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Founded 1866

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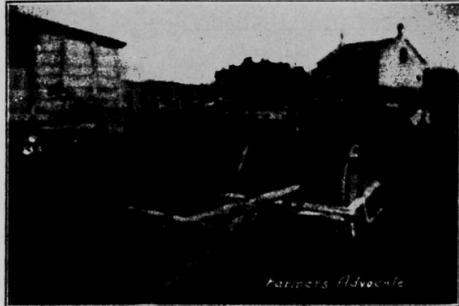
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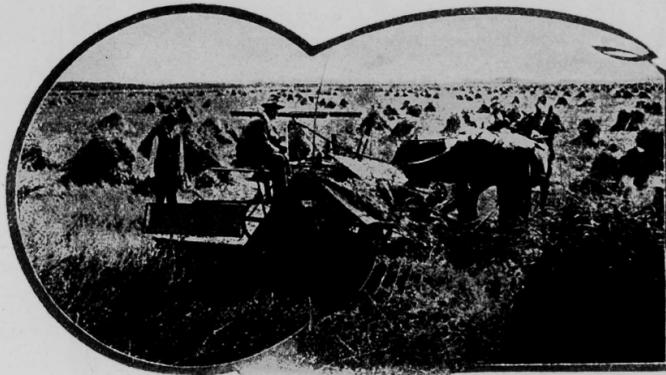
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Farmer's Advocate & Home Journal
Winnipeg, Manitoba

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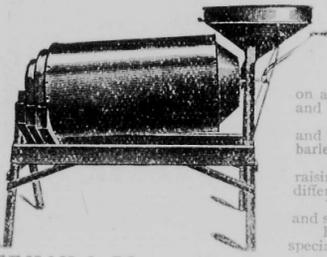
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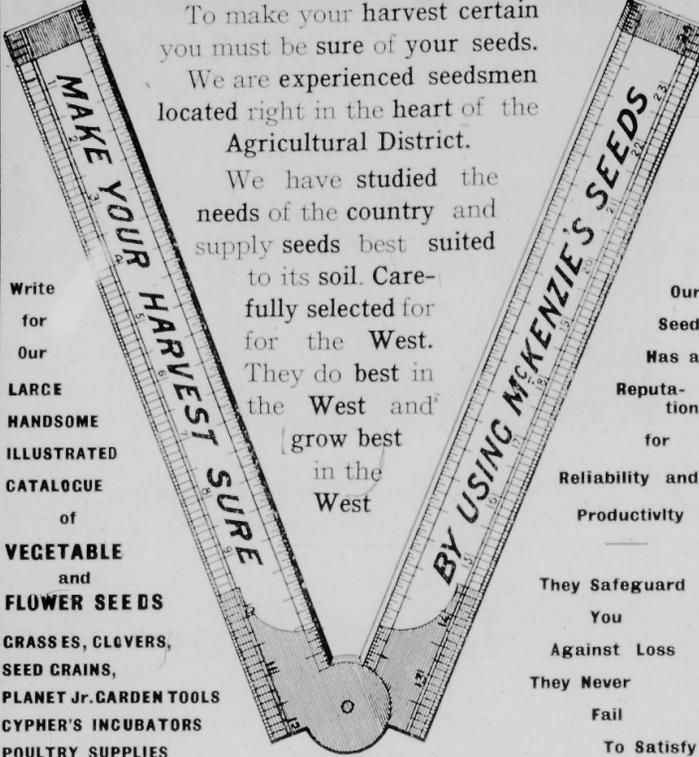
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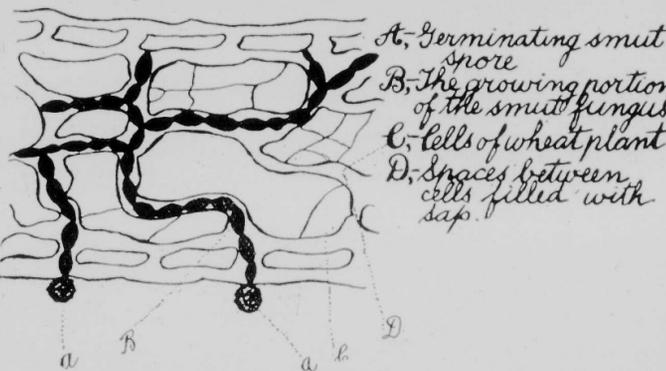
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AND ITS ATTACK UPON GRAIN



A, Germinating smut spore
B, The growing portion of the smut fungus
C, Cells of wheat plant
D, Spaces between cells filled with sap.

When the smut fungus gains entrance to the growing stalk of wheat, it pushes its way in all directions travelling in the spaces that surround the cells of the wheat plant, and derives its nourishment from the sap carried in those spaces intended for the nutrition of the growing grain. At this stage no damage is apparent to the grain.

A—Germinating smut spore.
B—The growing portion of the smut fungus.
C—Cells of wheat plant.
D—Spaces between cells filled with sap.

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February 3, 1909

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

February 3, 1909

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLV. No. 854

EDITORIAL

Crop Reporting

The Manitoba Grain Growers' Association proposes now to establish a crop-reporting service, or rather, to use the service it already has in the form of local branches in all parts of the country, to report the acreage and condition of the various crops during the growing season. The purpose of the Grain Growers is to furnish the world each year with authentic information regarding the crops of the Canadian North-west, and to prevent, as far as possible, the depreciation of our wheat values in the world's market, due to the "bulling" of our crop at the season when the bulk of our grain is being sold by the producer.

A farmer's association, or anybody else, has every right in the world to form estimates of the probable crop yield of this country on whatever information, or by whatever means, they choose to employ. Crop reporting may be made the business of class associations or individuals, and nobody can offer any objections. It should, however, be the business of the Government. It is a regrettable fact that in this country, as yet, our public crop-reporting service is woefully deficient. Crop estimates that are a month old before they reach the public have little influence on market conditions, however authentic they may be. The result is that, except for comparative purposes, one year with another, nobody pays much attention to official crop figures, and private individuals, largely, take upon themselves the duty of keeping the world in touch with up-to-date information on crop conditions in this country. The Grain Growers' Association has certainly every facility for gathering early and complete data regarding acreage, condition and probable crop yields. Its efforts in this direction ought to be of considerable value to the country as a whole.

Combining Our Efforts

There is a growing presentiment in the minds of those directing the activities of our farmers' organizations, that at no distant date, an understanding must be arrived at among these various organizations, and effort made to have agriculture placed, in the matter of organization, upon an equal footing with other industries and professions.

No industry has a larger number of organizations endeavoring to speak for it than agriculture, and this multiplicity of organizations is the chief weakness of the agricultural classes, when they attempt to express opinion on any question touching their interests. There are too many differently organized bodies trying to interpret and express the opinions of the rural mind.

The manufacturing industry, as compared with agriculture, is sadly lacking in organization—at least, in numbers. It has one organized body of national dimensions that represents every branch of the manufacturing business in Canada, and can speak at all times officially, in the name of all it represents. That is what agriculture, in a large sense, needs. We are organized sufficiently, so far as the numbers of our organizations go. But that is not the point. What we really need is a united voice. The agricultural interests in one section of this country do not differ so materially from those of another section, that one national organization should not be the mouth-piece of both and of all. This is an age of combination, and agriculture, if it is to combat successfully the combined interests it encounters on every hand, must be united and of one mind. There may be combinations in farmers' organizations, as well as in commercial or industrial enterprises. Signs are not wanting to indicate that effort may presently be made in this country to bring about closer understanding among our various agricultural bodies. That seems the direction in which organized agriculture at present is moving.

Efforts for Better Farming

With the advance of the season, interest deepens in the campaign of education that is being carried on in the three provinces. The Alberta meetings are being well attended; Saskatchewan, having completed her series of seed fairs, is now engaged in a vigorous campaign of farmers' institute meetings; seed fairs and institute meetings are being held throughout Manitoba, which will lead up to a climax at the conventions and seed fair at the agricultural college this month. Later on, the winter fairs at Brandon, Regina and Calgary will complete the season's efforts in the dissemination of agricultural information.

Each year, these campaigns become better organized and more vigorous, especially in the new provinces, where the appropriations for agricultural purposes are worthy of an older, more diversified agriculture. But no one questions the value of the winter educational campaigns. Agriculture, being not only the sole industry that organizes inert and separate elements into new wealth, is also larger than all other industries in the new provinces combined. It is the special industry of Western Canada, it is the life of our commerce and therefore should be nurtured and nourished by the best executive and educational talent available.

There is one branch of our agricultural educational fabric that demands immediate attention, and that is the statistical departments of the different provinces. There is nothing that assists so much in determining

where our most profitable and least remunerative efforts are expended as a study of statistics. Districts having the same natural advantages are known to differ widely in the amount and value of the commodities they put on the market. In a general way, a rough guess is made at the reason of this, but if it were possible to determine exactly the amount of land cropped, fallowed, seeded to grasses and other crops, the numbers of cattle, hogs, horses and other stock kept per acre of cultivated land, the number of cows that contribute to creameries, and the number of people that live upon given areas, a more intelligent knowledge of our private and public business would be had. Provincial Agricultural Departments will be well advised in extending their services in this direction. Such services would be of immense value to the general educational campaigns.

The Principle of True Co-Operation

Each year adds new instances of success and failure to the record of farmers' co-operative organizations. The latest failure reported is in the Sunny South, where the drawing of the color line was one of the chief causes of the breaking up of the co-operative undertaking.

As one seeks for the cause of failure in these downfallen co-operative organizations, he finds that it is generally for as small a reason as the color of a man's skin, sometimes for reasons even smaller. While the sense in which these movements were conceived was large enough, altogether too large as a rule, the individuals comprising them never seemed to grasp their own individual responsibilities, never seemed to realize that they existed as much for the institutions they helped to rear as these institutions existed for them. The selfishness of its members has wrecked more than one co-operative organization in America.

The trouble with about ninety per cent. of the co-operative movements projected, both here and in the United States, has been that they were cast in altogether too large a mold. Their methods were revolutionary; experience shows that co-operative methods, to be successful, must be the opposite of this, must be of evolutionary growth. They aimed to accomplish much in a little time. Some of them started in advance of where older organizations, co-operative in nature, had reached after half a century or more of growth. They wanted to do everything that required doing, at once, and were not content to wait until some experience had been gained and some tools fashioned for the doing of the large things before them. The old story again of much haste and little speed.

Despite failure, or rather through repeated failures, we are learning the true principle of co-operation here in America, and some day may be able to conduct co-operative enter-

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prises larger even than some that have been already projected, attempted and ended in failure. Once that principle is learned, and humanity induced to sink self and adhere to it, in fact, forced to adhere whether it will or not, co-operative movements of reasonable pretensions will be ensured of a fighting chance for permanent existence. It is the organization itself in most cases, not its enemies, that defeats its purpose. The majority of those uniting for co-operative undertakings need to learn that the second phase of this briefly expressed underlying principle of true co-operation is as essential to the success of the movement, as the first is convenient to the individual: "All for each and each for all." That principle is the corner stone, in fact, is the whole foundation of every co-operative structure ever reared.

HORSE

Hackney Horse Society

The Canadian Hackney Horse Society's annual meeting was held in Toronto last month. The officers elected are: President, W. C. Renfrew, Bedford Park; 1st Vice-President, A. B. Campbell, Berlin; 2nd Vice-President, Wm. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; Secretary-Treasurer, H. M. Robinson, Toronto. Executive—Hon. Robt. Beith, Bowmanville; Robt. Miller, Stouffville; E. C. H. Tisdale, Beaverton; A. E. Major, Whitevale; T. A. Graham, Claremont; T. A. Cox, Brantford; R. E. Gunn, Beaverton; F. Richardson, Columbus; Jno. A. Boag, Queensville; O. Sorby, Guelph.

Toronto Spring Horse Show

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

There was a good show of horses at the spring show in Toronto on January 13, 14 and 15. Clydesdales of course, made the largest part of the show and the best that Ontario had to offer were on exhibition. In many respects the show of Clydesdales was better than that at the International in Chicago. Sir Marcus, the former Toronto champion won the aged stallion class by an easy margin over "President Roosevelt," and afterwards championship over Top Spot the winner of the three-year-old class. The class for four-year-olds was headed by Smith and Richardson's entry, Black Ivory, a horse with a thick top, but with rather ordinary timber. John Boag's Buttress was second, Graham Bros., Baron Laird third, and L. H. Hassard's champion at Brandon, First Baron, fourth.

"Top Spot" exhibited by Graham and Renfrew, a smooth topped colt with good quality and a grand mover, was an outstanding winner over the other three-year-olds, which was the strongest class of the show. He was followed by Hassard's Hiawatha colt "Dunure Nikko," and Smith and Richardson's Dunure Pebble by Baron o'Buchlyvie, a colt with lots of feathers and well put up at the ground, was third. The female championship was an easy win for Graham and Renfrew's Bell Rose, formerly Thorncliffe Duchess, winner of championship at the Toronto Industrial exhibition. This is a big mare with lots of quality, a grand mover and with about the sweetest set of limbs one ever saw. She also won the Canadian female championship.

T. Mercer of Markdale had the champion Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion, a two-year-old, and when Bell Rose won the female honors she was accorded the best individual of the show.

For the Hackney championship, Graham Bros. Colorito, winner of the 15.2 section, won a close decision over Copmanthorpe Swell, shown by Graham & Renfrew. The latter had the advantage in action and conformation of body, but the former had the better head and neck.

There were some extraordinarily fine ponies shown, giving the judge, A. E. Mayor of Whitevale, some stiff work. Plymouth Horace, shown by Graham Bros., was easily champion and as an individual beat the renowned Berkley Bantam owned by Judge Moore. In females, Berkley Swell was champion. She is out of Berkley Elegance recently purchased by C. C. Chipman, of Winnipeg, and was champion of the Winnipeg Horse Show last spring.

Heavy draft classes brought out a good lot, the Dominion Transport Co. winning with a good gelding, Sir George, a good mover with quality, followed by J. W. Cowie's mare. In teams, the Dominion Transport Co., had out the winning team, but were disqualified, having shown the mare in the breeding class, thus leaving J. W. Cowie winner. The show was well attended and the Union Stock Yard Company provided every comfort for the spectators and exhibitors and this will eventually be the place where Canada's International Show will be held.

T. H. R.

Shire Horse Association Annual Meeting

At the annual meeting of the Shire Horse Association of Canada, in Toronto, last month, a number of important changes were made in the constitution. Vice-Presidents from the various Provinces are no longer to be elected, officers being composed of a president, vice-president, and seven directors. Application for registration must give date of birth and name, and registered numbers of sire and dam, and must be signed by the breeder, except in case the person applying purchased the dam after being served; then he must sign the application form, but a transfer of the ownership of the dam must be supplied, signed by the breeder, giving date of service, name of sire, and date of sale. In the case of the applications for the recording of imported animals, the foreign certificates of registration, as well as the usual application form, must be forwarded. When applying for registration of animals imported in dam, certificates of service must be supplied, signed by the owner of the sire at time of service. It is provided that nothing contained in the section shall prevent the acceptance of a pedigree for registration, if sufficient proof has been furnished, satisfactory to the entire pedigree committee.

Volume 2 of the Shire studbook will be published this year. The time for accepting applications has been extended to July 1st.

The record committee presented the following clause, which, after being duly considered, was adopted: "That, cases of alleged fraudulent registration of four-cross pedigrees having been before this committee for investigation, which could not have been recorded had more stringent regulations been in force, be it therefore recommended to the Record Associations interested that a statutory declaration accompany each application."



MARE AND SIX COLTS OWNED BY WM. FARDOE BRANDON, MAN. QUERY, WHICH IS THE OLD MARE?

It was suggested by D. H. Messenger, of Guelph, that every possible effort be put forth to have the merits of Shire horses made known through the press, and that special care be taken to have "The FARMER'S ADVOCATE," the farmer's paper, supplied with material equal to that provided in that paper by "Scotland Yet" in which the Clydesdales were nobly upheld.

The Secretary-Treasurer, G. de W. Green, in his report, pointed out that the Shire breed was gaining ground in all parts of Canada, and particularly in the West. He urged that strong efforts be made to have this worthy breed well represented at all leading exhibitions. The financial statement showed a balance of \$235.61 on hand.

A letter from Chas. Burgess, Secretary of the American Shire Horse Association, congratulated Shire breeders on the display at the Chicago International. In numbers, quality and action, the Shire animals were greatly ahead of other years. Breeders were advised to select breeding stock, keeping in mind the type that had won in Chicago. The American Society had decided to offer ten cups, in addition to the usual prize-money, at Chicago, and, in addition, would donate cups for several State shows.

The fee for membership is \$2.00 for the calendar year, and that for registration of pedigrees as follows:

To Members.—Animals under three years of age \$1.00; animals over three years of age, \$2.00; transfer of ownership, 50 cents; duplicate certificate, 50 cents; new certificate, 50 cents.

To Non-members.—Animals under three years of age, \$2.00; animals over three years of age, \$4.00; transfer of ownership, \$1.00; duplicate certificates, \$1.00; new certificates, \$1.00.

The ages of animals are to be computed from 1st day of January in all cases.

Officers were elected as follows: President, Wm. Laking, of Hamilton; Vice-President, Jno. Breckon, of Appleby. Directors—Thos. Mercer, of Markdale; J. M. Gardhouse, of Weston; Jas. Dalgety, of London; C. E. Porter, of Appleby; Jas. Henderson, of Belton; C. K. Geary, of St. Thomas; John Gardhouse, of

Highgate. Delegates to Live Stock Record Board—John Gardhouse and Jas. Henderson. Delegate to Toronto Exhibition—J. M. Gardhouse. Delegates to London Exhibition—J. Henderson and Jas. Dalgety. Delegates to Ottawa Exhibition—Wm. Laking and Wm. Hodgins, of Portage du Fort, P. Q. Delegates to Ontario Horse-breeders' Association—John Gardhouse and J. M. Gardhouse.

The action of the President and Directors in making a grant of \$50 to the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition was confirmed. A request for a donation toward the Open-air Parade was passed over because of lack of funds. A request for a grant to Brandon Fair met a similar fate.

Annual Meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association

The annual meeting of the Canadian Clydesdale Horse Association was held in Toronto during the progress of the spring show, January 13-15. President John Bright occupied the chair, and in his annual address referred to several matters of importance to the members.

Changes in the constitution were suggested. It was necessary to change the clause dealing with registration of imported animals, so that the fees should be more definite. To members, a fee of \$2.00 for females and \$3.00 for stallions, and to non-members \$3.00 for females, and \$4.00 for stallions, was recommended. There were many horsemen who owned Clydesdales that were eligible for registration, but no step was taken to have them recorded. A penalty fee should be placed on owners of such who did not have them registered at the age of one year. Everyone should spend the necessary one dollar to have these recorded, and so help the breed.

Several changes covering points of all registrations.

A motion by R. that a certain part to exhibitions and to amateur exhibitors or those who have it was claimed, who refused to corralled breeders, and of Clydesdale horse Smith, of Columbus motion, to be taken.

That steps should be taken regarding arrangements of George Pepper Toronto to Montreal yards, and an extra motion, to be taken.

In regard to rates full rates were to be returned to the members. Another suggestion C. P. R. be requested River, or some point shipped to Winnipeg for a day. The cruel, on high-bred was held over.

Officers were elected Bright, of Myrtle; of Bedford Park.

—Ontario, Peter C. Provinces, to be elected Provinces, according to a year ago. Dir. Jas. Torrance, of M. ville; T. A. Graham Belton; A. G. Gorm Whitevale. As regards exhibitions, John R. H. Taber, of J. Trotter to Bra Davidsburg, to C. National Live-stock and Wm. Smith. Graham and J. A. Record Board.

Still Another

EDITOR FARMER'S

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Cameron Mun.



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Several changes were made in the constitution, covering points that would insure satisfaction in all registrations.

A motion by R. E. Gunn, of Beaverton, proposed that a certain percentage of the money donated to exhibitions and horse shows be given specially to amateur exhibitors of Canadian-bred stock, or those who have not won at large shows. This it was claimed, would bring out many young farmers who refused to compete against importers and established breeders, and do much to further the interests of Clydesdale horses. A suggestion from Wm. Smith, of Columbus, that this be placed as notice of motion, to be taken up one year hence, was accepted.

That steps should be taken to have stricter arrangements regarding shipping horses, was the opinion of George Pepper, of Toronto. In shipping from Toronto to Montreal, horses were run into the stock-yards, and an extra 25 cents charged for unloading. In regard to rates to exhibitions, it was arranged that full rates were to be charged going, but that the horses were to be returned free.

Another suggestion from Mr. Pepper was that the C. P. R. be requested to provide a stable at White River, or some point near there, so that horses being shipped to Winnipeg, or West, could be unloaded for a day. The continuous trip was hard, and even cruel, on high-bred or show horses. The matter was held over.

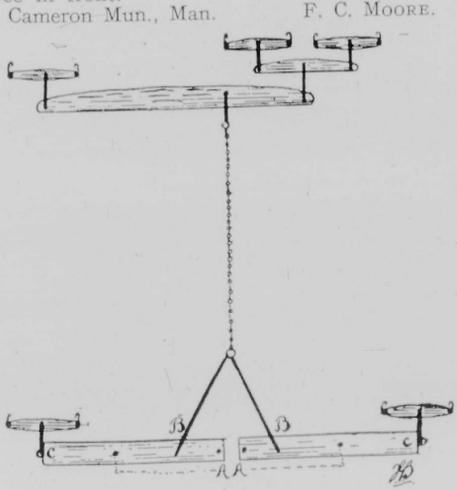
Officers were elected as follows: President, John Bright, of Myrtle; 1st Vice-President, Robt. Graham, of Bedford Park. Vice-Presidents for the Provinces—Ontario, Peter Christie, of Manchester; for the other Provinces, to be elected by members from the different Provinces, according to the amended constitution of a year ago. Directors—Wm. Smith, of Columbus; Jas. Torrance, of Markham; J. A. Boag, of Queensville; T. A. Graham, of Claremont; Jas. Henderson, of Belton; A. G. Gornley, of Unionville; A. E. Major, of Whitevale. As representatives to the Western exhibitions, John Graham, of Carberry, Man., and R. H. Taber, of Condie, Sask., go to Winnipeg. J. Trotter to Brandon, and David Thorburn, of Davidsburg, to Calgary. Representatives to the National Live-stock Association are John Bright and Wm. Smith. Wm. Smith, J. Bright, Robt. Graham and J. A. Boag are representatives to the Record Board.

Still Another Five Horse Hitch

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have seen so many hitches for a five horse team that I thought I would give you my plan. I have used it with the best of satisfaction for all kinds of work. Most people hitch their three horses behind and two in front, but I like to have the three ahead, especially for plowing. The plow runs more level, the horses are easier to handle, most of the power is ahead, you can plow straighter, as the two horses spread out and you can see ahead better and you have the main lines where you have the most horses. To make the hitch all you need more than for four horses is a light tree ahead. All straightaway hitches are made with a block double tree with the main clevis joined to the bridle clevis of the plow. Underneath this is a heavy iron strap with a bolt in the centre to go through the end of the block double tree with a hole in either end, one for the one lead horse and one for the rear horse. On both inside ends are attached a clevis to which the lead team is hitched. All that is necessary to make a five horse hitch of this is to drill another hole in each plate one-third of the way from the inside end to the centre where it bolts to the block and it is even for three horses ahead.

The diagram shows how to arrange the hitch, the dotted lines represent the block double tree, to change to a four horse hitch change the bolts from B. B. to A. A. and put a two-horse double tree in front.



Cameron Mun., Man. F. C. MOORE.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Twenty Dollars Per head Profit from Grain Feeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You have asked for my experience regarding winter feeding of cattle in Alberta. I might say that I have had considerable experience in cattle feeding south of the international boundary, but so far, my Alberta experience in this line is limited to one season. Last winter I had my first experience feeding cattle in this country. It was satisfactory too, so much so that I am feeding an increased number this winter.

I am sorry I cannot give you as accurate a statement as I would like regarding last winter's operations. I did not weigh all the grain fed, but weighed it so that I could tell very nearly what I was feeding daily. Our wheat in 1907, being all frozen, I concluded to feed it to steers instead of selling in the fall as I usually do, so I put in 40 head of steers to experiment on. They were fairly good stock which would have sold in the fall for from \$36.00 to \$38.00 per head. We will say the total cost was \$1500 when they were put in feed lot. We fed hay up till about January 15th and then commenced to feed a mixture of frozen wheat with oats and barley, about one-third of each, crushed and thoroughly mixed. Being careful at the start and feeding in small quantities we kept increasing the grain ration gradually for twelve or fifteen days when they were receiving the amount I aimed to hold them at, viz: about 11 pounds per day, which quantity we continued until the steers were sold, which was about May the 20th when as nearly as I could estimate, without weighing all, they averaged between 1200 and 1300 pounds per head.

Would say in regard to feeding frozen wheat that care has to be taken not to get too much wheat into the grain ration as scouring will be the result and the animals go off feed for a day or two, a thing that should be guarded against as much as possible. The aim of the feeder should be to get every steer in the yard to do his best.

Of the steers fed last winter, I raised most of them myself from common Ontario cows crossed with Shorthorn and Polled Angus bulls. They were fed in a lot with an open shed to run in, given grain in the quantities above stated and for rough feed had all the good upland prairie hay they would eat. I estimate that the cost for feed was close to \$17.00 per head. They were sold about May 20th, for \$75.00 per head bringing the highest price ever paid for fat cattle in this district, although I did not consider them finished. The experiment was very satisfactory and the price was also.

In the district about here, very few cattle have been grain-fed previous to this winter. The few of us who fed last winter and got the prices which we did has induced very many more to try grain-feeding this winter. Of those who tried it last year all are feeding an increased number this year.

THOS. BAIRD.

Northern Alberta's Commercial Meat Packing Industry

The new packing house at Edmonton is off to a good start. It has now been operating for about four months, having begun on the 14th of September of last year. The hog business, particularly, was not in a very flourishing condition previous to the opening of the packing plant. Consumers had got used to paying twenty-two cents for bacon and were past kicking. The farmers, on the other hand, felt themselves pretty much in the hands of local buyers, who seemed to be on better terms with each other than with the producers, and the latter were taking the three-and-a-half-cents-a-pound hint to go out of the business.

The hog-raising industry is one in which it is easy to stock up quickly and a good many seem to have been watching the building of the packing plant, consequently, the supply for the packery has been considerably above expectations. The meat men in the province, previous to the advent of the Griffin Company, were importers rather than killers, and as they were not depending upon the meat producers for supplies, they could just

play ball with them whenever they did show up in town with a load of hogs. The packery, on the other hand, must be losers if the supply is not coming steadily and so they must maintain a fairly sure level of prices to get stuff to keep their staff going. There are said to be a hundred and thirty-five of them drawing pay at the packery.

The company are taking care of about twenty-five hundred head of stuff per week, fifteen or sixteen hundred hogs, five or six hundred cattle and the rest in sheep and calves. This is less than half the capacity of the present plant, but the mere use of business is so accelerated that it is expected that the capacity will be doubled in a year from now. The price is said to be the same as Winnipeg and Chicago, but though they are said to be shooting at Chicago prices, they do not seem to do quite as good shooting some weeks as they do in others. There is no absolute reason why prices here should just run parallel with Chicago prices. We are not common exporters to a single market, but if there is any difference it should be in favor of the Alberta hog as the Alberta packer is making bacon to compete among home or near consumers, against Chicago bacon that pays freight and duty into Canada. The difference usually falls on the lower, rather than on the upper, side of the Chicago price. The packery is, however, a benefit to the hog producers, as it preserves a fairly good level of demand at all times of the year. Even a break from \$6.50 to \$5.50 in sympathy with Chicago in the late fall, still leaves a considerably better chance to win a few dollars than \$3.50 or \$4.00 hogs did in the time before.

The output of the packery is hanging around the Edmonton meat stalls, which have increased in numbers lately, some goes to other parts of Alberta, but the chief market for it is British Columbia. Two or three cars a week go out to Vancouver, Victoria, Nelson or some other British Columbia points.

A visit to the packery prepossesses the meat eater. The company has availed itself of the provisions of the Meat and Canned Foods Act to have a government inspector in the building. Mr. C. C. Evelyn is in charge and his supervision seems to put the meats of the packery in a safer class than could be expected in the case of the individual butcher. The business of the meat inspector is that of a specialist and being done by a disinterested man, it is likely to be done better than in the case of the local butcher, who would find it hard to resist running through an occasional lump jaw or "cyst" subject.

The inspector is present at all killing and dressing. He makes an ante-mortem and post-mortem examination and inspects the whole building. He is on the look-out for crippled hogs, stags and boars. Cattle with lump jaw or cows in advanced pregnancy are also likely to be condemned. Immature calves, i. e. those under three weeks have no class in the butcher stalls. The carcass is closely inspected for trouble. Cysticercus bovis is the name for the disease of ordinary cattle kind. It is the beginning stage of tape worm for the consumer. Tuberculosis is another trouble, though not a frequent one. Even hogs may have pneumonia, tuberculosis or cysticercus cellulosa and we saw them fired down the tank along with some cow companions with their weight of trouble. The number of hogs condemned is much greater than might be commonly expected and the loss of meat from government inspection should merit a corresponding gain in the credit of the packing output. About two per cent. of hogs are condemned and in some lots it may run as high as four per cent.

The sources of supply for hogs are chiefly in Alberta, to a distance as far south as Red Deer with a few along the C. N. R., as far east as Saskatoon in Saskatchewan. Sheep are not too plentiful. In any considerable shipments, they come from the range country of Alberta and Saskatchewan. The beef is practically all from Alberta. It is almost wholly range beef, but some of it is barn fed and the manager, C. H. Bradley, is authority for the statement that it cannot be surpassed by range beef anywhere, even by the famous Nebraska range stuff that is so popular with the Omaha killers. It is expected that the advantages to the meat producers will increase with the progress of the packery. It will establish, and really has established, a better level of values for all classes of hogs, perhaps a slightly higher price for mutton and a better price for the non-export beef, which has always been a glut and trouble to the Alberta cattleman.

M. J.

English Show-ring Shorthorns, 1908

(Specially written for "The Farmer's Advocate," and illustrated with photos by G. H. Parsons.)

