.

"Hello!" he cried. "Who's the proprietor of this place?"

"Just as stay what ye are," came in a hoarse tones from the house. "Ede of me as deatin' shet pint

WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOKIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Deps. Hamilton Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba



RAW

Established 1865
E. T. CARTER & CO.,
82 Front Street East,
TORONTO, CANADA

WRITE FOR LATEST PRICE LISTS
OUR
Consignments Solicited
We Pay All Express Charges
Prompt Returns

FURS

Miscellaneous

HIDE AND SEEK

It was an old, old, old lady—
And a boy who was half-past three—
And the way that they played together
Was beautiful to see.

She couldn't go running and jumping,
And the boy, no more could he—
For he was a thin little fellow
With a thin, little, twisted knee.

They sat in the yellow sunlight,
Out under the maple tree—
And the game they played I'll tell you
Just as 'twas told to me.

It was Hide and Seek they were playing,
Though you'd never have known it to
be—

With an old, old, old lady
And a boy with a twisted knee,

The boy would bend his face down
On his one little sound right knee—
And he'd guess where she was hiding,
In guesses, One—Two—Three!

"You are in the china closet!"
He would cry, and laugh with glee—
It wasn't the china closet;
But he still had Two and Three!

"You are up in Papa's big bedroom,
In the chest with the queer old key!"
And she said: "You are warm and
warmer,
But you're not quite right," said she.

"It can't be the little cupboard
Where Mamma's things used to be—
So it must be the clothes-press,
Gram'ma,"
And he found her with his three.

Then she covered her face with her
fingers,
That were wrinkled, and white, and
wee,
And she guessed where he was hiding
With a One, and Two, and Three.

And they never had stirred from their
places
Right under the maple tree—
This old, old, old lady
And the boy with the lame little knee.
This dear, dear, dear, old lady
And the boy who was half-past three.

—Boston Transcript.

FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS

"Mike, Mike!" called Mike Delaney's
wife, Bridget, when he came home one
evening, "run over to the Mack's and
see what's the matter with Pat. He's
been running up and down the yard
since breakfast these two days; and

**10c. The latest
success.**
Black Watch
The big
black plug
chewing tobacco.
2265

the weather's bad for shirt sleeves.
I'm thinking he's either lost his mind
or training for a policeman."

"Whist, woman!" said Mike. "Let
him be. He's got a wife of his own to
worry him."

The next morning she met Mike at
the door.

"Sure," said she, "his brain's gone
entirely, or it must be dancing lessons
he's after taking, for he's prancing
about the yard all this blessed day, he
is."

So Mike thinks he had better look
into the matter, and he goes to Pat.

"Man, man!" he said, "can't your
wife jaw at you enough without all the
neighbors taking a whack? What are
you making a spectacle of your feelings
in the back yard for? Are you crazy?"

"Sure," replied Pat, "I'm only follow-
ing directions. It's a bit sick I've
been, and the doctor left me some medi-
cine. He told me to take it two days
running and then skip a day."

—The Philadelphia Arrow.

TO KNOW ALL IS TO FORGIVE ALL

If I knew you and you knew me—
If both of us could clearly see,
And with an inner sight divine
The meaning of your heart and mine,
I'm sure that we would differ less,
And clasp our hands in friendliness;
Our thoughts would pleasantly agree
If I knew you, and you knew me.

HAVE YOU WRITTEN TO MOTHER?

May I ask you, worthy lad,
Whose smile no care can smother,
Though busy life throbs round about,
Have you written to mother?

You are fast forgetting, aren't you, quite
How fast the weeks went flying;
And that a little blotted sheet
Unanswered still is lying?

Don't you remember how she stood,
With wistful glance at parting?
Don't you remember how the tears
Were in her soft eyes starting?

Have you forgotten how her arm
Stole round you to caress you?
Have you forgotten those low words:
"Good-by, my son, God bless you"?

Oh! do not wrong her patient love,
Save God's, there is no other
So faithful through all mists of sin;
Fear not to write to mother.

Tell her how hard it is to walk,
As walked the Master, lowly,
Tell her how hard it is to keep
A man's life pure and holy.

Tell her to keep the lamp of prayer
Aflame, a beacon burning;
Whose beams shall reach you far away,
Shall lure your soul returning.

