

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1925

DECEMBER 4, 1907

WINNIPEG MANITOBA

VOL. XLII, NO. 793

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Fire, Lightning
Rust and Storm Proof

Durable and
Ornamental

Let us know the size of
any roof you are think-
ing of covering and we
will make you an inter-
esting offer

The
Metallic Roofing Co
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Manufacturers
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The Western Canada Factory:
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We are open at all times to handle
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Cor. King and James Sts.

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This IS THE Year to CONSIGN your Grain

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HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, SECRETARY-MANAGER

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Assets over Liabilities - - - - - 224,096.56

The Number of Farmers Insured December 31st, 1906, over 15,248

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for our watches are fully guaranteed by
the makers; besides we stand back of
them with our guarantee to refund money
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At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch
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**SUITS
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We guarantee a perfect fit, good materials, proper workmanship and prompt delivery.

With our measurement form anyone can easily take correct measures.

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and Home Journal**

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY BY THE
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GENERAL OFFICES:

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

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We offer for sale 43 acres situated on the Lake front within 1 1/2 miles of the city of Nelson. Being so convenient to the city, and considering the quality of the farm, the price we quote is very low. The frontage on the Lake is excellent. There is a fine shady grove of trees on the front of the property, which has been improved and made into a beautiful little park. 2 acres cleared and planted with fruit trees and strawberries, also a fine stream of water running through the farm. All told there is fully 30 acres of fine orchard land containing rich soil. Price for quick sale \$3,500.00. Terms, 1/3 cash, balance arranged. Act promptly and secure one of the prettiest locations on Kootenay Lake.

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Does This Interest You?

A PLACE

WHERE you can produce anything and everything that can be grown in Canada. WHERE the soil and climate are peculiarly adapted to the raising of fruit. WHERE there are no winter rains and mud. WHERE the land is not controlled and sold at high prices by speculators. WHERE irrigation can be had but is not necessary.

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Free Illustrated Booklet and Land List for the asking.

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No Delay in Getting Your Money
Get our Price List before you Sell
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YOUR BUTTER will bring you a higher price and will also find a ready buyer if properly done up in nicely printed wrappers. We quote the above at the following prices:

8 1/2 x 11 or 9 x 12 1000 add. 1000
Single Brand 1 \$3.75 \$2.00

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Best in the World!**

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S. M. BRYDGES, Nelson, B.C.
Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.

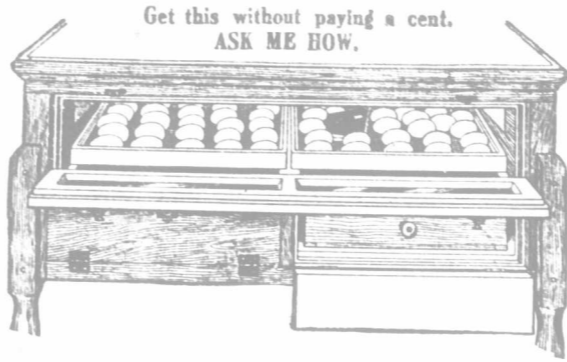
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No extremes, no early or late frosts, no malaria.
For particulars of Farm and Fruit Lands write to

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And I Will Find a Market For All You Want To Sell



Get this without paying a cent. ASK ME HOW.

MOST Incubator-men talk loud about steady Heat and little about Clean Air. I can afford to talk both, and more besides. Because:—

The Peerless is the incubator that hatches with clean air,—the incubator that has real ventilation.

Now the quality of air an incubator-chicken gets before it's hatched is far more important than the quantity of food it gets after it hatches.

And many a poultry-for-profit venture has gone to smash by the carbon-dioxide route — bad incubator air. Carbon-dioxide is a deadly gas every egg gives off as it hatches.

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Remember, too, that this is only one of fifteen plain reasons why the Peerless incubator not only hatches every chick that can be hatched, but gives those chicks the right start.

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Suppose you send me your address—use a post card if you like—and let me send you the free book that tells some things you need to know, whether you are a beginner in poultry-raising or an expert.

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you why it will pay you,—pay you, personally,—to know what the Peerless is and what it could do for you if you wanted it to.

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I will show you why that beats all the free trial offers you ever heard, and why my way is the only sensible way for you to start raising poultry for profit.

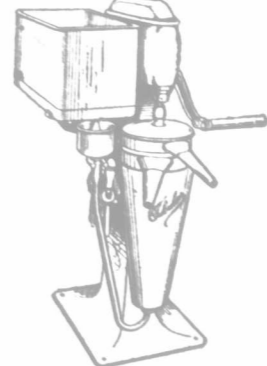
I will even find you a cash buyer for all the poultry you raise—and all the eggs.

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The New Century Washing Machine sends the water whirling through the clothes—washes the dirt out of the thread—yet never rubs or wears the fabric. It's easy work, and you can wash a tubful of clothes every five minutes. Our booklet tells the "reasons why." Write for a free copy. **The Downwell Mfg. Co., Limited** Hamilton, Canada

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Scientists claim that with the average stove 80% of the heat goes up the chimney and is wasted. The

WINNIPEG HEATER

saves nearly all this waste heat, heats another room with it and yet costs you nothing for additional fuel.

It can be readily attached to any ordinary stove or furnace pipe.

Ask your stove dealer or write to

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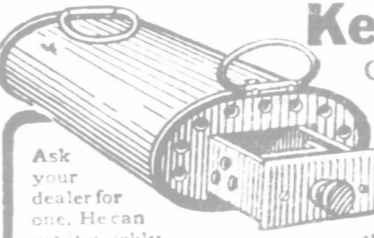


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Keep Warm and Cosy

On Every Winter Drive with a

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at your feet in wagon, sleigh or carriage. These heaters are made of metal throughout; they are attractively covered and lined with asbestos. They will not bend or break, and give a strong, comforting heat on the coldest day. Everyone guaranteed to please or money refunded. They burn Clark coal at a cost of only 1 cent a trip of 5 hours or more. They cost so little you can afford to keep warm.

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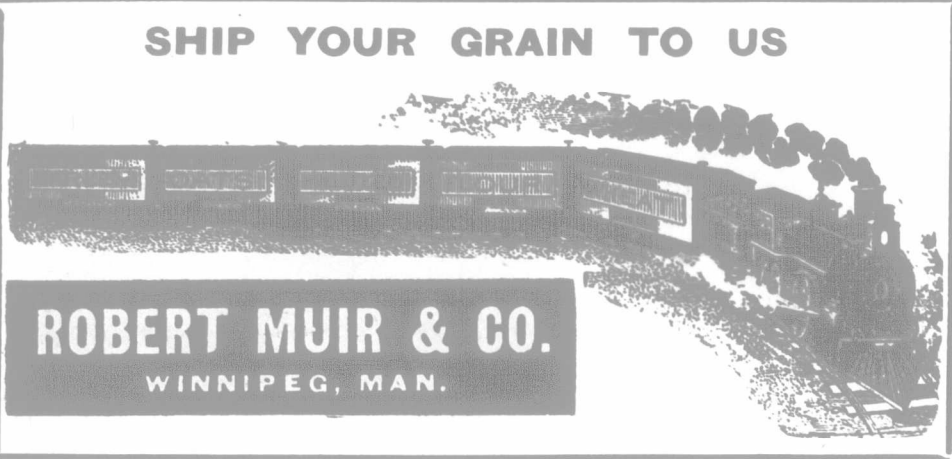


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A Standard College that comes just a little nearer meeting the demands of modern education than any other college in the country. Expenses of students annually reduced many thousands of dollars by the moderate charge for board and room in College buildings where living expenses are furnished practically at cost.

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We want energetic agents in districts where we are not represented, but only those who can and will get business for home companies need apply.

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"We all desire to be well off, but few possess the effective desire of accumulation."

This is the point—to have both the wish and the WILL to save money,

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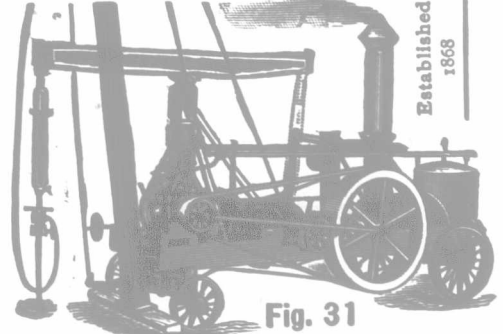
In a word, there is no better way of SAVING MONEY than under the Great-West Endowment Policy. The savings earn higher interest and are protected by Life Insurance.

Full information will gladly be given on request. Ask for the leaflet "OUR SAVINGS."

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You Want Practical
WELL DRILLING MACHINERY
to develop that
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proposition; we have it. Guarantee it to work satisfactorily.
Tell us about the formations, depth, diameter holes; will send printed matter and can save you money.
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Farm and Fruit Lands
3 Noteworthy Facts

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 2. Vancouver Island has the mildest winters in all British Columbia, fertile soil, the purest water, fine roads and good markets.
 3. Nanaimo is the Agricultural center of Vancouver Island, the nearest point on the island to the Mainland with daily C. P. R. steamboat service to and from Vancouver.
- The fertile lands between Nanaimo and Comox have not been boomed.
We offer Wild Lands from \$7 to \$25 per acre.
We offer Cleared Lands from \$100 to \$200 per acre.
We offer Five Acre Homesteads in suburbs of Nanaimo, with house, barn orchard, and meadow, from \$1200 to \$2250.
SPECIAL—360 acres of rich bottom land in Nanoose District, Vancouver Island; 50 acres cleared and in cultivation; 50 acres pasture, 2 acres orchard, some timber, house with 9 rooms, big barn, stable, granary, etc.; well and never-failing spring. Stock and implements valued \$4,000, included in price of \$16,000; \$ cash, balance 6%.
Write for our booklet (free).

Established 1888 **A. E. PLANTA, Ltd.** NANAIMO, B. C.

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Join it and send us your grain. Over 2,000 farmers have already done so. Remember that this is purely a **Farmers' Company**, and that it is controlled by farmers. If you are satisfied with the present conditions surrounding the marketing and grading of your grain, stay where you are. If not, **wake up**. Take a share and help us to make conditions better. Someone must handle your grain. Send it to us and get your neighbor to do the same. If you want any information about your grain, write to us. When shipping write across your shipping bill:
Advise
Grain Growers' Grain Co. Ltd.
Winnipeg, Man.

To Our Friends From The Old Land

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The Farmer's Advocate one year..... \$1.50
The London Daily Mail one year..... 1.75
Both together are worth..... 3.25
Our special clubbing offer gives both the papers for only..... \$2.25
You should keep in touch with the Homeland and read the best agricultural literature. This is easily done by this special low priced offer.
The Farmer's Advocate **Winnipeg, Man.**

Farmer's Advocate

and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 4, 1907

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

Vol. XLII. No. 795

EDITORIAL

For Members of Agricultural Societies.

A critical time is approaching for the agricultural societies. The annual meetings of these organizations are set for the near future, and upon the outcome of those meetings will largely depend the degree of usefulness and success the society proves itself to be in the community. The idea of an organization of those interested in farming matters is a good one as such an organization is in a position to do certain work to the advantage of each district which individuals could not do, but the organization cannot run itself and to be of any use must simply represent the combined efforts of enthusiastic men, women and children. There is frequently a tendency after a society has been formed or after the annual meeting, to leave everything to the officers while the other members either criticize or lend a very indifferent support. These are things that each individual should count for himself, then proceed to the annual meeting with enthusiasm and make suggestions and take an active interest in what is going on. Nor should a man be disgruntled if the majority do not take to his proposals. Every Government has an opposition and every opinion has its alternative. A society may be all wrong in its policy, but it only strengthens it in its course and weakens it in influence and general usefulness for those who may be in the right to withdraw. A man's first duty to any organization of which he becomes a member is to know what it is for, and his second duty is to make that society of the utmost possible use.

In the different Provinces, the agricultural societies have different constitutions based upon the wording of the Act by which the Government of the Province is authorized to render financial assistance to societies. In Alberta and Saskatchewan these Acts are framed to meet the demands of modern conditions in the agricultural world, but in Manitoba, the Act being framed some years ago, omits to take cognizance of certain functions which a society may properly perform. For instance in the new Provinces provision is made to lend Government assistance to seed fairs, field grain competitions, and co-operative experiments, and the amount of the money grant to each society for the work it carries on whether it be fairs, field competitions or what not is based upon the amount of money the society distributes from its own funds, while in Manitoba the amount of the Government grant is based upon the amount of money a society takes in at its fair and if a certain number of meetings are not held in a year Government assistance is curtailed. This, by the way, was the method in force in Ontario until last year but the Act there has been amended so that the amount of the Government grant depends upon the amount the society distributes in prizes. In Manitoba the Act has been responsible for the carrying on of many summer fairs after all trace of their usefulness had disappeared, for unless a fair were held the Provincial grant would not be forthcoming. The Act is also responsible for the prominence of sport at Manitoba fairs and in fact makes the Government foster sport (which may or may not be a good thing) because the society that could swell its gate receipts by a good baseball game and so draw a crowd was entitled to a grant in the same ratio as the society that depended altogether upon its agricultural display to draw the same sized crowd. The amending of the Act in Manitoba so that the Government grant may be based upon the amount of money the agricultural society distributes in prizes for agricultural products, or upon the amount of agricultural work done, would then allow of the closing of many of the local fairs and of taking

up work of greater value to the community, such as prize farm competitions and the awarding of prizes for field crops. These are things which the country needs and at the annual meetings of the different societies it would augur well if certain aspirants to office would adopt this as their policy and pledge themselves to work for the amending of the Act. In fact, in all societies in all the Provinces incoming officials should be able to lay before the members their plans for the incoming year. The society would then have some definite object and policy in view, and would know at the end of the year how well its officials had discharged their duties.

Christmas Number Next Week.

Next week, December 11th, the annual Christmas number of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal will be published. It will be a token of the season's greetings from the publishers to the readers. It will contain some of the best pictures we have been able to get together during the year and these will be presented in an unusually attractive style. The reading matter and advertisements also are mostly specially prepared with a view to throwing light on present day problems and providing interesting reading. We feel confident that our readers will appreciate and enjoy this slight token of our best wishes for a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year and will do us the favor of letting neighbors see it. The holiday season is a critical time for us for upon the warmth with which our paper is received depends to a great extent the advances we will be able to make in the following twelve months. Figuratively speaking our stocking will be hung up and it has a great capacity for both new and old subscribers.

Marketing Wagon Loads.

Although the details of wheat marketing are discussed with more frequency than any other subject among farmers, it is evident from letters received by the agricultural press, officials of the Grain Growers' Associations, and the grain commission firms, whose advertisements appear regularly in this paper, that not only are producers handicapped for want of facilities for marketing but that there is a large class who do not take advantage of the facilities already at hand. Many farmers, seeing the entire lack of competition among buyers on local markets and the other evidences of understandings that prices for farmers loads shall not be broken, conclude that there is no longer any competition in buying and that prices remain at a fixed figure until the local buyer receives instructions to raise or lower them. This conclusion, while generally correct as applied to farmers' loads and local markets, is not true of carload lots on the Winnipeg market. The doing away of competition in buying on the local market is one of the natural results of the more common use of the telegraph and telephone and of organization to secure economy in handling, not only grain but all other commodities, but the assertion that competition in buying no longer fixed prices is true only of local markets, on the wholesale market for grain at Winnipeg the price of a grade will vary every hour depending upon the combination of circumstances which affect the markets. The man, therefore, who is not satisfied with his local market conditions and who wants to take advantage of the competition in buying should see how he can get his grain upon the larger market. Of course if he has less than a carload or cannot get neighbors to go in with him to make up a carload or if he cannot get a car, he will be obliged to sell to the local buyer at the price fixed for the particular grade, and this is where the competitive buying on the grain exchange fails to benefit the producer and makes it possible for a large army of parasitical

traders to live well on the margin between local and Winnipeg (which are really Fort William) prices. Herein lies the real problem of the grain trade, namely to secure to the man who has a wagon load of grain to sell, the advantages of the competition in buying which exist where carloads are sold to millers or exporters. This year the evils arising out of the "harmony" which exists on local markets are intensified on account of the great range in the quality of grain and the urgency of every one who has outstanding accounts. In many cases, farmers who would under ordinary conditions have one or more carloads of grain to sell this year, may have but one half a car or less of two widely different grades, and the continuous demands of those whom he may owe induce him to sell on the local market in small quantities. Nor are the local buyers blind to their advantages and, whether acting upon instructions from their head offices or not, profess not to be anxious to do business at any price. Such conditions are acting most ruinously upon trade and deter the anxiously awaited liquidation of accounts, for there is many a man who if paid full value for his wheat on Winnipeg basis would be able to clear off all his debts, but who on account of the despicable tactics evident on many local markets is compelled to renew notes, and in every case the amount of money put into circulation is curtailed. To overcome the difficulty of securing the intrinsic value of grain on the local market it may yet be necessary to change our whole system of storage facilities.

Building Upon Miracles and Mud Sills.

The unfortunate entanglement of the Society of Equity illustrates the error of placing undue confidence in the individuals who may be prominent in movements whose ostensible purpose is the betterment of conditions surrounding a certain class or in untested theoretical devices. In the principle of simple co-operation will be found a solution for many of the problems vexing the farming community but every time attempts to put the principle into operation fail the whole idea of co-operation is discredited. It is unfortunate that there is not more distinction between a genuine, honest attempt to develop a rational co-operative scheme and the counterfeit production of commercial lucaneers. Generally the latter are given the warmest reception because they magnify grievances and promise immediate and immense advantages. The genuine article, like all great and useful things, usually grows from small beginnings, solves one problem before beginning upon another, and leaves its actions to commend its advantages to the public. From simple beginnings in a small way co-operative movements that are founded upon the proper basis usually grow to dominant proportions while the movement which starts off with a great flourish of trumpets promising revolutions in trade and commerce invariably comes to the ground. The exceptions are so few that one is not justified in expecting them.

The Society of Equity, as an organized force, has probably run its course in Canada but the men who accepted its tenets are still living and probably have not lost faith in the principles of co-operation. With those who have once studied economic conditions and enquired into the advantages of organization to affect economy the idea of co-operation will never die. The mistake of these men in going into the Society of Equity was in regarding certain individuals as the Moseses and Joshuas et al of the modern industrial Egypt and in expecting sweeping changes. Nor did they realize how powerful were the influences operative to keep things in their beaten path. People should realize that existing conditions in trade or any other sphere of life are due to influence of about equal strength acting in opposite directions thus tending to

maintain an average, not that this thing or that thing or the other is dominated overwhelmingly by any one influence. The world is not out of all balance and when it begins to look that way it is time to have our eyes tested.

True, some of our arrangements in the science of distribution of wealth have got a little out of line and the remedy for these irregularities lies in a system of co-operation beginning in a small way and laying broad foundations and growing to large proportions. Such a system must be built up and every detail tested to prove its working capacity. We cannot substitute a huge commercial fabric by even the wisest rational theoretical scheme that has not been tried and tested from the mud-sills up through every span and cross-beam.

HORSE

The Horse's Mouth.

The discussion of the subject of the horse's mouth has been prompted by observing the thoughtlessness and carelessness of otherwise good horsemen and lovers of horseflesh with regard to the horse's mouth. If a horse has a sore mouth he manifests it in some way unpleasant to his driver or rider, but it is rarely that an examination of that organ is made in order to determine the nature and extent of the trouble. Such an examination is not difficult to make by one at all accustomed to the handling of horses, and can be made as follows: Take the horse into a place in which the light is good. To examine the near side of the mouth, pass the left hand into the off side of it, grasp the tongue gently, and pull it a little to one side—it is not necessary to pull it out of the mouth in order to expose the branch of the lower jaw, or bar, as it is sometimes called. The thumb of the right hand should be placed in the roof of the mouth so as to separate the jaws, when the part that the mouthpiece of the bit presses on can be easily scrutinized. The other side can be examined in the same manner by using the hands in the opposite way.

The soreness, however, is not always confined to the bars of the lower jaw, the result of the pressure of the bit, for it is not infrequently found that the lining membrane of the cheek is excoriated by the bit forcibly pressing the cheeks against the anterior grinders. This form of injury is seldom found in a horse that readily bends his head upon his neck or "gets his nose in," as it is often expressed, unless it is from the use of tight pulleybridoon bearing reins, which is almost certain to cause it, particularly if a horse bores on it. In the majority of instances it is where a jointed or snaffle bit is used, when a horse "takes hold," that the lining of the cheek is injured. It can be readily understood, where a jointed bit is used on a horse that does not get his nose in, that when force is exerted upon the reins, it presses the cheeks directly against the teeth, and we can at once realize the great liability to injury of the soft and sensitive cheeks when pressed between two hard bodies, such as an iron bit and unyielding teeth, which frequently have sharp projecting hooks and angles at the very point at which pressure is brought to bear. Horses driven with tight over-checks are particularly subject to this form of injury to the mouth, as can be understood from the explanation already given. In horses that cannot be made to get their noses in, in riding or driving, and which show evidence of soreness of the mouth in the lining of the cheeks, the front grinders should be kept as smooth as possible. It is impossible for a horse to have a pleasant responsive mouth when the pressure comes upon the cheeks. Nature evidently intended the yielding lower jaw to bear the pressure of the bit, with the soft and elastic tongue to aid in avoiding injury to the sensitive structure which covers the branches of that jaw. Many horses which do not bend their heads upon their necks, when used with a snaffle bit can be made to get their noses in with a curb, which is consequently, when rationally used, the more humane, and also the more effectual in promoting "style" and action. Occasionally, however, one finds that a horse goes better in a snaffle than in any other kind of bit unless it is one which is smooth and slightly curved, unjointed

In addition to those already referred to there are many other ill-results from sore mouths, and among the more serious of these are the restless and irritable habits horses develop when being ridden, plunging and balking. A great deal depends upon the sensitiveness of the individual as to the manner in which he shows his restiveness and irritability when with a sore mouth again facing the bit. A horse of a good, mild temperament may do nothing but show a hesitation in going into the bit and if in double harness hang back for a time, or he will not go with his mate. Others will go sideways, cross their jaws, press on one side of the bit, or toss their heads in an irritable manner that makes it almost impossible to guide them. High-strung, nervous, determined horses may show their irritability in the more dangerous manner of rushing, plunging or rearing. Drivers of horses are sometimes very much astonished to find a previously well-mannered horse go off with a rush, rear or plunge, but it is remarkable how seldom they think of looking to the mouth to find out the cause for the unexpected display of ill-manners, when in the majority of instances it is to be found there. Even when the lips are tinged with blood from the injured lining membrane it is seldom that an examination is made to determine the extent of the injury. Frequently when an injury to the mouth is pointed out to the owner it is thought lightly of, the extreme sensitiveness of that organ not being realized.

Pinches, abrasions and cracks about the commissures of the lips usually attract attention because they are easily observed, but they really, as a rule, do not cause nearly the amount of irritation and pain that an internal injury to the mouth does, and they are easily prevented by the use of a circular leather check piece on the bit. Some horses that show a disinclination to go into the bit for the first mile or two, after a mile begin to pull, and the farther they are driven the more they pull. This is usually the result of a sore mouth, and veterinarians frequently have to remove small portions of bone which have been detached from the jaw by the extreme pressure of the bit. Bad "sideliners" are caused by a chipped jaw or else an extensive excoriation of the soft tissues on one side of the mouth where the bit exerts its pressure. In the healing up of such injuries the tissue with which nature repairs the breach seldom seems to attain the ability to stand the pressure of the bit to the same extent that one not so severely injured does. The fact that such permanent ill-effects are apt to follow injuries to the mouth from the bit should cause the exercise of due care when there is any evidence of soreness. Certainly high-couraged, ambitious horses are predisposed to injuries of the mouth, but they can be largely guarded against by the exercise of care, and it is very important never to disregard "soreness," however slight.

There is probably no animal in which a bad habit is more apt to become confirmed than the horse, and the restless, irritable habits he is liable to develop on leaving the stable are among the most disagreeable. Some horses do not what is called "settle down" when first driven out, but either prance, hop or canter for a varying distance. This is generally accounted for by the owner as being evidence that the animal in question is "feeling too well," or, in other words, is suffering from an exuberance of spirits. This may be the cause, but in the large majority of cases it is attributable to uneasiness in connection with the mouth. Sometimes this discomfort may not be the result of absolute soreness, as a change of bit may cause it. It may be noticed in an otherwise well broken horse where a curb bit is first substituted for a snaffle, particularly if it is placed too low in the mouth and if, as very often happens, the tongue is put over it, in which case a horse is very unlikely to go steadily, and his mouth is almost sure to get sore in a very short time.

The placing of the bit in the horse's mouth is a very important matter in influencing his manner of going. Some horsemen say there is one proper position for a bit in a horse's mouth and that it should always be placed in that position. My experience is that this is best determined by experiment with each individual, and one can tell, by driving or riding a horse a few minutes, as to where the bit should be placed in his mouth. It is usually best to place it rather high at first, particularly when changing to a curb bit, but if he keeps his tongue under it and does not respond

readily to pressure, lower it as much as he will stand without showing restlessness. The lower the bit in the mouth, within certain limits, the better, provided the horse will keep his tongue under it and not fuss with it, and face it with a reasonable degree of firmness.