The visitor to the leading English shows during the past year could not fail to be struck with the immense and increasing popularity of the Shorthorn. There were large entries at the leading exhibitions—no less than 356 animals being stalled at the Royal. The quality throughout was excellent, the winners meriting their positions, while in spite of the largeness of some of the classes there was a decided absence of "tail," and a marked levelling up in the quality of the exhibits as a whole. The unfortunate outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Scotland put rather a damper on the export trade, but an animal of outstanding merit is invariably eagerly sought after, there being no lack of purchasers at a remunerative figure to the owner for anything really good. The spring sales opened well, though there were no four-figure animals at Birmingham, several made good prices, such as 450 gs., 300 gs., 420 gs., 370 gs., etc. Mr. Sidney Hill's well-known herd was dispersed in the summer, 35 females averaging £109, with a top price of 325 gs., which was eminently satisfactory. The highest price at the Royal Show auction, which has now become quite an institution, was 500 gs.

That rising young breeder, Mr. A. T. Gordon, of Combescausway, had a successful draft sale of the calves from his herd in the autumn, Bandmaster, the first-prize calf at the Royal, realizing 600 gs.

There was a considerable drop from the phenomenal average that Mr. Duthie's calves made in 1907, which was expected, but his latest return of £235 for 14 bull calves shows there is still some animation in the Shorthorn trade, and it is gratifying to note that all the best lots fell to the bids of home breeders.

It is usual in these annual notes for us to deal with the outstanding animals that have appeared in the show-ring individually, so we will now proceed to review what invariably finds the pride of place in the catalogue, to wit, the aged bulls. This section

Robert Bruce. He was a remarkably thick-fleshed bull, and his wonderful substance gained him the day, but he might have pleased better just over the hooks, and his head and color did not altogether escape criticism. His breeder sold him for export at a price reputed to exceed £2,000. Another good two-year-old was Mr. Rothwell's Lord Brilliant, the 1,000-gs. bull at last year's Royal. He was third at that show this year, but won a number of other prizes, including the 50-gs. cup for best bull at the Royal, Lancashire. Many good yearlings were shown, and Mr. Geo. Harrison's herd scored a notable victory at both the Royal and Highland, with Collynie Champion, a grand young bull, of Duthie breeding, which should make a valuable sire. Mr. Miller's Royal Duke ran him close, being a grandly-fleshed bull, but spoilt by a common head. He, however, was successful at the Royal, Lancashire, Cheshire, Welsh National, Birkenhead and Altrincham shows. Another great yearling—at the end of the year possibly the best of his age—was Mr. J. H. Maden's Duke of Hoole, a bull of wondrous size, grand color and even fleshing, being as good above as below. He did fairly well at the summer shows, winning firsts at Peterboro and Derby, but his crowning triumph was when he beat Mr. G. D. Faber's Royal champion Hereford, Rob Roy, in the inter-breed contest for champion at Lord Tredegar's show in the autumn. This win was merited, and Duke of Hoole is sure to stand well up in good company in the future.

On turning to the females, it is not out of place to remark that the pedigree dairy Shorthorn is coming rapidly to the fore; at shows where these animals are catered for, the strength of the classes and the merits of the entries more than justify the attention that has been bestowed on this all-important branch of our dual-purpose breed.

Some good aged cows were shown during the past season, prominent amongst which were Mr. J. H. Maden's Lady Graceful, which had a most successful career as a heifer. This year she was first and reserve



LADY GRACEFUL

Shorthorn Cow. First and reserve champion, Royal Show, England, 1908.



DUKE OF HOOLE

Yearling Shorthorn bull. Winner of many prizes in England, 1908.

of the red, white and roan was particularly strong this year, and at almost all the leading shows Sir R.P. Cooper's Chiddingstone Malcolm was a competitor. This great bull went through the season with a clean sheet, winning first and champion, Oxfordshire; first and champion, Bath and West; first and champion, Hereford and Worcester; first and champion, Shropshire and West Midland; first and champion, Gloucestershire; first, Peterboro; first, Lincolnshire; first, Royal Lancashire; first, Welsh National; and first and champion male at the Royal. This latter and all-important victory was no walk-over, for in the old bull class of 34 entries, Sir Richard's bull met foemen worthy of his steel, in Tarral Uxor (subsequently champion at the Highland), H. M. the King's Royal Windsor, Messrs. Denny's Violet's Pride, and a host of other good bulls. When the supreme champion was contested it was only after a referee had been called in, that Mr. Geo. Harrison's winning two-year-old, Pride of Tees, was disposed of, but there was no question of the marked superiority of Chiddingstone Malcolm, which is a very grand bull, being massive, particularly in front, and most evenly covered with beautiful handling flesh. He walks with a gay carriage, and showed no signs of wear at the end of his arduous show career. He had his faults—what prominent winner has not?—and these were chiefly a somewhat common appearance—not quite the ideal stock-bull type, and a grayish roan color, that might not just please the most critical. This bull was sold at a long figure for export.

Quite a number of good two-year-old bulls were paraded at the leading shows, and the best winner amongst these was H. M. the King's red-roan, Evander, a son of Royal Chieftan and Eliza 21st. This is a very well-grown, blocky bull, particularly neat at his tail-head, and full in his thighs. He was unbeaten as a yearling, and this year won first and champion at the Royal Counties; first and champion, Birkenhead; second, Royal; first, Highland; first, Great Yorkshire. The Royal winner was Mr. Geo. Harrison's Pride of Tees, a good winner last year, and a son of Primrose Pride, from Lady Augusta 2nd, by

champion at the Royal, first and reserve champion at Newport, first Warwickshire, and several other prizes. Lady Graceful is a very neat cow, beautifully moulded, but perhaps a shade on the small side. Although quite a young animal, she has been a pronounced success as a breeder, her yearling daughter Hoole Graceful, having been most prominent in the show-ring, while her bull calf is a youngster of considerable promise. Lord Calthorpe's old cow, Sweetheart, was successful at several shows, but her day is over, and her success at the Bath and West is probably the last premier award she will capture. This cow, too, has been a most successful breeder, several animals of note claiming her parentage. Mr. Atkinson's well-known Jenny XIX., which has been a consistent winner from a calf, and which scales the remarkable weight for a female of over one ton, has had her share of successes, being first at the Royal Counties, Shropshire and West Midland and Royal Lancashire shows, taking at the latter exhibition the 50-gs. cup for best female.

Amongst the two-year-olds was found one of those well-nigh faultless animals that one rejoices to see on exhibition; this was the King's superb heifer, Marjorie, a roan daughter of the great breeding bull, Royal Chieftan, and Miriam, by Merry Harbinger. She was unbeaten as a yearling, and this year she won first and champion at the Royal Counties, first and champion at the Royal, first and champion at Birkenhead, first at the Great Yorkshire, first and female champion at the Highland. Marjorie is a beautiful roan, on the shortest of legs, with a splendid top and underline. She is particularly neat at the rumps, meets one well, and has one of those lovely characteristic feminine heads that adds to her general perfection in no small measure.

Messrs. Garne held a trump card amongst the yearlings, Village Belle, of their own breeding, winning at the Royal, Bath and West, Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, but she was defeated at Lord Tredegar's Show at Newport. This is a beautiful heifer of great scale, most evenly fleshed, and showing nice Shorthorn character. She was clearly the outstanding animal of her age during the season.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

The subject for discussion in the Answers to Question contest, will be found this week at the head of the poultry department. The answers of greatest merit will be published in our issue of February 24th. The question is one that any practical farmer can discuss from his own experience.

To Seed Ten Acres Stubble Land to Grass in Saskatchewan

In our issue of January 13th, the following question asked by one of our subscribers in south-eastern Saskatchewan, was published and answers invited from readers:

"I want to seed down about ten acres to tame grass. The land is in fairly good condition, but has a few weeds. Grew the second crop of wheat after fallow last year. What grasses should I sow and how should I sow the seed?"

First and second prizes of \$3.00 and \$2.00 respectively for the best answers to the above have been awarded, first to A. G. Blake, Pense, Saskatchewan, second to M. H. Ray, Avondale Mun., Manitoba. Two other answers to the same question are also published herewith.

First Prize Answer

In answer to the question re seeding to tame grass, in the issue of January 13th, we would say that your querist should, as early as possible, in the spring, after taking the usual precautions, burn the stubble off, which will also destroy any weed seeds lying on the surface of the soil. The object now is to get as fine a seed bed as possible, yet, at the same time, a firm one. The disc harrow is the best implement to use in doing this, and the ground should be gone over at least four times and in different directions. Give the land a rest now for about ten days so as to give any seeds in the soil a chance to germinate. Then a single stroke with the disc harrow will destroy these, after which the field should be levelled down with a set of light drag harrows.

This preparatory cultivation will leave the land ready for sowing unless it is decided necessary to plow. This should certainly be done if the surface is not fairly level or if the soil be exhausted. After plowing, use a land packer, heavy roller or some implement to press the land down good and firm, then put the disc and drag harrows on and obtain as fine a seed bed as possible.

Now the question of seed. One of the finest grasses here in the West is brome grass (*bromus inermis*). It stands heat and cold, wet and draught well, cattle eat it with relish and it makes a good hay. The trouble is in eradicating it from the land when one wishes to cultivate again, a trouble due to the creeping habits of the roots. Another useful variety is rye grass. This is easily grown and has no creeping roots like the brome, hence easily destroyed by plowing. It is a heavy cropper and if well fed, will yield some grand cuts of hay. It also stands the wear and tear of cattle fairly well.

For a pasture to stand permanently, to be used for either hay or grazing, a mixture as follows will do well.

LIGHT SEEDS

1 lb. *Dactylis glomerata* (orchard grass); 1½ lbs. *Festuca durinacula* (hard fescue); 1½ lbs. *Poa pratensis* (Kentucky blue grass); 8 lbs. rye grass.

HEAVY SEEDS

2 lbs. *Phleum pratense* (timothy); 1 lb. *Trifolium hybridum* (alsike clover); 2 lbs. *Trifolium repens* (white clover); 17 pounds per acre.

This is equivalent to about ten million seeds per acre.

The mixture should be sown with a light seeding of wheat or barley and when established will hold its own against most weeds. Half a bushel of grain to the acre is sufficient for seed and will shelter the young grasses from wind and prevent the sun from scorching them. The grain crop will give as well a small return for time and trouble the first season as nothing can be expected from the grass the first year.

The best way to sow this moisture would be with a seed barrow, but as this may not be at hand or the small area not warrant the expense—they cost about twelve dollars—of purchasing one, a hand seeder may be used or the seed broadcast by hand. It is hardly necessary to remark that grass seed on no account should be sown on a windy day. First drill the grain, then having mixed the light seeds together, sow that portion of the mixture. Now mix the heavy seeds and sow them across the previous tracks, that

is, if light seeds seeds east to west or a bush harrow \$20 to \$25 for the

All these grasses the best of hay, the pasture will be well to keep treatment of it completely, as a ne partially destroyed Sask.

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EDITOR FARMER'S

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I have also seen but find that it is a same result than the complete success of and as a consequence son's grain crop rection to the brom does not run readily quence must be the best method with I first of June, seed t acre and harrow li will come up before to lie and act as a with this grass, e difficulty in eradicat sod. Although the quite easily killed, as a hay it is more e

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Without a doub get a good catch, q sod almost equal grass stands with Manitoba and cond southeast Saskatche it should be there. Avondale Mun. M

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EDITOR FARMER'S

If the land to be u to winds, that is, c the stubble, if it is possible in the sprin all weed seeds near t in June plow four i a drag harrow. If t is too short to burn, in June, then plow stubble to the surfac the soil from drifting

As soon as harro pounds Western rye is best accomplishe pose, but if one is no day and harrow w seed by mowing the enough to cut. If t the rake should follo will not be necessar of seed obtainable, plus the freight fr Western rye grass m relished by both ho will be ready to cut following year and sl into bloom.

If possible to cor acres of the plot in t alfalfa. Cultivate in rye grass and sow a pounds of seed per weeds from going to bar four inches fro is very heavy it shc plants are easily s most northerly grow secured from any re twenty-three cents pe variety is Minnesota procured in Canada a Montana and New Yo

is, if light seeds are sown north to south, sow heavy seeds east to west. Then harrow with a light iron or a bush harrow, and roll. The seeds will cost from \$20 to \$25 for the ten acres.

All these grasses are of high feeding value and make the best of hay. Three years from date of sowing the pasture will be established. Until then it will be well to keep stock from being too harsh in their treatment of it. In wet weather shut them off completely, as a new pasture when badly poached is partially destroyed.

Sask.

A. G. B.

Second Prize Answer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As to what kind of tame grass to sow and how to sow it there may be some difference of opinion. From my own experience, I could unhesitatingly recommend Western rye grass. Four years ago, I seeded down to rye grass about sixteen acres of land which was pretty well worn. As the rye seed is almost the length of oats and with quite a body I decided to mix thoroughly with the oat seed and sow together. I plowed the land about May 20th to about four inches in depth and seeded with a Massey Harris shoe drill opened almost to its full capacity, and then finished by running a land packer over the field. I harvested forty-five bushels of oats that season and had an even stand of grass on all parts of the field. The following and succeeding season I have cut one and one-half tons per acre of excellent hay. The hay requires to be cut as soon as the bloom has fully gone off.

I have also seeded some land to brome grass, but find that it requires more work to achieve the same result than the rye grass. I have never made a complete success of seeding brome with a nurse crop, and as a consequence, it means the losing of one season's grain crop through this fault. Another objection to the brome is the lightness of the seed which does not run readily through a drill and as a consequence must be sown by hand. I have found the best method with brome has been to plow about the first of June, seed by hand about fourteen pounds per acre and harrow lightly. A thick growth of weeds will come up before fall and should be mown and left to lie and act as a mulch. Another great drawback with this grass, especially on heavy land, is the difficulty in eradicating it after it has made a good sod. Although the rye makes a very firm sod it is quite easily killed by breaking and backsetting and as a hay it is more easily cured than brome.

In the seeding of timothy, one has to go to the expense of a special attachment for a drill to sow it with and from my observation in this part of Manitoba it is much inferior to rye grass as a sod maker.

Without a doubt, for ease in sowing, ability to get a good catch, quality of hay and the making of a sod almost equal to the prairie, the Western rye grass stands without a rival. I live in Western Manitoba and conditions must be much the same in southeast Saskatchewan, so if rye is a success here it should be there.

Avondale Mun. Man.

M. H. RAY.

Advices Using Alfalfa

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

If the land to be used for this purpose is not subject to winds, that is, does not "blow" badly, burn off the stubble, if it is long enough to burn, as early as possible in the spring and harrow to cover and start all weed seeds near the surface. During the first week in June plow four inches deep and smooth down with a drag harrow. If the land blows badly or the stubble is too short to burn, leave as it is until the first week in June, then plow four inches deep and harrow the stubble to the surface, which will assist in preventing the soil from drifting.

As soon as harrowing is completed, sow fifteen pounds Western rye grass seed per acre alone. This is best accomplished with a seeder made for the purpose, but if one is not available, sow by hand on a calm day and harrow well. Keep weeds from going to seed by mowing the field as often as weeds are high enough to cut. If the growth has been very heavy the rake should follow the mower but ordinarily this will not be necessary. Get the best quality of seed of seed obtainable. The seed will cost about \$13.50 plus the freight from Winnipeg or wherever purchased. Western rye grass makes excellent hay and is keenly relished by both horses and cattle. The first crop will be ready to cut about the fifteenth July in the following year and should be cut just as it is coming into bloom.

If possible to conveniently separate one or two acres of the plot in the fall, I would sow this area to alfalfa. Cultivate in the same way as for Western rye grass and sow at the rate of fifteen to twenty pounds of seed per acre and cover lightly. Keep weeds from going to seed by mowing, running the bar four inches from the ground. If the growth is very heavy it should be raked off as the young plants are easily smothered. Get the best and most northerly grown seed obtainable. It can be secured from any reliable seed merchant at about twenty-three cents per pound. Probably the hardest variety is Minnesota Grimm, but the seed cannot be procured in Canada and the next best are Turkestan, Montana and New York. For the alfalfa plot choose

a part of the field where water never lies and that is well drained to a depth of at least four or five feet. Fence in the fall and do not under any consideration pasture the first year. Alfalfa does not stand close pasturing at any time and great care should be taken to prevent excessive tramping or close feeding.

The first crop will be ready to cut in the latter part of June or the first of July following, and in the meantime write to Mr. W. H. Fairfield, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge, Alberta, for his bulletin on "Alfalfa," which although applying particularly to Southern Alberta, is in the essential parts equally applicable to Saskatchewan.

Sask.

FARMER.

Growing Grasses in Rotation

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It has been our experience that there is nothing gained sowing grass seed on dirty land. It is generally a poor "catch," and the first crop mostly weeds. It may thicken up for the second crop, but we have come to the conclusion, it is better to get it thick enough from the start. The plan we follow is to summer fallow. From the fifth to the fifteenth of June the land is plowed to a good depth and the packer kept going close after the plow, followed by one or two strokes of the harrow. By leaving it in this condition till it gets a shower, the surface weeds will sprout and may be killed by again harrowing. Then, with the drill, sow two bushels of mixed oats and barley per acre. About harvest time—it depends on the growth the crop has made, do not let it get up too far—turn your stock into it. In the fall the soil should be clean, and an ideal seed bed for wheat, and grass to be sown the following spring.

Sow one and one-half bushels of dry wheat. A disc drill is best. If the seeding is for hay there is no grass relished by horses like timothy. Of this sow eight pounds to the acre. If for pasture after cutting one crop, mix in with the wheat six pounds of brome seed and sow the timothy thinner, six pounds will be quite thick enough. Harrow and pack, and you will be almost sure of a good "catch" of grass along with a good crop of wheat. Owing to the ground being solid it will have a stiff straw which does not smother out the grass as an ordinary loose fallow is almost sure to do. Do not let horses or cattle on it the first fall or spring as they pick the life out of it.

Just a few words in explanation as the plan given above is meant to work in carrying out a rotation: The oats and barley sown come in for feed about the time the pasture the stock have been on is broken up, which is before or during haying time. As soon as the hay is off, they are allowed on the seeding, the brome making good growth all season. Timothy or rye make very little growth after being cut. On the pasture broken up we sow rape and soft turnip seed at the rate of about 1/2 lb. per acre, so that our stock have green feed and a change all the growing season. At the same time the land is resting from grain growing, although we can hardly call it idle.

RUSTICUS.

Handling a Brome Grass Sod

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have about ten acres of brome grass sod which I want to break up next spring. How would you advise me to handle it, and what crop would be best on it?

Man.

J. E. E.

If it is intended to take a crop of hay from the field of brome it should be plowed thinly with a breaking plow directly the hay is hauled off. This breaking should be done well, the furrows straight and of an even depth, so that none of the land is "skipped," otherwise there will be trouble from the brome springing up again in patches. After the plowing is finished a heavy land roller should be run over it in the opposite direction from which it was plowed. This will take out all the wrinkles and leave the land smooth, thus hastening the rotting of the sod, which should be the aim, if good results are expected. As soon as the sod has rotted the land should be backed a little deeper than it was plowed. This second plowing should not be delayed too long or young seedlings will start and give trouble. Late that fall or early in the following spring the land should be disc-harrowed, it should then be in excellent shape for seeding.

If the field is in pasture or is not required for hay, the breaking can be done earlier in the spring, say by the beginning of May. This will give more time for the sod to decay.

Either wheat or oats will give good returns after properly broken brome grass sod. The wheat does not usually grow heavy straw, but the crop ripens early and the heads are well filled with plump grain. On soil that is inclined to drift with the wind the root fibers of brome act as an excellent hold-fast, in addition they must naturally provide an abundant supply of plant food, and also assist in retaining moisture as soon as they have decayed sufficiently to form humus.

I have repeatedly attempted to eradicate brome by deep plowing without backsetting, but with poor success. Deep plowing appears simply to turn the plants upside down without injuring the roots, and they grow better than ever. But thin breaking, followed by backsetting, cuts the roots in two and destroys the plants.

S. A. BEDFORD, M. A. C.

Combine the Fairs and Institutes

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Following the summer and fall fairs in this province and Saskatchewan as our business for the past few years has required us to do, we have to confess to doubt at times as to why some of these so-called "fairs" are held, and what they exist for, primarily, anyway. As many of them are carried on, they seem to have no genuine purpose in existence at all, local institutions of amusement apparently, that open up for business one or two days each year. We do not wish in this letter to offer any criticism whatever of the policy of governments in fostering these institutions, developing them, and aiding them from the public treasury to carry on this work of furnishing mild amusement for the public a day or so annually. A government may be justified, through political reasons, in doing this sort of thing, but we can hardly conceive that it is justified by reasons of public interest. We cannot see that any serious public interest is served at all by the holding of a good number of these local agricultural fairs. The private interests of a few in each district, who happen to have pure-bred live stock, are fairly well served and looked after. They and the attraction element divide the boodle, and the good-natured public has the fun, such as it is. In theory, it is easy to enumerate divers ways in which fair visitors may learn things of practical usefulness. In practice it is a little more difficult for men to pick up anything at the average country fair that will make them better farmers or stockmen, or in any way stimulate them to improve in their profession. It is difficult, because as a general rule there is neither object lesson nor stimulus of any kind there.

So much as a general criticism of existing conditions. Without going into details and making this article too long, this is as brief a review of the general defects of fairs as can be made. Whatever they may have been once, or are now intended to be, many of them are of no more educational value in a district than a threshing bee. Strongly useful in theory, but woefully weak in practice.

How to strengthen them where they are weak and make them better where they are strong—that has puzzled wiser heads than ours, is still puzzling them, we should think. Our own idea is that about half the agricultural societies in Manitoba ought to cease holding fairs altogether, and direct their energies and expend their funds in some other direction in fostering improved agriculture. Enough other ways readily suggest themselves. First, since fairs exist primarily to induce better farming in the district where they are held, why not come direct to the essential thing at once, and instead of frittering money away on the owners of a few bulls, boars and big potatoes, brought in to win prizes, make good farming the thing for which awards are made. Trying to encourage better farming in a neighborhood by dividing up a bunch of money each year among half a dozen or so breeders of pure-bred stock who happen to live around there, is about as direct a way of inducing better farming methods among the majority as is an import tax on necessary commodities in a country a way of increasing the earnings of the masses of the people. There is a good deal of similarity in the two cases. The many, in both instances, are taxed for the benefit of the few, and the few, seem to be the controlling force. There is too much encouraging in our fairs of a handful of men who are trying to make money breeding blooded stock, and too little real genuine endeavor made to encourage the other men who are not in the pure-bred stock business, but are eking out a more common kind of agricultural existence. These are whom, first of all, a properly functioning agricultural society ought to reach. The others, without fear, will manage well enough.

A number of good farming competitions was held during the past year in this province, as most readers of your journal know. So our suggestion is not altogether new. We think, however, it would be better if more prizes were offered, that is, more classes made, than simply the one grand one for the best all round farm and farming system in the district, with second and third awards of course, but one class only. Why not offer prizes for such certain lines of farming as it would be wise to encourage in that neighborhood? Take poultry, for example, that branch of agriculture could be encouraged in every district in the West, and everybody concerned would be the better off for it. Dairying, clover growing, corn production, hogs, or any of the several branches of farming which agricultural experts for years now have been telling us should be a part of farming systems, are other examples. The present method of awarding prizes in the good farming competitions is defective for the reasons that a man doesn't need to be very advanced in his methods to win. So long as he has a good equipment of buildings, with the other things which long residence on a place will produce, wind-breaks, some small fruit trees and a kitchen garden; has his farm fenced and has kept it clear, or nearly clear, of weeds, he stands a good chance of getting in the prize money. On the other hand, a neighbor may have done infinitely more for the introduction of new crops, better seed, better farming methods, and in other ways advanced the cause of better farming, in one or two directions, anyway, but he wouldn't have a chance of getting in anywhere in the prize list, because he was too much of a specialist. The special industries and special crops require attention as much as general farming.

Since the Agricultural Society and the Farmer's Institute have the same object in common, viz: the advancement of agriculture and the introduction of new ideas in farming—agricultural education, as it is more euphoniously termed, we have never been able to understand why they should exist as two separate institutions. And we doubt very much whether anybody else can. They should not only be under one management, but should be one and the same organization locally. Not only that, but the fair—if one is still to be held in those places where we said a while ago it should cease to exist—should be a combined institute meeting, seed fair, and agricultural fair, and it should be held in the winter season. Take a district where a summer show is held, a seed fair and an institute meeting or two annually. That is four days, at least, devoted to fairs and institutes at that place. Bunch all these events in together, add on a couple of days more to round out a week, and at no more cost, with no more outside talent than is now required, a short course in agriculture could be worked out that would be of infinitely greater value to the community in which it was held than would the disjointed and disconnected efforts of the organizations now endeavoring to carry on educational work. There needs to be a concentration of effort as well as an elimination of what is frivolous and non-educating.

Man.

B. S. H.

Can Winter Wheat be Grown in Saskatchewan?

I am getting interested in fall wheat and do not see any reason why it should not do as well here as in Southern Alberta where they have just reaped a good crop. If we could manage to grow fall wheat around here we would be able to get it in on our summer fallows before harvesting and would stand the chance of missing the summer frosts which have caught a lot of our crops in this district the last two years. What do you think of this proposition?

Sask.

H. A. D.

During the past twenty years numerous trials have been made with fall wheat of different varieties on the Experimental Farms at Indian Head and Brandon and also on other farms in central Manitoba and Saskatchewan. Almost without exception these have been failures. Generally, the fall wheat germinates well and by winter has obtained a firm, even stand of plants, and through the severe winter weather there is seldom any apparent injury, but towards spring when the days are bright and warm and the nights very cold, the plants begin to turn dark in color and then wilt. By the 1st of April, only the hollows where the snow lies very deep show a sign of green plants. These hollows usually produce a few sheaves of excellent wheat, but not enough to pay expenses. I understand that on some of the cleared scrub farms in North-western Manitoba there have been some very fair crops of fall wheat, this part of the province is near the timber line and possibly the class of soil found there very largely accounts for the success. The somewhat heavier fall of snow and the fact that the remaining timber and scrub prevents the snow from drifting off the fields is also a great help. If your correspondent has conditions similar to the above he may expect to have fair success with fall wheat, but in any case I would advise him to go slowly until he has tested his land in a small way.

Turkey Red wheat, grown in the west, is pretty sure to prove the best seed for his purpose. Sow about August 15th on well prepared summer fallow. If sown much later than this, the plants fail to become firmly established before the cold weather, and will be killed out in early winter. Some recommend the use of straw or strawy manure as a protection for the young plants, but on the Brandon Experimental Farm no advantage has been gained from this plan.

S. A. BEDFORD, M.A.C.

Writing from northwestern Saskatchewan on this subject, Mr. John Parker says:

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of December 23rd, I read an article on "How can wheat escape frost." As far as spring wheat is concerned, the only remedy is to locate on high ground. Cold air, being heavier than warm air, settles down on the low grounds, as may be seen on frosty mornings, in the form of fog, while the hills will stand out as islands and the crops on the high land will escape, while crops down in the valleys will be frozen black. Now, every body cannot locate on ridges and it isn't necessary that they should. Several of the most progressive farmers in this district are testing fall wheat and in nearly every case it has been satisfactory. Owing to the fact that

Saskatchewan has a very dry climate, it is necessary to sow the winter wheat on or about August 1st in order to get the crop established before the freeze up which generally takes place in October. Winter wheat will generally be ready to cut about August 1st and thus will escape the early frosts which occur about August 12 to September 2nd. It will thus be necessary to work the summer fallow early and follow the winter wheat the following spring with spring wheat on the stubble, or if you have the force, on fall or spring plowing.

To those who wish to grow fall wheat, I have this pointer to give—keep your seed for the next crop, because you may not be able to get threshed in time to sow on August 1st. Some one will have to be last, and the plan mentioned above will be the safest and most satisfactory. Work the land thoroughly, start the weed seeds early by harrowing in the fall or spring, followed by plowing seven inches deep in June; harrow and pack at least twice; sow one and one-half bushels per acre of winter wheat and you will not have to worry about frost. We are told that winter wheat is not a sure crop in Saskatchewan, but is spring wheat a sure crop? or is anything or any other crop sure? Nothing seems certain except taxes, trouble and grafters. Try fall wheat.

JOHN PARKER.

Plowing Match Rules

Our agricultural society is thinking of holding a plowing match in this district next summer. Will you kindly furnish me, through the columns of your paper, the rules and regulations and score card governing plowing matches in Manitoba? Will oblige, Vegreville, Alta.

H. T. P.

The following rules and score card were adopted by the Bird's Hill Agricultural Society on the occasion of their first match for the provincial championship:

- 1.—Entries to be made to the secretary not later than 9 a.m. on day of match.
- 2.—All persons entering must be members of the Institute. Membership fee, 50 cents.
- 3.—An entry fee of 50 cents will be charged for all entries.
- 4.—No person will be allowed to interfere with the plowmen except in the setting of the plow. Each plowman must drive his own team.
- 5.—Competitors must be on the ground not later than 9.30 a.m., when draw will be given for positions. Plowing to begin at 10 a.m. sharp. Any coming later will have to take positions given by Directors.
- 6.—Plowing to be done from 10.30 a.m., and from 1.30 p.m., to 4 p.m.
- 7.—All competitors not having finished by 4 p.m., will be ruled out, but allowance will be made for unavoidable delays at the discretion of the Directors. Actual time of plowing will be considered in final award.
- 8.—All plowing to be five inches deep, except feering and finish, which must not be less than three inches, and width to be according to size of plow used. Furrow must be turned by plow. No hand work will be allowed either for pulling of weeds or turning the furrow.
- 9.—Each plowman, walking or gang plow, must open out and finish his own land with the same plow he competes with.
- 10.—A half-acre to be done by each walking plow, and one acre by each gang or sulky.
- 11.—Anyone having taken 1st Prize in men's class at previous matches can only compete in Class V.
- 12.—All protests must be in writing and lodged with the secretary before 5 p.m. on the day of the plowing match.
- 13.—In the absence of competition, the Judge may award the 1st, or any prize, according to his own discretion.

The basis of judging will be fixed upon the following score: Straightness 15, feering, 10, in and out at ends 10, depth and width of furrow 10, evenness of land 20, finish 10, covering weeds and stubble 25. A programme of sports and refreshments will be provided.

Dry Salting Pork

A subscriber asks for information as to the dry salting of bacon. The following useful description of bacon curing is given by A. W. Fulton, in "Home Pork Making."