Tell her you love her dearly still,
For fear some sad to-morrow
Shall bear away the listening soul,
And leave you lost in sorrow.

And then through bitter falling tears,
And sighs you may not smother,
You will remember when too late
You did not write to mother.

—Banner of Gold.

DON'T STOP MY PAPER!

Don't stop my paper, printer;
Don't strike my name off yet;
You know the cash comes slowly,
And dollars hard to get;

But tug a little harder
Is what I mean to do,
And scrape the dimes together—
Enough for me and you.

I can't afford to drop it,
And I find it doesn't pay
To do without a paper,
However others may.
I hate to ask my neighbors
To give me theirs to loan;
They don't just say, but mean it:
"Why don't you get your own?"

* * *

Church—What's that piece of cord
tied around your finger for?

Chapell—My wife put it there to
remind me to post her letter.

"And did you post it?"

"No; she forgot to give it to me!"—
London Opinion.

* * *

Suffragette—Don't you believe a
woman should get the same wages as a
man?

Park Orator—Well, I know a woman
gets mine!—*London Opinion.*

* * *

"There was one thing about your
spring poem that impressed me very
much," said the editor to the long-
haired poet.

"Yes?" said the poet, eagerly.

"Yes," remarked the editor. "It
was the typewriting. What make of
machine do you use?"—*Detroit Free
Press.*

GOD OF THE OPEN AIR

Thou who hast made thy dwelling fair
With flowers beneath, above with
starry lights,
And set thine altars everywhere—

On mountain heights,
In woodlands dim with many a dream,
In valleys bright with springs,
And on the curving capes of every
stream,

Thou who has taken to thyself the
wings
Of morning to abide
Upon the secret places of the sea,
And on far islands, where the tide
Visits the beauty of untrodden shores,
Waiting for worshippers to come to
thee

In thy great out-of-doors!
To thee I turn, to thee I make my
prayer,
God of the open air.

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

* * *

How to put a luxury to most practical
use was contrived when A. C. Drake, a
farmer living near here, says the *Denver
Republican*, started his automobile to
shelling corn. Last fall he bought a fine
automobile, but his corn crop was so
large that all his spare time had been
occupied lately in shelling it instead of
riding about in the country. He placed
a pulley on the shaft of the automobile
engine, and over this passed a belt to
his corn sheller, heretofore operated
by hand, and the labor-saving device
is a great success.

* * *

The old major of cavalry was the
owner of a pair of bow legs and a hot
temper. He was, moreover, an enthu-
siastic golfer.

But he was still only fifty yards from
his first tee with his fifth stroke. The
new member had been waiting to play,
and at last his patience gave out.

"Fore!" he cried, and drove off. He
had done better to have waited a little
longer.

His ball scudded along the turf and
rolled between the major's legs. "Here,
you, sir, confound you," exclaimed the
latter, hotly, "that is not golf, sir!"

"No, perhaps not," replied the new
member, slowly and thoughtfully, "but
it is rather good croquet."

COULD NOT GO TO WORK BACK WAS SO WEAK.

Backache is the primary cause of kidney
trouble. When the back aches or becomes
weak it is a warning that the kidneys are
liable to become affected.

Heed the warning; check the Backache
and dispose of any chances of further
trouble.

If you don't, serious complications are
very apt to arise and the first thing you
know you will have Dropsy, Diabetes or
Bright's Disease, the three most deadly
forms of Kidney Trouble.

Mr. James Bryant, Arichat, N.S., was
troubled with his back and used Doan's
Kidney Pills, he writes:—"I cannot say
too much about the benefit I received after
using three boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills.
I was greatly troubled with an aching pain
across the small of my back. I could not
go to work and my back was so weak I
would have to sit down. It would go away
for a few days but would always return.
I was advised to try Doan's Kidney Pills
and I must say they completely cured me."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for
\$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on
receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill
Co., Toronto, Ont.

FRUIT LAND

Five and Ten Acre Blocks
Three miles from New Westminster

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

Quarter Cash—Balance very easy
Write at once

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LANDS FOR SALE

**Somerville Steam Marble
and Granite Works**

Rosser Ave., BRANDON, Man.
FALL, 1908



SCOTCH GRANITES

Our stock of Marble and Granite
is the largest in Western Canada,
and you will have no difficulty in se-
lecting just what you want. The
goods which we turn out are of the
highest grade as regards material
and workmanship. Send for catalog.
Remember — BRANDON

Why do I sign all my advertising?