How frequently we see horses go off their feet when going well within their speed at the trot. Sometimes this is the result of excitability, but in nine cases out of ten it is due to a feeling of discomfort or want of confidence in connection with the mouth. Very often this is caused by the arrangement of the curb in giving too much leverage, especially if the hands of the driver are not good. Some horses that go unsteadily with the reins in the bar will go much better in the half-check, or it may be in the plain check, but very often the breaking at the trot is due to an injured mouth. Horse owners sometimes endeavor to overcome this tendency to breaking by giving long drives, and fatigue will temporarily overcome it as a rule, but there are horses that go unsteadily when almost jaded. This tendency can usually be overcome in a moderately worked horse if the biting is made comfortable for him and the soreness of the mouth relieved.

Soreness of the mouth is by no means an uncommon one among the exciting causes of "interfering" and may frequently be observed even in well broken horses when a change of bit, particularly a change to a severe one, has produced some injury to the mouth. Fatigue, bad shoeing, rough or slippery roads, and the swaying of a heavy two-wheeler are all exciting causes of "striking," and the awkwardness arising from an imperfectly made (not thoroughly bitted) mouth, with the incidental soreness, is an important factor.

Driving green horses in double harness is a very fertile cause of sore mouths. There are undoubted advantages in handling green horses in double harness, particularly shy, nervous ones, as the break horse inspires confidence in the green one and he is more easily controlled if badly frightened; but one can make more rapid progress in making a mouth in single harness, or in the saddle, than in double harness, for the opportunity of humoring it is better, and there is only one temper to consider. Trainers of green horses usually change the side horses are driven on every day, which is a good plan, as it tends to make them drive straight; but it is a tacit acknowledgement that there is more or less soreness of the mouth.

If the mouth is bruised or excoriated on the portion of the bars of the lower jaw where the bit presses, keep the bit out of it, if possible, until it heals. This need not prevent the horse being exercised, for if a suitable place is available, he can be lunged a sufficient time daily to keep him in condition and under control. The lunging line can be buckled in the noseband of the halter, and no bit need be used. If a suitable place for lunging is not available and it is necessary to lead the horse alongside of another that is ridden, it can be done without the use of a bit by using a tightly applied standing martingale, made with a headpiece and attached to a girth that is kept in its place by a crupper. The headline should be attached to the noseband of the headstall. In some instances changing to a bit that exerts its pressure so as not to interfere with the sore part will answer, as, for instance, the substitution of a snaffle for a Liverpool; but in most instances it is better to keep the bit out of the mouth altogether until it heals. When the mouth is sufficiently healed to stand the pressure of the bit again, it is a very necessary precaution before driving for the first few times, to take the sharp edge off the spirit of the horse by lunging him so that the sore part will not be so likely to be reinjured by the animal's "taking hold."

It is well to emphasize what has already been stated, that the front grinders should be kept in condition, so that they can inflict no injury to the cheeks, by having them thoroughly beveled or rounded off with the tooth rasp. This does no harm, provided it is done in a rational way, and is frequently of much benefit in preventing injury to the lining of the cheeks.

F. C. GRENSIDE.

Essays on Horse Subjects

* * *

Vironique, the unbeaten Clydesdale mare in Scotland, was recently sold at auction for \$1,725; and her dam, Queen of the Ochills, sold for \$1,500.

FOUNDED 1866

Work Value of Some Feeding Stuffs.

To maintain an eleven hundred pound horse at that weight, without work, German experimenters have shown, requires an average of 7.39 pounds of crude fibre-free nutrients per day, an amount which corresponds to the fuel required to heat the boiler and generate enough steam to start the fly-wheel without being able to perform work. A horse under full feed uses approximately one half his ration for simple maintenance, for generating heat and driving such muscles as those concerned in respiration, heart action and the replacing of broken down or worn out tissues. The 7.39 pounds of crude nutrients are contained in approximately 15 pounds of hay, timothy or prairie. Beyond this 7.39 pounds of nutrients required for an 1100 pound horse, each additional .22 of a pound of fiber free digestible nutrients will increase the power of the horse for muscular work about 400,000 foot pounds. It might be mentioned that a horse doing ordinary work for eight hours a day, exerts a power equal to about 12,996,000 foot pounds, and at heavy work about 17,051,000 foot pounds. Figuring on this basis it has been found that one pound of some of the common feeding stuffs will produce work in foot pounds as follows:

Feed	Foot-pounds
Feed	527,900
Clover hay	1,209,000
Alfalfa hay	638,600
Wheat straw	147,000
Oats	1,055,000
Barley	1,209,000
Corn	1,424,000
Field beans	1,232,000
Peas	1,201,000
Linseed	1,150,000
Flaxseed	1,343,000
Potatoes	390,000
Carrots	108,800

Feeding Frozen Wheat to Horses.

In this district oats are a high price and there is a lot of frozen wheat. How much frozen wheat could safely be fed to horses and would it be better to have it chopped? What is the value of feed wheat in comparison with feed oats (as feed)?

S. G.
Wheat being a concentrated food it is not advisable to feed it alone. It may not work an injury to the horse but there is a chance, if fed in large quantities, it may derange digestion and put him "off his feed." It is best to mix it with about one third bran, which makes it looser and cooler to the digestive system. Some experimental work was done at the North Dakota Experimental Station a few years ago in comparing a mixture of two parts ground wheat and one part bran by weight, with oats as feeding stuff for farm horses. They fed a ration of about eight pounds of the mixture per day, two-thirds by weight of which was wheat. Their results showed that horses working fifty-two hours per week, gained an average of sixteen pounds each in four weeks, when fed on the wheat and bran, and lost an average of a pound each in the same time working forty-nine hours a week, where oats alone were fed as a grain ration. They were feeding eight pounds of the wheat and bran mixture per day and slightly more than this weight of oats. In these trials, although the horses getting oats ate somewhat more grain, they showed a slight loss in weight while doing somewhat less work than those fed on ground wheat and bran. They thrived well on the ration which was fed with the addition of prairie hay. While this test was made with wheat of milling grades, there is not sufficient difference in the composition of frozen and No. one hard wheat to seriously affect its feeding value. Frozen wheat has slightly less of the starchy materials, about one-third more moisture and nearly three times the crude fibre contained in the wheat of higher grades. It could hardly be expected, therefore, to work out quite as well in a feeding ration as the number one. At the same time it ought to show results in comparison with oats quite close to these. It is unfortunate that we have no data from our own western experimental farms covering such problems as this and are forced to depend for such information on work conducted on the other side of the line. In your case you might feed slightly more wheat and less bran than this if the horses are working, say, six by weight of wheat to two by weight of bran per day. Or if the horses are idle the greater part of the time, less of the grain ration all around. It is preferable to have the wheat ground.

Belgian Draft and Percheron Records for Canada.

Breeders of Percheron and Belgian draft horses are to be congratulated on the fact that both these breeds are to be recorded in Canadian stud-books under the National Record system. The Canadian Belgian Draft record is already established, and the movement for the Percheron record is well under way.

THE RECORD FOR BELGIANS.

The rules of entry for the Canadian Belgian Studbook specify that pedigrees of horses imported from Belgium shall be eligible to registry in the Canadian Belgian Draft-horse Studbook, if accompanied by a certificate of registry, certified to under seal of the secretary of either the Societe des Eleveurs Belges, of Liege, Belgium; the Societe Nationale des Eleveurs Belges, of Brussels, Belgium; or the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses, together with name and address of breeder, name and address of importer, date of importation, name of vessel and port of entry. In the case of horses imported previous to January 1st, 1888, a certificate from the secretary of the American Association of Importers and Breeders of Belgian Draft Horses only shall be required. Animals bred in Canada or the United States are eligible if sire and dam are recorded in the Canadian Belgian Draft-horse Breeders' Record, or in the American National Registry of Belgian Draft Horses. In the case of animals recorded in the United States Book, it is required that all ancestors back to and including the imported one shall also be recorded in the Canadian Record, thus insuring that every individual entered in the Canadian Book will trace back through the Canadian Book to the Belgian Record. The fees for registration are as follows: Stallions, to members, \$3.00; to non-members, \$4.00. Mares, to members, \$1.00; to non-members, \$2.00. Transfers, 50 cents; duplicate certificates, 50 cents; life membership in the Canadian Association costs \$20.00; annual membership, \$2.00. The secretary is Joseph A. Paquette, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Quebec, Quebec, P.Q.

THE PERCHERON RECORD.

As intimated above, the Canadian Percheron Record is practically an accomplished fact. The Canadian Percheron Horse-breeders' Association, organized through the initiative of George Greig, of Winnipeg, has been set on foot with headquarters at Calgary, Alberta, its secretary being F. R. Pike, of Pekisko, Alta.

Mr. Greig was unable to hold an office of this kind owing to his official connection with the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

The Association having concluded to establish a Percheron book of registration under the National Records scheme, regulations were drawn up and submitted to Ottawa, where a few minor changes were made. These had to be referred back to Calgary for ratification, occasioning a slight delay. The basis for registration will be the established Percheron Record of France. American-bred animals, registered in the American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association, will be accepted, on condition that all the ancestors back to and including the imported individuals be also recorded in the Canadian Record. Breeders and dealers will do well to note that, of the several American records for this breed, the above named is the only one through which pedigrees may be traced to secure registration in the Canadian Book. The secretary of the American Percheron Horse Breeders' and Importers' Association is Geo. W. Stubblefield, Union Stock-yards, Chicago.

A Simple Test of Cement.

Unslacked lime (free lime) is the greatest enemy of good cement. Its presence will cause the mortar to disintegrate gradually. To determine the presence or absence of harmful constituents a very simple test may be applied. Two parts of cement (without sand) should be mixed to the consistency of putty and placed on glass. Make them about three inches across and half an inch thick at the center and tapering to a thin edge. Cover with a damp cloth for one day, then put one pat in water and let the other stay in air, preferably moist air. If the pat in air shows large yellow blotches after a time, or if the pat in water begins to show cracks, starting at the edge and running towards the center (showing disintegration), the cement is not up to the standard.—ROBERT W. GAY, in *The Farmer's Guide*.

STOCK

More Alberta Cattle at Chicago.

Messrs W. W. and George G. Hunter of Olds, Alberta shipped ten cars of cattle to Chicago last week which sold as follows:

20 steers, average weight	1,367 lbs.	\$5.00
84 steers,	1,194 lbs.	\$4.65
15 steers,	1,228 lbs.	\$4.15
29 cows,	1,172 lbs.	\$4.20
16 cows,	956 lbs.	\$4.00
24 cows,	1,123 lbs.	\$3.60

While this shipment struck a rather dull market and was further handicapped by a poor railway run, so that the cattle shrunk more than they otherwise would have done, the consigners expressed themselves satisfied with the results. All through the stock sold at prices equal to American averages for the same grades. With faster railway service, a good market for western cattle might be developed in Chicago, but at present the heavy shrinkage due to long time en route makes a serious cut in the net returns, and deters shippers from chancing the result.

Breeding Swine.

It is safe to say that a sow either pure or cross-bred should come from ancestry as free as possible from the defects which bring disappointment. She should not come from a small litter, nor from a dam which cannot abundantly nourish her offspring. She should not come from vicious stock, nor from a strain that does not grow and fatten well. The sow should be strong physically. She should have animal intelligence as indicated by breadth between the eyes. She should have lung and heart power as indicated by breadth between the fore legs. She should have a lengthy body and plenty of height between the udder and backbone. Her back should be slightly arched to enable her to carry her body well. It is a mistake to select a sow with very short legs, else she will drag her body across muddy yards and over rails and logs. The sow that proves her worth should be kept as long as her age will permit. No breed of swine can claim all the good points to the exclusion of other breeds. To-day pig raisers are less bound to a single breed and manifest more favour to the leading breeds than they have heretofore. In general the leading features sought for in the sow should be looked for in the boar. So far as the farmer is concerned the head of his herd should come from a practical rather than a fashionable ancestry and he should have been reared under conditions about the same as other pigs. He should have had plenty of exercise while he was growing and an abundance of grass or other pasturage. His body may be a little shorter than the sow's. His quarters should be well developed, and his make-up should be such that he will become a fine large pig when he matures. A boar with a narrow head, narrow chest and low front quarters should be avoided.—*Farmer's Gazette (Brit.)*.

Flax Seed as a Fat Substitute in Calf Rearing.

Separator skim milk because of the completeness with which the fat has been removed from it, is the better of having something in the way of flaxseed or oil cake added to it, some substance rich in oil to take the place of the butter fat of the whole milk. Of such substances flaxseed in this country is the most available. Flax carries a considerable quantity of protein, is the richest of all oil bearing seed in fact, hence it makes a most acceptable addition to a fat free skim milk in calf rearing. Its use should commence as soon as the calf is taken from a whole milk to a skim milk diet, a tablespoonful of flaxseed meal being stirred in the milk each day first before feeding. An excellent plan is to make a jelly of the flaxseed meal by pouring hot water over it and feeding the calf a tablespoonful of this jelly at each meal. This amount may be gradually increased until half a pound per day is fed to a six weeks old calf. It is a mistake to boil flaxseed meal for an hour or two, making a mush, which is added to the milk. Boiling causes a vaporization of a portion of the oil or fat which passes off and is lost, while the mush itself is less digestible than the

C. GRENSIDE.

Windsdale mare in auction for \$1,725; Ochills, sold for

jelly made by pouring hot (boiling) water on the meal. A quantity of this can be kept on hand and need not be prepared daily.

Mature flaxseed contains practically no starch, a fact which makes it particularly valuable for early feeding. The digestive organs of the very young calf are not equipped for digesting starchy foods. Whole milk contains no starch and the nearer we can substitute so as to have no starch substances in our skim milk, the better the results and less the danger of setting the calf back through scours or other digestive disorders. Flaxseed in the milk is not necessary after the calf is five or six weeks old. Dry grain should take its place just as soon as the calf will eat it. A good plan to teach a calf to eat chop feed early is to put a handful or so in the bottom of the bucket each time after the milk has been consumed. The calf will be eating grain before he knows it and the practice has a further advantage in that it keeps his nose busy in the bottom of the pail for a few minutes after each feed and he has less time to devote to the serious calf business of sucking the ears of his mates, a tendency which seems natural among calves after drinking milk.

Determination of Sex.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

The problem of sex, the causes or influences that control and determine it have been subjects of speculation among men since the earliest times. Much speculation has been indulged in to dispel the mystery but until comparatively recent years little intelligently directed inquiry has been made to solve the problem and ascertain the true causes or influences that determine the sex of every animal born into the world. In matters like these the human mind seems ever ready to accept almost unquestioned any theory men care to evolve, so we find that in all no less than five hundred theories are in existence covering the case each purporting to be the true one. At least four hundred and ninety odd of these so-called theories may be disregarded. This proportion of the whole have absolutely not a tittle of evidence to substantiate them. A few of the others are worth glancing at and we purpose considering one or two of the most reasonable of them here.

A theory which gained some measure of popular credence early last century, but which has never been thoroughly substantiated by experimental evidence, was that one which assumed that the age of the parent, the strength and vigor of the male or female at the time of mating were the controlling factors in determining the sex of the resulting offspring. Only two experiments are recorded in which this theory was put to the practical test. Sheep were used in both instances. A flock of ewes varying in age from two to five years were divided into two parts. One or the flocks was bred to produce female lambs, the other for males. The first was served by two rams, one fifteen months old, the other two years; the second by two mature rams, one four and the other five years old. The ewes with the young rams were strong and vigorous, with the old rams weak and ill fed. The principle of the theory was that from the flock in which the females were older and stronger than the males a greater number of female lambs would come, and from the strong rams and weaker ewes male offspring would predominate. The flock served by the weak rams produced one hundred and thirty-seven lambs of which eighty-four were females and fifty-three males. From the flock in which the strong rams were used one hundred and thirty-five offspring resulted. Eighty were male and fifty-five female. The second experiment gave almost identical results. The theory has been further substantiated by some evidence brought to light from inquiries made into the statistics of marriages and births but it has never been clearly shown that it has much to sustain it. In fact has been refuted on several occasions as conclusively as its exponents believed it to be proved.

A second theory that has apparently some substantiation, attributes to the general conditions surrounding the animals during the gestation period, in mammals, the controlling influence in determining what the sex of the offspring that springs from them shall be. Evidence in support of this is found in the proportion in which males and females are produced among some of the lower forms, for example plant lice and bees. It is a well known fact that plant lice in summer, and so long as favorable conditions of life are at a maximum, will go on producing generation

after generation of females, but in autumn when conditions become less favorable and the food supply decreases, males again appear. If the lice are kept in the artificial environment of a green house, in a perpetual summer of warmth, with abundance of food, it has been observed that females alone will be produced without a break, for years if necessary, and never a male appearing until the temperature is lowered and the food diminished when they are again produced and sexual reproduction resumed. Nutrition therefore is assumed by some to have a determining influence on sex, but unfortunate for this theory, though it works out fairly conclusively with some forms, operates exactly opposite with others. It is worth noting, however, that what little experimental evidence does exist on the point, in reference to larger animals, to mammals, points to the same general fact, though larger animals seem less influenced in this respect than the lower forms referred to. One experimenter divided a flock of ewes into two equal flocks, one of which was extremely well fed and mated with two young rams, the other scantily fed was served by mature rams. The well fed lot produced sixty per cent. females, the other lot only forty per cent. females. The age of the rams, introduced, of course, a second element, and if the results quoted in evidence of the first theory discussed here are considered, a very significant one. Had both lots been served by rams equal in age and constitutional vigor this element would have been eliminated and the results more conclusive, the facts, however, such as they are, have some significance and seem to show that the nutrition has some controlling influence in determining sex. Like theory one, this too has no further experimental evidence to sustain it and unless we go back and take the classic example of the bee, in which the food fed the growing larva during its early stages seems to determine whether it shall be a fertile queen or a sterile worker, there is no further evidence in the case.

Scientific investigation has lately opened up a very fertile field of inquiry in this matter, and researches now under way may in the near future furnish us with important additional data on this most perplexing problem. The investigations so far as they have been carried out seem to show that the sex of the offspring is determined at the moment the spermatozoa of the male unites with the female cell, and that external conditions favorable or otherwise, the age and vigor of the parent, or anything else aside from the two uniting cells have any influence whatever in determining results so far as sex is concerned. Facts disclosed by these investigations seem also to indicate that man cannot control even in the smallest way, the sex of the offspring that results from any particular mating. Chance is the potent element in determining this. The inherent nature of the particular germ cells that come together seems to determine the sex of the resulting individual. Present knowledge in the case can go no further, but here at last there seems to be a fundamental cause of sex determination. Enough is already known to show that none of the "traditional beliefs" or any of the theories previously held are warranted by known facts. Science may be a long way yet from the truth in this matter, and future research may alter radically present-day ideas in the case, but we are measurably nearer a true explanation of the mystery. The problem is at last being enquired into intelligently. Speculating and theorizing are giving way to sane research.

The New Meat Inspection Act and the Dressed Meat Business.

An Alberta farmer wrote us the other day to look up for him in Winnipeg a market for dressed beef. Unable to find a market for live stock in his own locality, he and his neighbors conceived the idea that later in the season they would slaughter their stock and sell it down here as fresh frozen beef. Hence the enquiry. Whether dressed beef could be disposed of to advantage this way in Winnipeg, other things being favorable, is open to serious question. There are plenty of butchers in the retail trade who handle meat in considerable quantities and might readily handle it by the carload, as these farmers desired, but they are so entirely dependent for their supplies, for practically the whole year, on the larger dealers and abattoir men; the majority of them are little better than agents for the wholesalers and packers, as the beef commission inquiry disclosed, so that they cannot or dare not depart

from the regular routine of the retail trade which the so-called "trust" lays down for them. What the penalty for such an offence would be has never been clearly shown. Mighty few Winnipeg retail butchers have ever got away from the wholesalers long enough to buy from anybody else even if they had cash sufficient to do so. The credit system has quite a few of them too safely entangled to permit of much outside buying.

But the new Meat Inspection Act raises a new barrier to trade in dressed meat between the farmer and retailer or consumer. It has no effect on such trade within the provinces. In each it can be carried on now as formerly. But it does provide that all meat destined for export and interprovincial trade shall be stamped "Canada Approved" on each carcass, by Government Veterinary Inspectors, who examine the animals before killing, inspect the sanitary condition of the killing plant, etc., and after slaughtering pass inspection on the carcasses, stamping them in the manner indicated if they come up to the requirements *re* freedom from disease demanded in the Act. Unless meat is so stamped no railway company is privileged to transport it, or dealers to buy and sell it.

It is impossible, therefore for farmers to engage in the dressed meat trade outside their own province. While it might be possible for them to conform to the requirements of the Act in all matters, it is doubtful if it would be worth their while doing so. The Government have appointed something like forty inspectors under this law, but they are stationed at large killing plants, at Calgary, Winnipeg, Toronto and so on. For a farmer to avail himself of the inspection service is impracticable if not impossible. The aim of the Act is to raise the quality of the meat products of the country and it is doubtful if this end can be attained if farmers and others, without proper plants and appliances, are allowed to engage in export or interprovincial trade.

Would it be Safe?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In the editorial note to my letter in the *Advocate* of 6th inst, you say, "the obstinate fact remains that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle from which the British herds require to be protected."

Supposing this to be true at the present time what of the American cattle that are admitted—sometimes in thousands—across our boundary? Is there such effective inspection and quarantine that Canada can guarantee that pleuro-pneumonia will not be introduced into the Dominion by cattle from the United States?

That is the crux of the whole question, but it is persistently ignored by those who condemn the British Government, for maintaining the embargo under false pretenses.

Man. Wm. WALLACE.
(This does not do the Dominion Health of Animals branch full justice. There is little doubt of the ability of the Canadians to guard against the spread of pleuro-pneumonia should it develop in the States.—Ed.)

FARM

Likes Huron Still Better.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Seeing the letter from "Newcomer" in your issue of November 6th I thought I would give my experience for the benefit of others who may not be quite satisfied with "Red Fyfe", and although I am not growing "Preston" I think I have something a little better in "Huron." It is much stiffer and coarser in the straw and the grain a good deal darker in color. With me it yields well, last year going 33 bushels to the acre off fall plowing and graded one northern. This year I have equally as good a crop both in yield and quality. "Huron" is fully two weeks earlier than "Red Fyfe." Last year I started to cut on August 14th and this year on the last of August when it was fully matured, and everybody knows when "Red Fyfe" was ready to cut this year. One thing you will notice about "Red Fyfe" and that is, about two weeks before cutting it seems to stand still and is slow about ripening up, while "Huron" comes in quickly after it begins to turn.

I am holding my "Huron" this year for seed believing the demand for it will be quite brisk after our experience of "Red Fyfe" this year.

High View, Sask.

J. A. DORRENCE.

Machinery and Farm Revenues

In different ways the problem of farm machinery is always with us; even now maturing accounts and the need of storage room keeps the subject to the fore. On almost every farm the machinery bill is one of the largest items but on some it is larger than others. One thing is certain and that is—the cost of machinery is out of proportion to the revenue from crops. Every one has heard the machinery bill described as awful. Numerous suggestions are offered to remedy the existing conditions. Almost every one will agree that implements should receive more care and be stored out of the weather. In fact this will generally extend their usefulness to double the time they wear when they are left exposed. Sheds of some kind should by all means be provided, or even if straw were piled over implements in the corner of a yard or near a bluff it would improve matters. Still the fact would remain that to raise a crop would require the use of implements costing nearly as much as the crop is worth, the cost of course being spread over several years.

Saving the proportionate cost of machinery by growing larger yielding crops is a solution that though reasonable is seldom advanced directly but is implied when people speak of the advantages of mixed farming. Our habit has been to measure the extent of our farms by their surface area, not taking into account the fact that we can bring more land under cultivation and increase the size of our crops by extending downwards as well as sideways. Looking at the matter with this aspect in mind, we can easily see how we can get the benefits of more land without increasing the supply of implements. It is a well-known fact that our farms though broader in extent are not as deep as are those of older countries and that the average yield of our crops is not as large. These are general principles that we cannot ignore but which we have difficulty in grasping. Some time ago we asked several farmers, who think upon these subjects, what they thought the machinery on an average half section cost for a period of ten years; if they did not think that a greater variety of crops and the keeping of more stock would not tend to reduce the cost of machinery—meaning that such a system of farming would raise the average yield by adding fertility and by deepening the soil and so reduce the proportionate cost of implements. The answers to these questions reveal the fact that it is hard to grasp the significance of the idea. We publish several estimates of the cost of machinery and opinions of mixed farming, showing the attitude of the average man upon the implement and mixed farming questions. We need hardly say that there are many who differ and are satisfied that deeper working of the soil and the keeping of stock not only reduce the proportionate cost of machinery but also increase the actual profit from their farms.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Although this is a mixed farming district the high prices of building material and the scarcity of labor is compelling most of our newer settlers to go altogether into wheat growing, but with regard to machinery it seems to me that it costs just a little more to equip a mixed farm than it does for an all grain farm. The mixed farmer requires more capital to supply stock and the necessary buildings for same. I am not sure that I can give a correct estimate of the average cost of implements for ten years but can make a pretty close guess for implements used in this district, what they cost and how long they last. I just take what I think is average as it has come under my observation the last twenty years or so.