For hogs weighing not over 125 or 130 pounds each, intended for dry curing, one bushel fine salt, two pounds brown sugar, and one pound saltpeter will suffice for each 800 pounds pork before the meat is cut out; but if the meat is large and thick, or weighs from 150 to 200 pounds per carcass, from a gallon to a peck more of salt and a little more of both the other articles should be taken. Neither the sugar nor the saltpeter is absolutely necessary for the preservation of the meat, and they are often omitted. But both are preservatives; the sugar improves the flavor of the bacon, and the saltpeter gives it greater firmness and a finer color if used sparingly. Bacon should not be so sweet as to suggest the "sugar cure,"

and saltpeter, used too freely, hardens the tissues of the meat, and renders it less palatable. The quantity of salt mentioned is enough for the first salting. A little more new salt is added at the second salting and used to gether with the old salt that has not been absorbed. If sugar and saltpeter are used, first apply about a teaspoonful of pulverised saltpeter on the flesh side of the hams and shoulders, and then, taking a little sugar in the hand, apply it lightly to the flesh surface of all the pieces. A table-spoonful is enough for any one piece.

If the meat at the time of salting is moist and yielding to the touch, rubbing the skinned side with the gloved hand, or the "sow's ear," as is sometimes insisted on, is unnecessary; the meat will take salt readily enough without this extra labor. But if the meat is rigid, and the weather very cold, or if the pieces are large and thick, rubbing the skin side to make it yielding and moist causes the salt to penetrate to the centre of the meat and bone. On the flesh side it is only necessary to sprinkle the salt over all the surface. Care must be taken to get some salt into every depression and into the hock end of all joints. An experienced meat salter goes over the pieces with great expedition. Taking a handful of the salt he applies it dexterously by a gliding motion of the hand to all the surface, and does not forget the hock end of the bones where the feet have been cut off. Only dry salt is used in this method of curing. The meat is never put into brine or "pickle," nor is any water added to the salt to render it more moist.

Earning Capacity of Labor

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the January 6th number of your paper is an article on the earning power of farm labor.

If the figures given, \$755.62 are the gross earnings of one man handling a five horse outfit, it means a loss of nearly \$500 per annum on its employment. If it does not mean this, I would like a statement showing the details.

Assuming that gross earnings are intended, and taking \$35 per month and board as a fair wage for a man able to handle a five horse outfit you have:

Wages	\$ 600.00
Interest on value of five horses at \$200. at 7%	70.00
Renewal charge per year of five horses ..	70.00
Oats, 3 gals. per horse, per day at 30c. ...	219.00
Hay, 15 lbs. per horse, per day at \$5 per ton	68.00

Money earned as per statement	\$1027.00
Loss	271.38

Interest ought to be charged on money invested in land, management, harness, implements, allowance made for renewals of same, sickness, and loss of crops.

If I am all wrong here, put me right, Mr. Editor, and in doing so, you will, I am sure help others than myself, and also go a step towards solving one of the great problems of the near future, i. e.: the status of farm help. This will have to be met and settled by the farming community as by other classes of employers, and hours of labor, division of labor and other factors put on permanent footing. Is the employing farmer ready for the question?

Man.

J. H. FARTHING.

(The figures given in the article to which this correspondent refers, were compiled by the United States Bureau of Statistics and represent the net earnings of a man working a five horse outfit and cultivating 135 acres of land in North Dakota. Details were not given in the report from which this data was taken, to show the method by which the earnings were arrived at. On a farm, it is a rather difficult thing to determine net earnings exactly, but the figures given were believed to represent approximately the earning capacity of farm labor in relation to the number of horses used by each worker. The figures represent average, not individual, earnings in the districts named for each. Ed.)

Millet as a Crop

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was thinking of growing some "Kursk" millet next summer, but should first like some information about it, as to its suitability for this part of the country, amount to sow per acre, yield and effect on stock, is it as good as hay?

Northern Sask.

C. E.

"Kursk" is a variety of millet very highly recommended by the Steele Briggs Co. It is said to be in a class by itself, being grown from hand-selected plants and seed. Earliness is one of the qualities claimed for the Kursk variety, and as its native home is in Siberia it should do well in Saskatchewan.

I am not experimentally acquainted with the "Kursk" millet, the varieties usually grown in Canada, are of two classes, the foxtail millets, such as Common, German and Hungarian, and the broom corn millets called by this name because they greatly resemble broom corn. There is another class known as Japanese millets with knots like joints, but this latter class is seldom grown here.

Of the foxtail variety and the seed of this here, and this should be proper management for good clean seed. what larger than an the heads are of a yellow

Hungarian grass on the Brandon from this kind is dark purple. It is and the heads are quite

German Millet, is a variety with loose he not proved so pro Farm as the Hungarian is small and yellow in

The Broom-corn difficult to cure. So tested at Brandon The Hungarian grass good fodder.

Millet hay, proper and is eaten readily. Complaints have been made in large quantities, nearly or quite ripe.

For the best results and moist. The seed the surface, and if it germinate readily an For this reason summer preparation in this of the most unsatisfactory seed per acre has given necessity of placing soil, a drill should be if in good order, will must be taken not to otherwise it will not l

All the different n sown each year, the to germinate and th frost. For these rea done before the 24th

The crop must be there is danger of sev east it is usually cut but here I have had t a grain binder and which should be well become perfectly dry otherwise the middle c

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Annual I

The Manitoba Dairy convention in the lect at the Agricultural C and Thursday, Febru lowing is the list and delivered:

WEDNE

"The Advantages of Prof. T. L. Haecker, S "Dairy Form and Sheppard, Fargo, N. D "Some of the Ess Farming," Prof. J. W.

THURS

Business session of officers, etc. "Clovers and Their l roe, Winnipeg.

THURS

Demonstration in n machine. "Fodder Corn," Pro "Dairy Records," U "Dairy Bacteriology peg.

"The Evolution of I Champion, Reaburn, M

THURS

"Advantages to Agr of the Dairy Business," N. D.

"Feeding for Milk Pr St. Anthony Park, Min "The Reputation c on the British Market,

Demonstration work ing machine will be g of the convention. Th milkers will have exp machines and answer a

The association has exhibition, during the organs of an animal showing the disease in copic slides of the diseas tuberculosis, and the it from our herds, will b ation.

Founded 1866

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.....	219.00
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.....	\$1027.00
.....	755.62
.....	271.38

on money invested plements, allowance ss, and loss of crops. e right, Mr. Editor, ure help others than ls solving one of the re, i. e.: the status be met and settled by other classes of vision of labor and at footing. Is the question?

J. H. FARTHING. e to which this copy the United States nt the net earnings tfit and cultivating a. Details were not his data was taken, the earnings were ather difficult thing ly, but the figures sent approximately or in relation to the orker. The figures, earnings in the dis-

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very highly recom- It is said to be in a and-selected plants e qualities claimed s native home is in chewan.

acquainted with the usually grown in stail millets, such as an, and the broom because they greatly another class known like joints, but this

Of the foxtail varieties, the Common is the earliest and the seed of this kind can be ripened successfully here, and this should prove a paying crop under proper management, as there is considerable demand for good clean seed. The seed is yellow and some what larger than any of the other seeds of this class, the heads are of a yellowish color.

Hungarian grass has given the largest average yield on the Brandon Experimental Farm. The seed from this kind is mixed in color between yellow and dark purple. It is later to ripen than the Common and the heads are quite dark in color.

German Millet, is another somewhat late maturing variety with loose heads. It grows quite tall, but has not proved so productive on the Experimental Farm as the Hungarian grass. The seed of this kind is small and yellow in color.

The Broom-corn millets are quite coarse and difficult to cure. Several kinds of these have been tested at Brandon but with unsatisfactory results. The Hungarian grass has given the largest yield of good fodder.

Millet hay, properly cured, is highly nutritious, and is eaten readily by all classes of stock. Complaints have been made of injury to horses from feeding it in large quantities, especially when the seed is nearly or quite ripe.

For the best results, the soil for millet should be fine and moist. The seed is small and must be sown near the surface, and if the soil is dry the seed will not germinate readily and weeds will soon choke it out. For this reason summer fallow is the most suitable preparation in this country, and fall plowing usually the most unsatisfactory. Twenty-three pounds of seed per acre has given the best yields. Owing to the necessity of placing the seed directly on the moist soil, a drill should be used, an ordinary grain drill, if in good order, will sow the seed evenly, but care must be taken not to sow it over an inch or two deep, otherwise it will not be able to reach the surface.

All the different millets are annuals and must be sown each year, the seed requires considerable heat to germinate and the young plants are sensitive to frost. For these reasons the sowing should not be done before the 24th of May in this climate.

The crop must be cut before fall frosts occur, or there is danger of severe injury to the fodder. In the east it is usually cut with the mower and raked up, but here I have had the best results from cutting with a grain binder and tying loose in small bundles, which should be well stooked at once, and allowed to become perfectly dry to the center before stacking, otherwise the middle of a sheaf will rot.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Making Best of Opportunities

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

"Facts are stubborn things." The writer realizes that the nearer we can provide summer conditions for milch cows in the winter, the better will be the results—succulent feed, warmth, etc., but we have noticed that some writers go so far as to say that without succulent feed in the winter, dairying will be a failure.

The writer has four common cows milking at the present time. They were picked from a herd of rancher's cattle. The heifer and one cow were not stabled last winter, the other two were stabled and milked. The heifer and two of the cows have been milking since last May, the other one freshened the last of August. Necessity is said to be "the mother of invention." It was a vain hope to have succulent feed for the winter here, and very little variety of feed either, but we wanted to go into partnership with the cows at any rate. We put up some prairie hay and had some oat hay on spring breaking. The cows get what they will clean up of this feed night and morning and some good oat straw to pick through at noon and are bedded with what is left. They get a mixture of wheat bran, 20 pounds, and frozen wheat chop, 10 pounds, at an average cost of 5c per cow daily. The best milker gets 9 pounds per day, the poorest 5 pounds. They are fed according to how they respond in milk flow. About a tablespoon of salt is given in every feed, as we think cows will not take enough of salt unless put in the feed. It should be stated that there is only one calf being fed the skim-milk, and the cows get the remainder of the skim-milk on their grain feed. The writer considers it much more profitable to feed skim-milk to cows than to keep pigs here in the winter time. The cows are watered in the stable regularly once a day, but are let out occasionally on a nice day for exercise.

By actual test from the churn the four cows are making 23 4-5 pounds butter per week besides the milk and cream used on the table. The butter sells for 25 cents per pound.

It would seem that the cow can adapt herself to her environment in a remarkable way. It would also seem to be more important that she gets enough of the right nutrients in the food, than that they be in a succulent form. The true value of many cows is never known, owing to the fact that they do not get enough of the right kind of feed to produce the milk.

The writer is well aware that this record might be surpassed by cows of pronounced dairy type and ability, but these cows demonstrate that dairying even in Saskatchewan may be made profitable. J. H. COOK. Sask.

DAIRY

Expansion in the Dairy Industry

There is no reason why the dairy industry should not be largely extended in every province of the Dominion. I have visited every important dairy country in the world, except Siberia, and am bound to say none of them is better fitted by nature for successful dairying than Canada is. With a climate which produces healthy, vigorous animals, notably free from epizootic diseases, with a fertile soil for the growing of fodder crops and pasture, with abundance of pure water, and a plentiful supply of ice for all purposes of the dairy, we have almost ideal conditions and advantages which should be of great assistance in holding a fair share of the world's trade in dairy products.

Great Britain is our chief market for butter and cheese, although we send comparatively small quantities to Newfoundland, Bermuda, the West Indies, British Guiana, Mexico and South Africa. We also sell some butter in the Orient and of late years a small quantity has gone to Germany.

The quantity of butter and cheese annually imported into Great Britain is enormous. The value of the butter alone amounts to over \$100,000,000, of which the little kingdom of Denmark supplies nearly one-half. Siberia comes next and is credited with over \$15,000,000 worth, closely followed by Australia. Next in the order of their importance are France, New Zealand, Sweden, the Netherlands, Canada, the United States and Argentina. Small and irregular quantities are received from some other countries. It will probably surprise many of you to hear that the dairymen of Iceland send occasional shipments of creamery butter to Scotland.

The value of the cheese annually imported into Great Britain is a little over \$33,000,000, of which Canada has the distinction of furnishing 72 per cent of the whole, or 84 per cent of the kind which we make. The other countries from which supplies of cheese are obtained are New Zealand, the Netherlands, United States, France, Switzerland, Italy and Australia. These facts are important, especially in regard to butter, because they show us what a great field there is for a further extension of our butter trade. Canadian butter stands high in the British market, not only for its superior quality, but because our laws relating to its manufacture and sale are the most stringent of any country in the world, and are a standing guarantee of its absolute purity. I need hardly say that Canadian cheese easily ranks first in quality among the imports into Great Britain of the class to which it belongs.—J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner.

Annual Dairy Convention

The Manitoba Dairy Association will hold its annual convention in the lecture room of the dairy building at the Agricultural College on Wednesday afternoon and Thursday, February 17th and 18th. The following is the list and order of the addresses to be delivered:

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON

- "The Advantages of Employing Dairy-bred Stock," Prof. T. L. Haecker, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.
- "Dairy Form and Temperament," Prof. J. H. Sheppard, Fargo, N. D.
- "Some of the Essential Features of Successful Farming," Prof. J. W. Mitchell, M. A. C.

THURSDAY MORNING

Business session of the association, election of officers, etc.

"Clovers and Their Relation to Dairying," D. Munroe, Winnipeg.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON

- Demonstration in milking cows with the milking machine.
- "Fodder Corn," Prof. S. A. Bedford.
- "Dairy Records," J. A. Ruddick, Ottawa.
- "Dairy Bacteriology," Dr. J. H. Leeming, Winnipeg.
- "The Evolution of Dairying in Manitoba," William Champion, Reaburn, Man.

THURSDAY EVENING

"Advantages to Agriculture and Soil Maintenance of the Dairy Business," Prof. J. H. Sheppard, Fargo, N. D.

"Feeding for Milk Production," Prof. T. L. Haecker, St. Anthony Park, Minnesota.

"The Reputation of Canadian Dairy Products on the British Market," J. A. Ruddick.

Demonstration work in milking cows with the milking machine will be given on the second afternoon of the convention. The manufacturers of two leading milkers will have experts on hand to operate the machines and answer all questions pertaining thereto.

The association has also arranged to have an exhibition, during the convention, of the different organs of an animal affected with tuberculosis, showing the disease in its various stages with microscopic slides of the disease-producing bacteria. Bovine tuberculosis, and the best means of eradicating it from our herds, will be a question for some consideration.

POULTRY

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(a) What do you consider the chief causes of failure in hatching chickens in incubators; by what means may these be overcome; how do you operate the machine to ensure a strong, healthy hatch?

(b) What are the chief difficulties to contend with in hatching chickens under hens? What method of setting and managing the hens have you found most satisfactory as regards the bringing out of large, healthy broods?

Readers are invited to contribute their ideas and experience in answering these questions. Contributions will be received up to February 18th, and answers published in our issue of February 24th. The answers should not exceed 500 words, but that is not the fixed limit, and should be given as the result of practical experience. Only one question (a) or (b) may be answered by one person. For what we consider the best answer to each of the above questions we will award a prize of \$2.00 and for the second \$1.00. If we decide to publish more than two answers to each we will pay \$1.00 for each one so used.

To Make Hens Lay in Winter

"My hens have stopped laying just when eggs begin to be worth some money, and as they do this every year, I would like to know how to make them lay in winter."

Man. R. G. M. This is a common complaint with farmer poultry-keepers at this season of the year. This enquirer is merely one of many who are confronted with the same problem each year. On the question of winter egg production, and in answer to the above query, one of our leading poultrymen in Manitoba has the following to say.

"To prescribe for the above accurately, we would require more particulars. In the first place it is too late in the season to obtain results, but not too soon to prepare and lay plans for the coming winter. It is a well-known fact that there is no branch of the livestock business which yields such profits as poultry properly handled. The great reputation which the poultry and poultry products of Denmark have achieved, both in the British market and elsewhere on the continent of Europe, has been attained by care in the treatment of the breeding and laying stock and by system in management. Poultry will not pay unless it is properly cared for and managed.

"Raising poultry for profit is easier work than most people are engaged in and it pays better than most people think.

"The first essential to successful poultry raising is to start in the business with standard-bred fowls. It costs no more to feed or raise a pure-bred bird than it does a mongrel, and when raised, the pure-bred bird is worth so much more money that there is no comparison. We would advise those who are in the poultry business, or intend to go into it, to select one or other of the following breeds. Rocks, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds or Orpingtons. In this country, where the winters are long and severe, these breeds have been found to be the best. They will thrive better, lay better and look better than the Asiatic breeds.

"As we have said before, it is too late for results this season, but not too soon to lay your plans for another year. To those who can afford to buy a pen of poultry, we would advise them to do so. Buy from a reliable breeder and pay the price for the good birds, they are the cheapest in the end. Prepare a breeding pen and yard and see to it that you hatch as many chicks as you can care for properly, but no more. If you cannot afford to buy the birds, place your order with a reliable breeder for fifty or one hundred eggs, if you cannot afford to spend that much money, buy at least thirty eggs. It is generally the safest way to place about ten eggs under a hen, the results are better. Chicks hatched in March, April, May, make the best winter layers. From the time the chicks are one day old, commence feeding them all they will eat of wholesome food. Before the cold weather in th

fall, prepare the poultry house. Care should be taken not to house too many birds in the one house. Each hen should have at least two feet square. Have the house facing the south and have it built in such a manner that it will be dry, warm, have plenty of light, and be free from draughts. The latter will cause more sick poultry than anything else.

"When the fowls have been housed for the winter, they should be provided with plenty of grit or oyster shell. They will not thrive without it. Have the floor covered with short straw or chaff to the depth of four or five inches. This should be replaced every ten days, as fowls must be kept in a cleanly condition to obtain best results. See to it that they receive fresh, lukewarm water every day, and keep the drinking vessel clean. Give at least one hot, soft feed a day, the evening meal we believe is the best time. Scatter whole grain over the litter on the floor so that the birds will get down off the roosts in the morning to scratch and warm up. Do not neglect a little green food such as vegetables or fresh meat. Never allow birds to be hungry in the winter season. Remember, it is impossible to get them too fat to lay in winter, such as is the case in the summer. By following out the above we feel sure that the results will be satisfactory."

Man.

R. M. WEST.

Profit from Geese

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I keep three geese and one gander. To have more geese with one male is not profitable, as we get too many infertile eggs. The geese are pure-bred Toulouse, fine and large, but the gander is not; he is a common gray one. But we find, since crossing him into our geese, we get a larger percentage of fertile eggs. Of course, our goslings, when matured, are smaller, but still they average, when dressed ready for market, from 11 to 15 pounds.

In winter, I let them run in an open cattle shed in day time; at night they are housed in a warm part of the cow stable.

When laying season comes on, which is about April 1st, I have them moved to an old log stable, about 12 x 20, where I have large nests, made on ground bottoms, and here they are not disturbed by anything. A trapdoor allows them to enter when they will.

I fill their nests with first, a layer of some soft kind of hay, then fill up with fine, clean straw. Once they start to lay, I never meddle with their nests.

During winter I find good oats and barley mixed a fine feed—just enough twice a day that they will eat it up clean. I keep plenty of fine gravel for them, but, as for water, they eat snow, and when it thaws, they get what they want from the drippings off buildings.

When laying season approaches, I increase the grain feed, and give free run to all puddles of water found on the fields surrounding the buildings (we have a river running within ten or twelve rods of our barns, but I keep them away from it till the ice has gone out, and until it has regained its banks again).

Last spring they started to lay on April 1st, and laid 57 eggs, all of which proved fertile, except 7. Of these, I set under each goose 11 eggs, and the rest under hens. Some hens I gave 3 eggs, and others 4 eggs. I only succeeded in raising 33 geese, as we had a backward spring. Some goslings broke the shell all right, but died soon afterwards.

When goslings are hatched, for first 48 hours I give no feed. Then I give bread and milk three or four times a day, always keeping plenty of good clean water before them, and let them run on the grass. I afterwards feed some shorts, dampened, but they soon leave all feed, and feel satisfied with the grass; they come in at nights filled to the bill.

Once their feathers start to appear, I give them a feed of grain, as I think it helps them over this trying period. I only fed a gallon to those 33 geese each feed. Once they get large enough so that muskrats or minks won't kill them, I let them to the river, and I count my trouble ended till marketing commences. They come home every night. When October 1st comes, I start to feed a little with some pulps, mangels and a little grain; they are very fond of carrots.

I start to market them any time after October 15th. Prices we get are 9 or 10 cents per pound, but I generally sell by the piece, from \$1 to \$1.50. Quite a few we sell to our neighbors, to keep over for young stock. We averaged this year about \$1.10, without feathers considered. The feathers I got must have weighed 20 or 25 pounds, for which I could get as high as 60 cents. All told, I think my three geese paid me well, for all the trouble I had. I consider no fowl so easily raised or so profitable as geese.

S. N.

Underground Poultry House

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I am thinking of building a poultry house 16x60 ft., shanty style, 8 ft. in front and 6 ft. at the back. I intend digging 4 ft. into the ground and banking the house to the roof with earth on all sides except the front, which I will have all glass. Would this make a good warm poultry house if I have proper ventilation to keep it dry? My object is to produce eggs in winter. Would this size accommodate 200 hens? What breed of hens is the most prolific layers? I want them for eggs and nothing more. How many eggs does a good laying hen lay in a year?

Man.

H. L. G.

In reply to your correspondent re house 16x50 feet I may say that this style of house should give satisfactory results, provided that care is taken in construction to see that the matter of dampness is overcome, which is a difficulty liable to occur in any poultry house built in the ground. Great care should be taken in the ventilation of this house from the fact that the intention is to make the front all glass which will cause a wide variation of temperature within. I would strongly advise that in a house of this style an opening be made in each end two feet wide by four feet long and covered with ordinary factory cotton, as a means of ventilation.

With regard to capacity, this size of house is sufficient for the accommodation of 200 birds provided the general treatment is satisfactory.

I might say, however, that the policy of your correspondent in securing eggs and nothing more is decidedly unbusinesslike in poultry keeping, as the matter of egg production is only one-half the profit. The meat or market side of poultry keeping, under proper management is capable of giving equally satisfactory returns. For this purpose I would recommend any of our utility breeds; as the result of competitions in United States, New Zealand, England and Ireland have demonstrated beyond a doubt that our utility breeds are capable of producing the largest return in eggs. It now becomes a matter of choice on the part of your correspondent as to the breed he likes best and building up laying strains by selecting only the most prolific layers as breeders.

A. W. FOLEY.

Attentions that Pay

Did you ever sit down in a bright, dry hen-house on a winter day and pound up bones on a block of wood, watching the busy, red-combed pullets dart hither and thither after the marrowy flattened scraps? If not, there is an explanation why you may have had poor success in getting winter eggs. Laying hens, particularly, are

A TABULATED INDEX OF THE CONTENTS OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE FOR THE HALF YEAR, FROM JULY TO DECEMBER, 1908, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO THE PUBLISHERS, BY ANYONE WHO WISHES TO PRESERVE BOUND VOLUMES OF THE PAPER.

greedy for bone and meat foods. They seem to supply certain elements, probably phosphates and protein, that are especially needed by the poultry constitution. Of course, a bone-grinder is a great economy of labor, where any considerable flock are kept, but many farmers and others who keep small flocks of poultry do not have bone-grinders, and these could spend many a profitable half hour in the poultry house pounding up bones with an axe or heavy hatchet. The writer has been using some sparerib bones of late, and it is simply astonishing to see how eager the birds are for every scrap. Crockery and stone chinaware may also be pounded up in this way to about the size of wheat grains, thus affording the grit which to the chicken takes the place of our teeth. It will be noticed that the pullets which are most eager for these titbits, bone, grit, etc., will be the first to lay. This may probably be explained on a dual hypothesis. The bone, grit, etc., undoubtedly hasten egg production, and, on the other hand, as a pullet begins to engage in the exacting function of egg-production, her system makes new and larger demands.

At any rate, we have repeatedly noticed the above-mentioned fact, and have as often demonstrated to our own satisfaction that these little attentions amply pay. One great advantage of them is that the moments spent among the flock serve to interest the attendant in his birds, and awaken him to the need of regular feeding, watering, fresh litter, clean quarters, exercise, light, and ventilation.

Many a farmer feeds his poultry on valuable grains all winter long, deriving little or no return in eggs, and often having the satisfaction of carrying out dead hens, mayhap suffering a serious outbreak of disease. With just a few extra moments of care and attention, the health of the birds would be preserved, and a liberal return in winter eggs obtained for feed consumed. In the extra lies the profit.

HORTICULTURE

Organization and Marketing

Notes on an address delivered by State Senator H. M. Pauhaumus of Puyallup, Wash., President of the Puyallup Fruit Growers' Association, at the Annual meeting of the State of Washington Horticultural Society, held in Spokane, Wash., Dec 8th to 11th.

The Senator began by saying that it was necessary to have fruit growers' associations. In no other way could fruit growing be made a commercial success. "I sometimes think," he said "that we ought to have a sergeant-at-arms who would force the members who are inclined to disobey the rules of our association to live up to their obligations. There must be true co-operation, or all our efforts will be a failure."

SHIP ALL FRUIT THROUGH ASSOCIATION

Frequently associations had allowed their members to sell part of their fruit to a dealer and then ship the remainder through the association. This was a great mistake. It generally resulted in the dealer getting all the good fruit and the association the stuff of inferior quality. All this was, of course, a loss to the association. Moreover, a grower was, generally speaking, a very poor judge of his own fruit. What might be very good in his own estimation would be of very poor quality in the estimation of an expert or a buyer.

It was a mistake for any large growers to attempt to market their own fruit. They must not forget that as farmers, while it was necessary to build up their own business, it was also necessary that they assist by their co-operation in building up the other man, too. It was impossible for the land of one to be worth five hundred dollars an acre and that of his neighbor only three hundred dollars an acre. They must stand or fall together. Really, we farmers are a hard crowd. We howl a great deal about the business and professional man "stove-piping us" but how many of us stove-pipe each other?

FARMING ON A BUSINESS BASIS

But we are putting farming on a different basis to what it used to be. We are putting it on a business basis. Particularly perhaps, in the production of fruit. The business man studies the market that he is catering for. So do we. Let me illustrate. We know that wagon manufacturers invariably paint their wagons red. Why do they do it? Simply because the farmer likes a red wagon. We are applying the same principles in the fruit business. We have discovered that the buyers and consumers like best, and will pay more for, red apples. So we grow red apples. Now, in the English market we have found that an apple with a yellow tinge is more in favor, and we grow the Yellow Newton and Cox's Orange Pippin for that market. We must at all times study what the markets want and guide our operations accordingly.

SHIPPING SMALL FRUITS

Aside from it being a very profitable branch of fruit growing, it is of very great assistance to the fruit grower who is just beginning and whose trees have not begun to bear, to have several acres of raspberries and strawberries. The growing end is the smallest consideration. The shipping and marketing is the problem.

It may interest you to know that although raspberries are one of the hardest things to ship with a profit, we at Puyallup are successfully shipping them two thousand miles. By using care in picking and packing and having good refrigerators, it can be done. We have found out, however, that a car will not keep more than fifteen thousand pounds of fruit at a proper temperature. We have found it useless to load a car with more than this quantity of fruit. One of our greatest troubles is to get cars when we want them. But thanks to the interstate Commerce commission, we have obtained, and are obtaining, some redress. At present, all we have to do when the railroads have failed to supply cars when properly notified, is to pile the crates of fruit alongside the siding and we can collect their value from the railroad company. In a case tried recently, judgment was given in favor of a grower for a very large amount, where the railroad had failed to supply the cars.

MARVELLOUS GROWTH OF ORGANIZATION

Our organization has grown from a very small beginning five years ago until now we ship two hundred and fifty thousand crates of small fruits annually. This has been built up by carefully adhering to business principles in our work. Sometimes our telegraph bill is as much as twenty-five dollars a day during shipping season, but it pays. We keep ourselves advised of the probable weather conditions at the points where we are marketing our fruit and guide ourselves accordingly. A great many more berries will be eaten on a warm day than on a damp, wet day. Of course, with points far away, it is rather difficult to regulate our shipments to suit the weather conditions, but we do the best we can, and by using the telegraph freely we come pretty close to the mark.

B. C.

E. W. D.

Gardening

The illustration on a credit to any farm. E. F. Lewis, Morris, description of the way in Mr. Lewis says:

"Gardening in this (an experiment with us) ada three years, but h with our garden dur everything we used t We have been told o Manitoba.

"In the first place i upon the land some w the soil warm and rich a rapid growth. We the early in the fall. It n summer fallow, but a by fall, ready for plan

"We plant everything tance apart to allow a h pass between. Going ally, saves a wonderf waste time making rais in. Some do, but we l the soil up a little to t drain off readily in cas plants, such as tomatoe planting these on raised rotted manure with t

"To be successful in t as corn, tomatoes, melc is necessary to plant on most of these we save crop, as they seem mo buy. That, at least, i helps considerably, too, by a good windbreak c If one has no trees or l purpose, it is a good pla flowers early in the sea up and afford quite a b Sow the sunflower seed

"For potatoes, we cul for the other vegetables, and plowing it to a good surface up with a Tow machine with knives—a this implement will cut growing and will not lea ordinary disc harrow d plant, a furrow is open potatoes dropped in and ordinary way. The sur until the potatoes are u and continue to go over plants are six inches o keeps a fine mulch on moisture. Then we scul ing the shovels in so as Our experience is that potatoes too much, to g is not advisable, especial this method of planting last year to raise 400 bu quarters of an acre. W of gardening as we have The garden work is dor largely by the women f

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Marketing

by State Senator Wash., President of Association, at the Washington Horti-Wash., Dec 8th to

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ANIZATION om a very small ow we ship two s of small fruits y carefully adher- york. Sometimes nty-five dollars a pays. We keep eather conditions ing our fruit and reat many more than on a damp. away, it is rather suit the weather an, and by using close to the mark E. W. D.



VEGETABLES FROM THE GARDEN OF MR. E. F. LEWIS, MORRIS, MAN.

Gardening on a Manitoba Farm

The illustration on this page showing a collection of grains and vegetables—a display that is certainly a credit to any farm garden—was sent to us by Mr. E. F. Lewis, Morris, Manitoba, together with a description of the way in which the garden was managed. Mr. Lewis says:

"Gardening in this country has been something of an experiment with us. We have only been in Canada three years, but have certainly had good success with our garden during the past season, raising everything we used to grow in Northern Illinois. We have been told our garden is one of the best in Manitoba.