Every now and then some well-meaning, clever advertising expert says to me, "Pedlar, don't you realize it is out-of-date to write your advertising in the first person singular? People don't sign their own ads. any more.

I stand back of every word in this advertising, just as I stand back of my goods. That is why I sign them with my personal signature.

It's the day of big corporations, not of individuals."

Maybe they are right,—they ought to know. But I think I shall go on signing my ads. just as long as I sign my letters. You see, I consider this advertisement just as direct and personal a message to you as it would be if I wrote it to you in a letter. I expect you to believe what it says. So I sign it with my own name. Would I do that if it said anything but the exact truth?

I would like you to know that I mean every word in this advertisement,—that I stand right back of every statement it makes,—

that you can hold me personally answerable for every claim it makes,—and my business and personal reputation amount to something, I think, without conceit.

That is what my advertising means to me, and what my signature means to you. That is why I sign my ads. personally. I think I shall keep right on signing them.

G. A. Pedlar

What does it mean when we say 'guaranteed'?

THIS business was founded in 1861,—almost fifty years ago. It has grown till it operates the biggest plant of the kind in the British Empire. That growth has come because Pedlar products have quality. The Pedlar reputation rests upon making that quality good enough to guarantee.

That specially interests the man who roofs with Oshawa Steel Shingles. From the minute that roof is on, the responsibility for that roof's goodness rests on us,—not on the buyer, but on this Company,—not on some smooth salesman's say-so, but on a signed and sealed guarantee, backed by this Com-

pany's capital and reputation and the personal word of its President.

There is no quibble about the Pedlar guarantee. It isn't full of loopholes and gateways for dodging. It is plain, straightforward, honest. It says, simply, that every Oshawa-shingled roof, properly laid, will be a good roof for twenty-five years, or—that roof will be renewed free of all cost to the owner, and the same kind of a guarantee will go with the renewed roof.

And by "good" the Pedlar guarantee means a roof free from leaks, free from rust holes,

free from the need of paint or repairs,—a roof that is just what a good roof ought to be.

Twenty-five years the guarantee covers. The roof that's Oshawa-shingled will be a good roof, though, for four times that long,—for a century.

When you consider that no other roofing at all is guaranteed at all, and that every Oshawa-shingled roof is guaranteed this way,—there is scant room for argument about the betterness of Oshawa Steel Shingles, Guaranteed.

Why YOU should roof with OSHAWA STEEL SHINGLES *Guaranteed* "GOOD FOR A HUNDRED YEARS"

BECAUSE Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) are made of extra heavy (28 gauge) semi-hardened sheet steel, evenly and heavily galvanized on both sides and all edges. Therefore Oshawa-shingled roofs are proof against rust and will need no painting.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) alone have the Pedlar four-way lock which makes these Shingles the easiest and simplest roof to lay (no tools but a hammer and a tinner's shears), and yet makes one seamless, unbroken sheet of heavy steel that is really wet-proof and that is also WIND-proof. Such a roof keeps a building cooler in

summer, warmer in winter, and dry always.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) actually cost less than five cents a year per square—100 square feet—or about a tenth the cost of common wood shingles, yet an Oshawa-shingled roof is fire-proof as well as wet and wind proof, also it is perfectly insulated against lightning,—these steel shingles keep a building safer against lightning than lightning-rods will.

Because Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) relieve your mind and your pocketbook of ALL roof worries there are,—and still cost little enough to be an economy for roofing any permanent structure,

from a great factory to a henhouse. They cover millions of dollars worth of property all over Canada, and cover it right,—else they wouldn't be there.

Send for the meaty little, free book that tells you some roof-facts you perhaps don't know, but ought to,—tells you the comparative worth and cost of all kinds of roofing,—puts the whole roofing question plain before you. Send for the book before you spend another dollar for any roof. Learn that Oshawa Steel Shingles (Guaranteed) will pay you better, and why.

Get the free book and sample shingle now

Address our nearest warehouse

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26 Lombard St.

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