I know by experience that it is easier to prolong the usefulness of farm implements in these cases to more than double what I put them at in my estimate but I doubt if the average farmer takes out of them all that is allowed him. You will perhaps have noticed that I omitted rollers, packers and large cultivators. I have done so because there are only a few that I know of that are in use and no one uses weeders. I have shortened the period of usefulness of some of the implements but allowed nothing for up keep, others I have perhaps unduly prolonged. My list is as follows:

1 24 inch gang plow	\$ 85	8 yrs.	\$25
1 Sulky with breaker	65	10 "	15
1 Walking plow	25	20 "	15
1 Drag harrow	25	20 "	20
1 Disc harrow	45	10 "	
2 Wagons	170	12 "	
2 Wagon racks	16	4 "	
2 Sleighs	64	10 "	
1 Mower, 2 Rakes	100	10 "	15
1 Buggy	90	7 "	
1 Cutter	45	5 "	
1 Binder	165	7 "	25
1 Farm pump	30	7 "	
Grinder and either gasoline, wind or horse power, average outlay	225		
1 Cream separator	75	10 "	5
Other dairy utensils	15	10 "	
Small implements such as Shovels, hoes, etc.	12	3 "	
Carpenter and other mechanic's tools	50	20 "	20
Total outlay	\$1,302		
Append Seed drill	120		
	\$1,422		

Isabella.

WM. IVERACH.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Discussing the question of the kind and cost of farm implements for a half-section farm with my neighbors, I will agree that there is a big difference in men and in farms and one man will put away a machine in five years while another will run it for ten or more, but supposing that an implement has average care I would estimate the cost of machinery on the average farm as follows:—

Gang Plow	\$ 80.00
Walking Plow	30.00
Harrow	25.00
Drill Seeder	100.00
Binder	160.00
Mower	60.00
Rake	35.00
Wagon	75.00
Fanning Mill	35.00
Cultivator	60.00
Hay Rack	10.00
Interest for ten years at 7 per cent.	490.00
Total	\$1190.00

This is about all the machinery needed on a half-section, although many men have above twice that amount around, and it should all last at least ten years, and some of it a good deal longer. I am running a binder that has cut the tenth crop and is doing as good work now as ever. I also got a second hand wagon in 1890 which is still in good repair.

I do not see if we went into more stock growing how we could reduce our machinery account, for one would require these implements just the same. If the markets and conditions governing them were better, there would be more stock raising and mixed farming done, but questions like the following will have to be answered:

I go to a local buyer, who may be a butcher, and ask the price of bacon: "eighteen cents per pound, ham twenty-two cents." "What are you giving for live hogs," but he does not want them at all, says he has too many now and we all know fat hogs won't keep. I sell him a fat steer for two and a half cents live weight and pay him from ten to fifteen cents for dressed beef. Who makes the profit? Certainly not the purchaser. I have seen steers weighing 1400 pounds bought for two and a half cents, \$35.00, and when dressed made 700 pounds of meat which when sold at the low price of ten cents netted \$70.00 with another \$5.00 for the hide.

My idea of farming is just to grow all the wheat or grain we can for the market and then to raise a little of everything else for our own use, not forgetting the garden. If there is anything left over, well and good, it may be sold or it may not, but by this method one has for sale what there is a market for and the necessities of his own family, provided on his farm.

Virden, Man.

R. J. HAMILTON.

EDITOR FARMERS ADVOCATE:

My estimate of the cost of machinery necessary to run half a section of wheat-growing land for ten years is approximately as follows:

One Wagon	\$ 90.00
Gang Plow	85.00
Walking Plow	26.00
Drag Harrow	20.00
Disc	40.00
Drill	100.00
Mower and Rig	80.00
Binder	155.00
Sleigh	30.00
Total	\$626.00

All or these must with reasonable care and a few repairs last ten years, but I do not see how we could cut out any of them in the event of going more extensively into mixed farming. I think instead of decreasing the number and cost, a man would require to increase his machinery by a motor of some kind, a grain chopper, a cream separator, with a lot of extra buildings not necessary on a grain farm and which would add several hundred dollars to the cost of equipment. Just as much or more labor would be required to be kept the year round which would greatly increase the cost of operations, so I fail to see a solution to the problem of making farming pay



MR. J. O. IRISH'S NINE ACRES OF POTATOES AND CABBAGES, AT ARMSTRONG, B. C.

trade which em. What uld be has v Winnipeg r from the n anybody to so. The a too safely buying. raises a new between the It has no vinces. In nerly. But l for export e stamped by Govern- amine the e sanitary and after e carcasses, ted if they edom from : meat is so ivilaged to it. s to engage their own e for them e Act in all worth their e appointed r this law, g plants, at on. For a ion service The aim of at products is end can out proper engage in

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WALLACE. of Animals ubt of the the spread he States.—

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by more diversified practices through the adopting of a system of mixed farming. I am willing to admit that the mixed farmer has his stock to fall back upon in the event of his wheat failing but might we not just as well give wheat the credit of maturing this stock. No one will deny, in favorable years, wheat will pay much better than stock, and as a general thing stock is kept in good wheat years and unloaded in the few adverse years, and credit given to them for saving a man's finances when in reality they are only used as a sinking fund. Another objection to the mixed farming idea is that half a section is not enough land to use for the purpose as one requires at least a section for pasture, hay and coarse grain; then in the event of a dry year, hay is short and thin, pastures will require to be doubled and a drought is more noticeable if anything than in a wheat field, for there the land has been summerfallowed and will stand considerable drought. Another disadvantage in mixed farming is the care and attention required every day in the year, not only by the hired help but by the proprietor, his wife and grown up family, and when the latter has to give constant attention to work without an opportunity for recreation, farming becomes loathsome. This is one reason why so many young people from mixed farms drift to the cities, while boys and girls raised on grain farms are more apt to remain in the country. I know my views will not meet with the approval of the majority of "wise" people who tell us how foolish it is to put all our eggs in one basket, but they are my convictions and I have yet to be shown the practical genuine advantage of a mixed farm.

Hamiota, Man.

H. A. FRASER.

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EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The following is my observation upon the cost of farm machinery on a half section for ten years.

2 Binders cost	\$300.00
2 Gang plows	160.00
Four horse harrow	18.00
Four horse Drill (disc)	155.00
Walking plow	18.00
Disc Harrow	60.00
Land Packer	110.00
2 wagons	160.00
Fanning mill	40.00
2 Basket racks	36.00
Pickler	10.00

Total cost

\$1067.00

I consider the life of those articles is just about ten years, and seven per cent. interest on same means \$74.69 per year without wear and tear; taking ten years as the length of life it would mean \$106.70 per year for depreciation, making with interest \$181.40 per year for machinery. It may be in some parts of the country the farmers have only one gang plow and one binder on a half section but here it is different and I am giving amounts as they are here. If a man goes in for a certain amount of mixed farming he will still have to keep all above machinery and also buy a mower \$65.00, rake \$36.00; stacker and two sweeps \$130.00. In this last case I speak from personal experience as I am farming along that line myself and was forced to get the extra machinery mentioned as labor was so scarce and high it was a necessity. I also had to buy a manure spreader at a cost of \$160.00, as on account of keeping a lot of cattle, it made a lot of manure to handle and you can't pay \$30.00 per month for labor and make handling manure in the old way pay. The difficulty of raising wheat is getting greater and the cost increasing year by year and the principal reason is wild oats; there were hundreds of acres returned to Government reporters in the spring as being seeded to wheat that have been cut since for feed on account of there being so many wild oats growing, and the number of acres of wheat harvested was not nearly so large as the number returned as sown in wheat.

Oak Lake, Man.

* * *

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have never kept any detailed account of the amount I have paid out annually for repairs, but will endeavor to give you an estimate of the machinery required as near by as I can, based on my own experience and which I think will be approximately correct. It must be borne in mind that the life of machinery depends altogether upon the care and treatment to which

it is subjected. I have seen illustrations recently of binders in Eastern Canada that have been in use for over twenty years and still serviceable, but in the West, where as a rule, farm machinery receives the most careless and indifferent treatment, veterans of this kind are unknown except on the rubbish heap, and even if they were they would be so out of date it would never pay a man to use them.

A farmer that confines his operations to half a section would be in a position to take much better care of his machinery than one that farms two or three, when on account of scarcity of labor it is often found necessary to put men in charge of machinery who know little or nothing about it.

A round of implements, if properly cared for, should easily run for ten years, and still be serviceable (unless in the meantime they become obsolete, in which event the quicker they are replaced by up-to-date ones the better) but much of the machinery in this country is badly racked in half that time. There is nothing that will more quickly spoil the appearance of machinery than standing in the open where the bulk of it whiles away the most of its spare time. But in my opinion, bad as this practice is, it is altogether secondary to the injury that comes through running with loose nuts and insufficient lubrication. There are many men handling machinery who never think of putting in a missing bolt or screwing up a nut until the machine practically drops to pieces, and who imagine the more grease and oil they can get into a machine before starting the longer it will run, when in many instances it simply runs on to the ground and long before the operator thinks it is time to oil up many of the bearings are dry and cutting. The fast speed on a binder should be oiled every hour and a half and the slow speeds in proportion to the crop he is cutting.

In this issue there is a full page announcement showing how our readers may help us extend our circulation, and how we show our gratitude for the help. Our readers are requested, as a favor, to read our announcements, and to lend us a hand with our circulation work.

The kind of implements that is required depends first upon a man's fancy, secondly on the character of the soil he is working. For my own part, once a farm is put in a good state of cultivation, I much prefer the disc plow. It is more expensive to keep in repair but has a great advantage over a mould board plow in sticky soil in so much that it can be made to clean and is much better for burying weeds. But there are generally a few sloughs and hard places on every farm that a disc plow will not turn successfully and for this work there is none better than a sulky.

One drill is all that is required and for an all-round economical drill there is none better than the 19 disc.

I much prefer the eight-foot-cut binder and this machine is constantly gaining favor among those that have tried them. Any man can handle an eight-foot as easily as he can a six, and will do nearly a third more work in a day. One binder under favorable circumstances could handle the crop, but in this country where the crop is subjected to so much danger the cutting frequently requires to be rushed. Many a farmer has lost the price of a binder on a single crop from frost alone; an extra binder that can be used in case of emergency is a good investment on every farm.

Owing to the rapid spread of noxious weeds in all the older settlements the object of summer fallowing has changed somewhat. Formerly it was to prepare a seed bed and conserve moisture now its principal object is to destroy weeds although in many cases fallowing is done so slovenly that instead of destroying it only increases them. To every farm infected with such as French weed or wild oats, a good disc harrow and cultivator are indispensable—so quickly do these weeds mature that plowing is frequently altogether too slow. The best way

to deal with them is, if possible, to burn the stubble, then by frequent use of the disc harrow keep down all weed growth until July when it should be given one good deep plowing, and all subsequent growth kept down by the use of the cultivator. A mower would also be found useful to cut weeds on roads, etc.

Following the usual course that is pursued around here of summer fallowing one third every year, any good man with a five or six horse team should easily handle all the team work except in harvest, unless plowing or surface cultivation before seeding is to be done, in which event extra help would be required.

It would hardly pay a man with only half a section to buy threshing machinery unless he made it a business or went into partnership with some of his neighbors.

In addition to this he will require a six-section diamond harrow, two wagons and a bobsleigh.

The above-mentioned machinery which I think is necessary and all that is necessary to handle a half section in first-class shape, would cost in the vicinity of \$1,000. In addition to this there would be such things as racks, small tools, etc., that would cost probably fifty dollars more. The repair bill would probably range from \$25 to \$50 annually according to circumstances.

Indian Head.

E. C. SKINNER.

The Question of Help Looms Up Again.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Farmers in various parts of the provinces are beginning as usual to consider how they are next season to procure a sufficient supply of labor for their needs. The help problem was acute enough in a good many districts this season. The demand for labor was below the average for the most part, yet still the supply offering was not equal to requirements, at certain times. What the West would have done for help last harvest season had the crop been up to average, and the increased demand for labor to handle it proportionate with the increase that has obtained during late years, an increase that now results in a demand for twenty thousand Eastern harvesters where a few years ago we only required ten thousand, is, to say the least, problematical. And as the years go on this difficulty must increase. If only one-twentieth of our arable land is yet producing wheat as we are constantly being told, and we are already pushed for help to handle our work, what will the situation be like when the "boomsters" fond hopes are realized and the whole country from the Mackenzie Valley to the International boundary, westward even into the new hard wheat belt of British Columbia and eastward to the Ontario rocks is one vast field of grain?

The labor problem is one of the largest questions this country has to solve, and we do not think its solution will be found in the direction a good many farmers are looking. The fact of the matter is that we cannot expect to have a permanent supply of help so long as we are irregular employers of it. No worker can live all the year on the wages earned working on the average farm for two, three or even six months. Most men seek steady employment the year around, and such men will not for any time be found in the farm labor class. Not a fraction of one per cent. of the farmers of this country will pay a man wages for more than half the year. Quite a few will allow a man to "chore" around their farms during winter for his beard but the best class of men are not found permanently in the "chore" ranks. There are too many opportunities out here to engage in remunerative work or branch out into business for himself to keep a man with any ambition long a farm laborer. We are confronted by conditions in the matter of help that is making it more difficult each year to carry on our work. And how is the problem to be solved? Certainly not as some think in the despatching of delegates to the old land to induce British laborers of the better class to emigrate out here and work for us six months of the year for a living wage and the other six for their keep. If these men are of the better class they will mighty soon be employers of labor themselves and not wage earners. If they are not of the right sort they will drift from the farms back into the cities or towns at the end of a few months and we will be in the same position as before. Such a method of relieving the labor scarcity is only a makeshift and will need to be repeated every year. What we, as farmers, need to do is to get into some line of farming by which we will be able to employ men by the year at remunerative wages. Even then it will be difficult enough to keep men and the best will soon be working for themselves. At present, however, this is the only real solution to the question. The remedy may be only partial in its effect but such a course will furnish some relief. When we are able to offer men steady employment and wages equal to what they can earn in other lines we may have some hope of finding farm labor when we want it. Until then we will be constantly confronted with the problem of procuring help to handle our work.

A FARMER WHO HAS BEEN A HIRED MAN.

Morden, Man.

Believes in Deep Plowing.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

About deep plowing, I have tried it, in fact I am getting down as fast as I can. I plowed one piece very deep one fall, took up from two to four inches of subsoil; next year there was a very light crop on it but a good crop the next year. The subsoil lay on top in pieces of about two inches square all summer. Mr. Grieg gives good advice and when he says be careful, do not go to extremes; he surely knows what he is talking about. The best time to do deep plowing is when summer fallowing, and another good time is when backsetting. I broke eight acres light in 1905. I put five horses on a sulky plow and brought it up from four to six inches of the bottom soil with the very best results. One thing especially noticeable about deep plowing is that in the fall when you plow again there is moisture on the bottom of your furrow, while the bottom of the furrow in shallow plowing is as hard as a board. Mr. Grieg's would be an ideal rig, but we have not much time here in the fall, and every time we have to go over the land we spend a lot of time. Why not use a twelve inch gang plow with five or six horses and take up an inch, a very light inch every fall? The plow will only lay about one third of this on top, the rest will be cut loose and stirred up some. When the land has all been plowed to ten inches use a fourteen inch gang with a mould board that will flip it quick.—I mean the one that will turn all it cuts bottom side up. Half our plows just half turn it.

Sask

W. L. D.

Not Ten But All.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question raised in your issue of the 20th ult. "Why Ten" regarding the management of seed grain fairs is worthy of the consideration of the best element in the farming community though I will venture to say that the most charitably disposed cannot give a truthful answer that will reflect credit upon the dignity of the Provincial Government or the administration of its Department of Agriculture.

No unprejudiced person will deny that the efforts of the Dominion Department of Agriculture through their Seed Grain Branch has been of incalculable benefit to the farmers of the West. The interest created by the sending of the seed demonstration trains throughout the country, in the early months of 1906 is bearing fruit in 1907, in the production of cleaner grain and by a more determined effort to rid the land of foul weeds. The inauguration of seed grain fairs commenced by Mr. Murray, now Superintendent of Brandon Experimental Farm, and continued by Mr. Bracken, now Superintendent of fairs and farmers' institutes in Saskatchewan, has also proved of immense educational value at the points where the agricultural societies co-operated with them in the selection and breeding of clean, productive seed. Mr. E. D. Eddy, the present representative of the Seed Branch in Manitoba, who has also done his share in the work of organization, has added a new feature this year by arranging to catalogue a list of clean seed exhibited at each fair, distributing these catalogues free of charge throughout the country, where seed is required, thus providing a market for all clean seed or at least putting buyers in touch with sellers, a matter of great convenience to both.

And just at this juncture the Provincial Government "butts in" to use a vulgar expression to describe the ill-bred act. After ridiculing in the Legislature the work of the seed grain special; persistently refusing all offers of co-operation from the Seed Branch; and after all the pioneer work has been done in connection with the establishing seed grain fairs and without having conducted a single experiment so far as I have noticed upon the breeding or improvement of seed tending to increased productiveness, it offers a bribe of fifty dollars to the first ten agricultural societies that will hold seed grain fairs under their auspices, undertaking nothing in the way of advertising seed for sale. "Why Ten?" you may well ask. Would it not reflect a higher order of intelligence in the management of the Department as well as a sense of the dignity of the Government, to say nothing of the desire to encourage a good work, to make an offer, if one must be made, that would put all societies on the same footing? Such an offer simply gives a bonus to those societies having the best postal service—surely no basis for such distribution of public funds while other societies, equally deserving are refused.

Manitou.

T. TURNBULL.

DAIRY

Dairying with Grain Growing on a Manitoba Farm.

I have received a request to write up for the "Advocate" a description of the way in which one of our farmers near Holmfield manages the dairy department of his farm. I was asked why this man gave his attention to dairying with twenty or more cows instead of grain growing which is more generally followed in Manitoba.

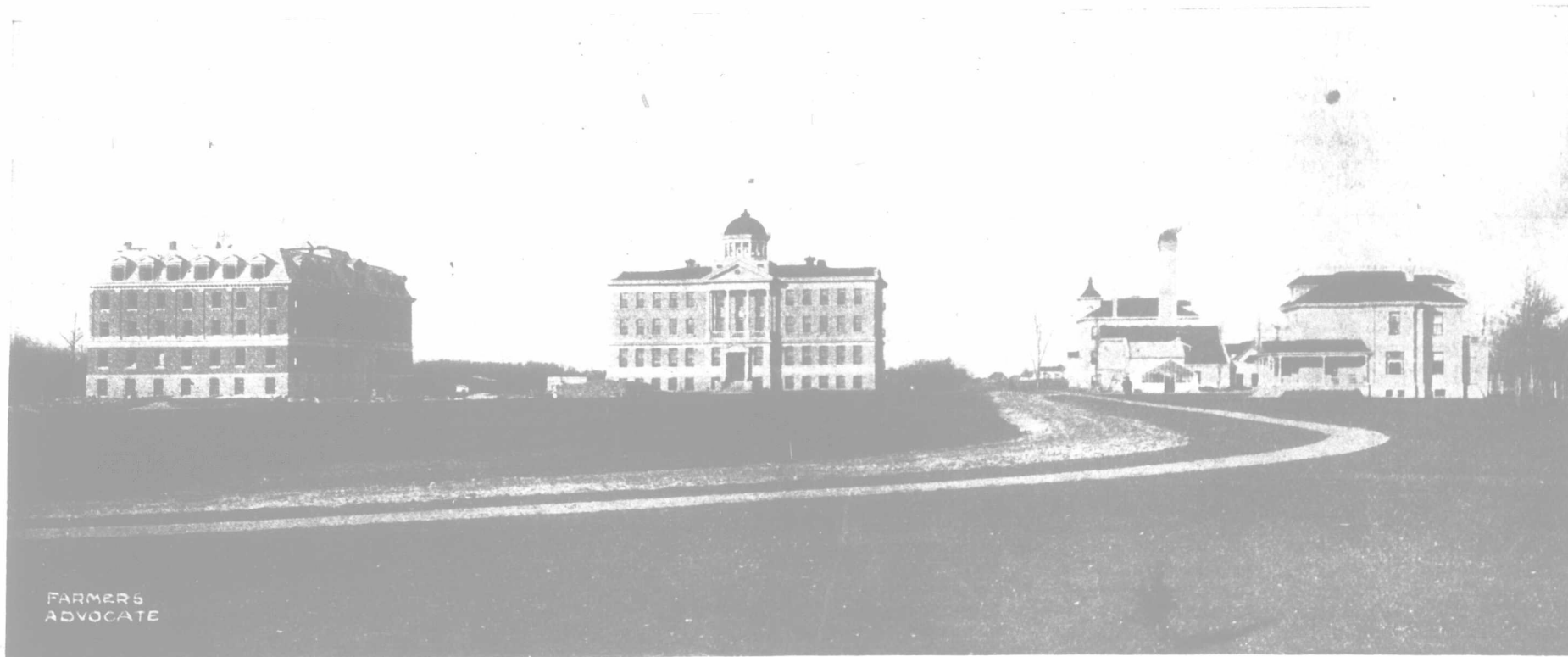
To begin with, I might say that I have always held the two can go together and be made pay and with very little extra work. and in writing this short article I will try and show that it is not only quite possible but being done.

The man referred to owns 640 acres and grows from three thousand to five thousand bushels of wheat, and one to three thousand bushels of coarse grain each year, and still finds time to attend to from 20 to 30 good cows, with an emphasis on the good. In the first place, he does not do as others do around him, but he does all his dairy work in the winter and milks until harvest time and lets the cows go dry for the three busiest months in the year. Part of haying, harvest and threshing not a cow comes in, but between October 1st and December 1st the whole herd starts milking. He started with a bunch of good grade shorthorn cows, purchased a dairy bred Red Polled bull, whose dam had a good milk record, and crossed this bull on his grade shorthorn cows. The results were astonishing. So far as I can find out there wasn't one heifer when her time came to help fill the pail

but what was better than her dam. Now some will no doubt think this is drifting into Red Poll boosting, but it is not meant that way. I wish to show that this man is handling a good paying proposition and also try and show how he went at it. It is no doubt possible to do the same with some other breeds but as this is digressing a little we will get back to the method of handling and feeding.

All the old cows were weeded out and the young ones tested by using a Babcock tester which is always kept on the farm. The tester will test four cows at once. Usually two men are kept in the summer and one in the winter. When threshing all the coarse grain is hauled to the buildings and every bit of oats and barley straw threshed into the yard at the back of the barn. In this yard there is an open shed to shelter the young growing heifers in winter and these heifers run in the yard at the straw pile, but it is usually good straw. The steers are separated and fed a grain ration and if any are old enough, put up to feed; they being winter bred steers they feed off at exactly two years old, not at three years, as is usually the case. In feeding the milk cows two good feeds of hay, one night and morning are given and a feed of straw at noon and the stock bedded with the leavings. On fine days the cows run for awhile in the straw yard with the heifers. They are fed a grain ration of one third bran, one third oats or barley chopped, one third shorts making a grain ration of about six quarts. Strict attention to balanced rations is not given but an attempt is made to figure out which feed pays the best. If as at present shorts are very high more grain is substituted but the bran is never omitted. There are regular hours for milking, and feeding the calves; the milk is run through a separator and fed to the calves, four in each pen. The two men go together with a pail in each hand and thus feed four calves at once avoiding all crowding and fuss and it is done very quickly. The cream is shipped to Winnipeg and I think an average price of about 28 cents per pound for butter fat is realized. At night if you drop around there at about 8 o'clock the cows are all lying down comfortably chewing their cuds and all the work is done for the day.

To my mind there is no safer way of farming and building up a locality than this way of doing. Then again the manure is worth a good deal. This man has a manure spreader and in the spring, after the rest of the crop is in, he takes all the manure and trodden straw out of the straw yard and gives his barley field a good top dressing and certain it is his cattle increase his yields of coarse grain. He always sows rape and barley on his summer fallow and in this the cows run until freeze up, thus doing away with scarcity of pasture. It also helps them to go into winter quarters in good shape. We used often to hear the remark that separator fed calves were no



FARMERS ADVOCATE

MANITOBA AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE BUILDINGS ON THE BANKS OF THE ASSINABOINE RIVER WEST OF WINNIPEG. On the left, the new Roblin Hall; in the centre, the Main Building; on the right, the Dairy Building, Engine Room, Conservatory and Principal's Residence.

good but it is not the case with this farmer. I think this is owing to the fact that the cows give a regular steady flow of milk and consequently the calves always get enough. Usually the steer calves are fed a grain ration but not the heifers. The heifers are not allowed to take on flesh and herein lies the success of a dairyman. There is no difficulty in selling all the surplus heifers even as young as two years old at from \$30.00 to \$40.00, while the neighbours around cannot sell a cow at \$20.00.