"In the first place in preparing a garden, we haul upon the land some well-rotted manure. This makes the soil warm and rich and everything will make more rapid growth. We then plow it fairly deep, doing this early in the fall. It might be better at the start to summer fallow, but at any rate, have it all completed by fall, ready for planting in the spring.

"We plant everything in long rows, a sufficient distance apart to allow a horse and five hoed cultivator to pass between. Going through it with this occasionally, saves a wonderful lot of hoeing. We never waste time making raised beds to grow our vegetables in. Some do, but we leave the land level, rounding the soil up a little to the rows, so that the water will drain off readily in case of a heavy rain. For vine plants, such as tomatoes, we raise the surface a little, planting these on raised hills and mixing in some well-rotted manure with the soil.

"To be successful in the raising of such crops, such as corn, tomatoes, melons, squash, pumpkins, etc, it is necessary to plant only the earliest varieties. For most of these we save seed from our own previous crop, as they seem more satisfactory than what we buy. That, at least, has been our experience. It helps considerably, too, to have the garden protected by a good windbreak on the north and west sides. If one has no trees or bushes growing to serve this purpose, it is a good plan to plant a few rows of sunflowers early in the season and they will soon grow up and afford quite a bit of shelter from the winds. Sow the sunflower seed pretty thickly.

"For potatoes, we cultivate the land the same as for the other vegetables, giving it a dressing of manure and plowing it to a good depth. We then worked the surface up with a Towers' Surface Pulverizer—a machine with knives—and if the land is not too loose, this implement will cut off all the weeds that may be growing and will not leave the surface in ridges as an ordinary disc harrow does. When we are ready to plant, a furrow is opened with a walking plow, the potatoes dropped in and covered with the plow in the ordinary way. The surface is harrowed occasionally until the potatoes are up, when we start the weeder and continue to go over the crop with that until the plants are six inches or more in height. The weeder keeps a fine mulch on the surface which holds the moisture. Then we scuffle them a time or two, turning the shovels in so as to bank the rows up a little. Our experience is that most people bank up their potatoes too much, to get best results. Banking up is not advisable, especially if the season is dry. With this method of planting and cultivating we managed last year to raise 400 bushels of potatoes from three quarters of an acre. We are not making a specialty of gardening as we have over a section to cultivate. The garden work is done at odd times and quite largely by the women folks."

The L-Shaped House

The illustration on this page is representative of a large number of farm houses. There are many things to be said upon the advantages of such a design, especially with respect to the internal arrangements and ease of construction, but there are also some serious disadvantages in such a plan. In the first place there is a lack of style in the appearance of the L shaped house and secondly, a house of that shape is not as easily heated as one of a more square design.

Wolseley Correspondence

We have just had our fourth seed fair and have made it a great success. There were twenty-one entries of Red Fife wheat and three of other varieties; ten of oats and two of barley. The first prize Red Fife scored 95 1/2 points and weighed 66 1/2 pounds to the bushel, this wheat was taken from the field that secured first prize in the standing field crops in the summer. This makes the winner, Mr. K. W. Mowbray, vice-president of the society, the custodian of the handsome \$50 cup donated by R. P. Langford. Major Coles was again first with his Preston. A considerable amount of seed was contracted for at prices ranging upwards from eighty-two cents per bushel.

The judges and speakers were J. C. Reades and J. N. Fraser, of Lisdale, Qu'Appelle, respectively. Mr. Ready discussed the exhibits and their score and Mr. Fraser devoted his time to the discussion of soils and growing crops on them. We had a good meeting and a large attendance. Farmers about here are taking a deep interest in their seed.

J. T.

Wives the Bachelor's Greatest Need

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I will try to give you some of my ideas on this question of the bachelor and homesteader.

I am not a very ancient member of the bachelor fraternity, but I have had a share of the problems that a young man gets when he first tries to bake pies and bread like mother used to make. My first attempt to cook baking powder bread was a miserable failure, owing to oven not being hot enough and so the pig had something to clean his teeth on, as I certainly could not get mine through it. But with yeast bread I am an expert or have been up to the present and can really bake bread like mother used to make. My neighboring bachelor had a very poor show in his first attempt and when some of it was put on top of a stone pile, it could not be distinguished at a little distance from a piece of limestone, and after two years it still ornaments the top of the pile, absolutely wind, weather and waterproof. Even the birds pass it by.

When a person first enters the average bachelor's shack he can tell at a glance that a woman has not had a hand in arranging the furniture and decorations, if soap boxes and such things and pictures taken out of various periodicals can be described as furniture and decorations.

The problems of the Western bachelor are many and varied with cooking washing and mending, although bachelors of my acquaintance are as good as many a

FIELD NOTES

Provincial Expenditures Upon Agriculture

The monthly census and statistics for December, 1908, contain some figures upon the expenditures of the different provinces in aid of agriculture for the year 1908-09.

The statements from which the whole were compiled were supplied by the officials of the various provincial departments of agriculture. In the case of Saskatchewan and Alberta we have deducted the amounts appropriated in aid of the dairy industry, as a large proportion of the money so set apart is returned from revenue from the creameries. We have also deducted \$25,000 from Alberta's appropriation, as that amount was an extraordinary grant to the Calgary Fair.

The totals for each province are: Prince Edward Island, \$9,528; Nova Scotia, \$56,200; New Brunswick, \$35,465; Quebec, \$261,300; Ontario, \$747,970; Manitoba, \$94,700; Saskatchewan, \$158,310; Alberta, \$139,170; British Columbia, \$31,980. In every case, round numbers are given and in some cases the salaries of ministers and officials are included, while in others they are not.



HOME 18 x 28 AND 16 x 20 BUILT BY DAY LABOR AT A COST OF \$1500. THIS IS THE HOME OF J. W. HARLAND, TREHERNE, MAN.

woman at washing and mending, but the cooking is a complete failure and some are fine cooks and yet cannot wash a garment clean or make a neat patch to save their lives. In my opinion the greatest problem of all is the need of wives for these western bachelors. But how are they to get them when in some parts there are no eligible young ladies for miles? If there are they are generally caught before being in the district long. In some cases where there are eligible girls, the bachelors are shy owing to their not mixing with girls as much as they would in their old homes back east and not getting so many picnics and social evenings as they usually have in older settled parts where the bachelors and maids may meet each other in such moods as they generally are at a picnic.

The average bachelor gets a little careless of his personal appearance after being alone in his small shanty for a time and being away from refining influences, is inclined to let his beard sprout like a young porcupine and his hair long enough to use hairpins. Or perhaps his pants need a patch, but as he thinks that no one takes any notice of how he looks, he gets to be something like a hobo, when, perhaps, before he homesteaded he was a college graduate, proud of his personal appearance. But of course all bachelors out West are not alike. Now let a bachelor of the type of the one described above get to know a young woman, or suppose a neighbor has a few eligible daughters, and the bachelor in question takes a fancy to one of them. Note then the sudden transformation. An extra good wash and shave, clothes brushed, hair combed and a general smartening-up process. Then any excuse to call on the young lady in question, such as "Have you seen any stray cattle this way," (when perhaps they are in the stable) or ask the use of some small tool, or exchange a few papers. And all that is to get acquainted with the young lady with the hopes of getting her for a wife. If you have ever noticed an incident like the above you will quite understand that some scheme to bring eligible young women, who are thoroughly suitable, to the West, would mean a great deal in the way of building up permanent homes on the prairie and help to keep some here who, not liking the prospect of permanent bachelorhood and the loneliness on the homestead, sell out cheap after getting their patents, to speculators, in a good many cases, and drift into the cities where they can get more pleasure. Assistance to heads of families, who have eligible daughters, to come West and take up land, would no doubt be the means of many of our bachelors finding good wives and would be one way of solving the difficulty. Or issue very cheap tickets to young women coming to be married out here and whose intended husbands cannot afford the double expense of going east for them. That would help considerably. I am sure that any money spent in making the bachelors into happy family men, would do more good than encouraging undesirable aliens, who, after making a little money here, go back to their native land to spend it, thereby taking all the benefits and giving nothing in return. As regards my own problem it is whether to become a hired man again until such time as I can afford a wife or a Chinese cook, or stay with it until our enterprising government pays a bounty of a fair sum to encourage matrimony and families amongst the much troubled and lonely bachelors of the Western prairies.

Sask. ONE OF THE MANY.

Solving the Bachelor's Biggest Problem

The getting of a suitable wife: that is the problem above all others the solution of which is concerning a good many thousand young bachelor homesteaders in all parts of the prairie west. Down in Ontario, where a majority of these men came from, or in the old land, which is the home place of quite a few, there are girls in plenty, so many, in fact, in some districts, as compared with the marriageable men, that quite a percentage have to go without husbands. Out here, conditions are reversed and young women in some places are altogether too few in numbers to meet the demands of wife-seeking men. Men here are growing into cold and crusty bachelors and a few hundred miles away a too large proportion of the female population is growing past the marriageable age and becoming old maids. These conditions are not best either for the individual or the nation. What is the best way to remedy them and adjust the distribution of the sexes? That seems the first question involved in the discussion of the bachelor's problem. Our correspondent above suggests a plan or two. What are your own ideas, ye bachelors, reading this in the loneliness of your abode? How are you going to get wives? Heaven knows that hundreds of you want and need them badly enough.

Discussion of the bachelor and his problem is not confined alone to single men in shacks. We have an idea that some of our lady readers could suggest a few thoughts on the marrying question to "One of the Many" and others in similar predicament that haven't occurred to them yet. How think ye girls, is this problem of proper living to be worked out? It is a large one and well worth some little thought.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Incendiarism is suspected in connection with the destruction by fire of the Alexandria Block in Emerson, Manitoba.

St. Paul, Minneapolis, has suffered a million-dollar fire in the business section of the city.

The redistribution bill to be introduced this session will give Alberta thirty-eight seats in the House instead of twenty-five.

The Manitoba Dairy Association will hold its annual meeting at the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, on February 17th and 18th. A practical demonstration of the operation of the milking machine will be one of the features.

Vancouver is agitating for terminal elevators, as of equal importance to the shipping interests and to the grain growers of Alberta.

Hon. Mr. Lemieux, the postmaster-general, has introduced a bill to amend the post-office act, so that compensation can be made when registered letters are lost, the maximum to be \$25.

The building operations carried on in Winnipeg during 1908 are estimated at five and a half millions.

Twenty people were injured in an accident on the T. & N. railway near North Bay, when the Cobalt special passenger train went over an embankment.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of F. W. Morse as general manager of the transcontinental railway, has been filled by Edson Chamberlain, formerly of the Canada Atlantic.

A letter left by Howell, the engineer who was in charge of the silk train which was recently wrecked near Swift Current, Sask., shows that he and the conductor told a false story at the investigation, incriminating the brakeman who was supposed to be dying. His recovery and subsequent story show that the conductor was to blame, and Howell's letter practically admits the truth of the brakeman's story.

Archbishop Sweatman, Primate of all Canada died in Toronto, and was buried from St. Alban's Cathedral on January 27th. Great crowds attended the services which were exceedingly simple and impressive.

The suit for libel brought by H. W. Laird, Regina, against Hon. Walter Scott is now in progress. The premier charged Mr. Laird with using his public office for purposes of personal advantage.

It is said that Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director General and Live Stock Commissioner, will give up his work at Ottawa to accept a similar position across the line.

The nominations for bye-election in the Comox-Atlin district, British Columbia, will be held at Prince Rupert on February 8th, and the election will be held on February 20th.

One hundred and fifty school trustees of Alberta met in convention in Edmonton on January 28th. When the trustees are interested, it foretells activity in educational progress.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Queen Alexandra has recovered from her recent illness.

Elihu Root has resigned as Secretary of State of the United States. His successor is said to be Robert Bacon, assistant secretary.

The Newfoundland fisheries' dispute is to be submitted to the Hague court of arbitration.

The White Star steamer Republic was rammed by the Florida off Nantucket during a dense fog. Though there were nearly 2000 passengers on board the two vessels, only six lives were lost. The prevention of a wholesale loss of life is due to the coolness and courage of the Republic's crew, and to the prompt calling for assistance by means of wireless telegraphy.

The morbid taste that enjoys horrors is being indulged in by the French people, who have been going in throngs to the execution of murderers by the guillotine. The executions have, so far, been open to the public, but it is believed the law will speedily change that.

A member of the London diplomatic corps has turned prophet, and is predicting two wars for the near future, when Turkey will fight Austria, and Serbia and Montenegro will also raise armies against her.

The latest telegraphic despatches report that the city of Barcelona on the south coast of Spain has been severely damaged by an earthquake followed by a tremendous tidal wave. A number of other coast towns are believed to have also been damaged.

Crops and Live Stock in Manitoba

The annual bulletin, showing the average and yields of the various farm crops and furnishing some information on live stock, has just been issued by the provincial department of agriculture. The acreage of wheat in Manitoba in 1908 was 2,850,640 acres, the yield average 17.22 bus. per acre and totalled 49,252,539 bushels.

Of oats there were 1,216,632 acres under crop, which yielded a total of 44,686,043 bu. an average of 36.8 per acre. The barley acreage was 658,441, the total yield 18,135,757, the acre yield 27.54 bu. Flax averaged 11.8 bu. per acre; 50,187 acres producing 502,206 bu. Rye went 19 bu. and 17,611 acres are estimated to have produced 334,609 bushels. There were 6,903 acres in peas, and the total crop amounted to 147,003 bushels, a return of 21.3 bu. per acre. The total grain crop of the province in 1908 is placed at 113,058,188 bushels, as compared with 99,010,285 bushels in 1907. Up to Dec 1st it was estimated that 69 per cent. of the wheat crop or 33,984,252 bushels had been marketed.

The total yield for the province of cultivated grasses was as follows: Brome, 34,159 acres at 1.69 tons per acre, 57,728 tons; Rye, 27,917 acres at 1.61 tons per acre, 44,946 tons; Timothy, 63,256 acres at 1.44 tons per acre, 91,088 tons.

The potato crop bulks up to 5,148,696 bushels, an average of 171.8 bu. per acre from 29,963 acres. Roots of all kinds to the extent of 13,592 acres were grown, and a total crop of 3,419,690 bushels harvested. The total area prepared for this year's crop is 2,273,802 acres. The total area prepared a year ago for the 1908 crop was 1,843,016. New farm buildings to the value of \$2,054,490 were constructed during the year.

MANITOBA DAIRY PRODUCTS

The total value of the dairy products of Manitoba for 1908 was 1,400,269.66. The following shows the amount of product and value in detail.

	Pounds	Price	Value.
Dairy butter.....	3,918,568	20.6	\$810,604.31
Creamery butter..	1,868,374	21.75	406,371.34
Cheese.....	1,488,675	12.31	183,294.01
Total dairy products.....			\$1,400,269.66

Things to Remember

- Alberta Provincial Seed Fair, Calgary, February 3, 4 and 5.
- Convention of Canadian Seed Growers' Association, Ottawa, February 4 and 5.
- Convention for Agricultural Societies, Winnipeg, February 15-17.
- Manitoba Poultry Show, Portage la Prairie, February 16-19.
- Convention Western Horticultural Society, M. A. C. Winnipeg, February 18-19.
- Manitoba Dairymen's Convention, February 18-19.
- Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association Convention, Weyburn, February 17-18.
- Manitoba Winter Fair, Seed Fair and Brandon Conventions, Brandon, March 9-12.
- Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show, Spring Horse Show, Pure-bred Cattle Sale and Poultry Show, Regina, March 23-26.
- Alberta Spring Horse Show, Fat-Stock Show and Auction Sale of Pure-bred Cattle, Calgary, April 5-9.
- Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.

SEED FAIRS IN MANITOBA

Oak River	"	4
Reston	"	4
Gilbert Plains	"	5
Sanford	"	6
Dauphin	"	6
Meadowlea	"	8
Stonewall	"	9

SEED FAIRS IN ALBERTA

Okotoks	Feb. 9
Alberta Provincial, Calgary	Feb. 3, 4, 5

The Post Office department of the United States will hereafter allow 30 days vacation each year to the horses employed at Washington. They will be sent a few at a time to a fine, rich pasture out in the country. This is merely extending to horses the privileges enjoyed by the employees of the post office who receive each year a 30 day period of rest.

SEND US TWO NEW NAMES AND \$3.00 AND WE WILL ADVANCE YOUR OWN SUBSCRIPTION TWELVE MONTHS. THAT IS YOUR COMMISSION, OR YOU CAN GET OTHER PREMIUMS IF YOU DESIRE. WE WANT ALL OUR PRESENT READERS TO GET UP CLUBS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

Government Affairs

The premiers of 29th, made reply to the Associations for the superior and terminal on the part of the awaited with a good after several conferences government owners have decided finally monopoly in the grade unconstitutional Act, and to ensure that be absolutely necessary have a monopoly.

It is suggested that the constitution has the subject in manner and any attempt in any other way would be possibly followed the provinces can it will be necessary parliament, such an America Act as will and absolute control grain, the control any grades of grain, sub by any other authority tation companies, rail propriation of elevator other respects provided of these companies convenient and satisfy the granting of all as to trade and comming of grain as may be full authority within where the grain may The premiers further obligations which they to assume, estimating between seven and funds from time to time system.

On Answering

The time to receive our "mutual help" grasses closed on Jan the date of publication receive articles entered that any of those taking of the paper were not possible, such an occurrence that material departments must be date of publication. While on this subject many contributors who The response to the gratifying. Many splers, of whom we had ne of correspondents, h freshness will be foundation for this week will ment.

Lice on

EDITOR FARMER'S AD Lice on any class of and milk cows are no and salt mixed in part and applied with an comb along the back and around the flank. I am a firm believer in the prevention being worth an application of this every four weeks all free from these pests through the hair and does very little good. hair and then it is only oil in the mixture. Fi

MAIL

Wheat for the past Prices have changed v and at the moment n likely to have much be next few days. The usual reports indicate a visible supply 6,526,064 bushels, as bushels on the same d visible supply stood a same date. Last year shipments for the week little surprise on accou

Government Announcement of Policy on Public Ownership

The premiers of the three provinces on January 29th, made reply to the demands of the Grain Growers' Associations for government ownership of interior and terminal elevators. The decision of policy on the part of the three governments has been awaited with a good deal of interest. The premiers, after several conferences whereat the question of government ownership was thoroughly discussed, have decided finally that the creating of a public monopoly in the grain trade by the provinces would be unconstitutional under the British North America Act, and to ensure the success of the scheme it would be absolutely necessary that the governments should have a monopoly.

It is suggested that the federal government alone has the constitutional authority to undertake monopolistic control of the grain trade. It alone can deal with the subject in a complete and far-reaching manner and any attempt to deal with the question in any other way would, in the premiers' opinion, be possibly followed by disastrous results. Before the provinces can undertake the storage of grain, it will be necessary to secure, from the Imperial parliament, such amendments to the British North America Act as will confer upon the provinces full and absolute control of the storing and handling of grain, the control and regulation of the weights and grades of grain, subject to no alteration or review by any other authority; the control of all transportation companies, railways, etc., in the matter of expropriation of elevators, distribution of cars and in other respects providing such regulations for the control of these companies as shall be essential for the convenient and satisfactory handling of grain; also the granting of all such other powers and authority as to trade and commerce and the weighing and grading of grain as may be necessary to give the provinces full authority within themselves and also outside, where the grain may be handled at terminal points.

The premiers further point to the grave financial obligations which the provinces would be required to assume, estimating that the initial outlay would be between seven and ten million dollars, with further funds from time to time to operate and replace the system.

On Answering the Special Questions

The time to receive replies to the question asked in our "mutual help" section on the sowing of tame grasses closed on January 27th, but between then and the date of publication of this issue we continued to receive articles entered for the prizes. We are sorry that any of those taking an interest in this new feature of the paper were not in time and to avoid, as far as possible, such an occurrence again, let our readers remember that material for the Horse, Stock and Farm departments must be in our hands one week before date of publication.

While on this subject, we would like to thank the many contributors who sent in advice on seeding. The response to the questions we are asking is most gratifying. Many splendid contributions from readers, of whom we had never heard before in the capacity of correspondents, have come to hand and much freshness will be found in the discussions. The question for this week will be found in the poultry department.

Lice on Dairy Cows

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Lice on any class of stock are a great source of loss, and milk cows are no exception to the rule. Coal oil and salt mixed in parts of three to one respectively and applied with an old scrubbing brush or curry comb along the back and shoulders, behind the horns and around the flank, has always done well for me. I am a firm believer in the old adage about the ounce of prevention being worth a pound of cure, and find that an application of this mixture in the fall and then one every four weeks all winter will keep a herd entirely free from these pests. Only be sure and work it well through the hair and right on the skin, otherwise it does very little good. This will seldom take off the hair and then it is only when there's too much coal oil in the mixture. Fish oil is also death to vermin.

MARKETS

Wheat for the past week has been rather quiet. Prices have changed very little since our last report, and at the moment nothing is in sight that seems likely to have much bearing upon the situation for the next few days.

The usual reports issued at the close of last week indicate a visible supply of wheat in this country of 6,526,064 bushels, as compared with 8,714,279 bushels on the same date last year. The American visible supply stood at 46,875,000 bushels on the same date. Last year it was 39,681,000. World shipments for the week were the occasion of some little surprise on account of the liberal output from

Australia, the island continent contributing more wheat than either America or the Argentine. South American shipments are lower by about a million bushels than for the same week in 1908, but were almost double that of the week previous. All the world, in fact, with the exception of Australia, was behind last year's shipment figures, the total falling-off being approximately one million bushels. In the last six months there has been a decrease in shipments from exporting countries of at least 28,000,000 bushels.

The situation, then, at the present moment is briefly this: The world is lower in its stocks of wheat by so large a quantity, that even if the Argentine makes good to the extent European buyers hope it will, that is, is able to ship 130,000,000 bushels and Australia delivers all she is expected to, or even a little more, there will still be a considerable deficiency in stocks to bring supplies up to the level of 1908, and that year was by no means a bumper one. In a large sense, a good deal of influence will be exerted on the market during the next month or so by the condition of the American and European winter wheat. Nothing authentic has yet been given out as to conditions in the American winter wheat country, other than what was known last fall regarding the acreage sown, which was seriously below the average. Reports from Europe indicate that the winter crop in some sections, in Russia particularly, is in none too hopeful condition. But the extent to which winter wheat conditions will influence the situation is not yet apparent. In the meantime the Patten crowd in Chicago is picking up all the cash and May wheat they can get hold of, and are optimistic of carrying out their coup in May.

Deliveries in Winnipeg are normal for the season. There is a good export demand for standard grades, with a very fair demand for lower grades. In coarse grains, there is little change in prices to record. Flax is fluctuating within its usual limits. Other grains are steady. Prices for the week in all grades were—

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Northern	99½	99	100	100½	100½	100½
No. 2 Northern	96½	96	96½	97	97½	97½
No. 3 Northern	93	93	93½	94½	94½	94½
No. 4	88½	89½	89½	90	90½	90½
No. 5	83½	83½	84	85	85½	85½
No. 6	78	78	78	79	79½	79½
Feed	70	70	70	70½	70	70
No. 1 Alberta Red	98	98	98	98½	98½	99
Oats—						
No. 2 White	37½	37½	37½	37½	38	38
No. 3 White	36½	36½	36½	37	37	37½
Feed	36½	36½	36½	37	37	37½
Feed 2	35½	35½	35½	36	36	36½
Barley—						
No. 3	47½	47½	48	48½	48½	48
No. 4	45½	45½	45½	45	45½	45½
Feed	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Flax—						
No. 1 N. W.	123	123½	123½	124	124	125
No. 1 Man.	121	121½	121½	122	122	123

The following are the prices paid in the option market for wheat during the past week:

	Monday—	Open	High	Low	Close
Jan.	99½	99½	99½	99½	99½
May	102	102½	101½	101½	101½
July	102½	103	102½	102½	102½
Tuesday—					
Jan.	99½	99½	99	99	99
May	101½	102	101½	101½	101½
July	102½	103	102½	102½	102½
Wednesday—					
Jan.	98½	100	98½	100	100
May	101½	102½	101½	102½	102½
July	102½	103½	103	103½	103½
Thursday—					
Jan.	99½	101	100½	100½	100½
May	102½	103	102½	102½	102½
July	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Friday—					
Jan.	100	100	100	100	100
May	102½	103½	102½	102½	102½
July	103½	104½	103½	103½	103½
Saturday—					
Jan.	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½
May	103½	103½	103	103	103
July	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

The only change of any consequence to note in produce quotations is the sharp advance in potato prices. The cause given is that potato supplies in Alberta and British Columbia have not been sufficiently protected against the recent low temperatures, with the result that a large percentage of the stock in those quarters has been frozen. Shipments have gone forward from Winnipeg to Calgary and the

coast, and the indications are that the demand will increase from this quarter. Potato supplies in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, as per official estimates, are not above normal, so that it would not be surprising if, in case the damage done by frost in the far West is as severe as reported, potatoes should sell here considerably above present quotations. Supplying the potato requirements is purely a domestic affair. Stocks cannot be imported except by the payment of a thirty per cent. duty, and the situation in that part of the United States from which supplies might be drawn, is no better than our own. Potatoes in the northwestern states are selling at 75 cents or more per bushel, so there is little probability of any being imported from that quarter. Distance from the eastern supply, prevents, except in a wivh spread in prices in the West as compared with the East, any possibility of bringing supplies in, freight rates being a serious charge against the commodity. So, if the far west and British Columbia are short in potatoes, there may be more activity noticed in that line between now and spring.

Eggs also show a marked advance over our last quotation. Good fresh eggs are a scarcer commodity at present in Winnipeg market than they have been for years. Retail, fresh laid are selling anywhere from 50 to 60 cents per dozen for the very best. Wholesale prices are given as 40 cents or better. Receipts last week were practically nil. The bulk going into the trade at present is packed and pickled stock. Poultry is coming forward very slowly. Hay is being delivered in large quantities.

These are wholesale prices at Winnipeg: (Net per ton)

Bran	.....	\$18.00
Shorts	.....	20.00
Chopped Feeds—		
Barley and oats	.....	24.00
Barley	.....	22.00
Oats	.....	26.00
Hay, per ton cars on track,		
Winnipeg (prairie hay)	.....	\$6.00 @ 7.00
Timothy	.....	9.00 @ 10.00
Baled straw	.....	4.00 @ 5.00

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks	.....	35
Storage bricks	.....	27 @ 30
Boxes, 26 to 14 lbs.	.....	26 @ 27
DAIRY BUTTER—		
Extra, fancy dairy prints	.....	24 @ 26
Dairy in tubs	.....	21 @ 23
EGGS—		
Manitoba, fresh	.....	40
Cold storage, candled	.....	33
Pickled	.....	31

POULTRY—

Turkeys, Manitoba	.....	18 @ 19
Turkeys, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weights)	.....	18 @ 19
Spring chicken, per lb.	.....	15
Boiling fowl, per lb.	.....	12½
Ducks, per lb.	.....	15
Geese, per lb.	.....	14

VEGETABLES—

Potatoes, per bushel	.....	70 @ 75
Carrots, per cwt.	.....	\$1.00
Beets, per cwt.	.....	1.00
Turnips, per cwt.	.....	75
Manitoba celery, per dozen	.....	40 @ 50
Cabbage, per cwt.	.....	1.50
Onions, per cwt.	.....	1.50 @ 1.75
Parsnips, per cwt.	.....	2.00

HIDES—

Frozen (subject to usual tare)	.....	7½ @ 8
No. 1 tallow	.....	5
No. 2 tallow	.....	4
Sheepskins (late taken off)	.....	40 @ 75
Lambskins, (late taken off)	.....	40 @ 75
Wool (western unwashed)	.....	7 @ 8

FURS

The fur market is rather quieter. Reports from London January sales show a decline in mink and an advance in skunk prices. Muskrat did not sell as well as expected. Beaver, otter and wild cat show no change. Wolf and red fox sold well. Price quotations are expected by next week.

LIVE STOCK—WINNIPEG

Locally, little is doing in live stock, the severe weather of the few weeks previous nearly closing things up altogether. Last week a little more activity was noticeable but not enough to create a sensation. The question of new stock yards at this point is receiving a good deal of attention, and practical steps are being taken to bring the business to a head. C. P. R. officials will shortly inspect some of the leading yards in Eastern Canada and the United States to gather ideas for the proposed yards at this point.

Stock prices show little change. Butcher cattle are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.75; sheep, \$5.50; lambs, \$6.00 to \$6.50; hogs, \$4.75 to \$5.75.

TORONTO

Choice export, \$5.00 to \$5.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.15; picked butchers, \$4.75 to \$5.50; medium, \$3.00 to \$3.75; stockers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.60; lambs, \$5.10 to \$6.25; hogs, \$6.00 to \$6.40.

Manitoba

The average and furnishing some ten issued by the e. The acreage 2,850,640 acres, cre and totalled

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Feb. 9 Feb. 3, 4, 5

United States ach year to the ey will be sent out in the coun- es the privileges st office who-re

D \$3.00 AND OWN SUB- THAT IS CAN GET SIRE. WE ADERS TO SCRIBERS.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

Miss Ruby Abrams, who was recently graduated at the head of the art class in Cooper institute, is deaf, and until a few years ago was also dumb. She has been an art student ever since she was graduated at the head of her class six years ago, at the Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes.

* * *

Robert F. Gillin, pioneer in the field of theatrical poster engraving, inventor, artist and friend of many theatrical managers during the last forty years, died of pneumonia at his home in Brooklyn. Mr. Gillin made for The Herald the first wood cut that appeared in any newspaper in this country.

* * *

The Senate of the University of Saskatchewan has decided that the University is to have two colleges. There will be the usual college of arts and science, and there will be a college of agriculture, with a school of domestic science. The latter college, which will carry out in practice the idea that the University of Saskatchewan must serve the great industry of the Province, will be in the joint control, under the Senate of the University, of the teaching staff and of advisory committee of farmers, so that its work can be kept in the closest touch with the needs of the farming community.

* * *

One of the two original warrants issued for the arrest of John Bunyan in 1674 was put at auction recently at Messrs. Foster's Pall Mall sales room. The document, which bore the seals and signatures of thirteen Magistrates, had been in the possession of the family of the Rev. Samuel Glasse for nearly two hundred years. Some five years ago its duplicate realized £350 at Sotheby's, but in spite of that the highest bid at the recent sale remained at 4½ guineas. At that price the hammer fell, but the general belief is that the interesting historical document is still unsold.