Roblin Mun. Man.

H. E. WABY.

Making Cream Cheese.

Would it be possible for you to give an idea of how cheese is made from cream?

Man.

F. J. P.

Cream cheese is of two varieties, first the kind that is perfectly fresh and practically consisting of fresh solid cream, and second, the ripened cream cheese, the kind that is acid flavored and made from ripened cream. No particular equipment is required to make either of these kinds of cheese. First procure a yard or so of very fine, close linen cloth, which should be thoroughly boiled and aired to take away its new smell. In this place some of the thickest cream you can get. Thin cream may be thickened by allowing it to get a little sour, and some salt should be added to it just before it is put into the cloth. Tie up the cream in the cloth, bag fashion, and hang it up in some cool draughty place for the whey to drain off. The cloth should be opened up at frequent intervals and the hardened cream scraped down from the sides to allow drainage to proceed. When the contents of the bag become like paste in consistency, a little salt or sugar, or both, may be added, the cheese turned out into a basin and moulded. Cream cheese may be done up in butter muslin, and then in grease-proof paper, or it may be put directly into the grease-proof paper and then into card boxes.

From a Danish Standpoint.

Some few months ago the Danish dairy expert, Dr. Ellbrect, visited Canada and studied our dairy industry. Upon these observations he gave an address before the Royal Danish Agricultural Society from which we make the following extract:

"I do not anticipate that Canada will become a serious competitor to Denmark so long as her immigration is so great and through it a large home consumption developed; but on the other hand, as I already pointed out, the Canadians are working with determination towards increasing their exports and the time is not far distant when it will be possible to land Canadian butter in England within eight days after it is made and as the quality of their dairy products is steadily being improved we may well keep a watchful eye on Canada.

"To the Canadian Government is due, in a large degree, the honor and credit for the great progress made in the Dairy Industry, by the establishment of a Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, by assisting in the improvement of the Cold Storage facilities at the Creameries, in the operation of refrigerator cars on railways, refrigerator spaces on board steamships, the operation of Central Cold Storages for the safe keeping of butter and cheese up to the time of shipment, the establishment of cow testing associations in order to improve the rather inferior herds (it is said that the average annual milk yield per cow in Canada is 3,000 pounds.)

"These and many other lines of action, costing Canada large sums of money, every year show that the Government spares no reasonable expense in building up a flourishing trade.

"Canada is undoubtedly the land of the future. With its millions of acres of virgin soil, its inexhaustible supply of minerals, its unlimited forest wealth, fisheries and game of all kinds, it will become the comfortable and happy home of yet many millions. It is no country for the sleepy individual, he must work hard especially in the beginning but the thrifty workers who are sober and in good health will do well.

"Canada seeks and wants only good, industrious citizens and has no use for any other.

"The typical Canadian is proud of his country, he loves it and will not tolerate any adverse criticism of it. Though he maintains at first a certain reserve towards a stranger, one learns to feel at home with him in a remarkably short time and, once thoroughly acquainted, cannot find a better friend."

Butter is the greatest tell-tale on the farmer of any product he turns off. It tells to the consumer at once what sort of a man or woman made it; whether they were neat and clean in their ideas and methods; whether the cow houses were foul and badly ventilated; whether the feed was musty and unfit for use; whether the separator and milk vessels were kept clean and sweet; whether the packages that contain it were in right condition. Everything that comes of ignorance of good sound dairy and sanitary sense, the butter tells with a loud voice.—Hoard.

Horticulture and Forestry

International Beekeepers' Association.

The Beekeepers International Organization, now consisting of 2500 members, met in Pittsburg, Pa., on the last two days of October. President Aspinwall of Michigan, in his opening address referred to apiculture as the greatest of all agricultural subjects. A well equipped beekeeper, he declared, should not only have a good general education and know the life history of the bee, but he should be a botanist and entomologist as well.

PLURALITY OF QUEENS.

The method of having more than one laying queen in a hive, a method which had been advocated in England twenty-five or more years ago, has received added attention through the writing of Alexander, of New York State. The object was to have brood produced faster, and some thought it prevented swarming. After carefully weighing all the testimony offered, it appears that the method of introducing a plurality of queens was to throw the colony into an abnormal condition, such as removing all combs and brood and honey after letting the bees fill themselves with honey, then introduce the number desired. Others said they divided, during the honey flow, the brood-chamber into compartments separated by queen-excluding zinc, introducing a queen to each compartment, and, after introduction, put the queens together in one of the compartments, introducing still another, if desired, and so on, until the number desired was reached. The testimony offered as to the prevention of swarming was not very conclusive. It also appeared that quite often, at the close of the season, all but one queen disappeared or the colony broke into clusters, with a queen for rallying point. This question has deeply stirred the apicultural pulse, and developments will be watched with interest.

Mr. Alexander also advocated keeping the brood chamber fairly free from capped honey during the breeding season, and feeding back the honey.

Mr. Holtermann, Canada, stated that, in his estimation, it was a much more practical thing, and one which would give as good results as a plurality of queens, to see that the brood-chamber of the hive was not clogged with honey during the brooding season. It was particularly true of some strains of Italian bees that they crowded honey about the brood-chamber during a good honey flow. In this way, the cells in which brood could be reared were reduced in number, resulting in less bees for the honey flow, and a proportionately small crop of honey. In his estimation, it was also essential that two or more supers should be used. It was astonishing how much less honey would be found in a brood-chamber with two extracting supers than with one. This, and the use of Carniolan blood in the apiary, was a more practical method of enlarging the brood nest. The ordinary queen did not get credit for the power to lay eggs, providing other conditions were right.

A strong resolution was passed with dissent, that the General Manager of the National Beekeepers' Association, write Federal, State, Dominion and Provincial Departments of Agriculture, asking that beekeeping receive the same encouragement and help given to other lines of agriculture. It was felt that too often incompetent men—men without wide practical training and good education—were appointed in the places of lecturers and investigators in apiculture. Prof. Surface said, create the demand for the men and the men will be found, as it was with entomologists.

A very timely address was given by Professor Phillips, Government Apiarist, Washington, D. C. In it, Dr. Phillips said, only under very exceptional conditions should honey be ripened outside of the hive, but the honey should be left to the bees in the hive. The chemical nature of honey was changed by the bees in the process of ripening. Of some 200 samples of honey analyzed by the Department of Chemistry, Washington, scarcely any were from one kind of blossom only. This was shown by the nature of the pollen in the honey. He pointed out that honey should not be raised to a temperature over 160 degrees F., and better 140 degrees F., and even at that temperature it should not be kept a moment longer than necessary.

Ontario Fruit in the West.

Despite the efforts which Eastern fruit men are putting forth to capture and retain the markets of the prairie provinces, there is less Ontario fruit on sale in our cities and towns this year than for some time past. Consumers paying the prices ordinarily charged for barrelled apples here expect a better quality in the article than a good proportion of the Ontario fruit offered in our markets can show. Despite the Fruit Marks Acts, packers seem to be able to fill up the packages pretty much as they like and the center of many a barrel contains altogether too varied an assortment to rank in the grade it's stamped. Such practices as these continued for any time, will work for the permanent closing of this market to Ontario fruit. The East will learn to its own loss that this country can not be made a dumping ground for unexportable fruit.

POULTRY

Scatter a little grain in the scratch material after the fowls are on the perch at night and they will be at work at peep of dawn, thereby securing exercise needful to health and warmth.

* * *

Vegetables are the winter substitute for summer green food. A cabbage hung up by the roots within easy reach, a mangrel split in half, then impaled on spikes, so that the hens may pick the flesh from the outer half in a cleanly manner, with added succulence in the form of chopped onions and uncooked potatoes with chaff, preferably clover, for scratch material and roughage, all helps to minimize the grain bill and keep the fowls comfortable, vigorous, and productive.

* * *

Meat, either in the form of ground green bone or as beef meal, is an important feeding material because of its high protein content. Half an ounce of ground green bone per day to each fowl is a fair allowance. If beef meal is used it is better hopper fed, the hens being allowed free access to it at all times, eating as much as they desire.

* * *

In addition to these, hoppers containing grit and charcoal should be within easy reach all the time. Pure water in clean vessels should be always before the fowls. Dust baths aid in keeping the hens thrifty and free from vermin.

Marking Hens.

It is usually mere guess work to tell the age of a hen by her appearance after she has passed the pullet stage. To the good poultry man it is important that the age of every fowl on his premises be known. Hens past the age of profit can thus be culled out and their places taken by younger stock. Legbands with numbers may be used when the chickens arrive at maturity and, if records are kept, the identity of each bird can always be established. Another method which should be followed by every poultryman is to punch a hole in one of the four webs of the feet, each web representing a certain year. Special punches for this purpose may be purchased from any poultry supply house, or a small sized leather belt punch can be used to good advantage. The hole is punched very easily when the newly hatched chick is first taken from the nest or incubator. All of one season's chicks may be marked on the same web, although if special matings are to be kept separately, as high as fifteen combinations can be used. If properly done, the hole or traces of the scar will always remain and the identity of the fowl can scarcely be lost.

Guineas.

While this class of fowl is unlikely to become popular with the average Canadian farmer, and under ordinary farm conditions can hardly be called profitable, they possess some qualities that commend them to men who delight in having a variety in their poultry yards. The flesh of the young guinea is daintier and more delicious than quail or prairie chicken, but old birds are not specially prized for the quality of their flesh. They are a little difficult to raise on account of the hen's habit of hiding her nest away. Usually she leaves the first nest about the time setting should begin and starts another. It is best to hatch the eggs under hens. Once hatched they are raised almost as easily as chickens; are rather less difficult to handle than turkeys, being hardier and more vigorous. They like a wide range and prefer roosting in a tree or on a barn. Some farmers object to their "noise." Others express a liking for them on account of their rather noisy dispositions. They are "company." Like geese, guineas are inclined to give an alarm if the poultry yard is molested.

The Best Breed.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE :

In the poultry column of the issue of November 13th the following appears in the last paragraph: "of course there is no best alround breed of poultry for the farm" and suggestions are asked for.

In undertaking to negate this statement, which I cannot allow to pass unchallenged, I assume that the farmer keeps or should keep poultry with the object of securing the best possible return for his labor and investment, and upon this basis the subject must be considered.

To secure the greatest possible returns from the flock, poultry keeping must be divided into two industries and two seasons—the winter for egg production and the summer for meat or market production. Any farmer who is not doing this is not making his flock as profitable as it should be.

On consideration we find very few flocks giving a liberal supply of eggs during the winter months. In the case of pullets it means that the labor and feed for a year has been expended without any direct financial returns. In the case of one-year-olds or over, six or seven months of non-production means as many months of feed and labor from which no returns are received.

Not only is this to be considered but also the fact that during the first twelve or fourteen months of the life of the pullet she is, under favorable conditions, capable of giving the greatest earning power in the least time and at the least cost. When she fails to do this, I question very much her ability to give sufficient returns to offset the year's keep that will be a profit to the owner. Further than this experiments have proven that the farmer now has to feed seventeen year-old hens to secure the same returns that ten pullets should have given him, to which must be added the care and feed of the extra hens for a year. To this must be added the difference between the price he would have secured for winter eggs and those of spring and summer.

I have observed that the average farmer keeps his hens until they are two and three years old, which becomes a further tax on the income of the flock as it becomes necessary to keep twenty-four two-year-old hens to get the same supply of eggs that he should have secured from ten pullets.

It now becomes apparent that the difference between profit and loss is the difference between securing a good supply of eggs during the first year from pullets and allowing them to pass non-productive and taking chances with one and two-year-old hens.

If the pullets are hatched during the month of April and May, giving suitable care and feed necessary to mature them, and when matured suitable care and feed to produce eggs, the pullet should give a good supply of eggs during the winter months—provided, of course, that she is comfortably housed and is of a laying strain.

There are those, however, who will not credit the possibilities of the pullet and for such I will be more explicit. My statement is that when the pullet is fully matured she will lay. Accepting the fact that all the eggs she will ever lay are with her when she is hatched, it becomes a matter of securing the greatest number of eggs in the least time and at the least cost, as I have already stated. On giving the matter a little thought we find that the egg is the product of the surplus food eaten. When the pullet becomes matured nature provides that the surplus food is transmitted to the ovaries, provided they are suitable foods, and the pullet at once commences to produce eggs. If after complying with these requirements the poultryman fails to secure a satisfactory supply of eggs, the failure can be traced to some other cause.

The line of thought thus far does not answer the subject of this article, as for that matter all breeds may be equal for winter egg production, and yet not all as may be shown later.

I stated at the outset that to secure the best possible returns from the flock, eggs should be produced in the winter and meat or market poultry in summer. Admitting for the time being that all breeds are equal for winter egg production I am forced to draw the line when considering the meat or market side of the question, and accept only the utility breeds as being capable of meeting this requirement.

I have no quarrel with the advocate of the Asiatic or Mediterranean varieties as the discrim-

ination is due to the fact that the nature of these varieties is such as to make them unsuitable to produce the qualifications asked for. With the Asiatic varieties the large coarse frame and feathered legs make them unsuitable for market purposes. With the Mediterranean varieties the opposite conditions prevail and the birds lack the size to develop the satisfactory market requirements to which our utility breeds are adapted. The Mediterranean varieties usually lay a smaller egg than the utility breeds and are white in color.

I am not prepared to say that the brown egg is in any way a better egg than the white, yet the markets are prepared to pay more for them, and particularly so when they are produced by our most suitable breeds. Then again by the time the hatching season has arrived the price of eggs will be rapidly on the decline and they become more profitable for incubation purposes.

By the time the hatching season is over the pullet will have given her best earning power and will fail in her supply of eggs as the moulting period approaches. Instead of keeping her in this non-productive stage she should be fed flesh producing foods for a couple of weeks and then marketed. Owing to the scarcity of poultry on the market at this season of the year, her selling price will be equivalent to her keep during the year. Thus the returns from her eggs during the winter are a net profit.

The care and feed can be devoted to rearing the chicks, developing the pullets for the winter pen and the cockerels for the fattening crate and market.

As the ideas advanced in this article are based on the result of an experiment with twelve pullets conducted by the writer, the result may be of interest and will substantiate the position I have taken.

In referring to the experiment I find that the twelve pullets averaged \$2.42 each, selling the eggs at market price from October to June. While the chickens hatched from these pullets were either kept for breeding purposes or sold for the same purpose at a value exceeding the market price, I am well within the limit in saying that at market price they would have netted a profit of over \$3.00 for each of the twelve pullets, showing a net profit of over \$5.00 a bird. By securing the meat and eggs in their respective seasons, which is not only possible but practical, I am led to believe that we have alround breed for the farm.

The question now arises which of our utility breeds are the most suitable and in this I may say any of them. It now becomes a question of "strain" rather than "breed" as there is good and bad in them all. Careful attention becomes necessary each year in selecting the most suitable type for market purposes, and the strain for egg production.

To the breeder of Plymouth Rocks whose flock meets the requirements set forth in this article, Plymouth Rocks are the best breed. To the breeders of Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, or any other of our utility breeds they are giving the same results, to such each respective breed is the best, and type, strain and selection only are necessary to further develop the "best" breeds. A. W. FOLEY, Edmonton, Alta. Poultry Superintendent.

How Breeds Lay in Australia.

As the result of laying competitions over twelve months at Hawkesbury Agricultural Collage, New South Wales, the following is the record of the various breeds. The price of eggs varies throughout the year, so that it does not necessarily follow that the hens that laid the most and biggest eggs figure best in the value per hen column, a dozen, when eggs are 1s. 5d., being double the value of a dozen when prices had dropped to 8½d.

Breed	Eggs per hen	Value per hen
6 Cuckoo Leghorns.....	190.16	16 10½
18 Langshans.....	188.88	16 10
12 Black Orpingtons.....	178.41	15 8½
30 S.C. Brown Leghorns.....	177.00	14 10
138 S.C. White Leghorns.....	174.93	14 8½
12 R. C. Brown Leghorns.....	173.50	14 8½
12 R. C. White Leghorns.....	172.66	15 1
12 Golden Wyandottes.....	171.33	15 5
126 Silver Wyandottes.....	170.51	15 1½
24 Minorcas.....	168.91	14 0
6 Rhode Island Reds.....	166.66	14 2
6 Partridge Wyandottes.....	164.16	13 7½
12 Buff Wyandottes.....	163.75	14 10
18 Buff Leghorns.....	160.55	14 0
18 Buff Orpingtons.....	150.11	14 1
24 White Wyandottes.....	146.70	12 7½
6 Black Leghorns.....	138.33	10 x
6 Houdans.....	137.33	10 3
3 Faverolles.....	126.66	9 10

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week.

CANADIAN

Brandon began to enjoy the privilege of postal delivery by carriers on November 26th.

* * *

The Alberta Government says that there are twenty-three coal mines operating in the Edmonton district with an output of 2,320 tons per day

* * *

The fourth session of the tenth Canadian Parliament was opened by his excellency, Earl Grey, with the usual ceremonies, on November 29th.

* * *

Three men were killed and three injured in an explosion at Webster's Camp, near Dryden in the Rainy River District, Ont.

* * *

The Provincial Government of Saskatchewan has decided to open up and operate a coal mine in the Eagle Lake district for the benefit of settlers

* * *

W. N. Clark, President of the Alberta Retail Lumber Dealers' Association was fined \$500 for conspiring and combining with others to prevent or lessen competition in the manufacture of lumber.

* * *

Unusually heavy rain storms visited the Pacific coast cutting off telegraph communication with the east. Not only British Columbia but the whole coast from Mexico to Alaska felt the force of the storm.

* * *

Liquor obtained by the Indians and half breeds on the Kamsack, Pelly and Keyes reserves has resulted in disorderly behavior demanding Government investigation. Several white men are involved.

* * *

The new French-Canadian treaty introduced into the House at Ottawa gives to each country the most-favored-nation treatment. France gets the intermediate tariff on 98 products and Canada obtain the minimum rate of France on 152 items. This treaty will continue for ten years but can be terminated by a year's notice from either nation.

* * *

Mrs. Alexander Murray died at her home at Lower Fort Garry. She was eighty-five years of age, having been born at Fort Dunvegan on the Peace river, in 1822. She was the first white child born in that distant region. Her father was several years with the Northwest Fur Company before the union in 1821, and then was one of the most trusted factors of the Hudson's Bay company.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN.

President Roosevelt says that New York bankers are responsible for the present financial distress.

* * *

The United States is completing a strong system of fortifications on Isle Guam. Ninty-six guns will defend the harbor of San Luise de Apra.

* * *

John D. Rockefeller has given two millions and a half to the Rockefeller Institute, New York, as an endowment for a medical research hospital.

* * *

The Prussian Diet which has just opened is discussing the question of expropriating the estates of Polish landowners and settling German peasants upon the land.

* * *

By a vote of 246 to 112 the Duma abolished the ancient title "autocrat," which the Czars of the Russian empire have borne for centuries. It is the decree of the Duma that this title is incompatible with the condition of freedom promulgated by the Czar's manifesto of October 30, 1905. Scenes unprecedented in the history of the Duma attended the sensational action, which is considered a deliberate blow at the autocracy of the empire.

* * *

Edward Payson Weston, the 69-year-old pedestrian, triumphantly finished at the Federal building his long walk from Portland Me., to Chicago, in a great effort eclipsing the record he established forty years ago over the same route

Comparison of two walks: 1867—Left Portland, Me., Oct. 20, 5 p.m.; longest day's trip, 82 miles; arrived in Chicago, Nov. 28, 10 a.m.; age, 28½ years; distance, 1,230 miles.

1907—Left Portland, Me., Oct. 20, 10 a.m.; longest day's trip, 95 3-10 miles; arrived in Chicago, Nov. 27, 11 a.m.; age 68½ years; distance, 1,230 miles.

The Strangle hold of the American Lumber Trust.

The indictment of certain members of the American Lumber Trust by a Federal grand jury excites the hope that the arm of the law will be laid heavily upon these greedy lumbermen who sought to kill fair competition by foul means. The story of the Northwestern Retail Lumber Dealers' Association, in its operations in five Northwestern States, is a record of one of the most skilfully planned and daringly carried out schemes for the strangulation of legitimate competition that modern commercial warfare has yet developed. The Association in question is an organization of several thousand retail lumbermen. It includes perhaps ninety-five per cent. of all the lumber dealers in the five States in question, but while it consists of several thousand men, it is in reality composed of not more than forty men, for whom the retailers at the line yards and stations are simply agents. These large owners cut and saw their own lumber. They employ a Secretary whose business it is to keep tabs on all retail lumber dealers doing business in the five States wherein the lumber combine operates. If an independent concern starts up, overtures are at once made to have it enter the Association. If the independent dealer refuses to do so and makes a cut in prices the Trust at once instructs wholesale dealers to refuse to handle his business. If the wholesalers refuse to be dictated to in the matter, the Trust carries the warfare back to the cutters and sawyers. It goes right to the lumber producer and says to him that he should not sell to wholesalers who sell to an independent concern. It is the retailers not the wholesalers who dominate the lumber situation in the American Northwest.

Together with the Retail Coal Dealers' Association, the lumber retailers employ plain clothes men to watch the business going forward in every wholesaler's yard. Their duty is to ascertain to whom every car of coal or lumber is shipped. If any wholesaler sold a car of coal or lumber to an independent concern he is immediately notified by the secretary of the Association of the fact. Notifications of the same kind are sent to the Trust dealers in the town to which the lumber is consigned. The so-called regular dealers in that town know exactly when the lumber was shipped, by whom it was shipped, the number of the car in which it was shipped and the railroad that hauled it.

By such methods as these the Retail Association get control of practically the entire lumber business of the Northwestern States; wholesalers many of them would gladly break away and sell to whomsoever they pleased but any attempt on their part to do so would be followed by the immediate withdrawal of the entire trade of the Retail Association, and they would be forced from business in short order. Finally only one or two wholesale houses were willing to supply the independent retailers and these were forced to use the mails in selling rough lumber, sash and doors. Their method of doing business was to sell by price list and catalogue, getting estimates from the farmers and selling to the consumer direct. First the retailers tried to put these concerns out of business by working on the general public's well known prejudice against a catalogue house. Failing this, three hundred representatives of the retailers, covering practically all the States from the Great Lakes to the Rocky Mountains and as far south as Oklahoma, met in secret session in Chicago and laid the conspiracy for the crushing out of this last vestige of competition. Their mode of operation was unique. Tens of thousands of bogus enquiries for catalogues, together with bogus estimates, were sent in to these independent wholesalers, who were selling direct to farmers and independent dealers. These wholesalers, unable to distinguish between the genuine and the bogus orders, dared not fill any. At least one concern was forced to the wall by reason of this kind of competition.

And the scheme worked also to deter the farmers from buying from the independent wholesalers. Whenever a farmer came to a member of the Trust Association to have a bill of lumber figured, the local yard manager immediately sent a copy of it to every catalogue house in the Northwest. When these houses received from the farmer a bonafide estimate they naturally included it among the bogus orders because they had received a number of identical requests for estimates. In this way the farmer, the independent retailer and the consumer were unable to get what they

wanted from any but the Trusts' local representative. The prosecution of the Lumber Trust is not yet complete. The Association is fighting back by every means it can command. It is endeavoring to get the Retail Groceryman's and Merchants Associations to join it in the fight. By local advertising it is trying to create a sentiment adverse to the work of the United States Government in bringing on the prosecution. The local newspapers all through the West are unwittingly aiding the trust in this manner, but the battle cannot continue much longer. Slowly but surely the "strangle hold" of the combined retailers is being shaken from the American lumber industry.

To be Read with Article on page 1782.

After printing the article on page 1782 we were able to secure a copy of the Meat Inspection Act and find that we were in error in stating that the Act prohibited a farmer shipping dressed meat out of his province without being first inspected. A section of the Act provides that railways may accept such meat upon the receipt of a certificate as follows:

I hereby certify that I am a farmer and that the following described carcasses, or parts thereof, were from animals owned by me and slaughtered upon my own premises, and that at this date the same are wholesome, and fit for human food.

No. of carcasses or parts
Description
Signature of Farmer

Of course this certificate does not free the shipper from further responsibility and if the inspector in the municipality in which the meat is offered for sale discovers evidence of disease the original shipper will be liable to prosecution and in this respect the Act practically prohibits the shipment of dressed beef by Alberta farmers to Winnipeg.

Seed Fair at Mortlach.

The first Seed Fair of the season was held on the 19th ult. at Mortlach, Sask., and was considered an unqualified success, especially as it was the first fair held by the Agricultural Society.

The grain in the Mortlach district suffered very little with frost and consequently the samples of seed were good. The special prize of \$10.00 for the best collection of wheat, oats and potatoes went to P. O. Belt, Mortlach, who also had a splendid exhibition of turnips, beets, carrots, squash etc. Other prize winners were in Red Pyfe, William Stoneman, 64½ pounds to the bushel, second, R. Arnold, third, O. N. Ruben. First in any other variety, Urial Gettens, Eye Brow Hill, on Preston, 65 pounds to the bushel, second, J. E. Hodgsons third, John Beattie.

Banner Oats, first, J. Beattie, any other variety J. H. McDonald, second, W. F. Fowle.

Harris McFayden of the Seed Branch, Regina, and F. N. Willing, Chief Wheat Inspector, addressed the meeting on improving seed and keeping farms clean.

Regina's Exhibition.

The financial result of the holding of the Regina exhibition for the first time under the new management is made public and while the official auditor found a deficit of \$3,500 no one would think of characterizing the fair as a failure. The board faced almost every conceivable difficulty and incurred expenses that cannot be expected to present themselves every year.

The exhibition last summer was by all means the best held in the Province and substantiated its claim to provincial status. The question of the Provincial Government extending assistance to exhibitions in Saskatchewan is one that requires close attention. To the south of us it has been found that a special grant to a State fair is a judicious expenditure even when the amount runs above five figures. Regina could do nicely with such a fund.

B. C. Fruit Growers Discuss Provincial Exchange.

Meetings are now being held in all the important fruit districts of the Province for the purpose of extending the organization of the recently formed Fruit and Produce Exchange of B. C. The association plans to include all the fruit growers of the Province, and to control the marketing and distribution of fruit and produce. By bringing in all the local exchanges and making one central organization responsible for the selling, it is hoped the disadvantages of the past system, the glutting of the market through lack of co-operation among the separate exchanges, will be avoided. By having such a central organization in full charge of the marketing, it will be possible to properly distribute the fruit, as all wholesale firms in the North-west will deal directly with it. Each local would be responsible to the

central body for the class of fruit sent out, and the central would bear the responsibility of finding a market. It would be necessary to keep one first class man to have charge of marketing, and local exchanges would keep him constantly informed as to the shipments they had ready. At his direction the fruit would be shipped direct from the producer to the wholesale firms in the Northwest. Each grower would have his official mark on each box and thus his individuality could be preserved.

The scheme has much to commend it. Through it considerable improvement should be effected in the marketing of B. C. fruit in the Northwest. At the present time Ontario growers are sparing no efforts to extend their trade in this direction and get control of the fruit business of the prairie provinces. The market is a large one and it will be years before the demand will be fully supplied. But B. C. fruit men require to push their interests here more thoroughly than before. And one central association representing the entire body of fruit growers will develop business better and more economically than half a dozen individual organizations working separately can do. Co-operation among growers in marketing and distributing is required, not district cooperation, but organization that will bring together all the fruit men of the Province and make one central association responsible for their interests.

What Determines the Price of Grain.

EDITOR "FARMER'S ADVOCATE":

Some time ago I read an article in an agricultural paper on the above topic. The explanation was perhaps from a commercial or business standpoint. Such a price at the door of consumer, then deduct ocean or railroad freight rates, insurance, elevator, cleaning, etc., till the producer is reached and whatever remains is the turnout to producer. This may be alright, but I would like to present the case in another aspect. Some years grain is heavily docked or graded low and fault found for certain reasons—smut, bad color, hungry or lean kernel, sprouted, barley threshed too close, etc. This generally seems the case when production has been plentiful but the present season's crop being somewhat short anything or everything goes or did go when the "boom" was on. A neighbor sold his wheat (this year) which was rank with smut and received as high as 98 cents for part of it. In two weeks time or so those marketing good clean 2 or 1 Northern could only make a shade over 80 cents and buyers don't want wheat at all so they say. What determines the price of grain! Another case of a different character. A farmer appears on a Southern Manitoba street market and wishes to sell to any buyer, no favors, open deal. Buyer No. 1 says 50 cents for barley. Farmer says to No. 2 who appears, "What do I hear from you?" "Drive it up to other elevator," says he. "No," says the farmer, "There's 50 cents on it, if you can't better it No. 1 gets it," and did. However, the farmer meets No. 2 in private a day or so after and said, "Look here. So-and-So. I haven't much grain to sell this year but I'd like to see you get a share of it." "Well," says the buyer, "I thought you understood the rules. The other day you were in I paid 54 cents for barley 2 grades lower than yours all day." This was no "bluff" as a friend called the farmer a little later and told him he drew barley for a neighbor from the machine to No. 2's elevator and confirmed the statement. What determined the price of grain? Just another case. A farmer draws two carloads of identical grain to an elevator; it is binned and shipped sold and to all concerned up to the present goes as one sample, but when the outturn is received as to price and grade one car goes 1 Northern and the other goes 3 Northern and one 70 bushels short. What determined the price of grain to this man? There seems something unexplainable in grain commerce. Why wheat should rush to \$1.00 and over and nobody seem to get enough and in a couple of weeks or less be a drag on the market, seems rather strange, or why barley of such a poor quality that it heated and got nearly rotten in the bin finds a ready sale at 50 cents or over, are matters attracting some notice. What determines the price of grain? Some say "the Grain Exchange," some "the Banks, or Circulation of Currency," some "Supply and Demand" Others think outside influences—Roosevelt's attitude to Capital or Monopoly. Export or import of foreign wheat growing countries, but as farmers we "give it up" Hayseed.

A Farmer's Soliloquy.

If I could now put away care as I have now put away my plows and harrows and other machinery! The freeze-up banishes labor—all but the "chores." I ought now to be able to rest, and devour my lately neglected books and swap yarns with my neighbors of two or three provinces through the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. I should be happy in seeing my children full of delight with the new "things" from their share of wheat money. As for "mother" and I, we should be happy in locking at those two or three bits of tinted paper—tangible evidence that the farm is that much nearer our very own. Our store-bills all paid, a bit of spending money left over, plenty of feed and fodder in granary and barn, plenty of meat and vegetables frost proof in cellar, and our horses,

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Is this too much to expect from four hundred and eighty acres, and seven months at hard labor? Have I been remiss in my duty, or mother, or our son and daughter, or the hired help? Did five a.m. ever catch us in bed, or the sun go down before our labors ceased? I cannot remember a single instance. Did I sow one and a half bushels of choice seed wheat to the acre? and two of oats and the same of barley? Did I harrow before and after, and use the packer? I can truly answer "yes" to all these questions, for I have learned by experience and much study, that these things must be. And one more question I must answer—have I been economical? I have learned that it is poor economy to try to make eight horses do the work of twelve, or to lose time by saving the cost of one seeder when two are necessary, or to let the crop go in so, for the sake of an extra set of harrows. In this light I have been economical, and that none of my three hundred and twenty-five acres of crop received the slightest injury from frost is one of the best proofs.

Why not now put away all care? I trust I am not ungrateful to Providence. Yet—there is not entire satisfaction. For when the problem is solved, the young people and mother and I have just \$476.00 for our share. I shall not weary you with the detail of figures. You would need to see the farm within a half mile of the elevators, the horses, the machinery, etc., to know why they are worth \$17,000.00 which could be invested at eight per cent. The wages and board, the feed of horses, the cost of seed and twine and threshing, plus the interest on the present value, leaves just \$476.00 for wages and board of at least four of us, who were leaders not followers, through the burden and heat of the day. That is to say, I could invest my capital, and my son and his father could earn more as hired hands on a farm than we have made this year.

"FREETRADER."

Increased Wheat Average in Great Britain.

Farmers, according to British exchanges, sowed this fall to wheat rather larger areas than they have devoted to this crop for some time. In fact not since the decline of grain growing in England some years ago, have the arable farmers of the country shown so great a desire to increase their wheat acreages. This eagerness to grow wheat has led them to break up grass land and one frequently hears of the root crop being cleared off in time to seed the land to wheat. The new crop is reported in an excellent condition. Grain drilled in the early part of the month looks promising, the stand regular and strong. The unusually high prices prevailing for wheat this season is inducing heavy seeding all over the United Kingdom and in continental Europe.

Disagrees with Mr. Kerr.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

With your permission I would like to reply to Mr. George Kerr's attack on labor unions which appeared in the issue of November 6th. I also am a farmer and am homesteading at present. Under our present competitive commercial system and private ownership of capital, labor unions are necessary to protect the wages of workmen and I believe the farmer should be the last man to speak against unions, for how many families whose providers are not receiving union wages, can afford to eat butter and eggs at their present prices? High wages for workmen increase the value of farm produce as more are able to buy and consume the high-priced products of the farm. Mr. Kerr says "if I were a laboring man I would like the privilege of working for whoever I pleased, for what I could get, and what hours I wanted to." No union man ever dreams of being able to demand that much. Mr. Kerr may have taken his sentiments from President Roosevelt's remarks on "open shops" where he said "a man should be allowed to work where he likes, when he likes and for what he likes." In reality this is cold and bitter sarcasm, for where is the man who can work where he likes, when he likes and for what he likes? To be honest about it, a man works where he gets a chance, when he gets a chance, and for what he can get, and, if Mr. Kerr will go out in Winnipeg and look for a job at a wage that will support him and educate his family, he will soon find out the truth of this.

Mr. Kerr does not go quite so far as Roosevelt but says he would work for what he could get. I suppose he got that charitable characteristic from associating with railway companies, for that is all they ask for their services: but what a lone poor man can demand and get from a railroad company is vastly different from what a railroad company "can get" from the thousands who are at its mercy. Hence the need of unions to secure what the workmen "can get." He says there is a great scarcity of labor which is only partly true. Where the wages are such as will support a family decently, there is no scarcity of labor, but where the wages are too low to even clothe comfortably the workman himself, it necessarily follows that men with families, or who want to lay up a few dollars for a rainy day, are prohibited from working. Harvest hands in the Northwest will likely continue to be scarce, as not even a Jap can rustle a living on the range for eleven months waiting for a month's work in the harvest. Scarcity of labor is

the battle cry of nearly all corporations at present that want to raise the prices of their products when, in nine cases out of ten, it is not true. The largest lumber company operating east of the Cascade Mountains in British Columbia are paying less for labor now than they were a year ago. About three months ago they cut their men's wages twenty-five cents per day and immediately there was a corresponding scarcity of labor! and the local price of common lumber went up from \$16.50 per M. to \$20.00 per M. There are no unions among these men and they cannot secure wages enough to more than provide the bare necessities of life for themselves; then how about the wife? How is she going to buy butter and eggs and educate the little ones? Mr. Kerr would like to see the free admission of Chinese and Japs. That is all the lumber companies need to enable them to cross the starvation line of lumber jack's wages and force the white men out, and cause another scarcity of labor with its accompanying results. The Chinese and Japs first secured control of the market garden business in British Columbia. The white farmers could not compete with them so had to move out. They next forced all white help out of our canneries. They are now working in saw mills at the Coast and the white men have to "move on." The union is the only thing that stops the Japs from making white miners move on. It will not take them long to secure control of the farming and ranching, as no white man can live on a pound of rice and three cups of tea per day. This Japanese invasion is no dream, as at the present ratio of increase in Japanese immigration there will, in ten years more, be three times as many Japs in B.C. as there are white people, and then we shall all have to move out—and why? Just because John Bull could not get a white man for a sparring partner.

After filling British Columbia the Japs are bound to invade the Northwest with the same results. If the farmers would exert themselves one half as much to secure Government ownership of all public utilities, including land, as they do now to help private corporations to cut the working man's wages to where he cannot afford to buy the high priced products of the farm, they would soon settle all union troubles and by doing away with the waste labor, caused by our present competitive commercial system, would have plenty of white men to build our railroads and could pay them a decent wage as well. The professional politician will never advocate the change because without the high bonuses of private corporations and sale of franchise, etc., his main source of "invisible" support would cease. The people themselves are slow to change because the different classes will not meet together and reason rationally about it. There is too much, on both sides, of that spirit possessed by Mr. Kerr and the Hooligans of Vancouver that believe in handling without gloves all those of the other side who appear to stand between them and the almighty dollar.

East Kootenay.

B. C. FARMER.

Convention of the Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies.

At the instance of Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture for Saskatchewan, a convention of representatives of agricultural societies will be held in Regina on December 11th and 12th. The nature of the convention will be gathered from the program below which is being circulated by the superintendent of Fairs and Farmers' Institutes, J. Bracken, Regina. The following suggestions are made to the delegates who are selected to attend this convention:

Know the approximate date on which your society wishes to hold its Annual Fair.

Be prepared to give a concise report of the work of your society.

This convention is to aid in making our annual shows more efficient.

Free and informal discussion is the privilege and duty of all delegates.

Sign the convention register before leaving the city.

When buying ticket to Regina secure certificate from agent and have same validated by the Supt. of Fairs and Institutes.

Attend all sessions from Wednesday afternoon to Thursday night and report the work of the convention to your agricultural society.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, DECEMBER 11TH.

2 p. m.—Convention called to order by W. R. Motherwell, Commissioner of Agriculture.

2:30 p. m.—"An Epitome of the Work of Agricultural Societies in 1907." J. Bracken, B.S.A., Supt. of Fairs and Institutes.

3:00 p. m.—Five minute reports from Agricultural Society representatives.

4:00 p. m.—Appointment of Committees for choosing dates of Annual Exhibitions and Institutes meetings.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

8:00—Address of welcome, Mayor Smith.

8:15—The Agricultural Society in its relation to the Improvement of Live Stock." Robert Sinton, Pres. S. S. B. A.

8:40—"Insects and other pests of the farm." Illustrated by lantern slides. T. N. Willing, Prov. Weed Inspector.

9:20—"Diversified Farming," Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Com. of Agr.

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 12TH.

9:00—Report of Committees.

10:00—"The Conduct of Seed Fairs and Field Grain Competitions," H. McFayden, B.S.A., Sask. Rep. Seed Branch.

10:40—"How the Agricultural Society may assist the Grain Grower," J. Millar, Sec. Sask. Grain Growers' Assoc.; R. C. Sanderson Acting Sec. Sask. Grain Growers' Assoc.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

2:00—"The Amusement Feature of the Agricultural Fair," J. K. Millar, Sec. Saltcoats Agr. Society; J. Mitchell, Sec. Grenfell Agr. Society; Wm. Taylor, Gainsboro Agr. Society.

2:40—"How to Make the Farmers' Institute Successful in Western Canada," Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A. Dep. Com. Agr., Alta. W. J. Black, B.S.A., Prin. M. A. C., Winnipeg; J. Bracken, B.S.A., Supt. Fairs and Institutes.

3:40—"Winter Classes in Agriculture," James Murray, Supt. Exper. Farm, Brandon; J. Bracken, Supt. Fairs and Institutes.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 12TH.

8:00—"The Farmer in Relation to Agricultural Education," W. J. Black, B.S.A., Prin. M. A. C., Winnipeg.

8:40—"The Improvement of the Prize List," Geo. Harcourt, B.S.A., Dep. Com. Agr. for Alta.

9:20—"The Function of an Agricultural Society," A. P. Ketchen, Dep. Com. Agr., Regina.

In Our Mail Box.

"I am pleased with your valuable paper. Please find enclosed my renewal and also a new subscription." Stirling, Alta. G. F. HOVEY.

"I think a great deal of the 'Advocate' it is a welcome weekly visitor, and has been of considerable value to me." Ladysmith, B. C. WM. FORRESTER.

"I have seen your paper several times, and would like to have it. I came from the other side two months ago, filed on homestead land, and would like to read your Advocate, as I think it is full of useful information. In fact it is just what every farmer should have and read every copy." Ingletton, Alta. L. BERINGS.

"We do not want to be without the 'Advocate.'" Markinch, Sask. MRS. JAMES BONNIE.

"I have taken your paper for more than a year, and would not think of doing without it." Foote, Sask. CLAYTON N. DITZEL.

"I may say right here that I greatly appreciate your Weekly, considering it is as good a paper here as the Farmer & Stockbreeder is at home in the Old Country." Rounthwaite, Man. HARRY HAWKINS.

"I think the Farmer's Advocate a clean healthy publication, and shall be pleased to recommend it to anyone interested in farming." Brandon, Man. H. G. FLETCHER.

"I have seen several of your copies, and have judged the Farmer's Advocate to be the best farm paper I have ever seen. Enclosed please find \$1.50 in payment of one year's subscription." Lloydminster, Sask. CARLE E. ANDERSON.

"I recognise in your paper the broad spirit of independence of thought so desirable in a paper of this class, and so calculated to inspire confidence in matters relative to Farmers' interests." Rathkeale Ranch, Earlville, Alta. A. C. HARE J. P.

"I greatly appreciate the mental, moral and material worth of the Farmer's Advocate. May it never cease to sustain its lofty tone. It is a privilege to possess it, and pleasure and profit proceed from a perusal of its pithy pages." Hyde Park North Battleford. IRAM RAINES.

"I am just a new subscriber to your paper but consider it a very fine article for the farm. Your paper, print and cuts are alike excellent, making it an attractive farm journal. Your articles on horses, especially the Clydesdales, are very interesting to me as I am a great lover of horses." Waldheim, Sask. M. D. MORDEN.

OUR FRIENDS AND US.

Needless to say these are samples of a great many words of approval of the value, character, tone and journalistic attractiveness of the Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal. Many more approve but express their approval in other ways. We appreciate all these expressions and realize the force of the under-current which is at work to carry the Farmer's Advocate further in its course of endeavor and usefulness. Judging by the way in which our circulation has grown the past few weeks, the Farmer's Advocate must be making many new friends and be coming stronger with its old. New names are coming in from a host of persons who never before

sent us a subscriber and we have had to increase our supply of premiums, especially the knife and watch. The other articles offered on our special page announcement are of equally good value and we hope many of our friends will claim them. The discussions in the paper this winter will be of immense service in tiding over the financial stringency and in helping to get along with a short crop. Watch our Christmas number next week. It's our present to our readers.

Winnipeg Exhibition Affairs.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition was held on the 27th ultimo, at which the reports of the president Mr. G. H. Greig, the manager, A. W. Bell, and the chairmen of the different committees were presented. The report of the manager showed a profit of \$5,622.

An offer for a new site to the south of the city was considered and the proposition will be investigated. The following day the board of directors met and elected the following officers: president, A. A. Andrews; vice-president, W. Sanford Evans; chairman of the various committees—F. W. Drewry, attractions; George H. Greig, prize list; I. M. Ross, grounds and buildings; D. E. Sprague, gates and tickets; Ald. F. J. C. Cox, exhibit; Ald. R. A. C. Manning, finance; C. W. Graham, racing; A. L. Johnson, printing and advertising.

The dates decided on for the next year's exhibition are from July 11 to July 17, inclusive.

Things to Remember.

- Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph, Ont., December 9-13
- Convention of Agricultural Societies, Regina, December 11 and 12.
- National Live Stock Convention, Ottawa, Feb. 5, 6, 7.
- Ontario Horsebreeders' Show, Toronto, Feb. 12, 13, 14
- Manitoba Provincial Poultry Show, Neepawa, February 10-14
- Convention of Agricultural Societies, Manitoba Agricultural College, February 10th to 15th.
- Manitoba Winter Fair, March 10, 11, 12, 13.
- Dominion Fair, Calgary, June 30 to July 9
- SEED FAIRS.**
- Carman Seed Fair, December 9th.
- Prince Albert, December 10th.
- Grenfell Seed Fair, December 10.
- Broadview Seed Fair, December 13.
- Saltcoats Seed Fair December 18.
- Churchbridge, December 19th.
- Yorkton, December 20th.
- Craik, December 20th.

MARKETS

THE WORLD'S SITUATION IN WHEAT.

The embarrassing commercial conditions in America still continue and wheat going into the world's market is seriously affected by the monetary crisis which has not yet by any means passed away. While statistical data and official information, in respect to the world's situation, are strongly bullish in tone, two big "bears" are operating to keep prices of wheat below the true value of the cereal. One is the general belief among foreign buyers that American financial conditions will practically compel that continent to sell for almost any price, all the wheat available, to procure foreign gold to tide over its time of financial stress. Hence there is disinclination among buyers to invest in actual wheat. Their theory is that the American financial stringency is not going to pass over in a day or week, but will continue for some time to affect the selling of export products. They incline to exaggerate conditions here, and seem to anticipate that very shortly the entire exportable surplus of this continent will be thrown at them for any price they are willing to pay. A falsier view was never taken of the situation, but, however wrong, it is a potent factor just now in holding wheat prices down below the true exchange value of the commodity. The other "bear" is the Argentine. We are now asked to believe that official and commercial reports have been maligning the prospects of the South American Republic all season, that she will have really a large wheat surplus for export. Whether this report contains any more truth than others that have emanated from the same source during the season, remains to be shown. But true or false it makes an excellent and very acceptable bear feature for European buyers. Latest estimators place the exportable surplus of that country around 175,000,000 bushels, and profess that only the most unfavorable weather conditions, hot, scorching weather, can now in any way affect the crop. Harvesting operations are reported in full swing in the North and will soon extend all over the country.

It is not so much the quantity of wheat which the Argentine produces that makes her particularly likely to affect prices in the immediate future, as it is the manner in which she is compelled to throw her crop onto the foreign market. Facilities for holding wheat, such as we have, do not exist, and the great bulk of the crop goes out of the country and is placed on the European market just as quickly as it is possible to get it down to the seaboard and find ships to carry it north. For this

reason she makes at any time a powerful bear factor, but just now in conjunction with tight money she makes her influence in this direction even more strongly felt.

Latest reports of the Australian situation show no improvement. The Island Continent will not have much wheat over her domestic needs, and what little she has for export will be required in South Africa. India is no longer regarded as a factor in the world's market.

THE WESTERN SITUATION.

Wheat prices on American and Canadian Exchanges, in consequence of this bearish feeling in foreign markets, has shown no material advance since last report, a high percentage of the wheat passing through Winnipeg daily is grading into the feed classes, indicating that farmers are endeavoring to get this stuff off their hands while there is sale for it. In discussing, in last issue, the problem of finding a market for our frozen wheat, we made the statement, that, if this feed were held and had to be all railed East, farmers would not realize for it at the shipping points more than 25 cents per bushel. We were basing our forecast on the price at which such stuff would be forced to sell for in Ontario, less the cost of transporting it there. We have since had our attention drawn to the fact that very little feed wheat is selling now at any station in the West for much over that figure. Feed one and two are now worth respectively at Port Arthur 51 and 42 cents per bushel, while for the same stuff the farmer is receiving from twenty to twenty-five, leaving to handlers, after paying transport charges, a profit out of all reason. This condition of affairs is seriously hampering the movement of such grades, and is taking from farmers who are compelled to sell—and most farmers with any quantity of frozen wheat on their hands are compelled for more than one reason to get rid of it—thousands of dollars which is rightfully theirs. Conditions in some districts are well nigh intolerable already; what they will be like when navigation closes up, and the demand for frozen stuff falls off, is conjectural. Certainly no improvement need be expected in prices. The question is not what the wheat will be worth, but what handlers will compel producers to accept for it. The present situation is furnishing abundant additional evidence, if we require any more proof, that some radical change requires to be effected in our methods of marketing wheat. We have had plenty of reason in the past to question our marketing system, but conditions quite as bad as at present prevail have not obtained for some time. Wheat men may urge plenty of reasonable excuse for the present wide discrepancy that exists between the price at local points on frozen wheat and the prices daily quoted on such grades at Port Arthur, a discrepancy that cannot be in any way accounted for by the cost of freighting grain from the local point to the lake front. The money tightness can hardly account for it, though it is being freely urged as a cause. As near as the facts of the case can be determined, grain handlers are taking advantage of the farmers' necessity to sell, to tighten their hold and get an undue portion of the proceeds of the crop.

Inspections at Winnipeg for the week were as follows:

Wheat	Cars.
One hard	1
One Northern	109
Two Northern	456
Three Northern	630
No. 4	313
No. 5	179
No. 6	129
Feed 1	236
Feed 2	278
Rejected one	16
Rejected two	24
No grade	223
Rejected	20
Total	2,603

WINNIPEG GRAIN PRICES.

One northern	1.02 1/2
Two northern	99 1/2
Three northern	94 1/2
No. 4	87 1/2
No. 5	75
No. 6	62 1/2
Feed 1	51
Feed 2	42
Rejected 1-1 northern	93
Rejected 2-1 northern	91
Rejected 1-2 northern	89
Rejected 1-3 northern	85
Rejected 2-2 northern	85
Rejected 2-3 northern	82
Rejected 1 northern for seed	92 1/2
Rejected 2 northern for seeds	80 1/2
Oats	
No 2 white	43 1/2
No 3 white	39
Rejected	33
Barley	
No 3	68
No 4	45
Flax	1.04

FUTURES—Closing quotations Dec. 2nd. Wheat, Nov. \$1.03 1/2; Dec. \$1.02 1/2; Jan. \$1.03 1/2; May, \$1.11; July, \$1.11 1/2; Oats, Nov., 41c; Dec., 42c; May, 50c; Flax, Nov., \$1.05; Dec., 42c; May, 50c.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

Bran per ton	\$21 00
Shorts, per ton	23 00
Barley and oat chop, per ton	32 50
Oats, chopped, per ton	35 00
Barley, chopped, per ton	29 00
Hay (baled), in car lots, per ton	
Prairie	11 00 @ 12 00
Timothy	16 00
Butter:—	
Fancy, fresh made creamery prints	33 @ 34
Creamery 14 and 25 lb. boxes	28
Dairy prints extreme fancy	26 @ 27
Dairy in tubs	23 @ 24
Cheese, Manitoban, at Winnipeg	11 @ 12
Eggs, fresh f. o. b. Winnipeg, subject to candling	27
Potatoes	45

LIVE STOCK.