* * *

Dr. James H. Richardson, who has been the physician at Toronto gaol for fifty years, has resigned that post at the age of eighty-six. Dr. Richardson's name is connected in an interesting way with the history of the Canadian National Emblem. It was he who, on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales to Canada, in 1860, moved, at a meeting of native Canadians, called to consider the question of their representation in the procession in honor of His Royal Highness, the resolution which led to the adoption of the Maple Leaf as the National Emblem of Canada.

Two Thousand Lives Saved by Science

January was a month of terrible disasters, the Messina earthquake the chief, but explosions, fires, railway accidents and wrecks at sea brought grief to many hearts. The latest news from the daily press is of the wreck of the steamer Republic in a collision on the Atlantic. There were several lives lost by the force of the impact and both vessels were injured and rendered unsafe for human life. There, on the wide ocean in an almost impenetrable fog, both vessels might have gone to

the bottom with their passengers. But scientific invention prevented the greater calamity. This is the history of the rescue, due not to man's heroism so much as to his knowledge. The Republic, rammed by the Florida, was about to sink. The Florida though considerably damaged, stood by till all the passengers were transferred to her decks. The Baltic caught a distress signal sent from the wrecked ship's submarine bell, searched for and found the disabled ships and took the double list of passengers on board. The Furnesia picked up a wireless message and immediately changed her course, arriving in time to tow the Republic into New York. The wireless operator on La Lorraine picked up this message from his fellow operator on the Republic: "I'm on the job. Ship sinking, but will stick to the end," and returned the encouraging reply: "Keep cool, old man; keep courage. We'll get you out of that fix. Nearly blowing our boilers off; doing 22 knots." This ship arrived, but found assistance was then unnecessary. The Lucania and the New York got warning of the accident by wireless and by submarine bell, but learned in the same way that help had already reached the distressed vessels. Only a very small proportion of steamers on the Atlantic Ocean are fitted out with "wireless" apparatus, but since the Republic's adventure has proven the great value of the system it is likely to become more popular and to be installed on an increased number of vessels.

Reforms in India

Any one who knows anything of the thousand and one tribes and castes of India can readily understand that self-government for India would not be a bringing of "order out of chaos"—for India of long habit verges on the chaotic—but would result in "confusion worse confounded" within the Indian empire. For Mohammedan and Buddhist are stronger in their hatred and distrust of one another than they are in their dislike of Great Britain, and with the restraining hand removed internal warfare would be almost inevitable. And civil trouble in India would give just the opening Russia wants to replace English rule by her own. For it is an open secret to those who know the signs, that Russia's desire for India does not diminish with the years.

To lessen the friction of ruling India and yet to retain enough control to keep the warring factions from flying at one another has been the aim of Lord Morley, Secretary for India, in presenting plans for reform in the system of government.

At present the supreme authority in India is in the hands of the Viceroy and his Executive Council. This council or cabinet is composed of six members, all Englishmen. Lord Morley advises that the next vacancy be filled by a native. There is also a Legislative Council whose business is to enact laws. Most of the members are officials, but there are four Hindoos and one commercial Englishman out of twenty-four. The proposition is to make the membership sixty-two, of which twenty-six would be elected from native ranks. At present all these members can do is to ask questions and make speeches to which little attention is paid, but by the new system they could move resolutions, take part in settling the figures of the Budget and actually divide the Council on questions of administrations, for the government will be divested of its hitherto permanent majority. The Legislative Councils of the seven large provinces will be formed on the same basis and will have the same powers within their own boundaries.

This scheme will not be easily carried out, but no more difficult than any other in these troublous times, and it has the advantage of being workable and likely to be received with more favor by the people than other propositions.

A Tribute to the Prairie Guard

New-comers to the more settled portions of the prairie provinces have not the opportunity of seeing at first hand the work of the Royal North-West Mounted Police, though they owe a great deal of the peace and safety they enjoy to that very body. But the Old-Timer, who knows what pioneering in a huge new country means, feels a pang when he thinks that some time in the future—the near future—this intrepid safeguard of men in a new land will be disbanded. In the following poem Mrs. Keane has sympathetically portrayed something of the hardship endured by the Riders of the Plain.

The Riders of the Plain

By MRS. KEANE

Riding out his lone patrol, there came a "Rider of the Plain,"
Softly humming through the distance an old love song's light refrain;
For bright skies and sunny weather brought sweet thoughts of love and home,
Though the dear old land he sang of lay across the ocean's foam.

CHORUS:

No carpet knight was he, this rider bold and free,
Though more graceful form had ne'er by beauty been caressed;
Through fire and fiercest storm, through danger's every form,
He'd done his King's behest, he'd done his soldier's best,
Guarding well the Empire's honor in the great Canadian West.

But what sight or sound of danger breaks the current of his dream?
What alarms his dumb companion, friend by field and wood and stream?
Only gleam of tattered uniform, a comrade's friendly red,
Till a nearer view reveals that friend one of the ghastly dead.

There's no need to ask the story of that comrade's bitter fate.
'Twas no foe in equal warfare, nor cunning Indian's hate.
Dying, there alone, he traced it on the papers at his breast:
"I have lost my way, my horse is dead. Good-bye! I've done my best."

And no comrade's voice had cheered him, ent'ring there that last long trail,
Where the storm-king's icy fingers seized the nobly guarded mail;
Nor for him the fond endearments of a sweetheart's last caress,
Nor the solace of a sister's prayer, a mother's holy kiss.

Yet no woman could be gentler in assuaging others' grief,
Weak and des'late sought this prairie knight to bring them sure relief;
But no plaint to death, oft cheated, would this rider-hero bring;
From life's angel he had chosen the red wine of suffering.

A thousand years of glory and renown by land and sea
Has produced this truest hero, the R. N. W. M. P.,
Every grace of mind and person, every manliest quality.
Let us cheer him as we see him passing into history.

(Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1908, by Amy H. Keane, at the Department of Agriculture).

THE

YOU ARE

"The world wants
Who can neither
sold;
Men who scorn to
Genuine go

"The world wants
Free from the t
Men whose lives
And pure v

One of my Christ
from a man who
known to me—a
man. He says: I do
many men read you
sure one does." I
that if any men do
to read the Quiet
often be greatly dis
conversation is mos
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after that gentle hir
to ignore our masc
together, will it?

Do you ever take
of your Bible? W
writers, in many dif
yet one, in some in
lars. To-day let
way it draws atten
vicious fact that th
of men "needs"
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ments.

God picks out a
man there, and it is
be chosen by the
service. Those w
glorious "call" wi
to heed it. When
His disciples to bri
animal for His use,
pay nor give any o
of His demand in
ation: "The Lord
him." That call
King should still be
noble and loyal su
been in all times.

Take that swift gla
Bible, and see how M
in his infancy for th
delivering his bret
Joshua was special
the conquering
Promised Land. Th
every time of need,
judges and Samuel.
was taken from his s
work, and Elisha wa
his plow in the mid
Jeremiah declares th
him for the work of
to the nations"
birth. He shrank fr
vocation, but dared
obey the call, for he
Lord had touched his
the message had only
delivered. Look ca
will see that it was
not only in Bible
through the pages of
God claiming those
chosen to do specia
times, as in the ca
Apostle to the Gent
touch of the Master
denly transformed t
sheep, the robber int
But let us never m
of thinking that o
characters in every
special call. The glo
of God is that the L
work for each soldie
is specially fitted fo
one else can do as w
You are needed!
and the world needs
responding with eag
the ringing call, or
your splendid opport
you each day?

In the convention o
Brotherhood, held at
October, one of the
said: "Going down
day, I passed a bank
they have one of
doors. I noticed so

THE QUIET HOUR

YOU ARE NEEDED

"The world wants men—true men,
Who can neither be bought nor
sold;
Men who scorn to violate trust,
Genuine gold.

"The world wants men—pure men,
Free from the taint of sin;
Men whose lives are clean without,
And pure within."

One of my Christmas letters was from a man who was entirely unknown to me—a Toronto business man. He says: I do not know whether many men read your column, but be sure one does." I can't help feeling that if any men do take the trouble to read the Quiet Hour, they must often be greatly disappointed, for my conversation is mostly suitable for readers of the other sex. However, after that gentle hint, it will not do to ignore our masculine friends altogether, will it?

Do you ever take a bird's-eye view of your Bible? Written by many writers, in many different ages, it is yet one, in some important particulars. To-day let us consider the way it draws attention to the marvellous fact that the great Creator of men "needs" particular men for carrying out His purposes. Perhaps another day we may consider how He prepares His chosen instruments.

God picks out a man here and a man there, and it is a great honor to be chosen by the King for special service. Those who realize the glorious "call" will hardly refuse to heed it. When the Master sent His disciples to bring an untrained animal for His use, He did not offer pay nor give any other explanation of His demand than the royal declaration: "The Lord hath need of him." That call of our rightful King should still be sufficient for a noble and loyal subject, as it has been in all times.

Take that swift glance through your Bible, and see how Moses was chosen in his infancy for the great work of delivering his brethren, and how Joshua was specially fitted to lead the conquering army into the Promised Land. Then see how, in every time of need, God picked the judges and Samuel. Then David was taken from his simple shepherd's work, and Elisha was called to leave his plow in the middle of a furrow. Jeremiah declares that God ordained him for the work of "a prophet unto the nations" even before his birth. He shrank from such a high vocation, but dared not refuse to obey the call, for he knew that the Lord had touched his mouth so that the message had only to be faithfully delivered. Look carefully and you will see that it was always so, and not only in Bible times. All through the pages of history we find God claiming those whom He has chosen to do special work. Sometimes, as in the case of the great Apostle to the Gentiles, that mighty touch of the Master of men has suddenly transformed the wolf into a sheep, the robber into a shepherd.

But let us never make the mistake of thinking that only a few great characters in every age receive a special call. The glory of the Army of God is that the Leader has special work for each soldier—work that he is specially fitted for, and that no one else can do as well.

You are needed! God needs you and the world needs you. Are you responding with eager enthusiasm to the ringing call, or are you letting your splendid opportunities slip past you each day?

In the convention of St. Andrew's Brotherhood, held at Milwaukee last October, one of the young speakers said: "Going down the street one day, I passed a bank building where they have one of those swinging doors. I noticed some youths, and

even men, slipping in after some one else had started the door revolving. That's a lazy way of doing! But it seems to be a characteristic of the age—doing as little as one can. Ah! men . . . open your own doors! Don't be afraid of hard work! Be active! Not how little you can do and still be a member of the brotherhood, but how much. . . . Now a man must give himself up entirely. He must be consecrated from the crown of his head to the soles of his feet and inwardly to the depth of his heart."

Do you want to be a success in life? Then be worth something to the world! If you slip through life as easily as possible, seeing the smoothest, most comfortable paths, then your life will be a failure and you will wish vainly that you could have another chance to prove yourself something better than a carpet knight. If you haste to rise up early and so late take rest, and eat the bread of carefulness, with no higher aim than the heaping up of riches, are you not recklessly flinging to the winds the glorious opportunity God has placed within your reach of cheering and uplifting your burdened comrades; of inspiring them by word and act, and—above all—the hidden life of prayer, to realize their high dignity as the children of God?



THE BRIDGE OVER THE THOMPSON RIVER, B.C.

One of our readers—and, by the way, this one also belongs to the hardier sex—has asked me to write on this topic: "Living for the day or for eternity." He suggests a reference to our Lord's words in St. Matt. xvi.: 24-27, where He plainly shows the folly of losing the soul of a child of God, even though the "whole world" should be offered in exchange. The subject is, I fancy, one that lies at the root of all my talks with our "Advocate" readers. Our business in this world is "living," and therefore, roughly speaking, only two classes of people—those who walk by "faith," and those who walk by "sight"; or, in other words, those who "live for eternity and those who live for the passing day."

And what a tremendous difference is made by the point of view! If a day is only a unit, standing alone by itself, then it can matter very little how it is spent. But to those who know it is only a little bit of eternity, placed by God within our reach, but still joined indissolubly to the ages that have gone before and that are coming, it is transfigured into dazzling splendor. Everything is worth while, because nothing is ever lost. The cheery word or kind smile, the considerate act or little victory over temper, does not slip away into forgetful nothingness. They are treasured in two ways. They have built themselves solidly into the most enduring fabric on earth—character—and they are treasured tenderly by the watchful Father, and will be

brought out to shine before angels and men on the last great day. But the most radiant jewels of all are still out of sight, seen only by the Searcher of hearts. As a plant draws its life from the roots, which are hidden from sight, so a soul is only what God sees it to be in the secret thoughts of the heart.

You are needed! God wants you to live grandly; He has special work for which he has been fitting you all your life through. But He can never work with lives that don't ring true. You are "not by any means a saint," as one of my correspondents declares; but do you honestly want to be holy; are you fearlessly and unreservedly willing that God should take your life as an instrument in His hands and do great and splendid things for the world with it? Do you honestly care more to be noble and holy than for any worldly ambition? Do you honestly desire that God will make the most of your life, no matter what pain it may cost you in the cutting and polishing?

Then be very sure that the Master is sparing no pains in perfecting His chosen instrument; be very sure that He needs you, and that He knows exactly where to lay His hand on you when your opportunity has arrived. You can't possibly live out your life in dull obscurity, for the eyes which are "like a flame of fire" are lighting every hour of every day. And it is not only God who needs you—the world needs you. You are in living touch with all men all the time. One man asked another: "Under whose preaching were you con-

In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or trading room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
'This is my work; my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way.'

HOPE.

THE WAY OF SLEEP

There is a quiet path of Sleep
That leads us back to God;
One sanctuary that remains
When all earth's paths are trod,
Away! away, from fretful sound,
From light and thought of care!
O part the hidden, leafy gates
And let me breathe its air!

Cool fingers for the lidded eyes
The Zephyrs there shall bring,
The while we glide and dream and drift
From every sordid thing
Through shaded avenues of rest
Where toil was never known,
Where God in His great mercy
Broods,
And mends and heals his own.

Awake, our foes are round about,
Our watch must ceaseless be,
But sleep, and they are put to rout,
Forget, and they will flee,
Heirs, bid at last to come and share
Eternity's calm sweep,
We with the ages, drop all care
To sleep—to sleep—to sleep.

In helpless, glad surrender there
The soul lies bare and prone,
Till washed and bleached as glittering snow
On mountain summits blown.
O sleep, the self-fulfilling prayer,
The answer freely given,
How sweetly blow thy piny winds
From off the hills of Heaven!

He goes to sleep? He goes to God,
Then cheerily bid him speed,
He goes to meet the Sovereign Power,
The balm for all our need,
Who comes from sleep he comes from God,
O welcome him with grace!
Fresh from the all-restoring hands,
The Light is on his face.

—Charles H. Crandall, in Harper's Weekly.

There are many familiar Chinese proverbs which strikingly resemble some of our own. For instance:

To cut off a hen's head with a battle axe, is John Chinaman's way of saying, (Much ado about nothing.)

If you don't enter a tiger's den you cannot capture her cubs. (Nothing venture nothing have.)

One strand of silk doesn't make a thread. (One swallow doesn't make a summer.)

The court is like a ship at sea—everything depends on the wind. (Put not your trust in princes.)

Sweep the snow from before your own doors, and don't trouble about the frost on your neighbors' tiles. (Mind your own business.)

For him who does everything in its proper time one day is worth three. (A stitch in time saves nine.)

The teacher should not leave his books or the poor man his pig: (Let the cobbler stick to his last.)

"Let me but do my work from day to day,

ie Guard

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fety they enjoy
Old-Timer, who
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Keane has sym-
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Plain

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INGLE NOOK

RESULTS OF A RESOLUTION

Dear Dame Durden:—Resolved: I will keep this first resolution, but am not sure about No. 2, as I don't think you care to have what little space you have, filled up with useless letters, and I don't seem to find anything to write about that would interest any one. But I like very much to ask questions, for I always receive satisfactory answers; and, though the topic of table manners has dropped would like to ask a few questions. Isn't it proper to eat cheese with a knife? Dip soup with the motion away from one's self? Have I made that plain? And break the bread to the desired size, instead of cutting it with a knife?

I think it takes real true love and a desire to marry to justify an engagement; and I think we cannot be too careful about studying the disposition and morals of each other before becoming engaged. If more precaution were taken beforehand in such cases there would be far fewer divorces and more happy homes. I consider an engagement nearly as serious as marriage, though not so binding, and it should take just as grave a cause to break an engagement as it does to cause a separation after marriage. Real, true love, once given, is rarely ever forgotten, so I think hearts should not be trifled with.

An engagement ring, I believe, is supposed to bind the engagement and I would think it should be returned if the engagement is broken. As for other presents, I don't think the one that breaks the engagement should ask for any presents they have given, for if they are very valuable, the other will likely return them.

I for one would not object to the name of the province being left on my letters, as people could only guess, they could not be sure of the writer.

I learned something about churning this fall that has been invaluable to me, and hope it will help some reader as it has me. If the cream is kept by the stove all one day before it is churned, let cool over night, then heated to the right temperature next day, there will be no trouble getting the butter to gather. This is a cold weather recipe; in warm, one does not often have much trouble.

If all the chatterers keep the first resolution you gave us, and all send as long a letter as I am sending, you will be wishing you had not given us such a cordial invitation.

I have eaten carrots pickled just the same as beets, with a few slices of beet to color the vinegar, and they were very nice, but I presume it would not be necessary to put in the beet.

Hoping this will not be too long. I will close with best wishes for the new year, and I also hope you get along charmingly at your house-keeping.

Alberta OREGONIAN.

(Don't let it worry you that a topic has been dropped. Any topic that interests you is in fashion in this corner. Yes, it is proper to eat cheese with a knife, if it can be done in a dainty manner, a small piece of cheese, and the knife barely allowed to touch the lips. The nature of the cheese has a great deal to do with the manner of eating it. The correct handling of a soup spoon is to push the spoon from rather than toward yourself when filling it from the soup plate. Bread should always be broken, not cut.

Many thanks for the ideas about churning—also for the poem. I will use it with pleasure some time when there is space.

Glad that you have given us your views on engagements. Don't be at all afraid that I'll object to every Ingle Nook member adopting that resolution. We'll get space somehow. Come again, and do not wait so long between letters. The housekeeping is going finely. Thank you, in spite of a few burns and scratches, and the fact that I can't make decent coffee. D. D.)

A CHANGE OF MIND

Dear Dame Durden:—A little while ago I wanted to write expressing my sympathy with A. A., but since reading the convincing talk of Charlotte Spooner, I am glad I did not. Like many others, I thought the wine used by the early Christians was fermented. I have just finished reading H. Rider Haggard's book "Pearl Maiden", and as I read it, the thought struck me they used quite a lot of wine in those days, of course always with water, and I wondered if it helped them to bear so bravely. Wine always meant the fermented kind to me, at home we speak of the unfermented as "cordials". Then I remembered O. A.'s letter to the Advocate and thought we should feel better for it today if we used wine in place of tea. Still I will say in O. A.'s defence that doctors in England often advise the taking of stout to nursing mothers. I have been ordered to take it myself, a thing I would not do, for to my mind that brings more trouble on the rising generation than all the intoxicating liquors our grandparents drank. I think the heredity business has been made too much of in condoning this sin of drunkenness. Yet, from my heart, I wish the making of intoxicating liquors was a lost art, though how that can be brought to pass I don't know. I remember mother bottling some damsons in heavy syrup and when two months after we tried them, they floated and the syrup was fine wine, mother said, but as bottled fruit it was a failure so that shows how easy it is to do the wrong thing.

I wonder if Evelyn has heard of this way of decorating cakes. Make white icing with $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of icing sugar, the white of an egg beaten to a stiff froth, both beaten together until smooth. If pink icing is wanted add a drop at a time of cochineal until the desired tint. Make

a cornucopia of stiff notepaper leaving a small hole, fill with the pink icing close the wide end and press as through a tube, names and designs can easily be made this way. After the cake is spread with white icing sprinkle well over with shredded cocoanut, then cut shapes of leaves and elongated diamonds from slices of candied citron, place according to fancy with crystalized violets, sticking them in place with icing. Crystalized fruit of any kind, cherries, plums, apricots, look well on white icing with leaves of citron. I like the violet decoration; it would make a nice birthday cake for a girl of that name. Some time ago someone asked about Simmel Cake. It was made and used by the good people long ago for Mid Lent Sunday to break the long fast. Bury, Lancashire, is the chief town in England noted for Simmel Cake. I should be glad to know if it was in Saskatchewan those currant bushes were transplanted in the spring. I think it would be a help if members of the Ingle Nook added the province, N. S., E. or W. as the case might be, to the pen name.

With every good wish to all for the coming season, from

YORKSHIRE GIRL.

(Evelyn will be glad of your information about cake decorations. They are better than mine and worth saving. It was in Saskatchewan that the currant bushes were transplanted in the spring, but over 200 miles south of you. Still that might not hinder their successful moving in your locality. Perhaps "Brenda" who wrote the letter, can help in this matter. You guessed correctly—the booties went to a north end mission. D. D.)

A PROTEST

Whah you gon to, Mistuh Day?
Trifled all yoh time away
Singin' in de mornin' bright—
Lots o' time befo' its night,
Now de sun is sinkin' low—
Whah you's gone to I don't know.

Whah you gone to, Mistuh Week?
Fus' you come along so sleek.
Dressed up in yoh Sunday clothes.
How could any one suppose
Wif' you manners an' yoh style
Dat you wouldn't loaf awhile?

Whah you gone, Mistuh Year?
Don't you like de folks roun' here?
Doesn't seem no time at all
Sense last winter came to call.
Mistuh Year, it isn't right
To hurry 'long dat impolite.

—Washington Star.

CAPTIOUS RASTUS

Dear Dame Durden,—It is with feelings of shyness akin to those which I felt when, on one or two occasions, I entered a millinery shop on errands for my mother, that I intrude into the precincts of the Ingle Nook, for both places have always seemed to me sacred to the gentle sex. But I note with joy your intimation, "bachelors not debarred," for your hope that the remarks of "Nameless" on the suffrage would stir up some silent members has been realized in one instance at least.

It's the weakness of her argument "that riles me," but I suppose that weakness is characteristic of femininity. Nameless bases her plea for women suffrage on the grounds that in her particular community there were five men who voted, and who, in her judgment, were incapable of using the ballot intelligently, while every woman in the community was denied the right to vote, yet knew more about politics than all five men combined. Now, if she had told us the ratio which the would-be women voters bear to the men voters, and could state that every woman voter was capable of using the ballot as intelligently as every five men voters, or even as every man voter, there would be some weight in her argument. For all we know there may be a hundred or more male voters all



IN THE QUIET PLACES

capable of voting except the five to whom the right of suffrage is granted. The man who party was in power with the would-be asked me who she is: her husband is Nameless like that argument against Yet she cites the man being allowed of her plea of the ent conditions. argued that if politics could not be than they are. Is ple of the argum suffragettes? I a ing that if woma tics would likely b dition, for those w vote with their ne would likely vote fo

LITERATURE

DICKENS

"Dickens dead? Christmas die too?" girl in Drury Lane in 1870, when the streets of London. I heard the cry made poem "Dickens Ret Day."

"Dickens is dead! grievous cry London seemed shiver heat.

Strangers took up that meet: "Dickens is dead!" hurried by;

Street children stop they knew not But some new night ing down the s

A girl in rags, stave feet, Cried "Dickens de Christmas die?"

City he loved, take way!

He loves thee still, and fears,

Though he whose s thine eyes of gr

Though he whose v burdened years

Made laughters but sea of tears—

Is gone, Dickens ret Day!

'AS OTHERS

"Those glasses you marked the lift-boy ing at me through his your sight. You ought eye seen to; you glanced quickly at the by my side. The pa struck me, but it is u to get into the habit o boy as part of his mach many degrees remov being, and I am afraid showed him that I wa I know what I am tall paused on the third fl stout lady, attired in red white linen su feathered hat, who ha conversation without rassment. 'I have st

He was I discover M'Gill University, sp dominal diseases. 'I future in that,' he sai lists don't make much. ing twelve hours a da in the elevator, earn month and his keep—s as he had time to swa I learned that the 'ope sorial saloon'—we sh barber, but our Canac these long words—wa dent at Toronto; that boys, who seemed to d the hotel, were returni

Mistuh Week?
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Washington Star.

RASTUS

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ing the ballot as
y five men voters.
man voter, there
ght in her argu-
know there may
re male voters all

capable of voting intelligently, ex-
cept the five to whom she takes ex-
ception, and perhaps—she is the wo-
man in the community.

The man who didn't know which
party was in power would be on a par
with the would-be woman voter who
asked me who R. L. Borden was.
She knows who Sir Wilfrid Laurier
is: her husband is a Liberal. Would
Nameless like that case used as an
argument against woman suffrage?
Yet she cites the case of the ignorant
man being allowed a vote, in support
of her plea of the injustice of pres-
ent conditions. That same lady
argued that if women had votes,
politics could not be in a worse state
than they are. Is that a fair sam-
ple of the arguments put forth by
suffragettes? I answered it by say-
ing that if women had votes, poli-
tics would likely be in a worse con-
dition, for those women who did not
vote with their nearest male friends
would likely vote for the most hand-

some candidate. Then how would
we ever get legislators who possess
statesmanship elected?
Saskatchewan. RASTUS.

(Rastus, I fear you are trying to
impose on us with your "feelings of
shyness." You may have been shy
in those days of dry-goods errands,
but you are not now when you so
boldly come into our very own cor-
ner and say that "weakness is
characteristic of femininity." It is
a characteristic shared with mascu-
linity any way, as witness the weak-
ness of the argument with which you
reply to Nameless. You qualify
your statements with "perhaps"
and "likely." By the way, just one
question in reply to your last query:
Does the masculine vote result in the
invariable election of legislators who
possess statesmanship. I trow not.
However, I'll leave you to the ten-
der mercies of the Ingle Nook with
best wishes for your welfare.—D. D.)

what they can get out of it; the belief in
political corruption, in the system of
"graft"—which no English word as yet
expresses—is universal. Music, art, and
literature only exist as importations.
There is no demand for anything whose
value is not reducible to terms of the
universal currency. The press is filled
with baseball matches and operations
in the business world, relieved by per-
sonal paragraphs in the American style
and advertisements. The cities, with
the exception of their extremely utili-
tarian, though imposing public buildings,
are ugly and uninteresting. Size and
cost are the canons of architectural
beauty. You are told that this church
or that bank is the largest in the Dom-
inion; that that dry-goods store cost so
many million dollars to construct; that
the marble of those pillars was brought
so many hundreds of miles; that nowhere
in the old country could you see so long
a street or such rapid electric trolleys;
that the subscription to this club is the
highest in the world.

For work and its standard equivalent
the respect of the Canadians is un-
founded and their imaginations are stirred
only by effects of contrast and compar-
ison expressed in such terms. The pas-
port into Canadian society is the cap-
acity to say—"I started with ten cents
in my pocket. Look at me now! For
eight weeks I did not know what it was
to be sure of one meal a day; I nearly
starved; I shovelled snow, I carried logs,
I swept the streets, I did
anything dirty and menial you can
think of . . . but—here I am! I
have so many thousand dollars a month,
everything that money can buy, every-
thing." This they admire, to this they
bow down; this is what they envy and
emulate. To have had no education,
no advantage, no chance, no opportu-
nities of any sort; to have conquered
wealth by sheer force of grit, endurance,
and unassisted capacity—to this com-
pelling power over the almighty dollar
nothing is refused. All doors are open.
So true is this, that sons of rich or edu-
cated parents will play at poverty and
starvation, deny their birthright, pre-
tend to sufferings they have never ex-
perienced, claim to have started at the
bottom rung. They are as proud of
having had no connections, nothing ex-
cept their own right hands to aid them,
as people at home are of Norman blood,
connections with the 'best people' and
public school traditions. The Gospel
of Work is a high and splendid doctrine,
but it is dangerously close to the wor-
ship of mammon.—MARY HAMILTON, in
the Manchester 'Guardian.'

LITERARY SOCIETY

DICKENS RETURNS

"Dickens dead? Then will Father
Christmas die too?" cried a barrow-
girl in Drury Lane on that June day
in 1870, when the news ran down the
streets of London. Watts-Dunton, who
heard the cry made it the text of his
poem "Dickens Returns on Christmas
Day."

"Dickens is dead!" Beneath that
grievous cry
London seemed shivering in the sum-
mer heat.
Strangers took up the tale like friends
that meet:
"Dickens is dead!" said they, and
hurried by;
Street children stopped their games—
they knew not why,
But some new night seemed darken-
ing down the street,
A girl in rags, staying her way-worn
feet,
Cried "Dickens dead? Will Father
Christmas die?"

City he loved, take courage on thy
way!
He loves thee still, in all thy joys
and fears,
Though he whose smile made bright
thine eyes of grey—
Though he whose voice, uttering thy
burdened years,
Made laughter bubble through thy
sea of tears—
Is gone, Dickens returns on Christmas
Day!

'AS OTHERS SEE US.'

"Those glasses you are wearing," re-
marked the lift-boy in Montreal, look-
ing at me through his own, "are injuring
your sight. You ought to have the left
eye seen to; you are astigmatic." I
glanced quickly at the uniformed figure
by my side. The pale, alert face had
struck me, but it is unfortunately easy
to get into the habit of regarding a lift-
boy as part of his machine, as something
many degrees removed from a human
being, and I am afraid that my stare
showed him that I was surprised. "Oh,
I know what I am talking about," as we
paused on the third floor to let out the
stout lady, attired in a perfectly tail-
ored white linen suit and immense
feathered hat, who had listened to our
conversation without the least embar-
rassment. "I have studied optics."

He was I discovered, a student at
McGill University, specializing in ab-
dominal diseases. "There's a bigger
future in that," he said grimly. "Ocu-
lists don't make much." He was spend-
ing twelve hours a day of his vacation
in the elevator, earning 12 dollars a
month and his keep—such food, that is,
as he had time to swallow. From him,
I learned that the 'operator in the ton-
sorial saloon'—we should call him a
barber, but our Canadian cousins love
these long words—was a divinity stu-
dent at Toronto; that two of the bell-
boys, who seemed to do all the work of
the hotel, were returning to school; that

the clerk in the office (whose accounts
were by no means reliable), who flirted
openly with the younger and prettier of
the visitors at the hotel, had, eighteen
months ago, lived in a large house in
South Kensington; that the musicians
who discoursed airs from the latest
English musical comedies after lunch
and dinner were ladies from New York;
while the distinguished-looking gentle-
man who showed us to our seats at
meals with such an air of romantic mel-
ancholy, and whom I had picked out as
having an interesting history, was a
French Canadian who had never suc-
ceeded in mastering the three R's and
would never in his life 'rise.' In so far
as they all worked, they were all on an
equality and as good as any of us, for
work is the Canadian gospel, and suc-
cessful labor the only dignity that Can-
adians recognize.