Wintry conditions have begun to affect live stock deliveries and in the face of a declining supply, demand is a little firm but prices show no advance. Export steers in sn all numbers are passing through, mostly contract stuff, and prices are a little up. Other cattle stuff show little change in values. Hogs declined twenty-five cents per hundred. Sheep and lamb deliveries, nil.

Export steers, heaviest grades, \$3.50; lighter, \$3.00 to \$3.25; butchers, \$2.75 to \$3.00; heifers \$3.00; choice butchers nixed grades, \$2.50 to \$3.00; cows, \$1.50 to \$2.25; bulls, \$1.50 to \$2.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$6.00. Hogs (160 to 220 lbs) \$5.50; other grades \$4.75 to \$5.00.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

Heavy deliveries during the past week forced prices down a little below last quotations. The run of native beef cattle has been extremely large and prices for this grade fell off about forty cents. Trade in this grade and for sheep and hogs was also in a bad way. Slump and depression has been the order in most directions. Prices are:

Native beef cattle, \$4.30 to \$6.30; fat cows, \$2.90 to \$3.25; heifers, \$2.60 to \$4.25; bulls, \$1.75 to \$4.60; stags \$3.00 to \$4.25; canners and cutters \$1.15 to \$2.25; calves \$2.00 to \$6.50; stockers and feeders; \$2.00 to \$2.85; milkers and springers \$15.00 to \$60.00 each; western rangers, \$3.25 to 4.50. Sheep, native ewes \$1.75 to \$5.10; western wethers, \$4.80 to \$5.00. Native lambs \$4.00 to \$6.25; western \$4.00 to \$6.15. Hogs, mixed and butchers, \$3.80 to \$3.95; medium \$3.60 to \$3.75.

TORONTO LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Export steers, \$4.45; export bulls, \$3.25 to \$3.75; feeders and stockers, \$3.20 to \$3.60; butchers cattle, \$4.00 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.00 to \$3.50; canners 75 cents to \$1.50; hogs, \$5.50; export sheep, \$4.00; lambs \$5.00 to \$5.10.

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HOME JOURNAL

Life, Literature and Education

IN THE WORLD OF LITERATURE AND ART.

Miss Clara Clemens, eldest daughter of "Mark Twain" is a talented contralto singer. An Ottawa audience had the pleasure of listening to her not long ago.

Mr. Theodore Roberts has written a new story, "The Red Feathers," which will delight children and grown ups. The scene is laid in Newfoundland at a time when that island was inhabited only by Indians.

The great-grandson of Robert Burns, the poet, has recently been acting as Judge of the Police Court of Louisville. His name is J Marshall Chatterton and for many years he has been an attorney in Louisville.

The Neepawa, Man., High School is issuing a monthly magazine called "The Oracle." It is devoted largely to school news but has also some good short articles. Business men of the town are helping the enterprise with their advertising.

A notable feature of the first Mennonite convention ever held in Canada and which took place at Langham, Sask., was the Sangerfest, or Feast of Song, which lasted all one day. It is a great singing contest in which large numbers take part.

Orders are said to have been issued by the New York Board of Education that no hymn or carol containing the mention of Christ or Christmas be henceforth sung in the City schools. This order is said to have been framed through Jewish influence.

Mr. Antoine Lumiere, of Paris, has perfected a practical method of making photographs of objects in their natural colors. The process will not be, it is stated, much more expensive than ordinary photography, and the manipulation of plates, etc. will not be more difficult than by the present system.

The first place of worship erected in the Dominion of Canada was a Roman Catholic chapel formed partly of living trees, built in New Brunswick in 1604 by the earliest band of French colonists. Their governor was De Monts, a Huguenot, who, it is said, was allowed the free use of his religion with the strange proviso that he should endeavor to convert the aborigines to the Catholic faith!

OPPORTUNITIES AT HOME.

Opportunity for getting good is not allowed to slip by so frequently as opportunity for doing good. The former is grasped almost as soon as it appears in sight—no time wasted in waiting for a clear view; but for the latter we put on our spectacles after polishing them carefully and settle ourselves for a deliberate examination. And then we are surprised when we are actually ready to do something, to find that this particular opportunity has slipped along to join its many brethren in the Land of Lost Opportunities.

People like ourselves living in the country, with neighbors few in number and at great distances fancy they have no opportunities. But there are chances to live well by making life easier and happier for other people. One family among our own readers found the way when they gave special thought and preparation for the threshers. Not satisfied with giving the strangers three meals a day, this household gave friendly interest, pleasant evenings, and a glimpse

of home life to men who must necessarily be away a great deal from their own homes.

In another case a woman felt that she had power to influence and help other women, but living on a farm and with the care of little children, she could only grieve over unused powers. But one day after reading of a friend's success in settlement work among foreigners in a large city, it occurred to her suddenly that there was a foreigner in her own kitchen,—a Norwegian girl in a long line of other European immigrants who had stayed a while in that kitchen. There was no picturesqueness about this missionary task, but the mistress made it her work to teach and train hand and mind and soul of the girls who come to her home. She did not win any gratitude nor any tangible reward, for the girls left her as soon as her training had made them worth more money than she could afford to pay, but she had used her opportunity.

PUBLIC SPEAKING FOR FARMERS.

One great fault there is among the farmers of Canada, viz., the inability to talk. It has been said that "Silence is golden;" it might rather be said that "Silence in season is golden." There are times when speech is the true metal, silence the dross.

We refer, of course, to talking in public. Any man can talk to his neighbor over a back-field fence, but when it comes to speaking before a concourse of people, there is all too often "another story." And yet, should not public speaking be regarded more often than it is as a duty, upon which hinges, not infrequently, the welfare of our community, perhaps of our country itself? How many farmers are there, one might ask, in Parliament? Why this scarcity in a country in which 80 per cent of the population belongs to the rural districts? Is it that the farmers have no interests which need especial guarding? Is there nothing in connection with the agricultural life which demands especial spokesmen in that sympathy with it, and with that anxiety in regard to it, which only the actual occupation of farming can give?

May not the absence of farmers from such places be found in the fact that they hold back, or are held back, simply because, to the overwhelming majority of them, public speaking is an unlearned art? The farmers have opinions, certainly they have opinions; many of them now-a-days are possessed of considerable education; most of them have an idea, by no means vague, of their wants and grievances, and the legislation needed, from their point of view, for the country's welfare. Speaking to but one or two auditors, most of them are in no wise lacking in fluency; but when it comes to speaking in public, most of them are diffident, mute. Let a farmer and a lawyer oppose each other on a public platform, and in nine cases out of ten the lawyer will talk all round the farmer. Of course, he (the lawyer) has been trained to talk. He knows all the tricks of oratory that sway a crowd; and if the contest be for a public position, he is more than likely to carry the day.

It is really too bad to see farmers so often outdone in this way. They should at least have a fair representation among those whose hands immediately guide the destinies of this great agricultural Dominion; and the fault that such a condition exists is their own. It is all very well to say that they may carry this or that election by their votes, and so wield their influence. This is, to a great extent, true, yet there are other considerations which will appear on a little study of the subject.

We firmly believe that great gain would come to the farmers if they once took it in hand systematically to train themselves to speak in public, to "think on their feet," or, rather, to keep the thoughts of which they are already in possession, marshalled in logical and forceful order while speaking before an audience—the sort of training the city man of affairs invariably gets, at meetings at clubs, at dinners, etc. It is not necessary, for the occasions that really count, to make flowery speeches, but it is necessary to be able to pound down good hard common sense in the most convincing way. Such "horse" sense, delivered with necessary emphasis, without any roundabouts, and in a voice that will carry to the outermost edge of the listening circle, must, in any thinking audience, carry weight; and this is the sort of oratory our farmers might well cultivate. The best speakers are perhaps "caught young." The boy who begins public-speaking in the school-room, and carries it on in literary or other clubs in his vicinity, is likely to find little embarrassment in addressing the more extended audience of the Farmers' Institute or political meeting. Take a man of mature years, on the contrary, who has never spoken before a dozen people in his life, place him on his feet before the gazing eyes and waiting ears of several hundred people, and what happens? No matter how strong his feeling on the subject in hand, his ideas are more than likely to be scattered; his voice sounds strange and far away; his knees weaken; his tongue seems thick and his mouth parched; when he sits down he feels that he has mumbled the business, left out half of the most important considerations, and he goes home for once in his life repenting, in most orthodox manner, both the things that he has done and the things that he has left undone. Just possibly he swears that, as the experience has been his first, so it will be his last. And yet, perhaps, this man has ideas which, if well expressed, might have accomplished much for the community.

Not only in political meetings and Farmers' Institutes may the gift of speech be a boon to the farmer. In municipal affairs, he may require to use his voice. There are, too, numberless occasions on which delegations are sent on important business, to interview this corporation or that an operation which is often preceded by an oral "Donnybrook," as to who shall be principal spokesman. This discussion should not be necessary. Every man with an idea in his head or a message in his heart should be able to present it. Then, there are the little social gatherings, church assemblies, presentations, addresses of welcome, introduction, etc., at which a few aptly chosen words are so necessary for the general comfort and pleasure. For even such times as these, a little training in public speaking may not come amiss.

The winter is again upon us. The long evenings are here. Why not, throughout all our rural communities, begin such training at once, a training which will not only facilitate the use of the tongue, but be of still deeper value as a stimulation to thought? Why not begin clubs—Literary Clubs, Debating Clubs, Mock Parliaments, name them what you will, provided they "bring out" the boys and young men, aye, and the old men, too—and teach them not only to acquire ideas, but to express them? Why not?

FARMER'S ADVOCATE. London.

Bishop Vincent, of Baltimore, said in a speech before the Toronto Canadian Club:

"With the growth of both countries, the reasons multiply for the cultivation and the combination of mutual understanding and appreciation. Our wisest representatives believe that just and generous sentiment must reign in the hearts of both people. We may now and then tease each other in playful fashion with quips and jokes, but these are fruits of humor, the essence of which, as Carlyle says, 'is sensibility, warm, tender fellowship with all forms of existence.' I believe that the attitude of the people on both sides of the lakes is one of generous, big-hearted, habitual sympathy and confidence."

A CHEERING MESSAGE.

In the rush of work which seems to take up almost every available minute of the day, I often feel that the Quiet Hour does not get the attention it should receive. I too often write it in a great hurry, and see—when it appears in print—how far from what it ought to be it is. When it almost seems as though it ought to be put into the hands of someone who could devote more time to it, there comes some cheering message like the following letter, received to-day:

"My dear Hope,—I am again sending you some simple poems for the Quiet Hour, which you may use at any time in the future when it may seem convenient. Your talk on 'unconscious influence' is before me as I write. I want to thank you for the sweet inspiration it has given me. You can scarcely realize, dear Hope, how much your own 'unconscious influence' is doing through those beautiful talks in the Quiet Hour. A busy farmer said to me a short time ago, 'I cannot tell you how much the Quiet Hour in 'The Farmer's Advocate' has helped me. I always turn to that page the first thing, and often find there just what seems to meet my present needs.' This is the unsought testimony of one of earth's toilers—the busy farmer. May God continue in the future, as in the past, to bless you and make you a blessing.

"Yours very sincerely,

"CARRIE HAYWARD.

"P. S.—If you deem the poem, 'Only a Thought,' unsuitable for publishing, lay it aside; it is just a little bit of my own heart-experience, and may not appeal to others.—C. H."

Mrs. Hayward's poems are always welcomed by the readers of the Quiet Hour, and this one, "Only a Thought," will, I know, touch the right spot. As for your words of encouragement, dear Mrs. Hayward, you don't know how they have helped me. If God is still willing to send messages through me, He can easily do so, even though the words may be written in a hurry. I don't want to give up the work I love, either here—in the city—or there—in the country. I am certainly not tired of talking to you, and only fear that you may be very tired of hearing what I say. Here is Mrs. Hayward's poem:

ONLY A THOUGHT.

It came to me at the dawn of day,
Just a heaven-born, love-warm
thought,
And I gave it place in my inmost heart,
Blessed and cheered by the joy it
brought.

The busy day came on apace;
But through all its toil and care
My heart was glad, for my morning
guest
Still held possession there.

There were other thoughts—a motley
throng—
That came and went that day;
But only those that were sweet and
pure,
With my first glad guest could stay.

'Twas only a thought, but it sweetened
toil,
And my burdened heart grew light;
And I thanked my Father for His gift
When I laid me down that night.

And I wondered then if my wayward
heart,
Could ever give place again
To the gloomy and ill, which only
brought
Disappointment and doubt and pain.

When these beautiful, tender, heaven-
sent thoughts,
Would come to me day by day;
Did I not so often close the door,
And turn from the boon away,

Oh each beautiful thought that we
cherish and hold
Is a drop of Heaven's own joy;
A precious gift from our Father's love,
Unmixed with earth's vain alloy.

Then, dear one, if weary of inner strife,
If longing for rest and peace,
Make room in your heart for each
heaven-born thought,
And turmoil and strife must cease.

M. CARRIE HAYWARD.
Corinth, Ont.

THE QUIET HOUR

A PEEP INTO A SETTLEMENT HOUSE.

The dear lady with whom I live said to me just now: "What are you going to write about, this time?"

"I don't know," was my answer. "Would you like to spend the day with me?"

Let us begin at the very beginning. First comes, of course, our dear little prayer: "I praise my God this day, I give myself to God to-day, I ask God to help me to-day. Lord Jesus, I love Thee, and I want to love Thee more." With soul refreshed, and body all in a tingle from a cold splash, the work of the morning begins. Family prayer before breakfast, and a short service in the church round the corner, after breakfast. Then my assistant and I were busy in the office, making out lists of children and cards, etc., until it was time to get the rooms ready for the rush after school. Oh, yes, we did take half an hour for dinner—though we, both of us, rather grudged the time spent in that necessary duty. It is 3.30, pouring rain! Will any of the teachers come? They all live at a distance, and must come on the electric car. Yes, here comes the head sewing teacher, smiling and ready for the fray. Then comes the children—dear little tots of six, seven and eight, for one sewing class older ones for another class, and still older girls for the embroidery class. They are all dripping and eager. "Is

little girls. Woe betide anybody who tries to introduce a new member into this class. The Superintendent knows better than to try such a risky experiment. Clans must be respected in settlement work. As there is no one to take the class, and the rain is pouring down in a steady stream, the girls must be looked after in some way. They are put into the new library, a fascinating place, and spend an hour and a half dipping into their new treasure. "The new library!" shall I tell you where it came from? A month ago I told the congregation (through the church paper) that these children were eager for books. They are continually coming to me and saying: "Can you lend me a book?" and my stock was soon exhausted. Money is needed for so many necessities and books are things they can live without. I asked for books—books that had been read and were lying useless on the shelves. And books came—one friend sent thirty-six—soon there were 110, large and small, ready to be covered. Then I told the young people, or at least a few of our young people, that they might have the pleasure of covering them. You don't know how fine they look, now that they are all covered alike with brown paper. More are coming soon, for everybody is growing interested in our new lending library, and it is to be opened on Saturday to all our children. They are excited, and so am



"THERE IS A RAPTURE ON THE LONELY SHORE."—Byron.

Miss Williams here?" "Is our teacher coming?" Here comes another, another and another. Six teachers have braved the storm, and two are absent. The little ones are soon ranged in groups on the little kindergarten chairs, sewing away at cheesecloth dusters and chattering happily to their teachers and each other. The embroidery class is down stairs in a brightly-lighted basement making bags to hold the pretty work, and listening to an interesting fairy story. The "Little Mothers" are playing house with their dolls' furniture, dishes, etc. Learning to keep house in dainty fashion, as they have little opportunity of learning in their tiny flat-homes. They go home, wild with excitement to talk for hours about the tiny stove and sideboard and bed, the little chairs and tables, the tub and irons, with a real handle that can be taken off just like the big irons. The little mothers do not tire of toys that can only be played with for an hour or two once a week, and the pretty room in which they play is a very different place from the dull rooms where many of them live, crowded together.

What shall we do with the other class, the one that is without teachers? These are all Florence St. children—a clan of

I, for it was a castle in the air—I was nursing all last winter, and as soon as I told other people about it, my castle went up like Aladdin's palace.

But we wander from our subject, which was "a peep into a settlement house." Leaving the girls to revel in story books, I put on rubbers and dashed out in the rain to see how the carving class was getting on—this is carried on in a separate building. The boys were just beginning work, with a real carpenter to teach them. Finding that they knew more about the carving business than I did, I went back to send my little girls home—they were very unwilling to turn out of their comfortable quarters, but the teachers could not be kept too long. Then there was the evening cooking class to be looked after. Everybody wants to belong to a cooking class—even the boys are going to learn "camp cooking." See the bright-faced girls in their white caps, muslin sleeves and aprons, carrying out the order of the teacher. How she can find something for each one to do is a mystery, but she is smiling and serene, and knows her business perfectly. When the cooking is done, the girls set the table, which looks very nice indeed. First the "silence" cloth is put on, then

the white tablecloth; then the blue and white dishes and the shining knives and forks. The dainty paper napkins give just the finishing touch—no, I am wrong, the finishing touch is the sight of the fresh young faces around the table.

Classes every day, many of them, and the mornings spent in preparation for them, or in looking up absentees. The days just fly, and we get into friendly relations with so many people. Do you wonder that we find the work enjoyable? I have many willing assistants. To-day, I came home to find in the letter-box postals from two of these—ladies I only met a few weeks ago. The first said:

"Dear Lady,—Is there anything I can do? Haven't deserted you, but have been compelled to ease up on a lame foot."

She twisted her ankle the other day, but is still eager to look after our "orphans," as she will persist in calling the children.

The second postal was from another glad and willing helper—a young Swedish girl. She says: "I couldn't come in to-day as I hoped, will come in early to-morrow morning and stay until 3.30, so plan to make good use of me, please." She lives six or seven miles away, and teaches in a play-ground after school every day, and all day on Saturday, and yet is volunteering to help us every moment she can spare. I really am amazed at the number of friends who are interested in the work. And this is only a small settlement. Just thing how many must be working all around us. I think there are fourteen settlement houses in this neighborhood. I haven't done as much preaching as usual, have I? Have I not? Don't you feel inspired to start a settlement of your own? You can gather a few children about you once a week, and get into close touch with them. That is the chief business of a settlement worker. And children love to be organized into a club. One of our Jewish girls came in a few minutes ago for a friendly chat. She said: "My little sister came home so happy yesterday, because she was made vice-president of the knitting club. She was telling everybody." None of the children in the knitting club are over ten years old. We made the most troublesome child the secretary, and she gave up all her noisy ways, and became very grave and important, writing out the "minutes" with great care. Settlements grew from small beginnings. It is far better to begin in a small way and increase, than to begin with a great many children and find you can't manage them. Get some of the neighbors to help. Keep a careful record of attendance. A very good plan is to work towards an exhibition. The children think a great deal of having their things exhibited to parents and neighbors. Won't some of our readers make a beginning? Even if you only have six or seven children, you can win their friendship and help them to grow. Believe me, it is good for the teacher as well as for the pupil. Among the children, we grow young and keep on growing younger. Settlement work is simply reaching out in fellowship to those in the neighborhood, especially to the children and young people. You might try an evening club of boys or girls who are not children. They could play games or act charades, or perhaps sing choruses. The social element is the chief thing. Let them feel that you are their friend, and you can help them far more than you know without any actual preaching.

"Whatever in the world I am,
In whatsoever estate,
I have a fellowship with hearts
To keep and cultivate,
And a work of lowly love to do
For the Lord on whom I wait."
HOPE.

A Mexican paper, referring to the labor situation in Mexico, complains of the excessive number of holidays which the peon thinks he is entitled to. Out of 365 days of the year 131 are devoted to obligatory and traditional idleness, as follows: Sundays, 52; saint Mondays; 52; solemn feast days, 15; holy days, 3; national feasts, 3; family feasts, 6.

CARMICHAEL: by Anison North.

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

CHAPTER VII. THE GETTING EVEN

Is there a more discouraging thing in the world than disillusionment, or a more confidence-shaking moment than that in which a halo with which we have invested our idol drops off, and the rosy mist we have enshrined it with falls away with a brutal suddenness, leaving, perhaps, a skeleton where we had imagined a god? Be the idol a thing abstract or concrete, a hope or a friend, the effect is the same. With the first shock of the reaction we feel that the world has become unsettled, and wonder in what or in whom we can, with surety, place our trust. Afterward, and sooner or later, according to our charity and openness of heart, things, as a rule, adjust themselves, and we become rational again.

It will be seen that Henry Carmichael was by no means an idol to me, the child who watched him with such varying emotions—for children have their emotions, and even to a greater intensity than older folk: it is only when we have had more experience of the world than the child had that there is a possibility of our becoming callous, transformed to such unyielding stuff that we "do not care." Yet, when the disillusionment of my newly-formed estimate of Henry Carmichael came, I was by no means insensitive to the sense of shock of which I have spoken.

How well I remember every event of the day that preceded that night. It was Sunday, a beautiful warm October day, with the maples flaming in red, and the beeches in yellow, wherever one might look.

I am sure my father enjoyed the quiet beauty of it all, for before breakfast he took me for a little walk up the road, and again and again he stopped to look into the depths of the glowing copses, or at the dull gold of the shorn fields, with a sort of quiet content. Once he said, as though speaking to himself, for he talked little to me:

"Yes, yes, God is very good to us—better than we deserve."

I remember, too just how he looked when he took down the big black Bible after breakfast and began to read.

The reading that morning was the Twenty-third Psalm, that poem of poems, which has been to the hearts of the faint and the faithful in all generations like dew to the thirsty grass.

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want.

"He maketh me to lie down in green pastures, he leadeth me beside the still waters.

"He restoreth my soul; he leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for his name's sake.

"Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.

"Thou preparest a table before me, in the presence of mine enemies; thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over.

"Surely goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

My father read well, and his full, mellow voice, following the thought and emotion of the passage with a rare feeling and appreciation, left no cadence unturned which could bring out its strength or tenderness.

This morning, after he had finished reading the psalm, Miss Tring began to sing it, in a sweet, low voice, following the old metrical version, and presently we all joined her, even to old Chris who sat with bowed head.

"The Lord's my shepherd, I'll not want,

He makes me down to lie
In pastures green, He leadeth me
The quiet waters by."

After that we knelt beside our chairs as usual, while my father prayed; but his prayer was not as usual. Even I noted the difference, for this morning he "forgot," as I imagined, to offer "thanks" that "while some were called upon to mourn and others deprived of the necessities of life we were enjoying a portion of health and strength, and "basking in His favour." He also "forgot" to petition that we might be led "so to live on this fleeting and transitory earth as to be worthy of the reward in heaven which, in the justice of the Almighty awaited all who served Him in spirit and in truth."

Instead he prayed in a simple way thanking God for the beautiful day and the bountiful harvest, and beseeching that we might have the grace to live sweet and honourable lives, walking in the footsteps of Him, our example," who was so willing to carry us in His bosom, and comfort us with His love.

Perhaps my recent encounter with Carmichael in the wood, and the curious way in which it had recalled the great, glittering window, served to impress this prayer on me. However that may be, I listened to it throughout instead of, as usual, watching Jap through the "rungs" of the chair, or, with my face plunged reverentially in my hands, thinking of something else, while the words sounded far away, and came to me as sounds without meaning.

After that we got ready for church, and my father put his "tenth" apportionment into his envelope as he always did on Sunday mornings. The drive through the glowing woods in the democrat, my mother and father and I in the front seat, Miss Tring and old Chris with his big, green umbrella in the back; the mellow ringing of the church bells over the tree-tops; the faded asters and golden rod and boneset in the swamp; the people pouring into the stiff, old-fashioned pews—ah, I have but to close my eyes to see it all again!

And it is but a step further to remember how, in the afternoon, we all—at least my father and mother, and Miss Tring and I, for old Chris had set out immediately after dinner for a three or four days' visit with his nephew—sat under the trees in the garden, my father reading from his Christian Guide; Miss Tring swinging to and fro in a rocker and looking, for the most part, with a far-off gaze to the distant wood; while my mother dozed in her hammock, raising her plump hand, from time to time, to brush away an audacious fly that kept settling on her nose. As for me, I was much put to it to keep my attention on my catechism, although I tried hard in order that at the preacher's next visit I might retrieve the disgrace I had brought upon us all at his last one, when, in order to be put through my facings in this same catechism, I had been ignominiously drawn out from under a bed whence I had fled for escape.

So the day passed, and night fell.

I was awakened at about one o'clock by a loud crash; and now, if you grow weary of all these storms, I beg you to remember that it is almost impossible to tell of that summer without mentioning them, for indeed there was scarcely a week in which we missed them, and they kept me sorely in dread.

My first thought was to close my window, for the wind was shrieking through it and the rain driving in. It had turned very cold, and the drip from the roof and trees betokened

that it had been raining for some time. Hastily I drew the sash down, and in the nick of time, for a blinding glare and a second crash sent me helter-skelter into bed again, where I drew the clothes over my head and cowered in fear. It seemed as if all the witches and hobgoblins of the heavens had been let loose. Around the eaves the wind whistled with a thin, eerie screech; at the window the panes rattled as though something were trying to get in; outside the trees creaked as they bent before the hurricane; and all the while the rain beat on the roof and against the windows, with occasionally, a sharp pattering accompaniment that betokened the presence of hail.

Presently the rain ceased. Then again came a flash, and simultaneously a rushing roar that seemed to be hovering about our very house. I could bear it alone no longer, so gathering courage, only for want of which I had been prevented from fleeing before, I dashed out of my room and along the narrow corridor leading to my mother's.

When half-way through it, and directly opposite the window, a hesitating, quivering glimmer of lightning illuminated the scene out of doors. It lasted for two seconds perhaps, but in it, in the fields, I distinctly saw the huge form of Henry Carmichael going toward his home.

At the next flash, which came almost instantaneously, I saw my father coming toward me, his face, in the glare, seeming very pale; and, as a third terrific crash sounded over our heads I flew into his arms.

He carried me into the room and placed me beside my mother, then, without a word went out and down stairs.

My mother was awake. "Dear, dear!" she said sleepily. "where's your father off to now? Why can't he stay in his bed?"

A moment later she raised her head, for a strange, continuous, flickering light, not like that of the lightning, was creeping up the bed-room wall.

"Gracious sakes' alive!" she said, "what's that?" and sprang out of bed.

Against the window I saw her white-robed form, with the shadow of it black upon the strange, red light.

"Mercy upon us! The barn's a-fire!" she screamed with the next breath; then I was at her side.

In truth the barn was a-fire, the flames already bursting forth, in a momentary cessation of rain, from the roof, while dense clouds of smoke, all red from the glow beneath, curled up to the inky sky.

A moment later and we were running, both of us, toward it, our bare feet splashing through the cold puddles that lay shining with the reflection along the path.

We found my father frantically dragging at some piece of machinery that had been run in on the barn floor.

"Call Torrance and Might!" he shouted; but ere we had well turned to obey his behest we came face to face with Carmichael and Dick.

One wrench of Carmichael's mighty arm and the big machine, whatever it was, rolled forth on its wheels and down into the yard.

"Go for Might!" shouted Carmichael, and Dick set off on a run.

Then an awful thing happened.

Striding up before Henry Carmichael my father looked him fair in the face with an expression upon his that made us fear for what was to come. Slowly he raised his hand as if in accusation, but words failed him. Instantly the hand dropped and he

clutched at his throat, the white of his face turning, in the red light, to purple. An instant later his features worked convulsively, then he fell heavily forward on Carmichael, who reached both arms to receive him.

With a low cry my mother rushed forward; then, collecting herself marvelously, she said, "To the house!" and set off, while Carmichael followed, carrying my father as though he had been a child.

What a sight that was our little procession moving along with that terrible burden, with the fire-brands flying above our heads, and the red light mounting up behind, and the lightning quivering everywhere, with intervals of double darkness between! And the worst was not yet.

"Merciful Heaven! The house is a-fire too!"

It was Carmichael's voice, and looking up between my terrified sobs I saw that what he said was only too true. Ignited somehow by a straying brand, the fire was already well under way, and the smoke and flames were bursting through the kitchen roof. The higher front part of the house was still intact, with the reflection of the fire shining red upon all its windows facing the barn.

My mother gave a smothered cry, "Miss Tring!" and dashed in through the front door whence she returned in a moment with the little teacher who, as it afterward appeared, had been sleeping quietly through all the turmoil.

Carmichael had laid my father on the grass, and was kneeling beside him with a hand on his heart.

"I'll carry him to our house," he said to my mother. "He must be got in out of here!"

But my mother turned on him with a sort of savagery, my placid gentle mother in whose eyes there had seldom been any look more angry than that of a playing kitten. Yet there she stood, erect as an avenging goddess, with the flickering glare of the fire light on her white, terrible face, and the burning of a bitter resentment in her eyes.

"Henry Carmichael," she said, and the tone of her voice was enough to make one shudder, so full of determined agony was it, "Robert Mallory will never enter your door, dead or alive!"

"But, Heavens above, woman, he can't live out here!"

She raised her hands to her head as though dazed, then took them down and spoke again in those harsh, unnatural tones which, surely, were not my mother's.

"He will rest in the apple-house till Adam Might comes," she said.

But she made no objection to Carmichael's carrying my father, and so once more he raised him and carried him to the little out-house where my mother, now sobbing wildly, threw herself on the floor beside him shrieking, "Robert! Robert! Speak to me! Speak to your own little Alice! Robert! Robert!" like one demented.

Scarcely had he been laid on the floor when Miss Tring came in with a lighted lamp, and set it down on a board over an apple-bin. Then away she went again only to return with a pillow and blankets.

"Is Dick back?" asked Carmichael.

"I have sent him for the doctor," said Miss Tring.

"Thank Heaven! How did he go?"

"On horseback. He'll be back soon."

With that Carmichael and Miss Tring set to work rubbing and chafing my poor father, and were hard at it when Mr. and Mrs. Might appeared at the door.

(Continued on page 1798.)

INGLE NOOK CHATS

ABOUT SIMNEL CAKES.

Dear Dame Durden:—I notice that "Evening Primrose" would like to get a recipe for a Simnel Cake.

"It is an old custom," says Dr. Chambers in his Book of Old Days, "in Shropshire and Herefordshire, and especially at Shrewsbury, to make during Lent and Easter and also at Christmas a sort of rich and expensive cake which is called Simnel Cake. These are raised cakes, the crust of which is made of fine flour and water with sufficient saffron to give it a deep yellow colour, and the interior is filled with the materials of a very rich plum cake with plenty of candied lemon-peel and other good things. They are made up very stiff, tied up in a cloth and boiled for seven hours, after which they are brushed over with egg and then baked. When ready for sale the crust is as hard as if made of wood."

EVENING DEWDROP.

POST CARD EXCHANGE.

Dear Dame Durden and readers of the Ingle Nook:—Will you admit a Western housekeeper to your valuable Nook?

I keep house for a bachelor and three hired men, and we have heaps of good times. We have the threshers next week and likely enough they will stay a week. I manage them myself, it is hard to get help, and they are more trouble than they are worth when you do get them, as a rule. I am English, but am not lost, as there are lots of English about here. Now I would like to help "Seventeen" keep her hands nice. Every time she washes them she should pour a little glycerine in the water, and also rub them thoroughly night and morning with equal parts of glycerine and rose water. Now, before I close, I will give a recipe for the genuine "Norfolk Dumplings," which are very nice though they are cheap.

I would be pleased to exchange post cards with any of the members as it is a favorite pastime of mine.

SAUCY SWEET.

PICKLING TONGUES.

Dear Dame Durden:—I suppose I may come and ask a favor from our readers of Ingle Chats. I am wanting to know how to pickle tongues and hope some of your readers will be able to tell me.

I am also sending directions how to make vegetable marrow jam. I am afraid it will be too late this year but it will be ready for next year.

LEEDS YORKSHIRE LASS.

(Make a brine of these proportions. To every quart of coarse salt add

an ounce of saltpetre, an ounce of saleratus, half a pint of molasses or half a pound of coarse brown sugar. Add a few cloves and a teaspoon of allspice. In the pail or keg, strew a layer of the rest of the salt and then the tongues and the salt and leave for one night. The next day dissolve the saltpetre and saleratus in a little warm water and add the molasses or sugar and the spice and pour the mixture over the meat, adding water enough to cover. See that the meat does not rise above the surface of the brine at any time. It is fit for use at the end of ten days. If kept until spring the brine should be taken off the meat, made boiling hot, skimmed and then cooled and afterward returned to the meat.—D.D.)

A MESSAGE FROM LOYALTY.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have no well tested recipes to send you, still I feel like writing a few lines to your Ingle Nook. I have not seen any one write on the subject suggested in the Treasury of Ideas. "Should a bachelor take his bride on a homestead before he has prepared a home?"

I think not. If a man is contemplating marriage, he should get the cage before the bird. It need not be costly or handsome; it is warmth and comfort we need in this western country. "A shanty," if you choose to call it so, is quite good enough to begin with.

I am a firm believer in living according to our means, climbing slowly and carefully, leaving debt unknown. It takes more than a house to make a home I find. When two lives are uniting, the most important thought is if they are united to each other, are they equally yoked together, are their hearts beating as one and their ambitions for the same end? If so, the humblest cottage will be home, sweet home. All difficulties will be equally shared and woman will be man's helpmate as God intended.

I do not think a farm is complete without a woman. There are so many things a woman will take delight in doing that a man will not take time for, such as raising fowl, butter making, etc., which are very profitable industries and interesting.

I think single men must find homesteading anything but pleasant, neighbors are few and far apart and there is no one to talk to. I think if girls really love as only woman can, they can show their love in no better way than by sharing their homesteader's lot and by helping to build up homes on our western prairie which will be the coming pride of Canada.

Then I would like to speak of being loyal to the land of our adoption. So many come here to better their livelihood, and make false impressions on the minds of those in the home land.

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They come here seeking land, seeking to share the profits Canada offers, and surely this is a beautiful country which affords many grand opportunities for us to broaden out into both temporal and spiritual freedom of thought.

Then is it not our duty to stand up for its rights and not manifest so much dissatisfaction? It is natural and right to love the land of our birth best, but this is our home now, so let us buckle up and love it and be loyal and true to its principles.

LOYALTY.

(I surely would like to see you if you are in Winnipeg this winter. You will find the prairie lonesome after Main street and Portage avenue, but I hope the lonesomeness will wear off soon and the conveniences increase. Write to us when you feel blue.—D. D.)

ANOTHER CALL FOR LIVLANENG.

Dear Dame Durden:—Since Livlaneng has kindly promised to send such useful knowledge about wood painting and staining I would like if he could tell me how best to treat a kitchen floor on a farm. It is good flooring as flooring goes up here, but not hard wood. Please tell how many feet a gallon or quart will cover and whether you advise me to paint or stain the floor; which would cost most and endure longest? Some one of the members kindly asked me to let them know how my garden turned out. Woe is me! All is failure. No return except a few heads of cabbage and two lilac bushes which look as though they had no long lease of life. The seed came up fine but after arriving at about ten leaves in height, they dwindled and died, from no cause that I could see. I will purchase the growing shrubs this coming spring and hope to have better luck. Thanking "Livlaneng" in advance, not for making me write such a name as he chose, but for his useful information, I am a thankful member.

B. S.

HAIL COLUMBIA.

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been a silent reader of your book for the last year, and have found many helpful hints and recipes. I have just tried the delicious candy recipe last week, and it is certainly delicious.

I came from Washington about two years ago and I find quite a difference between Washington and Alberta. I miss the fruit so much, as we always had more fruit than we could handle before coming here. I have a husband and three children, so you see I have plenty of work to do to keep me busy.

In the recipe for peanut candy it does not state when to add the cupful of water, would like to know, as I wish to make some of it. I will send you two recipes which I have used for several years, and which I hope will be beneficial to some of the workers.

COLUMBIA.

GETTING THE CUTTER READY.

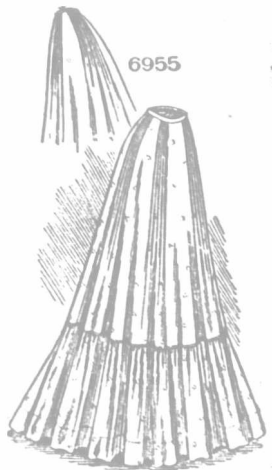
Dear Dame Durden:—I would be very much obliged if you would tell me where I can get material for covering the cushions of a cutter. The material covering them at present is a crimson plush or what I take to be plush, but is sadly faded by exposure, and I would like to re-cover. If the material cannot be obtained what dye ought I to use—that for cotton or woollen?

ANOTHER BACH.

(I think you would run a risk in trying to dye the covering of your cutter cushions. I went to Eaton's to enquire about materials and find that the best and heaviest quality upholstery of plush can be obtained for \$3.00 a yard. It is fifty inches wide. Other qualities come in the same width at \$2.00 and \$2.50, and a twenty-four inch mohair plush at a dollar. If you do not care for the plush, in a heavy repp in green or crimson could be bought for a dollar a yard. It is fifty inches wide and is much used for upholstering church cushions. Some one with whom I spoke suggested fawn corduroy in a heavy quality, or—as the most durable covering—horse leather which is somewhat higher in price but likely to prove most satisfactory in the end. I do not know where you could obtain the leather, but any furniture or departmental store could furnish you with the other materials. When you get the job done you might send us an account of it, as some one else might find the information useful.—D. D.)

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SELECTED RECIPES.

Cream Cake.—To 2 eggs well beaten add one pint of cream and beat again. Then add $\frac{1}{2}$ pint of sugar, 2 teaspoons baking powder, salt and flavoring to taste, flour to stiffen. (Sent by Naomi.)

Ham and Egg Loaf.—Chop remains of cold boiled ham, add crushed crackers and from three to six eggs, well beaten, according to the amount of your meat. Bake in small tin, and when cold it can be sliced.

Minced Dates and Nuts.—One and a half pounds of dates, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. shelled walnuts. Stone the dates and put through mincer with the shelled walnuts, mix well and press together in pots; delicious eaten with bread and butter.

Carrot Jam.—To 2 lbs. of carrots, cooked and pressed through a colander add 1 lb. sugar, (or more if desired sweeter) the grated rind and juice of 2 lemons. Cook slowly until the proper consistency and put away in tumblers.

Fig or Date Whip.—One pound of dates or figs, half pound of English walnuts, half cup of water, or enough to stew the dates, quarter cup of sugar. Boil 15 minutes. Remove from fire and add whites of three eggs beaten stiff; stir well; add flavoring and bake in moderate oven 15 minutes. Serve cold with whipped cream. The dates should be stoned and chopped and meat nuts added after the dates are stewed.

Scripture Cake.—Take $4\frac{1}{2}$ cups of I. Kings 4: 22; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of Judges 5: 25 (last clause); 2 cups Jeremiah 6: 20; 2 cups I. Samuel 30: 12; 2 cups Numbers 22: 8; 2 tablespoonfuls I. Samuel 14: 25; 6 fresh Jeremiah 17: 11; $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of Judges 4: 19 (last clause); a pinch of Leviticus 2: 13; season to taste with II. Chronicles 9: 9; 2 teaspoons Amos 4: 5, (baking-powder.) (Sent by Naomi.)

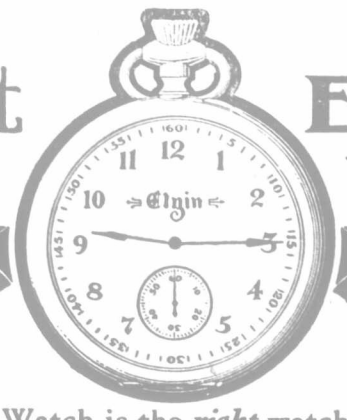
Peanut Drop Cookies.—Two tablespoonfuls butter creamed with one half cup water, one egg, two tablespoonfuls milk, one cup of flour, one half teaspoon cream of tartar, one quarter teaspoon soda, three-quarters cup of chopped peanuts (walnuts or pecans may be used instead). Drop from teaspoon on buttered pan, far enough to prevent running together.

Eggs a la Creme.—Hard boil six eggs; slice them thin in rings in the bottom of a large baking dish; place a layer of breadcrumbs, then one of eggs. Cover with bits of butter and season with pepper and salt. Continue to blend these ingredients until the dish is full, always have sufficient crumbs to cover the eggs; over the whole pour half a pint of sweet cream or thick white sauce. Brown nicely in a moderately heated oven and serve hot.

French Pie.—Butter a pie tin and fill with sliced apples. Spread the apples with sugar and nutmeg and pour over them a batter made of the following ingredients: Yolks of two eggs, one-half cup of sugar, one table spoon butter, one cup of flour, a teaspoon baking powder and one-fourth a cup of sweet milk. Bake until the apples are soft; turn upon a plate with apples on top. Make a frosting of the whites of two eggs thickened with confectioner's sugar. Spread the apples with this; return to the oven and brown. Serve hot.

Fig Layer Cake.—Cream half a cup of butter; gradually beat into it a cup of sugar, then the unbeaten yolks of three eggs. Sift together one cup and three quarters of flour, and four level teaspoons of baking powder; add the flour and baking powder to the first mixture, alternately, with half a cup of milk. Lastly add the whites of three eggs beaten dry. Bake the mixture in two layer cake pans in a rather quick oven. Put the layers together with this fig filling:—Cook one-fourth of a pound of bag figs in boiling water, until the skin is tender and the water about evaporated. Chop the figs fine, first discarding the stems. Return the figs to the saucepan of liquid, add one or two tablespoons of sugar, and let cook a few moments, when it will be ready to use. (From Boston Cooking School Magazine.)

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**THE DOMINION RAILWAY
CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL.**
Dept. C Winnipeg, Manitoba.

CHILDREN'S CORNER

A FINE REWARD FOR A LITTLE WORK.

Dear Boys and Girls:—This is an end-of-the-year letter to you all, and the way to end up an Old Year is to make plans for the New Year. Here is one for every one of our 900 members to work at.

There are 20,500 families that read the FARMER'S ADVOCATE every week. That is not counting in the people that borrow it, either. But in all Western Canada there must be about 100,000 families, and if you are any good at arithmetic at all you can see how many people are missing a good thing, and how many boys and girls never write to or read our jolly Children's Corner.

There are some of those people in your own district, aren't there? Now, won't you do them a kindness and us a kindness by persuading them to take the FARMER'S ADVOCATE in 1908? If you can get them to do so you will be doing yourself a kindness too, for if you get ONE new subscriber we will send you our New Atlas which will make your geography lessons on Canada as easy and pleasant as play. If you have good luck and get two new subscribers, we send you a bound copy of "Carmichael," the new serial story, so that you can read it all at once and then lend it to some one else. But if you want the best reward of all you will hunt up THREE new subscribers and get for that work a good seven-jewel watch with a nickel case and open face. Isn't that a fine chance to get what every boy and girl wants? Now, get to work, every one of you, and when you send in the names and money say that you belong to the Children's Corner.

Cousin Dorothy.

SEVENTY TONS OF HAY.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the Farmer's Advocate for over a year, and I read the Children's Corner and like it very much.

We have twenty-four head of cattle, and are milking nine cows. We have four work horses, a nice colt, ten pigs, one-hundred hens, and 3.20 acres of land. We are pressing hay; have thirty tons of hay pressed and have put up seventy tons altogether. We have a pony whose name is Blaze. Papa broke fifty acres of land. We dug our well one day and got it eight feet deep.

Our closest neighbor is a quarter of a mile away from us. I went to school all but last week. At recess and noon we play Rick-the-Picket palm-palm-pull-away. Hide-and-seek.

I will close with a riddle:—Why is an oyster stew like a Fourth of July? The answer is.—Because it is no good without crackers.

Alta (a). ARDEN DEADRICK. (11)

A SMALL VILLAGE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I live one mile west of the Village of Clanwilliam. It is just a small village; there are two general stores and a hardware store; a millinery shop, a drug store, and a blacksmith shop. There are four large elevators and two churches, one of which is brick veneer and the other is cement. There is also a manse and a parsonage and a lot of other houses. We get our mail three times a week.

Man. (b). FRANCIS COOK. (9)

FUN SKATING ON THE CREEK.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We had a little snow a week ago.

We have three cats and two dogs, three cows and one calf, and about sixty hens. I have one brother and one little sister a year and a half old. I go skating on the creek near our place. It is lots of fun.

Papa is building a new house and has it almost done. I do not go to school yet but will in a few more weeks. We have two and a half miles to go to town.

Sask. (b). VIOLA WILSON. (9)

ON A DAIRY FARM.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I hope you are well. I am writing another letter

to the Children's Corner. I live on a dairy farm; we deliver milk in the morning. We have sixteen cows, five purebred cows and one Shorthorn. I have a lame lamb and I am going to sell it to the butcher soon.

My father won a race this year. My father is going to buy a gasoline engine. He is busy ploughing now. We had a party last Saturday; we walked on a big mountain and our teacher hid a prize on the top. Our teacher wrote on the blackboard where it was.

I have two brothers and one sister. We are having cold weather now. I like reading the Children's Corner.

ROLAND BARLEE.

A GOOD TIME WITH THE THRESHERS.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am going to write a letter to you. As I saw my last letter in print I was glad. I go to school and take up arithmetic, spelling, reading, writing, geography. There are ten going to school. My teacher's name is Miss R.—We have five big working horses, one driver and a little colt called Day. For pets I have three cats and a dog. We have seven little pigs and ten big ones. We have got our threshing done and I had a good time when the threshers were here.

Man. (b). ELLA BRYDON. (9)

KATHLEEN'S PLAN FOR THE CORNER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am very sorry I did not write before to thank you for that interesting book you sent me. I like it very much. I have read quite a few books but the ones I like best are Melbourne House, Wide World, From Log Cabin to White House, Tip Lewis and His Lamp, Three People, Concerning Isabel Carnaby, Beautiful Joe Black Beauty, Probable Sons, Little Women and Good Wives, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Ivanhoe, Swiss Family Robinson and Robinson Crusoe, Heart of the Ancient Woods, The Last of the Mohican's, and Jessicas' First Prayer.

I think it would be nice for the little cousin's to take pen-names, and have a flower or a color, to represent the corner. I think it would be nice if the pen-names were the names of flowers or birds or historical characters. I wish some of the cousins would give their opinion on the subject. What do you think of it, Cousin Dorothy?

KATHLEEN KINLEY.

MORE NEXT TIME.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I was very glad to read the nice letters that are in the paper. I am twelve years old and am in the sixth grade at school. I am also the postmaster's daughter of Waskada. This is a very short letter for the first time but I will do better next time. I would be very pleased to have my letter put in the paper.

Man. (b). CORA HOTHAM. (12)

A NAUGHTY KITTEN.

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I thought I would write you a letter as I never did before. I cannot draw so I will write. I have two little kittens and the old cat. One of them got into the sideboard where there was a pie, and she put both feet into it. She licked the icing off it and we had to give it to the dog.

I got kicked with a horse and I couldn't go to school, so I played with my dolls and made clothes for them and a quilt. We got into a new four-roomed school this week and we are going to have a Christmas tree and the teacher is training the children for it.

Papa is taking the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and my brother and I read the Children's Corner.

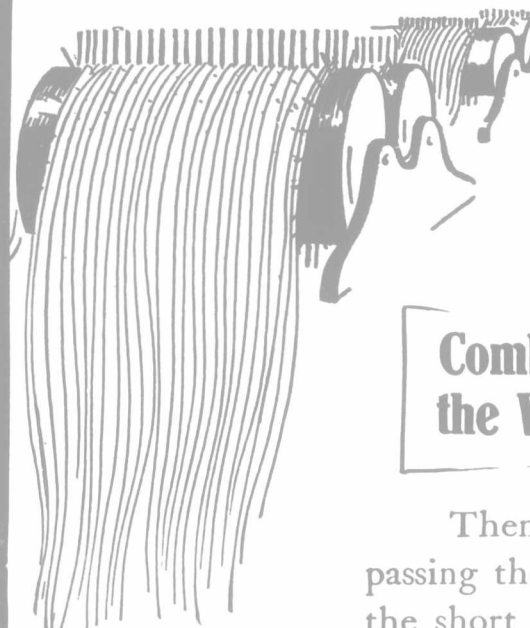
Sask. (a). ETHEL TREE. (9)

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

Dear Boys and Girls:—You have all read Kathleen Kinley's letter suggesting that the members of the Children's Corner use pen-names instead of their own, and that those names be of a bird, flower, or historical character. She thinks also that it would be nicer if we had a flower or a color for an emblem. Now, I am going to give every one a chance to express his or her opinion and to make suggestions of a suitable emblem before I say anything at all. So put your wits to work and then tell us what you really think about it. We'll decide the matter as soon as we can after Christmas. Don't delay too long or all your bright ideas will be wasted. COUSIN DOROTHY.

Stanfield's Underwear

(Chapter 3)



Combing the Wool

When wool reaches the Stanfield mills from farmers, who have sent us their best wool for years, it is thoroughly washed. Then it is rendered absolutely unshrinkable.

Then it is COMBED. This process consists in passing the wool through a machine that combs out all the short lengths, weak threads and snarled strands of wool—something like one combs the hair.


After the wool has been combed, all the fibres are the same length and strength. The Stanfield Combing Machines are mighty particular, too. They comb only WOOL—and they comb out everything but the longest, strongest strands.

Most Underwear is made of CARDED wool. Now, carding consists in tearing the fibres into short lengths. Mills, using carding machines, put the whole wool through—short wool, weak fibres, even cotton and shoddy—the carding machines make no distinctions.

The "cream" of the best wool—rendered absolutely unshrinkable by the Stanfield process instead of being "eaten" with lime—combed instead of carded—knitted with a lock stitch that prevents raveling—is it any wonder that Stanfield's Unshrinkable Underwear wears so well, and is so thoroughly satisfactory?