No one in Canada feels that there is
any degradation involved in any kind of
work. As the bell-boy put it, "If you
work, you'll get on and if you don't, you
won't." You must work, and earn your
money, too, but what you work at does
not matter. No one thinks the worse
of you because in business hours you
happen to wear a livery or stand behind
a counter. Deference is a sentiment
that is only evoked by dollars. The
chambermaid and the porter are beings
in whom the servant has not swallowed
up the human. There is no familiarity,
but a complete equality. Gentlemen
(who look like gentlemen or not, as the
case may be) not only serve as shep-
herds' chore-boys, or farm hands in the
West, but earn their sixty or so dollars
a month as sleeping-car conductors on
the railway, act as pursers and stewards
on the steamers, drive electric trolleys,
keep livery stables. Idleness and im-
pecuniosity alone are ta'oo. In a Can-
adian town, idleness can hardly be inno-
cent. So far as self-respecting male
society goes, the lounge in Montreal
will lounge alone between the hours of
half-past eight and six o'clock. All his
friends are in occupations from which
they only emerge at the best for a quick
lunch at which there is little time for
conversation. Everybody works stimu-
lated by good pay and great expecta-
tions. Each of them feels that success
depends on himself, knows that out of
this great country a man with brains
and energy who is interested in what he
is doing, can carve a career for himself,
can make his 'pile' and measure himself
against the best in the only currency
that has recognized value. There is
room and to spare for brains and energy
and push. Anyone who is not going to
earn his money will soon find himself
'fired' by his employer. In the words
of a great capitalist ruler of a mighty
trust in whose service, when it was a
tiny store, he was himself, twenty years
ago a poor office-boy, "Only the surface
has been scraped."

Between the lift-boy and the boss
there is only one difference—dollars.
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standards. Public opinion in our sense
hardly exists. Men go into politics for

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The Western Wigwam

THE COUNTRY COUSIN.

My cousin Alferd Williams, he Ain't had advantages like me— (My mamma says not to say "ain't" Buhcause it gives my speech a taint). My cousin Alferd—he don't know A thing about th' latest show, Nor any of the latest jokes, Buhcause he isn't city folks, But he knows lots of things to say— One of 'em rattles on this way:

What's your name?
Puddin' Tame!
Where you goin'?
Down the lane!"

An' one is where you hafta say: "I saw a woolly worm today," An' then he says, "I one it," then You say, "I two it," then again He says, "I three it"—an' you go Right on ahead, till first you know You say, "I eight it!" Soon's you've spoke You see that minute where's the joke.

My cousin Alferd Williams, he Is all the time a'catchin' me, With jokes I never heard at all, But papa says he can recall, For papa, one time, where he grew To be a boy was country, too! But cousin Alferd's jokes is smart— I'm going to learn them all by heart; An' best of all the lot o' his Is what I say that this one is:

Where've you been?
In my skin—I'll jump out
An' you jump in!"

—WILBOR NESBIT, in *Harper's Magazine*.

SKATE AND RIDE

Dear Cousin Dorothy:— I am ten years old and I am in grade three. We are six miles from town. I have two sisters and one brother. Papa has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for three years and thinks it a fine paper. I like to skate and ride horseback. I am taking music lessons from my elder sister. I got a drawing slate, an apron, an alligator that runs on the floor, three handkerchiefs and a card for Christmas. I would like to exchange post cards with those about my age. My address is with Cousin Dorothy.

Alta. (a) BROWN. (10)

A SUMMER SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the *Western Wigwam*, though pa has taken the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE* for three years and likes it fine. I live half a mile from Peace School and go to school in the summer-time. School will soon be opening again and I shall be glad. I am in the third reader. I am eleven years old and my height is four feet five and a half inches. We have six cats named Tab, Nigger, Tom, Minnie, Daisy and Netty. We have nine horses named Bess, Niger, George, Ronie, Nancy, Clyde, Brownie, Jim, Ginger. I have a calf, I call it Lilly. I would like to correspond with some of the members who will write first. I wish Cousin Dorothy would write to me. I think it would be nice if you would have buttons. I guess I will have to close now for my letter is getting too long.

Alta. (a) BESSIE THOMAS (11)

(I can only write to Western Wigwam members through the paper unless it is something very special, for I would have over a thousand stamps to buy if I wrote each one a letter. C. D.)

I HOPE SO, TOO

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the first time I have written to your club and I hope it will not be the last. We have taken this paper for as long as I can remember, and we take a great pleasure in reading it.

I am going to tell you all about Kelowna. Perhaps some of the readers have been to Kelowna. If they have, they will know all about it. Our town (or city in the future,) is a nice place situated on the Okanagan Lake, in the Okanagan Valley, surrounded by the Cascade Mountains. It is a thriving place. We have two large passenger boats, the "Okanagan" and "Aberdeen." We live at Rutland about four miles from the town. It is hoped that Rutland will be a prosperous town some day, as we have a post office, store, school and church already. This year Kelowna took a lot of first prizes at the Spokane fruit fair. We came here two years ago and we like the place fine. It has such a beautiful climate compared with that of the prairies.

I go to school every day and am trying for the entrance this midsummer. Our teacher's name is Miss J— and we all like her very much. I am sending this drawing and hope it will not reach the waste-paper basket. Wishing the club and all members great success in their work, I remain

Yours Sincerely,

B. C. (a) GLADYS BIRD. (13)
P. S. Can I paint the drawings?

(Your description of Kelowna is a very good one. I hope all your good wishes for its prosperity will come true. The drawing had to go into the W.P.B because you did it on lined paper and put your letter on the same sheet. Drawings must be done with ink on plain linen paper, and now that you know the conditions, I hope you will try again. C. D.)

A BOOKWORM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been silent so long that doubtless you have forgotten me. We have nice weather now, but the snow has not gone off the ice, so we can't skate now. I enjoy riding horseback and skating very much. Like most of the members I am a bookworm, and my favorite books are "The Pillar of Light," "Under Pates's Wheel," "Black Beauty" and "Little Women." I would like to exchange post cards with "Oriole" and Western Laddie," if they will please write first. My address is with Cousin Dorothy.

Alta. (a) CANTERBURY BELL.

The little girl had a portfolio under her arm.

'Going to take your drawing lessons, are you, Phyllis?' asked her matronly friend.

'Yes, ma'am.'

'I suppose you are taking freehand drawing?'

'No, indeed!' indignantly answered the little girl. 'I have to pay \$5 for twelve lessons.—*Chicago Tribune*.'

THE
A ROMANCE
Copyrighted 1907

Silver cups of Venetian and goblets of Bohemian sparkle like brilliant table, bring the gold and ruby wine and Spain; or lay pools of wine that the velvet carpet. mesan cheese, caviar, vocatives to thirst table, amid vases baskets of the choic Antilles.

Round this magnificent score or more of garb of gentlemen, leader and soiled with tenances were inflated and fiery, their loquacious. Here a cant or overturned where a guest had bauch and been car valets, who in gorge ed on the table. A cians sat up in a ga of the hall, and filled the riotous feast with strains of Lullu and

At the head of the place as in rank, sat Indendant of New France well-set figure, dark eyes, and aures full of fire and spoke his Gascon blentance was far from when in repose, ever pulsive,—but his eye that drew men's loof in them lay the full will and a depth intellect that made could not love him chose—and it was his exercise his blandish rarely failed to while his pleasant and natural gallantry men, exercised with ductiveness he had Court of Louis XV. Bigot the most plausible man in New France

He was fond of passionately addicted and devoted to that were rampant in France, finely educated conduct of affairs, an pedients to accomp Francois Bigot in New France, had he he was clever; but he pled and corrupt; checked his ambition pleasure. He ruin for the sake of patroness and the cro and frail beauties the King, whose kept him in his high the efforts of the good and true met to remove him.

He had already ruined ancient Colony of his defrauds and ma Chief Commissary of instead of trial and lately been exalted to still more important Intendant of New France. On the right of the his bosom friend, the large, sensual man, gray eyes, thick nose lips. His broad face wine glowed like the being above the horizon it was said, been a bec. He was now, fortune of his country, missary of the Army, federate of the Intend On the left of the his Secretary, De Pe unscrupulous, a paras flattered his master to his pleasures. De

THE GOLDEN DOG

A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF LOUIS QUINZE IN QUEBEC

By WILLIAM KIRBY F. R. S. C.

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Silver cups of Venetian sculpture and goblets of Bohemian manufacture sparkled like stars upon the brilliant table, brimming over with the gold and ruby vintages of France and Spain; or lay overturned amid pools of wine that ran down upon the velvet carpet. Dishes of Parmesan cheese, caviar, and other provocatives to thirst stood upon the table, amid vases of flowers and baskets of the choicest fruits of the Antilles.

Round this magnificent table sat a score or more of revellers—in the garb of gentlemen, but all in disorder and soiled with wine; their countenances were inflamed, their eyes red and fiery, their tongues loose and loquacious. Here and there a vacant or overturned chair showed where a guest had fallen in the debauch and been carried off by the valets, who in gorgeous liveries waited on the table. A band of musicians sat up in a gallery at the end of the hall, and filled the pauses of the riotous feast with the ravishing strains of Lulli and Destouches.

At the head of the table, first in place as in rank, sat Francois Bigot, Intendant of New France. His low, well-set figure, dark hair, small, keen black eyes, and swarthy features full of fire and animation, bespoke his Gascon blood. His countenance was far from comely,—nay, when in repose, even ugly and repulsive,—but his eyes were magnets that drew men's looks towards him, for in them lay the force of a powerful will and a depth and subtlety of intellect that made men fear, if they could not love him. Yet when he chose—and it was his usual mood—to exercise his blandishments on men, he rarely failed to captivate them, while his pleasant wit, courtly ways, and natural gallantry towards women, exercised with the polished seductiveness he had learned in the Court of Louis XV., made Francois Bigot the most plausible and dangerous man in New France.

He was fond of wine and music, passionately addicted to gambling, and devoted to the pleasant vices that were rampant in the Court of France, finely educated, able in the conduct of affairs, and fertile in expedients to accomplish his ends. Francois Bigot might have saved New France, had he been honest as he was clever; but he was unprincipled and corrupt; no conscience checked his ambition or his love of pleasure. He ruined New France for the sake of himself and his patroness and the crowd of courtiers and frail beauties who surrounded the King, whose arts and influence kept him in his high office despite all the efforts of the Honnetes Genus, the good and true men of the Colony, to remove him.

He had already ruined and lost the ancient Colony of Acadia, through his defrauds and malversations as Chief Commissary of the Army, and instead of trial and punishment, had lately been exalted to the higher and still more important office of Royal Intendant of New France.

On the right of the Intendant sat his bosom friend, the Sieur Cadet, a large, sensual man, with twinkling gray eyes, thick nose, and full red lips. His broad face, flushed with wine glowed like the harvest moon rising above the horizon. Cadet had, it was said, been a butcher in Quebec. He was now, for the misfortune of his country, Chief Commissary of the Army and a close confederate of the Intendant.

On the left of the Intendant sat his Secretary, De Pean, crafty and unscrupulous, a parasite, too, who flattered his master and ministered to his pleasures. De Pean was a

military man, and not a bad soldier in the field; but he loved gain better than glory, and amassed an enormous fortune out of the impoverishment of his country.

Le Mercier, too, was there, Commandant of Artillery, a brave officer, but a bad man; Varin, a proud, arrogant libertine, Commissary of Montreal, who outdid Bigot in rapine and Cadet in coarseness; De Breard, Comptroller of the Marine, a worthy associate of Penisault, whose pinched features and cunning leer were in keeping with his important office of chief manager of the Frigates. Perrault D'Estebe, Morin, and Verger, all creatures of the Intendant, swelled the roll of infamy, as partners of the Grand Company of Associates trading in New France, as their charter named them—the "Grand Company of Thieves," as the people in their plain Norman called those who robbed them in the King's name and, under pretence of maintaining the war, passed the most arbitrary decrees, the only object of which was to enrich themselves and their higher patrons at the Court of Versailles.

The rest of the company seated round the table comprised a number of dissolute seigneurs and gallants of fashion about town—men of great wants and great extravagance, just the class so quaintly described by Charlevoix, a quarter of a century previous, as "gentlemen thoroughly versed in the most elegant and agreeable modes of spending money, but greatly at a loss how to obtain it." Among the gay young seigneurs who had been drawn into the vortex of Bigot's splendid dissipation, was the brave, handsome Le Gardeur de Repentigny—a captain of the Royal Marine, a Colonial corps recently embodied at Quebec. In general form and feature Le Gardeur was a manly reflex of his beautiful sister Amelie, but his countenance was marred with traces of debauchery. His face was inflamed, and his dark eyes, so like his sister's, by nature tender and true, were now glittering with the adder tongues of the cursed wine-serpent.

Taking the cue from Bigot, Le Gardeur responded madly to the challenges to drink from all around him. Wine was now flooding every brain, and the table was one scene of riotous debauch.

"Fill up again, Le Gardeur!" exclaimed the Intendant, with a loud and still clear voice; "the lying clock says it is day—broad day, but neither cock crows nor day dawns in the Chateau of Beaumanoir, save at the will of its master and his merry guests! Fill up, companions all! The lamp-light in the wine-cup is brighter than the clearest sun that ever shone!"

"Bravo Bigot! name your toast, and we will pledge it till the seven stars count fourteen!" replied Le Gardeur, looking hazily at the great clock in the hall. "I see four clocks in the room, and every one of them lies if it says it is day!"

"You are mending, Le Gardeur de Repentigny! You are worthy to belong to the Grand Company! But you shall have my toast. We have drunk it twenty times already, but it will stand drinking twenty times more. It is the best prologue to wine ever devised by wit of man—a woman—"

"And the best epilogue too, Bigot!" interjected Varin, visibly drunk; "but let us have the toast, my cup is waiting."

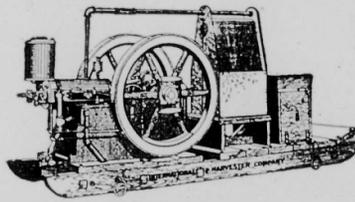
"Well, fill up all, then; and we will drink the health, wealth, and love by stealth, of the jolliest dame in sunny France—The Marquise de Pompadour!"

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"La Poinpadour! La Poinpadour!" Every tongue repeated the name, the goblets were drained to the bottoms, and a thunder of applause and clattering of glasses followed the toast of the mistress of Louis XV., who was the special protectress of the Grand Company,—a goodly share of whose profits in the monopoly of trade in New France was thrown into the lap of the powerful favorite.

"Come, Varin! your turn now!" cried Bigot, turning to the Commissary; "a toast for Ville Marie! Merry, Montreal! where they eat like rats of Poitou, and drink till they ring the fire-bells, as the Bordelais did to welcome the collectors of the gabelle. The Montrealers have not rung the fire-bells yet against you, Varin, but they will by and by!"

Varin filled his cup with an unsteady hand until it ran over, and propping his body against the table as he stood up, replied, "A toast for Ville Marie! and our friends in need!—The blue caps of the Richelieu!" This was in allusion to a recent ordinance of the Intendant, authorizing him to seize all the corn in store at Montreal and in the surrounding country—under pretence of supplying the army, and really to secure the monopoly of it for the Grand Company.

The toast was drunk, amid rapturous applause. "Well said, Varin!" exclaimed Bigot; "that toast implied both business and pleasure: the business was to sweep out the granges of the farmers; the pleasure is to drink in honor of your success."

"My foragers sweep clean!" said Varin, resuming his seat, and looking under his hand to steady his gaze. "Better brooms were never made in Besancon. The country is swept as clean as a ball-room. Your Excellency and the Marquise might lead the dance over it, and not a straw lie in your way!"

"And did you manage it without a fight, Varin?" asked the Sieur d'Estebe, with a half sneer.

"Fight! Why fight? The habitants will never resist the King's name. We conjure the devil down with that. When we skin our eels we don't begin at the tail! If we did, the habitants would be like the eels of Melum—cry out before they were hurt. No! no! D'Estebe! We tell them the King's troops need the corn. They doff their caps, and with tears in their eyes, say, 'Monsieur le Commissaire, the King can have all we possess, and ourselves too, if he will only save Canada from the Bostonnais.' This is better than stealing the honey and killing the bees that made it, D'Estebe!"

"But what became of the families of the habitants after this swoop of your foragers?" asked the Seigneur de Beauce, a country gentleman who retained a few honorable ideas floating on top of the wine he had swallowed.

"Oh! the families—that is, the women and children, for we took the men for the army. You see, De Beauce," replied Varin, with a mocking air, as he crossed his thumbs like a peasant of Languedoc when he wishes to inspire belief in his words, "the families have to do what the gentlemen of Beauce practise in times of scarcity—breakfast by gaping! or they can eat wind, like the people of Poitou: it will make them spit clean!"

De Beauce was irritated at the mocking sign and the proverbial allusion to the gaping of the people of Beauce. He started up in wrath, and striking his fist on the table, "Monsieur Varin!" cried he, "do not cross your thumbs at me, or I will cut them off! Let me tell you the gentlemen of Beauce do not breakfast on gaping, but have plenty of corn to stuff even a Commissary of Montreal!"

The Sieur Le Mercier, at a sign from Bigot, interposed to stop the rising quarrel. "Don't mind Varin," said he, whispering to De Beauce; "he is drunk, and a row will anger the Intendant. Wait, and



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by and by you shall the chief baker of P hanged because he s corn."

"As he deserves t sult to the gentleman sinuated Bigot, lean angry guest, at the ing good-humoredly t now, De Beauce, fr tium ira, you know for love—and I w stave in praise of which is better th drank." The Intenc holding a brimmi hand, chanted in full favorite ditty of the mode of restoring the company:

"Amis! dans Voila le vin d C'est le bon v C'est le bon v Gai lon Vive la l Des Filet Il y en a

Vivent les Filettes! Quebec—first in beau and nowhere in sco worthy of them!"

"What say you, De not prepared to toa Quebec?" "That I am, you De Pean was unstead as he rose to resp tant's challenge. antly drew his swor the table. "I honorable company toast on their knees, sword to cut the leg man who will not k drink a full cup to of the belle of Que parable Angelique des

The toast suited th one filled up his cup beauty so universally "Kneel down, all!" "or De I string us!" All k a clash—some of the again. "We will Angelique charms (Meloises. Come no —as the jolly Dutc say, 'Upp seys over

Such of the compar resumed their sea laughter and confu: Sieur Deschenaux, a gallant, ablaze wit citement, stood up, the table. His fing his wine-cup as he but he did not notice

"We have drunk honors," said he, eyes of the belle of on every gentleman n the still brighter eyes New France!"

"Who is she? N shouted a dozen voice belle of New France? "Who is she? Wh be but the fair Ange have just honored" Pean, hotly, jealous dence in that quarter.

"Tut!" cried D compare glowworms stars, when you pr Angelique des Meloise I propose to honor! brimmers—cardinal's of the belle of New F Amelie de Repentigny

Le Gardeur de Repe ting leaning on his beaming with jollity, with a full cup, fo toast. But no soon the name of his sis slips than he sprang t serpent had bit him. goblet at the head with a fierce impreca his sword as he him.

"A thousand lig you! How dare yo holy name, Deschen that toast instantly drink it in blood—ret The guests rose to terrible uproar. Le gled violently to br

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by and by you shall toast Varin as the chief baker of Pharoah, who got hanged because he stole the King's corn."

"As he deserves to be, for his insult to the gentlemen of Beauce," insinuated Bigot, leaning over to his angry guest, at the same time winking good-humoredly to Varin. "Come, now, De Beauce, friends all, amantium ira, you know—which is Latin for love—and I will sing you a stave in praise of this good wine, which is better than Bacchus ever drank." The Intendant rose up, and holding a brimming glass in his hand, chanted in full, musical voice a favorite ditty of the day, as a ready mode of restoring harmony among the company:

"Amis! dans ma bouteille, Voila le vin de France! C'est le bon vin qui danse ici, C'est le bon vin qui danse. Gai lon la! Vive la lorette! Des Filettes Il y en aura!"

Vivent les Filettes! The girls of Quebec—first in beauty, last in love, and nowhere in scorn of a gallant worthy of them!" continued Bigot. "What say you, De Pean? Are you not prepared to toast the belles of Quebec?"

"That I am, your Excellency!" De Pean was unsteady upon his feet, as he rose to respond to the Intendant's challenge. He pot-valiantly drew his sword, and laid it on the table. "I will call on the honorable company to drink this toast on their knees, and there is my sword to cut the legs off any gentleman who will not kneel down and drink a full cup to the bright eyes of the belle of Quebec—The incomparable Angelique des Meloises!"

The toast suited their mood. Every one filled up his cup in honor of a beauty so universally admired. "Kneel down, all," cried the Intendant, "or De Pean will hamstring us!" All knelt down with a clash—some of them unable to rise again. "We will drink to the Angelique charms of the fair Des Meloises. Come now, all together!—as the jolly Dutchmen of Albany say, 'Upp seys over!'"

Such of the company as were able resumed their seats amid great laughter and confusion, when the Sieur Deschenaux, a reckless young gallant, ablaze with wine and excitement, stood up, leaning against the table. His fingers dabbled in his wine-cup as he addressed them, but he did not notice it.

"We have drunk with all the honors," said he, "to the bright eyes of the belle of Quebec. I call on every gentleman now, to drink to the still brighter eyes of the belle of New France!"

"Who is she? Name! name!" shouted a dozen voices; "who is the belle of New France?"

"Who is she? Why, who can she be but the fair Angelique, whom we have just honored?" replied De Pean, hotly, jealous of any precedence in that quarter.

"Tut!" cried Deschenaux, "you compare glowworms with evening stars, when you pretend to match Angelique des Meloises with the lady I propose to honor! I call for full brimmers—cardinal's hats—in honor of the belle of New France—the fair Amelle de Repentigny!"

Le Gardeur de Repentigny was sitting leaning on his elbow, his face beaming with jollity, as he waited, with a full cup, for Deschenaux's toast. But no sooner did he hear the name of his sister from those lips than he sprang up as though a serpent had bit him. He hurled his goblet at the head of Deschenaux with a fierce imprecation, and drew his sword as he rushed towards him.

"A thousand lightnings strike you! How dare you pollute that holy name, Deschenaux? Retract that toast instantly, or you shall drink it in blood—retract, I say!"

The guests rose to their feet in terrible uproar. Le Gardeur struggled violently to break through a

number of those who interposed between him and Deschenaux, who, roused to frenzy by the insult from Le Gardeur, had also drawn his sword, and stood ready to receive the assault of his antagonist.

The Intendant, whose courage and presence of mind never forsook him, pulled Deschenaux down upon his seat and held fast his sword arm, shouting in his ear,—

"Are you mad, Deschenaux? You knew she was his sister, and how he worships her! Retract the toast—it was inopportune! Besides, recollect we want to win over De Repentigny to the Grand Company!" Deschenaux struggled for a minute, but the influence of the Intendant was all-powerful over him. He gave way. "Damn De Repentigny," said he, "I only meant to do honor to the pretty witch. Who would have expected him to take it up in that manner?"

"Any one who knows him; besides," continued the Intendant, "if you must toast his sister, wait till we get him body and soul made over to the Grand Company, and then he will care no more for his sister's fame than you do for yours."

"But the insult! He has drawn blood with the goblet," said Deschenaux, wiping his forehead with his fingers; "I cannot pardon that!"

"Tut, tut; fight him another day. But you shall not fight here! Cadet and Le Mercier have pinned the young Bayard, I see; so you have a chance to do the honorable, Deschenaux; go to him, retract the toast, and say you had forgotten the fair lady was his sister."

Deschenaux swallowed his wrath, rose up, and sheathed his sword. Taking the Intendant by the arm, he went up to Le Gardeur, who was still trying to advance. Deschenaux held up his hand deprecatingly. "Le Gardeur," said he, with an air of apparent contrition, "I was wrong to offer that toast. I had forgotten the fair lady was your sister. I retract the toast, since it is disagreeable to you, although all would have been proud to drink it."

Le Gardeur was as hard to appease as he was easy to excite to anger. He still held his drawn sword in his hand.

"Come!" cried Bigot, "you are as hard to please as Villiers Vendome, whom the King himself could not satisfy. Deschenaux says he is sorry. A gentleman cannot say more; so shake hands and be friends, De Repentigny."

Impervious to threats, and often to reason, Le Gardeur could not resist an appeal to his generosity. He sheathed his sword, and held out his hand with frank forgiveness. "Your apology is ample, Sieur Deschenaux. I am satisfied you meant no affront to my sister! It is my weak point, messieurs," continued he, looking firmly at the company, ready to break out had he detected the shadow of a sneer upon any one's countenance. "I honor her as I do the queen of heaven. Neither of their names ought to be spoken here."

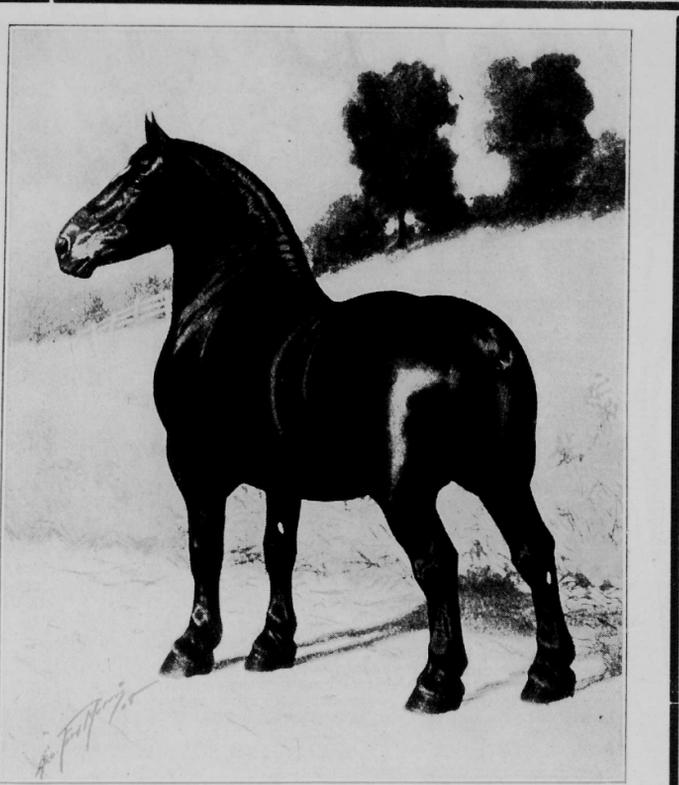
"Well said! Le Gardeur," exclaimed the Intendant. "That's right, shake hands, and be friends again. Blessed are quarrels that lead to reconciliation and the washing out of feuds in wine. Take your seats, gentlemen."

There was a general scramble back to the table. Bigot stood up in renewed force.

"Valets!" cried he, "bring in now the largest cups! We will drink a toast five fathoms deep, in water of life strong enough to melt Cleopatra's pearls, and to a jollier dame than Egypt's queen. But first we will make Le Gardeur de Repentigny free of the guild of noble partners of the company of adventurers trading in New France."

The valets flew in and out. In a few moments the table was replenished with huge drinking-cups, silver flagons, and all the heavy implements of the army of Bacchus.

"You are willing to become one of us, and enter the jolly guild of the Grand Company?" exclaimed the Intendant, taking Le Gardeur by the



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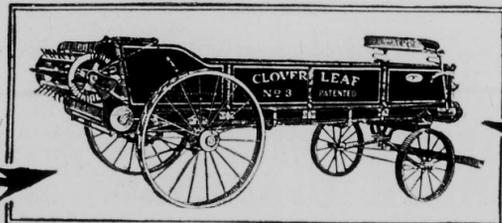
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hand.

"Yes, I am a stranger, and you may take me in. I claim admission," replied Le Gardeur with drunken gravity, "and by St. Pigot! I will be true to the guild!"

Bigot kissed him on both cheeks. "By the boot of St. Benoit! you speak like the King of Yvetot. Le Gardeur de Repentigny, you are fit

to wear fur in the Court of Burgundy."

"You can measure my foot, Bigot," replied Le Gardeur "and satisfy the company that I am able to wear the boot of St. Benoit."

"By jolly St. Chinon! and you shall wear it, Le Gardeur," exclaimed Bigot, handing him a quart flagon of wine, which Le Gardeur drank

without drawing breath. "That boot fits," shouted the Intendant exultingly; "now for the chant! I will lead. Stop the breath of any one who will not join in the chorus."

The Intendant in great voice led off a macaronic verse of Moliere, that had often made merry the orgies of Versailles:

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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

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This is a fine, handsome, clear-toned, full-sized violin, highly polished, nicely colored, complete with strings, bridge, lines, gut strings, ebony finish pegs, long bow of white horse hair and box of resin. Everything complete sent securely packed in a box. Just send your name and address, and agree to sell only 8 boxes of our Famous New Life Vegetable Pills. A grand remedy and cure for all Wind and Intestine Disorders, Rheumatism, Stomach Troubles, Constipation, Weakness, Nervous Disorders, Rheumatism and Female Troubles. A grand Tonic and Life-builder. These are our regular 50c. size, they are easy to sell, as each customer who buys a box of medicine from you is entitled to receive a present of Silverware. Call Linker Ring. Don't miss the chance of your life. Send us your name and address at once, and we will promptly send you by mail (postage paid) the 8 boxes of medicine. When sold remit to us the \$2.00 and we will send you this handsome Violin, etc. just as represented. Write to-day. Address THE NEW LIFE REMEDY CO., Dept. 74 Toronto, Ont.

"Bene, bene, bene, responder! Dignus, dignus es, entrare In nostro laeto corpore!"

A tintamarre of voices and a jingle of glasses accompanied the violins and tambours de Basque as the company stood up and sang the song, winding up with a grand burst at the chorus:

"Vivat! vivat! vivat! cent fois vivat!
Novus socius qui tam bene parlat!
Mille mille annis et manget et bibat,
Fripet et friponnat!"

Hands were shaken all round, congratulations, embracings, and filthy kisses showered upon Le Gardeur to honor his admission as a partner of the Grand Company.

"And now," continued Bigot, "we will drink a draught long as the bell rope of Notre Dame. Fill up brimmers of the quintessence of the grape, and drain them dry in honor of the Friponne!"

The name was electric. It was, in the country, a word of opprobrium, but at Beaumanoir it was laughed at with true Gallic nonchalance. Indeed, to show their scorn of public opinion, the Grand Company had lately launched a new ship upon the Great Lakes to carry on the fur trade, and had appropriately and mockingly named her, "La Friponne."

The toast of La Friponne was drunk with applause, followed by a wild bacchanalian song.

The Sieur Morin had been a merchant in Bordeaux whose bond was held in as little value as his word. He had lately removed to New France, transferred the bulk of his merchandise to the Friponne, and become an active agent of the Grand Company.

"La Friponne!" cried he; "I have drunk success to her with all my heart and throat; but I say she will never wear a night-cap and sleep quietly in our arms until we muzzle the Golden Dog that barks by night and by day in the Rue Buade."

"That is true, Morin!" interrupted Varin. "The Grand Company will never know peace until we send the Bourgeois, his master, back to the Bastille. The Golden Dog is—"

"Damn the Golden Dog!" exclaimed Bigot, passionately. "Why do you utter his name, Varin, to sour our wine? I hope one day to pull down the Dog, as well as the whole kennel of the insolent Bourgeois." Then, as was his wont, concealing his feelings under a mocking gibe, "Varin," said he, "they say that it is your marrow bone the Golden Dog is gnawing—ha! ha! ha!"

"More people believe it is your Excellency's!" Varin knew he was right, but aware of Bigot's touchiness on that point, added, as is the wont of panderers to great men, "It is either yours or the Cardinal's."

"Let it be the Cardinal's, then! He is still in purgatory, and there will wait the arrival of the Bourgeois, to balance accounts with him."

Bigot hated the Bourgeois Philibert as one hates the man he has injured. Bigot had been instrumental in his banishment years ago from France, when the bold Norman count defended the persecuted Jansenists in the Parliament of Rouen. The Intendant hated him now for his wealth and prosperity in New France. But his wrath turned to fury when he saw the tablet of the Golden Dog, with its taunting inscription, glaring upon the front of the magazine in the Rue Buade. Bigot felt the full meaning and significance of the words that burned into his soul, and for which he hoped one day to be revenged.

"Confusion to the whole litter of the Golden Dog, and that is the party of the Honnetes Gens!" cried he. "But for that canting savant who plays the Governor here, I would pull down the sign and hang its master up in its stead to-morrow!"

An Orchard That Yields From \$500 to \$1500 Worth of Fruit per Acre Every Year

is something make you enjoyable ar land at NEV selves. Will

The Ma

The company now hilarious and noisy Few paid attention tendent was saying, igny heard him utter for men who dare c He caught the eye o and added, "But we in the Grand Com raid of the Bourgeo

The wine was bub of Le Gardeur. H what the Intender caught the last wor "Whom do you cal alier! I have joined pany. If the rest ar not: I stand ready t uke off the head of France, and carry it the Place d'Armes, v lunge all the world t it!"

Pish! that is not man's work. I w partner in the Grand dare pull down the

"I dare! and I d a dozen voices at on the appeal of the craftily meant his snare only Le Garde "And I dare; and you wish it, Chevali Gardeur, mad with oblivious of the tho the father of his frie bert, upon him.

"I take you at Gardeur! and bind y in the presence a men," said Bigot v tense satisfaction.

"When shall it l Le Gardeur seemed the moon from the sl state of ecstasy.

"Why, no, not toda pear is ripe will w word of honor will l Bigot was in gre success of his stra De Repentigny.

"It will keep a t replied Le Gardeur ar burst of merriment

An Orchard That Yields From \$500 to \$1500 Worth of Fruit per Acre Every Year



An Orchard That Yields From \$500 to \$1500 Worth of Fruit per Acre Every Year

is something worth having, don't you think? 5 ACRES of such orchard land at NEW BRITAIN, B. C. would **make you independent for life.** \$100 cash will secure 5 acres and start you on the road to an easy, enjoyable and very profitable life in the fruit-growing business. Scores of Prairie Farmers have purchased fruit land at NEW BRITAIN, 45 minutes from Vancouver, and are now preparing an **orchard home** for themselves. Will you join them? Learn all about it by writing

The Manager, New Britain Orchards Association, Vancouver, B. C.

The company now grew still more hilarious and noisy in their cups. Few paid attention to what the Intendant was saying. But De Repentigny heard him utter the words, "Oh for men who dare do men's deeds!" He caught the eye of De Repentigny, and added, "But we are all cowards in the Grand Company, and are afraid of the Bourgeois."

The wine was bubbling in the brain of Le Gardeur. He scarcely knew what the Intendant said, but he caught the last words.

"Whom do you call cowards, Chevalier! I have joined the Grand Company. If the rest are cowards, I am not! I stand ready to pluck the peruke off the head of any man in New France, and carry it on my sword to the Place d'Armes, where I will challenge all the world to come and take it!"

Pish! that is nothing! give me man's work. I want to see the partner in the Grand Company who dare pull down the Golden Dog."

"I dare! and I dare!" exclaimed a dozen voices at once in response to the appeal of the Intendant, who craftily meant his challenge to ensnare only Le Gardeur.

"And I dare; and I will, too, if you wish it, Chevalier!" shouted Le Gardeur, mad with wine, and quite oblivious of the thousand claims of the father of his friend, Pierre Philibert, upon him.

"I take you at your word, Le Gardeur! and bind your honor to it in the presence all these gentlemen," said Bigot with a look of intense satisfaction.

"When shall it be done—today?" Le Gardeur seemed ready to pluck the moon from the sky in his present state of ecstasy.

"Why, no, not today; not before the pear is ripe will we pluck it! Your word of honor will keep till then!" Bigot was in great glee over the success of his stratagem to entrap De Repentigny.

"It will keep a thousand years!" replied Le Gardeur amid a fresh outburst of merriment round the board

which culminated in a shameless song, fit only for a revel of satyrs.

The Sieur Cadet lolled lazily in his chair, his eyes blinking with a sleepy leer. "We are getting stupidly drunk Bigot," said he; "we want something new to rouse us all to new life. Will you let me offer a toast?"

"Go on Cadet! offer what toast you please. There is nothing in heaven, hell, or upon earth that I won't drink to for your sake."

"I want you to drink it on your knees, Bigot! pledge me that, and fill your biggest cup."

Cadet for referring to it in the presence of so many who knew not that a strange lady was residing at Beaumanoir. He was too thoroughly a libertine of the period to feel any moral compunction for any excess he committed. He was habitually more ready to glory over his conquests, than to deny or extenuate them. But in this case he had, to the surprise of Cadet, been very reticent and shy of speaking of this lady even to him.

"They say she is a miracle of beauty, Bigot!" continued Cadet,

the good company?"

"Agreed, agreed!" was the general response, and all pressed the Intendant vociferously to allow them to see the fair mistress of Beaumanoir.

(To be continued.)

BOOK REVIEWS

THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF SOIL

This is an illustrated book of 106 pages written by A. G. McCall, Professor of Agronomy at the Ohio State Agricultural college. It presents a complete concise and systematically arranged laboratory course for the study of the properties of the soil. It is a particularly valuable book for agricultural college students engaged in the physical analysis of soils, outlining a laboratory course of experiments in soil physics and giving instructions for the carrying on of such work. We can recommend it to agricultural college students, instructors in such institutions, and to others who are interested in the study of soil and soil conditions. The Physical Properties of Soils, may be ordered through this office, price \$1.00 per copy.

THE AMERICAN APPLE ORCHARD

This is a book written by the well-known American horticultural authority, F. A. Waugh. It is a work of over two hundred pages, well printed and illustrated and treats of all the important phases of apple growing.

The principal topics discussed are The Geography of Apple Growing, Apple Soils, Exposures, Windbreaks, Winter-killing, Starting an Orchard, Propagation of Trees, Cultivation, Cover Crops, Pruning, Fertilizers, Insects, Diseases, Spraying Solutions, Spraying Machinery, Spraying Methods, Harvesting and Marketing, The Family Orchard, Renovation of Old Orchards, Selection of Varieties, Catalog of Varieties.

Copies may be obtained through this office for \$1.25 each or direct from the publishers, Orange, Judd Company, New York.



ALL ATTENTION

"We will drink it on all fours if you like! come, out with your toast, Cadet; you are as long over it as Father Glapion's sermon in Lent! and it will be as interesting, I dare say!"

"Well, Chevalier, the Grand Company, after toasting all the beauties of Quebec, desire to drink the health of the fair mistress of Beaumanoir, and in her presence too!" said Cadet with owl's gravity.

Bigot started; drunk and reckless as he was, he did not like his secret to be divulged. He was angry with

and that you are so jealous of the charms of your belle Gabrielle that you are afraid to show her to your best friends."

"My belle Gabrielle is at liberty to go where she pleases, Cadet!" Bigot saw the absurdity of anger, but he felt it, nevertheless. "She chooses not to leave her bower, to look even on you, Cadet! I warrant you she has not slept all night, listening to your infernal din."

"Then, I hope you will allow us to go and beg pardon on our knees for disturbing her rest. What say

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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.

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 SALE—The imported Percheron stallion "Unterwald" (47621). Pedigree and all other information on application to Sec.-Treas. Glenboro Percheron Syndicate, Box 14, Glenboro, Man.

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

TO RENT—The farm called Hope Farm, seven miles (7) south of Grenfell, Saskatchewan. Good house and farm buildings, consisting of 1440 acres. Over 300 acres under cultivation. Apply to John Walker, Land Agent, Grenfell, Saskatchewan.

ROUGH COATED, pedigreed Scotch Collie pups of finest breeding and from working stock. Ten Dollars each. H. S. Cressman, Lashburn, Sask.

FOR SALE—The imported Clydesdale Stallion Heathfield No. 11742. The most successful foal-getter in the Elkhorn District. Pedigree, photo, all other information on application to Sec.-Treas. Elkhorn Clydesdale Breeding Association Box 14 Elkhorn, Man.

FOR SALE—South African Veterans' Land Grants and Half-breed Scrip. P. Whimster, Portage la Prairie.

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.

SOUTH AFRICAN SCRIP FOR SALE—Cash and terms with good acceptable security to Farmers in Alberta and Saskatchewan. Address A. D. Mabry, Saskatoon, Sask.

FOR SALE—A thoroughbred Jersey Bull Calf. For particulars regarding pedigree and price, apply to W. J. MacQuarrie, Yellow Grass, Sask.

HOMESTEADERS—South African hand warrants for sale cheap to settlers. Box G., Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The Imported French Coach Stallion, Vent-Du-Nord, Nine years old. Weight 1600 pounds. For further information apply to J.N. Caskey, Macdonald, Man.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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.

POULTRY AND EGGS

RATES—Two cents per word each insertion. Cash with order. No advertisement taken less than fifty cents.

MAW'S EGG FARM, Parkdale, Man.—Acclimatized utility breeds, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Chickens, (Stock and Eggs), Poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free.

WHITE WYANDOTTES FOR SALE—A few choice Hens, Pullets and Cockerels. Will be sold cheap if taken at once. Write W. B. Barnes, Portage la Prairie, Man. Box 382.

R. P. EDWARDS, breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry, Eggs in season, Rhode Island Reds a specialty. Stock at all times. South Salt Springs, B.C.

BARRED ROCK and Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, bred and raised on separate farms. Pleased to answer inquiries. Walter James & Sons, Rosser, Man.

PURE BARRED ROCKS, County Champions, 1908. Some nice Cockerels at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Nicely crated. W. R. Barker, Deloraine.

BUFF ORPINGTONS, Barred Rocks, choice new stock this season. Order quick for first selection. Trios \$5.00. Pen prize Columbian Wyandottes. Pincher Creek Poultry Yards, Alta.

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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.

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales, Shorthorns, Tamworths, T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, Wawanessa, Man. Phone 85.

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

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Assa.—Breeders of Polled Angus cattle and Berkshire swine. Stock of both for sale. 13-3

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., Shires, Jerseys and Shorthorns, Yorkshire hogs and Pekin ducks.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Berks. Write for prices.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Breeding Shorthorns of various ages for sale.

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

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine. At present ready for shipment several good young bulls up to twenty months and a few Yorkshire boars and sows. Write for prices.

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

H. C. GRAHAM, Lea Park, Alta.—Shorthorns—Scotch Collies and Yorkshires, for sale. 1-4-09

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale 20-t

JAMES A. COLVIN, Willow Dell Farm, Sedgewick, Alta., Breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires.

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

W. J. TREGILLUS, Calgary, Alta. Breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire swine.

POPLAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 14

R. A. & J. A. WATT, Salem, Elora Station, G. T. and C. N. R.—Champion herd of Toronto and New York State Pairs, 1905, also Grand Champion females, including both senior and junior Honors at both fairs. Write your wants. 13-12

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

Stockmen and Breeders

Have you anything to sell? Do you want to buy anything? Have you anything to exchange?

If so, let us know and for the small sum of 2 cents per word we will insert your ad, similar to above.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd., Winnipeg, Manitoba

TRADE NOTES

BETTER THAN EVER

Better than ever is only putting it mildly, but unquestionably the 1909 seed annual of A. E. McKenzie Co., Brandon and Calgary, just issued, is one of the finest publications of its kind ever printed. It is so far ahead of any of their previous catalogues that there is no comparison. The cover is very tastefully and beautifully executed, seems as though the designers', artists' and engravers' work could not be improved upon. The colors are handsomely combined, and the whole effect is one of dignity and beauty. Every page is complete in itself. The engravings are truly beautiful and cleverly designed. The descriptions are masterful, bright and intelligent. So complete and careful is every subject handled that while not voluminous they each contain immeasurable information, suggestive, explanatory, logical and of extreme value. The fact of the matter is, we question whether there is any seed catalogue published today that will exceed this in quality, attractiveness, execution or masterfulness, and words inadequately convey or describe its merits, for it certainly is a beautiful book, and if our readers are interested in seeds they can ill afford to miss seeing this catalogue, which is distributed free for the asking.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR COMPANY OPEN BRANCH OFFICE IN WINNIPEG

The Sharples Separator Co., in response to urgent requests from their many local agents in the West, have recently opened offices and warehouses in the McRae Block, corner of King and James Streets, Winnipeg. A full line of Sharples Tubular Cream Separators will be kept in stock at the new quarters, which are commodious and situated in the heart of the business section of Winnipeg. Dealers in the Prairie Provinces who are handling the Tubular, as well as those who are not, are invited to call whenever they have occasion to visit Winnipeg.

The rapidly-increasing popularity of this line of separators throughout Western Canada has really made this additional office almost a necessity, and needless to say the transaction of business in Western Canada will be enormously accelerated as the result of the opening of this new and thoroughly up-to-date establishment in the Western metropolis.

Mr. L. D. Logan, who has acted as assistant-manager of the chief offices at Toronto, where the Canadian Factory is also located, for the past four years, is in charge of the new branch, and this fact offers a sufficient guarantee that the best interests of the customer will at all times be considered paramount.

THE "RENNIE SEED ANNUAL" GRANDER THAN EVER FOR 1909

A handsome catalogue of many pages, giving a full description of the best seeds than can be grown, as proved by the yearly increasing sales throughout the Dominion, neatly bound in lithographed covers with bright colors, attractive collections rarely offered to prospective customers, illustrated by 260 engravings devoted to grain, vegetables and flowers, showing good crops of some special varieties taken from nature.

In the great Northwest, the XXX varieties bring good results to every one that plants them. No seed buyer can afford to be without the Rennie Seed Annual, which tells you just what to plant in your garden or farm for 1909. Write for it today.

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION



Was in Bed for Three Months.

Read how Mrs. T. G. Buck, Bracebridge, Ont., was cured (and also her little boy) by the use of

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

She writes: "I thought I would write and let you know the benefit I have received through the use of your Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. A few years ago I was so badly troubled with my lungs people said I had Consumption and that I would not live through the fall. I had two doctors attending me and they were very much alarmed about me. I was in bed three months and when I got up I could not walk, so had to go on my hands and knees for three weeks, and my limbs seemed of no use to me. I gave up all hopes of ever getting better when I happened to see in B.B.B. Almanac that Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup was good for weak lungs. I thought I would try a bottle and by the time I had used it I was a lot better, so got more and it made a complete cure. My little boy was also troubled with weak lungs and it cured him. I keep it in the house all the time and would not be without it for anything."

Price 25 cents at all dealers. Beware of imitations of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup. Ask for it and insist on getting the original. Put up in a yellow wrapper and three pine trees the trade mark.

Make \$30 a Day Profit

With a Powers' Well-Boring and Drilling Machine

Mounted on wheels it may be pulled over the roughest hilly roads by the same team that furnishes the power for drilling. One man can run it alone without hired help. A Nebraska owner writes:

"I have done all the work with my machine so far without help, or nearly so. Have sometimes set machine, handled tile, and completed work alone. No repairs." (Name on Application)

Guaranteed to bore hard-pan slate, soapstone, quicksand, blue clay and coal. When you strike solid rock, put on the drill and finish the well.

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It will start you in a profitable business. The Powers' machine has no equal—it brings you the well business of your section. Strongest made, fastest borer. Guaranteed in every respect. The detailed information in our free book will start you right. Send us your name and address right now, before you forget it.

LISLE MFG. CO., Box 139, Clarinda, Iowa

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The Best and Safest Care for GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, & BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS

All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

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WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Questions

In asking questions be sure give post office address.

DIETARY TABLE

I should like to see a dietary table for a quantity to feed a pig to give best results. Sask.

Ans.—It is quite down any hard feeding pigs. The feed for hogs to cages cannot be a dietary table. It depends upon the kind of hog, the breed to the character of the feed more than other. The best regards the amount them at each feed all



Sire, Commodore 3rd.

clean, leaving nothing at first, but a man tomed to it, and a very nearly right Following this system of feed is gradually hogs, providing the cared for, and the lightest selected, with than if an attempt them after any worked out. Our ex ing hogs is that the judges of the quan are able to consume

SPLINT—WORMS—

I have a driving h old, has a splint about one and a the knee, and go times. What is the 2. I have a ho about four inches lo around as a commor What is the treatme 3. Have a brood raised five colts, fou their tails to the r is not in the mare's a successful treatm can I have it done b

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Three Months.
Buck, Bracebridge,
also her little boy) by

AY PINE SYRUP

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Best Cure for
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MANITOBA

Questions & Answers

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

DIETARY TABLE FOR HOGS

I should like to see published a dietary table for pigs, and the right quantity to feed at different ages to give best results. F. H. Sask.

Ans.—It is quite impossible to lay down any hard and fast system for feeding pigs. The proper amount of feed for hogs to consume at different ages cannot be indicated in any dietary table. That quantity depends upon the individuality of the hog, the breed to some extent, and the character of the food. One hog will eat more than another, of one kind of feed more will be required to be fed than would be needed of another. The best way to feed hogs as regards the amount fed is to give them at each feed all they will eat up

Ans.—1. The advertised specifics for cure by absorption of splint and other bone affections have proved satisfactory in many cases. If these fail, blistering may be more effectual.

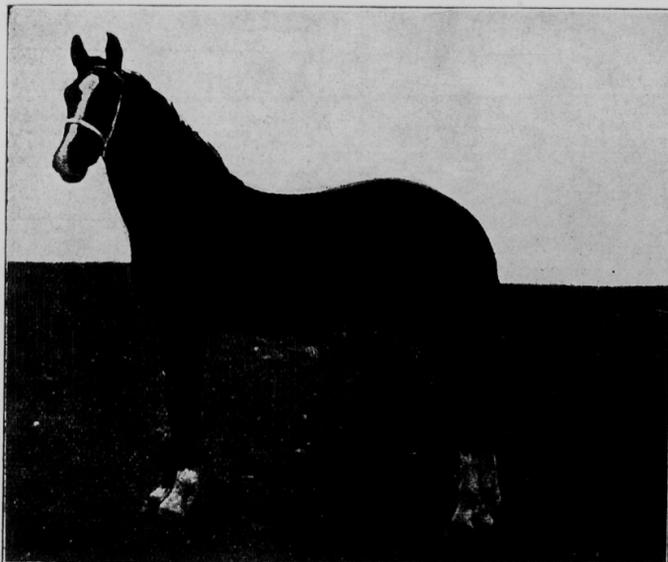
2. For worms in horse, take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, and sulphate of copper, and two ounces each of calomel and tartar emetic. Mix and make into twenty-four powders. Druggist will prepare these. Give a powder every night and morning in feed, or as a drench in a pint of water. After last powder has been given, give a purgative ball of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger.

3. A veterinarian may, by severing the muscle on the opposite side, straighten the tail.

WELL IN HORSE STABLE

Kindly let me know whether it is advisable to have a well in the horse stable. H. S. Man.

Ans.—One of the essentials of a good well is that it shall be in a location which renders it not likely to be contaminated by seepage from surface impurities. A well in a horse stable, unless the stable floor were absolutely water-tight, and



YEARLING HACKNEY STALLION "MERODAK"
Sire, Commodore 3rd.; dam, Terrington Accident. Property of Will Moodie, De Winton, Alta.

clean, leaving nothing in the trough. This may seem a little difficult at first, but a man soon gets accustomed to it, and can get the quantity very nearly right at each feed. Following this system, the quantity of feed is gradually increased and the hogs, providing they are properly cared for, and the feeding stuff intelligently selected, will prosper better than if an attempt is made to feed them after any dietary table ever worked out. Our experience in feeding hogs is that the hogs are the best judges of the quantity of feed they are able to consume.

good drainage provided to carry off the seepage from manure piles, would very likely become contaminated, and unless the source of supply were ample, and a large amount of water used daily, would be liable to become unfit for use. Horses are the better for pure drinking water, just as men are, and for that reason we would not advise having a well in the stable. The advantages of such location are not great either when one considers them all, for during the greater part of the year it is as convenient to water stock from a well outside as it would be from one in the stable.

SPLINT—WORMS—CROOKED TAIL

I have a driving horse, four years old, has a splint on inside of leg, about one and a half inches below the knee, and goes quite lame at times. What is the proper remedy?
2. I have a horse with worms about four inches long, and as large around as a common darning needle. What is the treatment?
3. Have a brood mare that has raised five colts, four of which carry their tails to the right side. This is not in the mare's breed. Is there a successful treatment for this, or can I have it done by a veterinary?

LEARNING STEAM ENGINEERING

1. Could you tell me where I could be taught to run steam and gasoline engines for threshing outfits?
2. Is there any mechanical college in Canada that teaches general farm machinery repairing?
3. Does the M. A. C. teach such subjects and grant diplomas or certificates for same?
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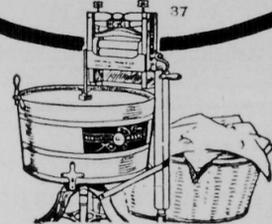
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ize in these branches of study or grant diplomas or certificates in steam or gasoline engineering. Your best plan to learn this business would be to pick up all you can about engines by working around them, and supplement this practical knowledge by a study of the theory, as you might call it, of the business. You can learn this by taking a course in a correspondence school as well as you can in any other way. There is no college in the Dominion that we know of that teaches general farm machinery repairing.

chop is equal to little more than a quart of whole oats. Double the supply of chop and add 1 gallon of bran to each feed. This will have a tendency to make her want less bulky food. Give her regular exercise, and, if necessary, wear a muzzle on her to prevent her eating her bedding. It is not wise to allow enormous quantities of bulky food, and horses do better on reasonable quantities.

MARE WITH SWOLLEN AND ITCHY LEG

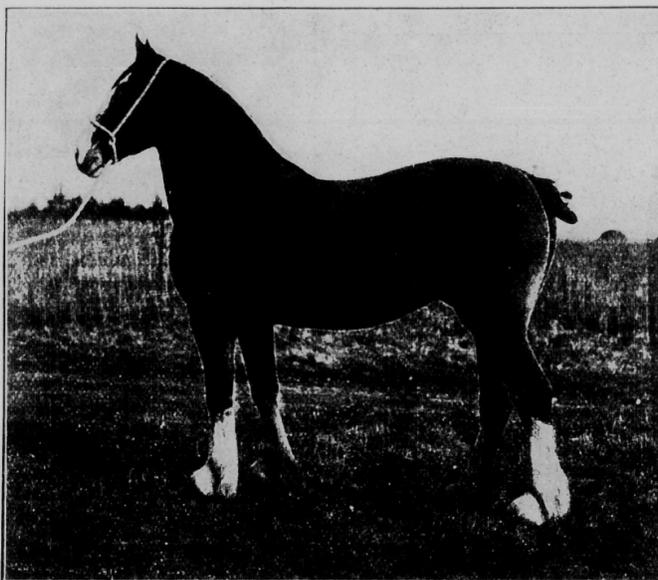
I have a Clydesdale mare coming five years old that is swollen in one hind leg. The leg is covered with a scale or dandruff up to the hock; there is one crack in the back of the leg above the fetlock joint; the leg is itchy and the hair is rubbed off on the inside where she rubs it with the other foot; the hair seems loose, and comes out freely when cleaned with the curry comb.

Ans.—Well scrub the leg with warm water and good soft soap; make a good lather; use an old corn brush, you will then get beneath the scales. After scrubbing and drying the leg, apply with the brush a solution of creolin, one ounce; soft water, one

CHRONIC DIARRHEA

Aberdeen-Angus bull, two years old last September, has chronic diarrhea. He took diarrhea when nursing his dam, and has been troubled with it ever since. He has a good appetite, and will eat anything.

Ans.—This indicates disease of the liver, and if this condition exists little can be done. As he is strong, with good appetite, I would advise you to give him a purgative of 1 qt. raw linseed oil. This will, of course temporarily increase the diarrhea, but should remove from the intestines any irritant matter that may be the cause. In 48 hours, if the diarrhea



LADYLIKE, 12978, GRAND CHAMPION CLYDESDALE MARE, CHICAGO INTER., 1908
Sire, Merrimac (12230) by Baron's Pride. Bred and owned by McLay Bros., Janesville, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

continues, give him 2 drams powdered opium, and 1 oz. each of catechu and prepared chalk in a quart of cold water as a drench every five hours until diarrhea ceases. Add to this drinking water one-fifth of its bulk of lime water, and feed on good hay and chop, with little roots or sloppy food. Also give him, three times daily, to increase digestion, 2 drams each of ginger, gentian and nux vomica.

HEAVY FEEDER

Pregnant Clydesdale mare is very hungry all the time. She would eat continuously, I think, if she were allowed. She eats her bedding. She paws when I am about to feed her. She is fed clover hay in the morning, cut food at noon, consisting of hay, corn and straw and cut food, and oat straw at night. She gets 1 gallon of chop mixed with cut food three times daily, and a turnip or two at night.

Ans.—This mare is like many others, in the fact that she will eat too much if allowed to. She is not suffering from any disease. Your method of feeding is very good, except that you give too little grain. A weaning colt should have as much grain as you are giving this Clydesdale mare. One-half gallon of oat

quart. Repeat this treatment on alternate days. Use zinc ointment freely on the cracks, and envelope the leg in a hay rope bandage to prevent chill after washing. The bandage may be worn continually in the stable. Just take it off while the mare is at exercise or work. If not in foal, prepare her for a physic by feeding bran mashes only for twelve hours, then give a ball of aloes from eight to ten drams (according to the weight of the mare), two drams of powdered ginger, soft soap enough to combine the ingredients, roll up in soft paper. Continue to feed bran mashes until purging commences, then give half the usual allowance of hay and oats, increasing to full allowance when physic ceases to act. She should then be given plenty of exercise to keep down the swelling, as it is liable to recur.

HOMESTEADING

Can a man who has homesteaded in Saskatchewan take another homestead in Alberta? How many South African Volunteer scrips can one man make use of?

Ans.—1. No. 2. He cannot settle up more than one, but he can buy and sell as many as he cares to handle.

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A Woman's Sympathy

Are you discouraged? Is your doctor's bill a heavy financial load? Is your pain a heavy physical burden? I know what those mean to delicate women—I have been discouraged, too; but learned how to cure myself. I want to relieve your burdens. Why not end the pain and stop the doctor's bill? I can do this for you and will if you will assist me.

All you need do is to write for a free box of the remedy (Orange Lily) which has been placed in my hands to be given away. Perhaps this one box will cure you—it has done so for others. If so, I shall be happy and you will be cured for 2c. (the cost of a postage stamp). Your letters held confidentially. Write to-day for my free treatment. **MRS. F. E. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**

"Don't you remember me?" said the thin chap with the sharp goatee and yellow satchel. "Why, I am the corn doctor that removed your corns last summer."

"Yes, I remember you, stranger," mumbled old Bill Spruceby, as he pulled his chair up closer to the red-hot stove in the back of Jason's store.

"Then, how is it you don't seem glad to see me? Didn't I remove them all for a quarter?"

"Yes, but after the corns were gone I had to pay 39 cents for a barometer to see when we were going to have falling weather. Don't see much bargain in that, stranger."

You Manufacture Fat?

If it were not for the fact that you add to your fat every day, you would soon get back to a decent figure. Each day's activities consume some of your excess. But it is "off with the old—on with the new" with you every twenty-four hours, so that the fat balance remains unchanged.

Now, people who take Marmola Prescription Tablets really get thin, but harmlessly so, and a hint as to the reason is given above. They eat and drink with undisturbed delight as formerly, and yet they lose, many of them, a pound a day. The reason is Marmola causes the body to stop manufacturing useless fat; hence the body it is introduced into gets thinner as a matter of course. Each day's activities alone would account for the delightful result.

Check up results from this point of view and you can readily understand why Marmola Prescription Tablets cause no ill effects or wrinkles, but on the contrary, help the stomach and the appearance. They are nature's allies, not her competitors. This commands them to all, even the timid, as safe; and since they reduce one as fast as is desirable, that is all that is required.

When you get tired trying other methods of getting thin, test this one. Marmola Prescription Tablets come in large, generously filled cases, and if your druggist cannot supply you, which is unlikely, you can get one or more cases by mail by sending the price, 75 cents, direct to Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich.

INDIGESTION

Cow appears in works well, but stiff in hind quarters, which is sometimes after a couple of days.

Ans.—This is due to indigestion, possibly some Feed only easily digested a purgative of Epsom salt, one to two pounds, size. After the purgative operates, give her powder morning and mash: Soda Bicarb., 2 oz. dered nux vomica, 2 oz. ed ginger, 2 ounces; pound. Give two spoonfuls at a dose.

THICK SEEDING OF

I would like to know the cause of the failure of those who use an oldish system of sowing spring, particularly those who had test plots.

Man.

Ans.—Mr. C. C. Chisholm, house commissioner, says that the abundance of oats at the rate of 8 bushels to the acre, while the Banner was 30 bushels. Mr. Wm. Henley, in Saskatchewan, reports of 5 bushels to the acre bushels by weight.

VOLUNTEERS' LAND

1. Are the land grants available for all South Africa, or just those enlisted in Canada?

2. Can a volunteer be cured a grant transferred to another country?

Ans.—1. Only volunteers listed in Canada can be granted.

2. Yes, the privileges of the land is transferable.

OWNERSHIP OF

In 1907 I cut some of it on what I believe to be P. R. section. This of mine found out that it was sold to a party and bought the hay I put up. I am not being a herd-law sign having been put on trespassing? If the hay hauled it away, I claim him for theft of claim against the owner.

Alta.

Ans.—You were clear when you cut the hay and the owner of it was within his right possession of the hay either take it away or to another party, a not be prosecuted for they bought the hay for or if the owner took it.

DAIRY A FIX

A buys a piece of land places a dairy on it. B for the land and B sell C claim the buildings, of them off?

Alta.

Ans.—The buildings on off the land if they are whether they are or not have no right to deal with land or the buildings of the property passed bands to another party by the agreement of the exact terms, and if written document, it would

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Sympathy

Is your doctor's bill heavy? Is your pain a heavy load? What these mean to you have been discouraged, too? I am myself. I want to know why not end the pain and I can do this for you and write for a free box of the which has been placed in away. Perhaps this one is done so for others. If you will be cured for 2c. Your letters held 3-day for my free treat- BRAH, Windsor, Ont.

ember me?" said the sharp goatee. "Why, I am that removed your or you, stranger," Spruceby, as he closer to the red- back of Jason's

t you don't seem Didn't I remove rter?" r the corns were 39 cents for a when we were go- g weather. Don't n that, stranger."

ature Fat?

fact that you add to ould soon get back to a y's activities consume it is "off with the old— you every twenty-four ce remains unchanged. Marmola Prescription at harmlessly so, and a given above. They eat ed delight as formerly. f them, a pound a day. auses the body to stop ; hence the body it is er as a matter of course. s would account for the

this point of view and stand why Marmola : no ill effects or wrin- help the stomach and re nature's allies, not omments them to all, d since they reduce one t is all that is required. ying other methods of e. Marmola Prescrip- ize, generously filled t cannot supply you. get one or more cases ice, 75 cents, direct to it, Mich.

INDIGESTION IN COW

Cow appears in good health and works well, but takes spells, gets stiff in hind quarters, falls off in milk, which is sometimes curdled, and after a couple of days gets all right. Sask. S. H. S.

Ans.—This is due to faulty digestion, possibly some error in feeding. Feed only easily digested food. Give a purgative of Epsom salts, from one to two pounds, according to her size. After the purge has ceased to operate, give her the following powder morning and evening in her mash: Soda Bicarb., 6 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 2 ounces; powdered ginger, 2 ounces; common salt, 1 pound. Give two heaping table-spoonfuls at a dose.

THICK SEEDING OF ENGLISH OATS

I would like to hear the experience of those who adopted the English system of sowing oats thick last spring, particularly of those who had test plots.

Man. J. H. F.

Ans.—Mr. C. C. Castle, the ware-house commissioner, sowed the pedigree Abundance oats at the rate of 5 bushels to the acre, and threshed at the rate of 85 bushels to the acre, while his yield of Banner was 30 bushels to the acre. Mr. Wm. Henley, living in central Saskatchewan, reports from a seeding of 5 bushels to the acre a yield of 124 bushels by weight.

VOLUNTEERS' LAND GRANT

1. Are the land grants to volunteers available for all who served in South Africa, or just for those who enlisted in Canada?

2. Can a volunteer who has secured a grant transfer it to another? J. G.

Ans.—1. Only volunteers who enlisted in Canada can secure the land grant.

2. Yes, the privilege of selecting the land is transferable.

OWNERSHIP OF HAY

In 1907 I cut some hay and stacked it on what I believed to be a C. P. R. section. This fall a neighbor of mine found out that the land was sold to a party and bought from him the hay I put up. Had the land owner any right to sell the hay, this not being a herd-law country and no sign having been put up to forbid trespassing? If the buyer of the hay hauled it away, could I prosecute him for theft or have I any claim against the owner? C. D.

Alta.

Ans.—You were clearly trespassing when you cut the hay on this land and the owner of the land was within his rights in taking possession of the hay. He could either take it away himself, or sell it to another party, and they could not be prosecuted for removing it if they bought the hay from the owner, or if the owner took it himself.

DAIRY A FIXTURE

A buys a piece of land from B and places a dairy on it. A fails to pay for the land and B sells to C. Can C claim the buildings, or can A move them off? H. J. K.

Alta.

Ans.—The buildings cannot be moved off the land if they are fixtures, and whether they are or not, A would have no right to deal with either the land or the buildings after possession of the property passed out of his hands to another party. It is likely the agreement of sale stipulates the exact terms, and if there is any written document, it would govern.



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TREATMENT OF WORMS IN MARE

Five-year-old mare has been in very poor condition for some time; hair stands on end; she groans occasionally, and has passed worms about three inches in length. About a month ago one of her hind legs became badly swollen from hooft to the hock. J. E. Sask.

Ans.—Commence treatment by feeding bran mash only, no hay or grain, for twenty-four hours. Then give from one to one and a half pints (according to size of the mare) of raw linseed oil, to which is added from two to three ounces of turpentine, this to be given at one dose as a drench. Continue to feed bran mash only until the medicine operates, then feed half her usual allowance of hay and oats, increasing the amount as the physic sets, until the full allowance is reached. In a few days after she is through purging, give this powder, in tablespoonful doses, mixed with damp feed three times a day: Powdered sulphate of iron, 3 ounces; powdered gentian, 3 ounces; powdered nux vomica, 1 1/2 ounces; common salt, 6 ounces.

ABORTION IN MARES

About the 1st of Oct. last, mare took sick, lost her colt and died right after. I think it was swamp fever that ailed her. About four weeks ago I went to the stable to find that another of my mares had aborted and this afternoon on going to stable I found another mare had aborted. Mares were mates.

Is there such a thing as contagious abortion in mares? These last two mares have been doing very little since freeze-up, have had the run of pasture land every day it was fit for them to be out. Have been feeding well and feeding right and have never been injured to my knowledge. I have been feeding oat straw with oat sheaves and a good



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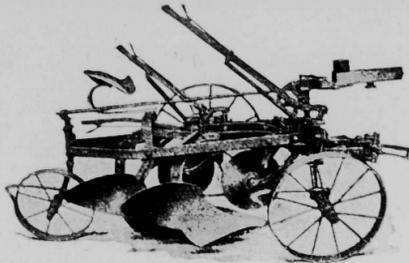
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feed of field roots, (sugar beets and turnips). There was a little smut in oats. Have plenty of water and a box of salt before them. Would it be wise to breed mares next spring, one is seven the other twenty-five? The old mare has had 12 or 13 colts and never slipped one before.
Sask. B. I.

Ans.—Yes, there is such a disease as contagious abortion. When it makes its appearance in a locality, it is liable to produce abortion in a very large percentage of the breeding mares. The infection is carried from place to place by the stallion, hence it is rapid spread over large areas. When this disease breaks out among mares on a farm or other places, extreme precautions are necessary to prevent its spread. Mares that show signs of abortion, or those that have aborted should be at once removed to a stable isolated from the other mares. The stalls, gutters, drains, etc., must be thoroughly disinfected and if possible, the stable should be whitewashed. The aborted foetus and membranes, should be at once removed and burned, or buried deeply and covered with lime. The manure also should be burned. All those left in the general stable, as well as those in the isolation stable should have their external genitals, hips, and tails washed once or twice a day with carbolic or creolin solution, 3 parts of either to 100 parts of soft water. Mares that have just aborted should have the uterus washed out daily for a week with either carbolic, or creolin solution, 1 part to 100 of water, a long rubber tube and a funnel may be used.

You mention that your oats have smut amongst them. Certain kinds of smut will produce abortion, and in our opinion this is the cause of the trouble with your mares. We advise you to feed your breeding mares on clean oats. As to breeding aborting mares again, the great objection is that while the mares may be got in foal, there is danger that they might not be entirely free from the infecting germs, and these would be carried to other mares spreading the trouble.

GOSSIP

DAILY CARE OF THE TEETH

It is an arbitrary and misleading statement that the teeth depend wholly upon the care given to them. As a matter of cleanliness and a means of aiding the preservation, and enhancing the beauty of the teeth, unceasing daily attention should be bestowed upon them, although even under these ministrations teeth will decay, lose their color and become useless, while frequently we see rows of strong, white teeth which have scarcely, if ever, had even a passing acquaintance with brushes or dentifrices. Teeth that are of a yellow ivory tint generally belong to a person of strong, vigorous constitution, but no amount of brushing and cleaning with powder dentifrice will ever bleach them to a whiteness that is not natural to them. There are also the teeth that are waxen white, with pearly transparent edges, that often belong to a person of delicate constitution, and are frail and soon doomed to decay.

Teeth that are yellow and darkened only through neglect can be cleaned and polished by a good dentist, and the improvement will be well worth the expense. If, however, teeth are darkened from the use of iron as medicine, there will be no hope of restoring the color without destroying the enamel, which protects and preserves the teeth, for iron assimilates with the blood, and the latter, traversing every minute vein and vessel, communicates the coloring matter of the iron to the bones and tissues, and the teeth are of a bony substance, covered only by a thin shell of transparent so-called enamel, which allows the action of the light to darken any iron that may be present in their bony structure. And while the taking of iron through a glass or porcelain tube or a straw prevents it from discoloring the outer surface of the enamel, the method will not wholly prevent dis-

EXPERIENCE IS BETTER THAN ARGUMENT

The world-wide fame of Mother Seigel's Syrup is based on the evidence of men and women whom it has cured of indigestion, biliousness, constipation, headaches, sleeplessness, flatulence, nervous depression, anæmia, and other disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Compounded of roots, and herbs, Mother Seigel's Syrup contains digestive ferments and gentle tonics for the stomach, liver and kidneys. These qualities render it invaluable to all who, through unhealthy surroundings, sedentary occupation, worry, overwork, or climatic changes, lack the vitality which only good food, well digested, can supply. When you are tortured with indigestion, so that you can't eat, can't work, can't think, can't sleep, you should at once give Mother Seigel's Syrup a trial. Tens of thousands of people testify to the curative qualities possessed by Mother Seigel's Syrup because it has cured them. Profit by their experience!

Here is some proof:—Mr. Christy Battersow, Mabou, Inverness Co. N.S., writing on August 13th, 1908, says:—About eighteen months ago I took a severe cold, while at work near Marble Mountain, C.B. Neglect brought on frequent headaches, a racking cough and a sore side. While visiting a friend at Lake Ainslie, I was induced to take Mother Seigel's Syrup. In a short time my cough vanished and apart from obtaining a cure, I increased my weight by thirteen pounds.

Price, 60 cts. a bottle. Sold everywhere.
A. J. White & Co., Ltd., Montreal.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even had old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Fifty-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists** 25 Church Street Toronto Ontario

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CANCEROL has proved its merits in the treatment of cancer. It is not in an experimental stage. Records of undisputed cures of cancer in nearly every part of the body are contained in Dr. Leach's new 100-page book. This book also tells the cause of cancer and instructs in the care of the patient; tells what to do in case of bleeding, pain, odor, etc. A valuable guide in the treatment of any case. A copy of this valuable book free to those interested. Address Dr. L. T. LEACH, Box 180, Indianapolis, Ind.

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This valuable Magic Lantern, same as illustrated, and all complete, including one dozen handsome Colored Slides, given free for selling only 11 boxes, \$2.75 worth of Dr. Snyder's Famous Vegetable Pills, the greatest Remedy known for Indigestion, Weak or Impure Blood, Catarrh, and also for all Liver and Kidney Troubles. Sell 2 c. box. No trouble to sell them—everybody needs them. Send your name and address and we will mail you the pills. Write at once. A postal will do. **THE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO., Waterloo, Ont., Dept. H.**



coloration, for the reason.

There are dentists v your teeth, using strong powders for the purpose pay dear for this procedure they may look better enamel will be destroyed will be so sensitive the decay and be a complete honest dentist will tell teeth are colored because he cannot whitening their destroying their only enamel.

If the teeth are proper day they will not need time, except in the stains communicated by bicines or food. If the do this, then take a moisten and dip it in dentifrice for which r later on, rub each t and after all are polli in the usual manner to der that may adhere gums. The enamel of composed of lime and i hot or cold drinks are l especially if taken alter thing acid or sour cor it, sometimes to the fin the whole tooth.

Before brushing the foreign substances or d small lurking places, us floss. Small rubber ba used for this purpose, b times break, and while s hurt the mouth, the fl If the floss slides th smoothly, they are in but if it is rough and t small cavity, if ever s dentist should be con as the filling of a sma small expense and little

Be wary of toothpick to break while prying b and the tiniest piece so to endanger both gums

Certain improper co stomach produce a sali depositing a calcereous tartar on the teeth just of the gums. If allow injures the teeth by lo causes an unpleasant accumulation is not to not been neglected, a dentists use may be ca Only use occasionally mouth well with water teeth several times so t act on the enamel. c calls for one-half ou muriatic acid, three- ounce of tepid water a half ounce of honey. wet a soft tooth brush and briskly rub the bla few moments they w white. Rinse immediat

Two drachms of borax of camphor two tablesp ounces of soft water. M teeth and gums with i using a soft toothbrush, are too tender, then use This preparation is ve used where the gums h to waste away from the give health and renew gums and sweeten the br

Never have a tooth because it aches or ha If you go to a dentist w of having a tooth pull advised to have it filled the dentist's worthy disl you of a useful member motive of desiring to r The dentist only wishes what by and by you w to have back again. teeth that the skillf repair and make more artificial ones he can sup

Do not use the teet but what they are inter eating food. They ma jured by using them breaking hard candie threads, or to hold pi And they are hurt b them into a corkscrew holding small articles. purpose which creates outside their legitimate them to a greater or les



UNION STOCK YARDS, HORSE EXCHANGE
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 The largest, best equipped and most sanitary stables in Canada. Half-mile of railway loading chutes at stable door. Quarter-mile open track for showing horses. **North-West Trade a Specialty.**
HERBERT SMITH Manager.
 (Late Grand's Repository)

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. They are of such noted families as Broadhocks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Hill. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



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.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



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.

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 Avoid losses by having your stock marked. It is easy and inexpensive. Sample and circular mailed free.

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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.

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They are milkers. They are just as good as the best for beef. We have a few young bulls and a number of females for sale.

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We are offering for sale some splendid young sows bred to farrow in the spring.

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CLYDESDALE and HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the ranchers. Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

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\$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.

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To Reduce My Herd Of **SHORTHORNS** I am offering for sale 20 cows and heifers and a few young bulls. My prices are right.

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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.

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

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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.

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Breeder of Ayrshire Cattle & Improved Yorkshire Swine. Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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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.

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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.

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Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses. Correspondence invited.

wheat from the Republic increased 26,000,000 bushels in 1908, over 1907. Two Pacific ports gained 15,000,000 bushels in this time; four Atlantic ports gained 13,000,000 bushels, while exports of wheat from two leading Gulf ports were nearly 7,000,000 bushels less in 1908 than in 1907. In order of importance as exporters of wheat, New York was first among United States cities, in both 1907 and 1908; Puget Sound district, which includes Seattle and Tacoma, was fifth in 1907, and second in 1908; while Galveston, which held second place in 1907, was sixth in the following year.

The decrease of 1,700,000 barrels of wheat flour exports in 1908 under 1907 was felt chiefly by the Pacific-coast ports. The total exports of flour from the three leading ports on this coast in 1907 were 4,900,000 barrels, and in the following year, 3,000,000 barrels. In the same years, the exports from New York and Philadelphia were, respectively, 5,200,000 and 5,700,000 barrels.

GETTING AT A DOG'S MIND

Psychologists have told us so persistently that only man has a mind, that instinct is all the remainder of animaldom posess, that mankind, generally, has not felt the necessity of inquiring whether or not the theory of the scientists was a fact. But now comes a Russian doctor with absolute proof that dogs, anyhow, have thinking minds.

One may reason about the processes of his own mind; he may even compare them with those of other minds, as described to him in words. But one can neither be a dog nor talk to a dog, how, then, may we be sure of what or how a dog thinks or of whether he thinks at all?

Now, a dog cannot talk, at least with human speech, but vocal utterance is not the only sign of what is going on in the mind. Signs unnoticed by the ordinary man have been skillfully discovered and utilized by the students of animal psychology, sometimes with a cleverness that is little short of astounding.

Take, for instance, a recent method devised by Dr. Zelony, a Russian investigator, which may prove to be a key that will unlock a large chamber in the animal mind. He uses it, for example, to inquire how great a musical interval a dog is capable of appreciating, and he shows conclusively that a dog can tell the difference between musical sounds only a quarter of a tone apart—more than a good many humans are able to do.

This is how he does it:—The sight of food makes a dog's mouth water; in other words, it acts through the brain on the glands that secrete saliva. Likewise, almost anything associated with the idea of food will, by association, also make the animal's mouth water.

Dr. Zelony feeds a dog day after day to the sound of a single musical tone, until that tone and the food are inextricably connected in its mind. Thereafter the sound of that particular note will always cause secretion of saliva. But no other note will so act, and if the sound be higher or lower by more than one-quarter tone—no "watering at the mouth."

To the dog a sound having a particular pitch means food; one of another pitch does not, and he can detect that it is of another pitch when it is "off" by a quarter of a tone. This method is as convincing as it is clever, and its results are certainly astonishing.

COLD SNAPS OF OLD

There is abundant evidence that the earth is becoming warmer rather than colder. In addition to the strictly scientific proof in support of that view, the record of severe cold winters in the past centuries compared with the present also lends support to that contention. The record discloses some curious freaks on the part of Old Boreas, beginning with the fifth century of the Christian era and extending down to the present day.

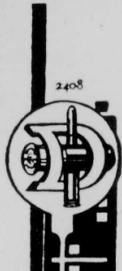
The Black sea was completely cov-

One thing and another

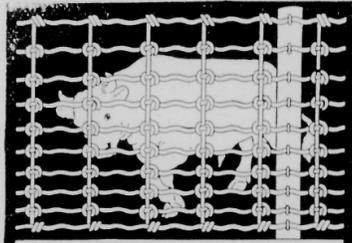


The making of arms is one thing, and of ammunition another. The manufacturer who concentrates on making one or the other will have a far better product than if he attempts to be Jack of all trades. The Dominion Cartridge Co. is able to furnish far better ammunition for any make of arms than can be made by the manufacturer of the arms for which it is intended.

For all makes of arms. Costs one-third to one-fifth less than duty paying ammunition. Our guarantee puts all risk on the Dominion Cartridge Co., Ltd., Montreal.



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PEERLESS

The Fence That Saves Expense

One of the reasons why PEERLESS Woven Wire Fence is better than other fences is because of the PEERLESS look. It holds securely and without damaging the wire, yet there is just enough elasticity to prevent snapping from sudden shocks, changes in temperature or from any other cause. Stock cannot get through it—under it or over it. There are so many advantages in buying PEERLESS Fence in preference to others that we have not room in this advertisement to tell you of them.

Your name on a postal brings you our new printed matter, containing much useful information in regard to fencing. Write for it today.

The Banwell Hoxie Wire Fence Co. Ltd., Dept. M Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.



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Cure the horse-having the part looking before the blemish came. Fleming's Spavin Cure is a special remedy for soft blemishes—Bog Spavin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hoof, etc. Unlike any other doesn't irritate, be initiated. Easy to use, oil, and your money back if

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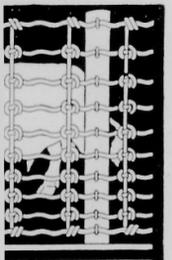
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Has Imitators But No Competitors.
 A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
 Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Cappea Hook,
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 Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin,
 Ringbone and other bony tumors.
 Cures all skin diseases or Parasites,
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 Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism,
 Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable.
 Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is
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 press, charges paid, with full directions for
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 *The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

SECRETARY-MANAGER
 Applications for the position of
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 Agricultural Association will be re-
 ceived up to noon on 15th February,
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 Apply to
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BOG
Spavin

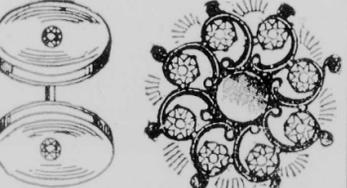
Cure the lameness and
 remove the bunch without scarring the
 horse—have the part looking just as it did
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Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid)
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 unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't
 be initiated. Easy to use, only a little re-
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 describes and illustrates all kinds of blem-
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 From my strawberry beds at Le-
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 add 40c. for mail orders; or \$15 per
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JAMES CHECWIN, Leduc, Alta.

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 The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical
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 treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT,
 and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, par-
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FREE

Any one of the above illustrated articles of Jewelry—
 Lady's Gold Brooch set with 8 flashy brilliants, with pearl and
 colored stone centre, Man's gold-plated lever cuff Links with
 pretty cut stone setting, or Lady's Gold-plated King brilliants
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 free for sending only \$1.50 worth of our Picture Post
 Cards of Canadian and English Views, or Collar But-
 tons, Post Cards set, 6 for 10c. Collar Buttons are gold-
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 Collar Buttons, whichever you wish to sell. Write at once.
 A postal will do. **THE RELIABLE PREMIUM CO**
 Dept. H, Waterloo, Ont.

ered with ice for a period of 20 days
 in 401.
 The Danube river was frozen over
 so that an army crossed it on the ice
 in the year 462.
 There was a frost in Constantinople
 which lasted from October to February
 in 463.
 The Black sea and the Dardanelles
 again were frozen over in 768.
 The Danube, the Elbe and the Seine
 were frozen hard enough to bear up a
 heavy wagon traffic over them for a
 month in the winter of 822.
 The Adriatic sea was frozen in 860.
 There was a snowstorm in Europe in
 874 which lasted from the beginning of
 November to the end of March.

Nearly all the vines in Europe were
 killed by frost in 891 and 893. One
 midsummer's day, 1033, in England,
 there was a frost so severe that it de-
 stroyed fruits.
 The River Po, in Italy, was frozen
 from Cremona to the sea in 1133. Wine
 casks burst and trees split by the ac-
 tion of the frost.
 Loaded wagons crossed the Adriatic
 sea on the ice from the mainland to
 Venice in 1234.
 The Danube was frozen to the bottom
 in 1236 and remained so frozen for a
 long time.
 The Cattagat was frozen from Nor-
 way to Jutland in 1261.
 The Rhine was frozen over and
 loaded wagons crossed it on the ice in
 1292. Travelers also crossed from Nor-
 way to Jutland on the ice the same
 year.

All the rivers of Italy were frozen
 over during the winter of 1344. It was
 so cold in Denmark that the wolves
 could not stay there in 1403 and they
 crossed to Jutland on the ice.

Snow fell in Europe for forty days
 in 1434.

The wine froze in Flanders in 1468
 and the soldiers to whom it was dis-
 tributed had to cut it in pieces with
 hatchets.

The River Scheldt was frozen over
 sufficiently hard for three months in
 1565 to bear the traffic of loaded
 wagons.

All the rivers of Europe were frozen
 over and the Venetian fleet was frozen
 up in the lagoons of the Adriatic at
 Venice in 1621 and 1622.

The winter of 1658 was a hard one
 in Europe. Charles X. of Sweden
 crossed on the ice the Little Belt, the
 strait between Funen and the penin-
 sula of Jutland, with his whole army,
 foot, horse, baggage and artillery.
 The rivers in Italy bore heavy car-
 riages.

There was a coating of ice sixty-one
 inches thick on the Thames in England
 in 1664, and in 1684 the ice was again
 thick enough on the Thames to support
 coaches which were driven across it.

The winters of 1691 and 1693 were
 so severe in Austria that the wolves
 entered Vienna and attacked men and
 beasts in the streets.

The winter of 1709 is called by dis-
 tinction "the cold winter." All the
 rivers and lakes of Europe were frozen
 over and so was the sea for several
 miles from the shore. In England the
 ground was frozen nine feet deep.
 Birds and beasts died in the fields and
 men perished by thousands in their
 houses. In the south of France the
 olive trees were killed and vine plan-
 tations destroyed. The Adriatic sea
 was frozen and even the Mediterranean
 about Genoa. The citron and orange
 groves suffered in Italy.

Fairs were held on the ice on the
 River Thames in the winter of 1716
 and travelers crossed on the ice from
 Copenhagen to Sweden.

Multitudes of cattle and sheep were
 buried in the snow in Scotland in the
 winter of 1726.

In January, 1737, the ground was
 frozen to a depth of four feet in New
 England.

The winter of 1740 was scarcely less
 cold than that of 1709. An ox was bar-
 becued on the ice on the Thames and
 the snow lay ten feet deep in Spain
 and Portugal. The Zuyder Zee was
 frozen over and thousands of persons
 crossed on it. The lakes of England
 were also frozen. Snow fell to a
 depth of twenty-three feet on the level
 in Portugal in the winter of 1744, while
 in New England it was a summer win-
 ter.

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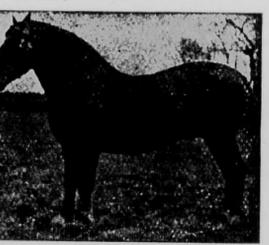
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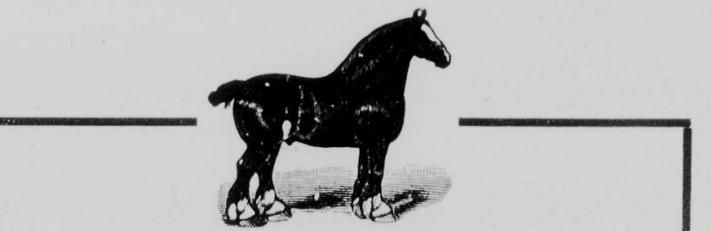
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WHEELING, W. VA., U. S. A.

SELECTED RECIPES

Jersey Wonders.—One pound flour, one-quarter pound each of sugar and butter, one teaspoon baking powder, one egg, cinnamon and nutmeg to taste.

Jersey Simnels. Two pounds flour, one-quarter pound butter, ten eggs. Roll out and form like saucers. Score across the dough, and drop in boiling water till they float, then brown in the oven. This will make a dozen large cakes.

Chocolate Drops.—Beat the white of an egg light with a teaspoonful of sugar, add a teaspoonful of vanilla and enough confectioner's sugar to make a mixture stiff enough to be rolled into balls. Beat very smooth, then form into balls the size of a small marble, and spread in a pan to get stiff and firm. Cover with the following chocolate coating: Melt sweetened chocolate in a double boiler. Run a thick skewer into each cream ball and dip in the melted chocolate until thoroughly coated. Spread on buttered tins to dry, or upon waxed paper.

Lemon Cookies.—Cream thoroughly half a pound of butter and half a pound of granulated sugar. Add two eggs beaten light, three-fourths of a pound of flour, the grated rind of one small lemon and the juice of two. Roll out thin and cut into disks or circles, sprinkle thickly

with coarse powdered sugar and bake in a quick oven. These should be pale-yellow, not brown.

French Apple Pudding.—Melt in a stewpan an ounce and a half of butter, stir into it till quite smooth two ounces of flour, and then add gradually three gills of milk, stirring all the time. Let it boil for three minutes, then pour the mixture into a basin, and add one ounce sugar and half teaspoonful vanilla. Beat in the yolks of two eggs, one at a time, whisk to a stiff froth, and stir these lightly in. Put a thick layer of stewed apples in a pie dish, pour the batter over, and bake for forty minutes.

Rice Cake.—It is a very nice cake. **Ingredients:** Six ounces fresh butter, six ounces fine sugar, one-half pound flour, one-half pound ground rice, one-half ounce baking powder, four eggs, one gill of milk. Beat butter to a cream. Beat eggs well, and stir into butter, then the milk. Mix the flour, sugar, rice and baking powder together, and stir into the eggs and milk. Don't open the oven door for half an hour. Bake one hour.

Home-made Paste.—Make a good paste for home use by mixing to the right consistency with cold water a few ounces of flour and one and one-half ounces of brown sugar, put the cup which contains the paste in the centre of a saucepan of boiling water and stir rapidly until the paste thickens, when a few drops of carbolic acid should be added to preserve it. It may be bottled as it will keep indefinitely.

Chestnut Filling.—Remove the shells from a quart of nuts, boil till very soft and mash, or pass through the chopper and then boil, which takes less time and trouble; simply add salt, pepper and butter, and the stuffing is ready for the bird. A beechnut filling was the original stuffing used for a turkey.

Ginger Creams.—One white of egg, one tablespoonful of cold water, two or three pieces of preserved ginger, chopped finely. Mix the water and white of egg together; put in the ginger and mix to a solid paste with icing sugar. Roll into marbles. Melt a couple of sticks of plain chocolate over the fire without adding water. When liquid, dip the ginger centres in and set aside to dry.

Snow Cake.—Beat to a cream two cupfuls of sugar and one cupful of butter. Add one-half cupful sweet milk, and two cupfuls of flour sifted, with two teaspoonfuls of baking powder. Mix one cupful of cornstarch with half a cupful of milk and add to the batter, beat thoroughly, add one teaspoonful of lemon extract, and lastly, the whites of six eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Bake in a moderate oven and while warm spread with an icing made as follows:—Boil one cupful of granulated sugar with six tablespoonfuls of water until it spins a thread when dropped from a spoon, then pour the boiling syrup slowly upon the stiffly whipped white of an egg, continuing to beat it all the time. Flavor with vanilla.

Currant Muffins.—Roll bread dough out to one-quarter inch thickness, cut in long strips, spread them with a hard sauce of butter and sugar creamed together and flavored with vanilla, nutmeg or cinnamon, sprinkle with currants and raisins, roll up and cut into buns. When light, bake in moderately hot oven.

L. J.—Linen garments which have become yellowed through long storing may be whitened by being boiled in a lather made of milk and any good pure soap, such as Castile, using about a pound of the latter for a gallon of the former. After the boiling process the linen should be well rinsed twice, a little blue being added in the last water used. This method will bleach them as well as by using chloride of lime or bleaching powders, and is absolutely uninjurious to the material.

Chilblains.—These agonizing spots are caused by poor circulation and to overcome it two things are beneficial: 1. Bathing the feet in hot water at night and applying a mixture of coal oil and gum camphor. 2. Wearing shoes with heavy soles and soft uppers and having them at least one size too large. The coal oil and camphor is excellent applied externally for sore throat or rheumatism.



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