All sizes from 22 to 70 inch chest measure. 3 weights—RED label for light weight—BLUE label for medium—BLACK label for heavy weight.

Your dealer has all sizes and weights, or can easily get them for you.



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

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

This property is within 15 minutes walk of the post office and 5 minutes of the C. P. R. depot.

Price \$10,000.00, half cash, balance to suit the purchaser at 7% interest.

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Two Through Express Trains Daily

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

Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate

SALMON ARM, B. C.

This is one of the districts within the fruit growing area of B. C. which has hardly yet awakened to a sense of its natural resources, which are very considerable. Men who have had a long and wide experience of fruit growing throughout the province have declared in favor of Salmon Arm as a spot especially well fitted for this pursuit. Such men as Thomas Earl, of Lytton, who for some years was the Government inspector of orchards, and Thomas Sharpe, Superintendent of the Government Experimental Farm at Agassiz, have both spoken of this district as an ideal one for the growing of certain fruits. It is probably not suitable for peach growing, though some of the more enterprising ranchers are experimenting with special varieties. But the locality should be very well adapted to the production of fancy quality apples, soft fruits and vegetables. Quite a few boxes of apples from here were included in the exhibit which has recently been dispatched to England under the auspices of the Hon. Turner, the Provincial representative at London, Eng. For vegetable lands on a large scale the lower land of the valley ought to prove most valuable, being right on the main C. P. R. line and thus having a pull in this respect over many other valleys which are already doing well in exporting to the Northwestern towns and cities.

There is a farmers' exchange which was formed this year for the purpose of handling all the produce of the district and selling it in bulk, and there is a co-operative creamery for the dairymen. There are several excellent openings in the town for business men, including particularly the need for a good hotel, the present "Coronation" being run on somewhat primitive lines. The number of new buildings in course of erection shows that the place is just beginning to stir and to awake from a long period of lethargic enjoyment of a peaceful existence. The soil is a dark loam in the bottom lands with clay and gravel benches—much of the wild land is covered with small timber. The extensive lake frontage along the Salmon Arm of the Shuswap Lake affords many sites for residences with beautiful outlooks and the waters of the lake abound in fish of many varieties. Hunting should be good, particularly on the northern shore of the Arm and ducks are numerous all around the low lying parts. One might, in short, go farther and fare much worse than by locating at this point.

WINDOWS.

Here in the city each window is blank as a dead man's eye;
But the windows of a village in the land where I would be
Shine out for me like the faces of friends when night storms up the sky;
Scanning the hills for their tardy guest; waiting, looking for me.

Like the smoke of a burning empire the night drifts over the deep,
And the shadows are dusky giants who stride o'er the mountain range;
And the silent earth is clothed with the marvelous hues of sleep,
And the dark flowers melt in darkness, and the white flowers waver and change.

Oh, it is there I would be at this hour, far from the voluble street,
And the cunning of little men, and the gossip of little towns;
Above my head my comrades the stars, and beneath my feet
The warm bosom of earth, the naked breast of the downs.

For I know that where the lines of the hill curve splendidly to the sea,
In the house with the grey stone gable beyond where the pathway ends,
Night after night, in storm of calm, a woman watches for me

At one of those golden windows that shines like the eyes of friends.
And I know that when I return at last, travel-sullied and vile,
Scourged by the whip of life, broken and wan with years,

The blood will leap to my desolate heart when I see her smile,
And my tear-stained soul shall be cleansed in the healing rain of her tears.

—ST. JOHN LUCAS, from *The Academy*. (London).

Recommended by Expert Fruit Growers

Thos. Earl, of Lytton, B.C., for some years the Government Inspector of Orchards, says—"All the way from Lytton east along the C. P. R. to Salmon Arm and from there south to Penticton I found fruit to be doing well, but

SALMON ARM IS THE IDEAL SPOT

Mr. Brandrith, of Ladner, Secretary of the B.C. Fruit Growers' Association, corroborated the above statement.

Thos. Sharp, Superintendent of the Dominion Experimental Farm at Agassiz, B. C., after spending 16 years in the Province, finally selected Salmon Arm for his future home and has purchased 80 acres.

W. J. Wilcox, of Virden, Man., after carefully looking round other districts of B. C. selected Salmon Arm for himself and his sons.

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with brains, energy and some capital to come right in and share in the joy and the profit of developing and using the Great Gifts here offered by nature.

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- F. C. Haydock, Real Estate
- S. H. Lawrence, Fancy Store



is the one which contributes 150 eggs or more a year, toward the family grocery bill. The sure way to have such hens, eggs in abundance, and a lot of ready cash, is to give a little of

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

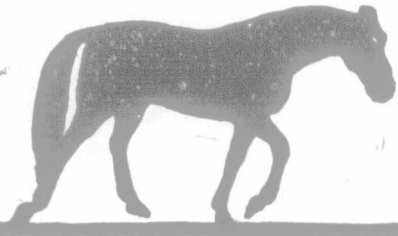
with the morning feed every day in the year. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a tonic, the sole purpose and action of which is to assist nature in the performance of necessary functions. It aids digestion, prevents disease, and sends the proper proportion of each food element to the organ most in need. It also contains germicides which destroy bacteria, the usual cause of poultry disease. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.), and is a guaranteed egg-producer. Endorsed by leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. **Sold on a written guarantee, and costs but a penny a day for 30 fowls.**

1-2 lb. package 35 cents; 5 lbs. 85 cents;
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"Pa, do you cut your eye teeth on silver spoons or ivory rings, or what?"
"You cut them on gold bricks, my son."—Nashville American.

Education is the cheap defence of nations.
Give counsel to him who asks it, but force counsel upon none.

Mistress—"Babetta, when I was driving in the park the other day I saw a nurse allow a policeman to kiss a child. I hope you never allow such a thing."

Babette—"Non, madam, no policeman would think of keezing ze child ven I vaz zere."

**CHEW
PAY
ROLL
BRIGHT PLUG
TOBACCO**

CARMICHAEL

(Continued from page 1793).

"You can do nothing here," said Carmichael. "The doctor has been sent for. See to the house!"

At once they went out, and I, unable to bear the terrible scene longer, ran after them. At a few paces from the apple-house door I crouched down in a little forlorn bundle on the wet grass, and gave myself up to uncontrollable weeping. It seemed as though I were passing through some terrible nightmare wherein nothing was real, and yet I remember how, as the howling wind veered, there came upon me now the cold wet blasts of the night, and now belches of heat from the burning house.

The first grain of comfort came to me when a cold nose was thrust between my hands, and a warm tongue began licking my face.

"Jap! Jap!" I said, "Oh, Jap!" and throwing both my arms about the dog I strained him to me. He was warm and loving, and helped to soothe me so that I could look about. I could not see the burning barn, but only the dull red glare from it which was growing dimmer as the frame work burned down. At the house the fire had not spread to the front, although Mr. and Mrs. Might were still running in and out, carrying whatever they could lay hands on, and placing it in the garden. Above, the thunder clouds had passed, and the sky was covered with ragged, drifting masses of vapour that fled ever and ever to the eastward like driven, tortured spirits, just parting, here and there, to reveal glimpses of the far-off sky and the stars. Over the wet trees the red light flickered and waned strangely, and in the garden wherever a bush or a tree intervened, black shadows elongated themselves and withdrew again like moving, living things of darkness. It was a terrible sight, strange and weird, but not so terrible to me, not so weird as was that pale steady light shining from the door of the little apple-house where I knew not what dreadful thing was happening.

I could not go near it. Perhaps my father was dying, dead—and death was an awful thing to me. And so I crouched there, shivering from head to foot, and icy cold, until there was a rattle of wheels in the lane, which told of the doctor's arrival.

With the first rattle—perhaps it was the association of ideas with the lane which thrust it upon me—a terrible thought came to me.

Again I saw in the lightning flash, Carmichael's huge form making its way homeward. And now my brain began to work feverishly, darting from scene to scene, and bringing each before me like moving pictures in a panorama; my father hastening through the hall with its east window at the very time in which I had seen Carmichael; my father's terrible look of accusation at the very moment on which he fell; Carmichael's great fist uplifted toward my father at Jamieson's raising, and his threat, "I'll be even with you yet Mallory!"

Clearly, pointedly the whole sequence mapped itself out before me, for, child though I was, this terrible night seemed to have aged me by years, and I sat very erect forgetting to respond to Jap's caresses, lost in a judgment which threw my childhood years far, far behind me. Yes, without doubt my father blamed Carmichael for setting the barn afire. Carmichael must have done it, else why had he been there in the middle of the night? And Carmichael had, perhaps, killed my father.

Lost in the horror of it all, I scarcely realised when Dick came, or when he put his coat about me, telling me that I was nearly frozen.

I looked at him and said solemnly, "Dick, your father set our barn on fire!"

"My father!" gasped Dick. "He never did! Shame on you, Peg Mallory!"

"But I saw him going away from the barn, 'n' father saw him too! He said he'd get even with father! You heard him yourself!"

"Well! I guess he wouldn't sneak around this way to do it!" said Dick

in burning indignation; but whatever else he might have said was checked by Mr. Might's calling to him to help out with something.

After that I remember little definitely. I seemed to be not myself, nor the world the world I had known, as I sat there, vaguely conscious, that the doctor had gone again, his buggy wheels rattling down the lane, and that Mr. and Mrs. Might and Dick had ceased from their labours and gone into the apple-house.

Mr. Might came quickly out again and set off toward home, and then Miss Tring came to me.

"Come, dear, we are to go to Mrs. Might's," she said.

Shivering from head to foot I got up, and let her put some clothes on me then I followed her past our dear old home, now but a mass of glowing coals with but part of the walls erect, and the chimneys standing up like monuments, and down the little garden where the late hydrangea was still in bloom and the wet dripping from the trees like tears. After that, sadly and silently along the dark, muddy road, with the wind sweeping over it as though it had been November.

"Where is my mother?" I asked.

"She will come with Mrs. Might, dear," and Miss Tring squeezed my hand until it pained.

On the way we met Mr. Might coming back with his democrat.

"Is father—dead?" I asked of Miss Tring.

"He is sleeping very peacefully."

"You mean he is dead?" I said, fiercely; and for answer Miss Tring stooped down, took me in her arms, and kissed me on the lips.

I did not see my father when he came to Might's that night, for Miss Tring had hurried me into a bed with soft, woolly blankets, but I heard the democrat driven slowly up to the door, and the sound of feet carrying a heavy burden. Then, after a long time, my mother and Mrs. Might came into my room, Mrs. Might carrying a lamp. One would scarcely have known either of them, neither Mrs. Might in her dishevelled dress, with her thin hair, minus its usual "switch," all blown in wisps across her forehead, nor yet my mother with her pale face and her eyes with the wild, frightened look in them, like those of a hunted doe. But from Mrs. Might the primness was all gone, and she was very motherly as she kissed me, and tucked the blankets better about me merely for the sake of doing something. As for my mother, she suffered herself to be put to bed like a little child, and then she lay until morning with wide-open eyes, and her arms wound tightly about me as though she were afraid of losing me with the rest.

I do not know clearly why it was that I did not tell my mother nor anyone, neither that night nor at any other time, of my having seen Carmichael that night in the lane. I think I was afraid of some dreadful trouble coming on Dick if I did, that his father, perhaps, might be hanged, and that his mother might die of the shock of it. However that may be, I kept my secret, though it trembled on my tongue many and many a time in the days that followed, and at times, came to haunt me as a nightmare. But I found an outlet to the strain of it in hating Henry Carmichael with all my heart. After all my father had been right, and I had been wrong in ever thinking well of this dreadful man.

But to go back. Toward morning I fell asleep, and when I awoke my mother was still lying by me staring up at the ceiling.

Presently Mrs. Might came in with a cup of tea, which my mother scarcely tasted.

"It's well the stock was nearly all out o' the barn," she said, with a hopeless attempt at comforting my mother, "n' Adam's jist been over to git the things we carried out.

There's a fine lot, beddin' 'n' si'h, 'n' yer sewin' machine, 'n' chairs, 'n' yer parlour lamp with the dangles on. I carried that out with my own hands

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the Empress City, practically no winter, sunshine all the year round. The city of flowers, beauty and climate. The eyes of the World are on Victoria, and the investor that puts his money in Victoria real estate is going to make money.

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Eight-room bungalow, 2 years old, beautifully finished, all conveniences, 15 minutes walk from city, 1 minute from car line; fruit and ash trees, lot 60 ft. x 120 ft.; only \$3,100; terms \$1,000 cash, balance 7%.

Pretty cottage, 5 rooms, 5 minutes walk of post office, 4 years old, extra well built, modern in every respect, adjoining business property held at \$5,000 a lot. Price with lot 30 ft. x 120 ft. \$3,100; terms \$1,000 cash.

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'n' not one o' the danglin' things is broke."

But my mother only lay back again, and resumed her unseeing stare at the ceiling. By and by, however, when I got up and began moving around the room, she became more like herself, and permitted us to dress her in one of Mrs. Might's gowns, for her own had all been burned; and then she went downstairs and into the room where my father lay.

Oh, it was a weary sight to see her there, she, who had sobbed her heart out over Sandy Dodd, shedding never a tear over the one whom she had worshipped, but sitting there, with that awful look in her eyes, rocking all the time, and looking up with a perplexed smile that died on her lips before it was well formed, when anyone spoke to her.

When old Chris came the women hoped she would cry, but she did not, even when he stood at the head of the coffin shaking his old head, and talking to himself in his real sorrow.

"It's a grand man ye were, Robert Mallory, though there was them that misjudged ye. An honest man ye were, 'n' just. Aye, it was justice were the prop o' yer life, 'n' if anyone ever called ye hard it was jist because ye wanted others to be jist to you as you were to them. Ye never wronged anybody, no not be the half of a farthin', 'n' ye couldn't stand meanness 'n' trickery. 'N' ye were a good friend to me. 'n' to the poor, 'n' to them that was in any kind o' need. 'N' the good Lord'll not forget it to ye now, that he won't!"

But when Henry Carmichael came in, my mother became a different woman. In some way she seemed to hold him responsible for my father's death, though the doctor had pronounced it due to heart-disease aggravated by unusual exertion at the time of the fire; and as soon as she saw him her face hardened, and the terrified, child-like look all left to make room for one of defiance and hate.

Getting up from her chair, and standing there very erectly, she said to him:

"Don't ye come in here, Henry Carmichael! You who was an enemy to my man since ever he knew ye, even to his dyin' breath! We're beholdin' to ye fer carryin' him in last night, though it's a sore sorrow to me that 'twas your arms were the last to be around him after what the sight o' ye done. But mark ye this, Henry Carmichael—from this day see that ye keep away from me and mine."

And without a word Henry Carmichael left the room.

(To be continued).

HOW CECIL RHODES GOT EVEN WITH KIPLING.

Kipling's recent visit to this country recalls an old story of him that once amused the London clubs and which was cabled to Canada at the time. It is a story of a trick he played on the late Cecil Rhodes and the way Rhodes more than got even. It may not have been a true story—lots of the best ones are not—but it is as true as when first told.

Kipling and Rhodes were fellow passengers on a Cape railway train bound toward Kimberley. Up to the moment of departure from Cape Town, Rhodes had been busy sending despatches, and it fell on the lot of the poet to book their seat and berths. The author is a man of boyish build; the empire builder is a ponderous man and has decided aversion to sleeping in a top berth. Knowing this the poet determined to have fun at the expense of the man of destiny. When that night the ex-premier found that he had been assigned to an upper berth his rage was great. He pleaded with the agile Kipling to exchange with him, but the poet, with a sardonic smile, assured Rhodes that he could not think of exalting himself above so mighty an imperialist, and so the bulky statesman had to climb laboriously to bed.

After midnight the train stopped at a small station on the desolate faroo and the wife of a colonial officer got aboard. When she discovered that, notwithstanding her telegram, no reservation had been made for her, she lifted up her voice in a loud protest.

The commotion awakened Rhodes, who thrust his head out between the curtains and demanded to know the cause of the disturbance.

"I am the wife of Colonel—," she exclaimed, "and although I wired for a berth none has been saved for me."

"That's all right," thundered the Colossus, "my little boy is occupying the berth just below mine; turn in there with him."

The lady was appeased and proceeded to take advantage of the offer. Presently there was an insurrection in the lower berth.

"Now don't cry and make a fuss," the lady was heard to say, "your father told me I might sleep here."

"Madam," gasped the author of "The Jungle Book," "do you know who I am?"

"You are the little son of the gentleman in the upper berth, are you not?" faltered the now startled woman, peering into the dark compartment.

"Nothing of the sort," roared the poet, "I am Mr. Rudyard—"

Before he could confess further the frightened woman fled to another car. The upper berth shook with convulsive appreciation as the poet, with a mingling vocabulary of several tongues, berated the South African statesman.

"Ring off on the cuss words and swear," exclaimed Rhodes from his altitude of mirth, "and give us something about a rag and a bone and a hank of hair."

But with picturesque wrath Kipling stuck to his impromptu programme.

A certain absent-minded professor, who was a deep thinker, and consequently pre-occupied, was reading one evening after dinner when his wife approached, and touching him on the shoulder remarked softly, "Mr. and Mrs. Branner are coming over this evening, so just go upstairs and put on your other coat."

The quiet little professor complied without a murmur. An hour later, when the visitors had been in the house some time, the hostess excused herself for a moment and slipped upstairs to see what detained her husband. She found him in bed, calmly sleeping.

"Oh, to be sure, the Branners!" he said, when she awakened him. "I must have forgotten what I came up for, for when I removed my coat I kept on undressing and went straight to bed."

An Egyptologist and an Assyriologist were disputing about the relative advancement of the two ancient peoples whom they were studying.

"Why, sir," cried the Egyptologist, "we find remains of wires in Egypt, which prove they understood electricity!"

"Pshaw!" answered the Assyriologist, "we don't find any wires in Assyria, and that shows that they understood wireless telegraphy."

"My husband always writes me a long letter every day when he goes away from home."

"Dear me! What can he find to write about?"

"Oh, generally, he tells me about the old ladies he meets. It's the most singular thing in the world. Do you know, it always happens somehow that real old ladies are the only kind he ever meets on his travels."—Chicago Record Herald.

Two ladies of the market were wrangling. Having used up all the usual names and insults one virago burst out with: "Get out of it, you Chicago canned meat."—Echo de Paris.

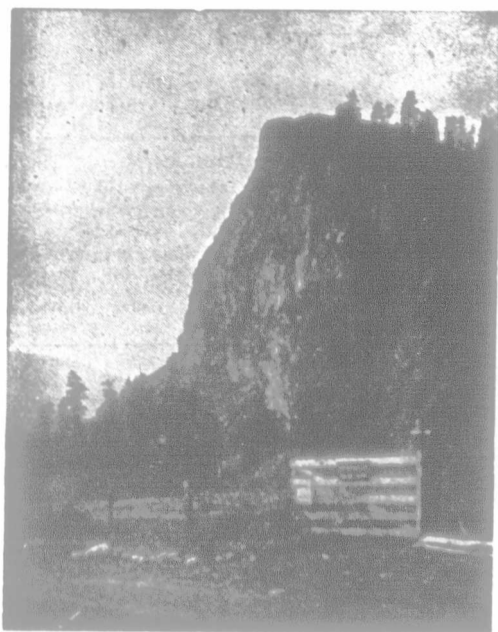
An early morning customer in an optician's shop was a young woman with a determined air. She addressed the first salesman she saw. "I want to look at a pair of eyeglasses, sir, of extra magnifying power."

"Yes, ma'am," replied the salesman; "something very strong?"

"Yes, sir. While visiting in the country I made a very painful blunder which I never want to repeat."

"Indeed! Mistook a stranger for an acquaintance?"

"No, not exactly that; I mistook a bumblebee for a blackberry."



PEACHCLIFF

is the choicest location in the famous

Okanagan Valley

for Peaches and Grapes. The Cliff facing south reflects the sun and holds the heat through the night.

From \$250 per acre up
Cleared, Irrigated and
Planted to suit you

Old Orchards here produced \$1,250 worth of peaches per acre this year.

A. J. SMYTH

P.O. Box 6. Calgary, Alta.

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

FOR SALE

100 Registered Montana-bred Herefords, the choice herd of the Northwest.

Also have choice lot of Rambouillet and Merino rams for 1908 delivery.

For full particulars address

Knowles Brokerage Company

M. E. Knowles, Manager, HELENA, MONTANA

DOCTORS THOUGHT

BABY WAS CONSUMPTIVE.

A LETTER TO ANXIOUS MOTHERS

is written by Mrs. F. W. Kittle, of Kirkdale, P.Q., who says, "My little 4-year-old boy suffered since he was 18 months old from a bad leg. I tried many salves and had doctors attend him, but none did him any good. The doctors told me it was in the blood, and he was in consumption. I only wish now I had had more faith in Zam-Buk, for it immediately healed the boy's leg. He is now nearly 4 years old and looks far from being consumptive. He is now a strong, healthy boy, thanks to Zam-Buk. I hope this letter will help a good many anxious mothers.

Mothers Take Heart. Don't be discouraged because everything has failed to heal your child until you have tried Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk is Nature's Healing Balm, and quickly overcomes and removes all skin diseases. It is equally good for young and old.

For all skin diseases Zam-Buk is without equal, it cures ulcers, festering sores, ringworm, cuts, bruises, chapped hands, boils, eczema, etc., etc. All stores and druggists sell Zam-Buk at 50 cents a box, or post-paid from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 boxes, \$1.25.

WANTS & FOR SALE

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

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

FOR SALE—Italian Bees. L. J. Crowder. Portage La Prairie, Man. 18-12

FOR SALE—Scotch Collie Pups, \$10 apiece, f.o.b., now ready. Apply early to J. K. Hux, Rodney, Ont.

YOUNG WOMAN wants position as housekeeper, widower preferred, no objection to farm, fond of children. Box 488, Brandon, Man.

240-ACRE FARM to let; 200 acres ploughed ready for spring crops; 15 miles from Winnipeg. Box C, Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg. 4-12

WANTED—Competent Salesmen, latest accurate survey, entire Dominion. Protected territory, liberal commissions. Address Box 283, Hamilton, Ontario. 4-12

SPLENDID FRUIT RANCH of 5 acres, in Vernon City; good part in full-bearing apples; two overflowing springs; deep rich soil. Produce sold wholesale made nearly \$1,000 this year. Good ten-roomed house and other buildings; \$7,000; cash \$2,000, balance \$5,000 over four years at 6 per cent.

FROZEN WHEAT Wanted—Send sample and price in sacks, in car lots f.o.b., cars at your railway station. Address, Vassar Tanner, Broker, Winnipeg.

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

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

VICTORIA, B. C.—A few 50 feet x 120 feet lots in beautiful situation for sale at \$300 each. Terms \$50 down and \$50 yearly at 6%. S. G. Featherston, Woodlands, Cedar Vale, near Victoria. t.f.

FOR SALE—Half Section improved land, four and one half miles west of Weyburn; good house, stable and granaries, also plenty of good water. Price \$30.00 per acre; half cash, balance on terms to suit purchaser. For further information apply to A. W. Adams & Co., Lang, Sask. 11-12

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

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

WANTED YOUNG MEN

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

POULTRY and EGGS

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

WANTED Milch Goats. For sale pure bred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. C. W. Chadwick, Kenora. 11-12

H. E. WABY, Holmfild, Man., breeder of Red-Cattle, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, and S. C. Brown Leghorns. A few more grand cockerels for sale at farmers' prices to clear before cold weather. Our Leghorns win wherever shown.

AT MAW'S Poultry Farm, Parkdale Post Office near Winnipeg. Acclimatized utility breeds, turkeys, geese, ducks, chickens, incubators and poultry supplies. Large catalog mailed free. 5-2

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

Breeders' Directory

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

POPULAR GROVE HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. Buff Orpington Eggs. T.F.

A. & J. MORRISON, Glen Ross Farm, Homewood, Man., Clydesdales and Shorthorns. 13-11

JAMES WILSON, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alta.,—Breeder of Shorthorns. 13-6

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

MERRYFIELD FARM, Fairview, Thos. Brooks, breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Box 184, Pease, Sask. 20-10

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

STRONSA STOCK FARM—Well-bred and carefully selected Shorthorns and Berkshires. David Allison, Roland, Man. 13-11

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

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

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

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

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

WOODMERE FARM,—Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Pigs at 8 weeks, f. o. b. Neepawa, 38 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

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

CLYDESDALES,—a choice collection of breeding stock always available. Jas. Burnett, Napinka, Man. 30-1

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

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

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

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

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

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.

STRAYED.—Came on my premises, one roan steer, about five years old, branded on right thigh—crescent under U 3; also small roan steer, three years old, unbranded. M. McCannel, 28-29-28 west 4th, Hawkeye, Alta. 4-12

Trade Notes.

CERTAIN ACTS on our statute books are proving most beneficent.

This brings to mind that some infractions of the laws were prosecuted in connection with the selling of short binder twine to farmers during the last harvest. There were some convictions and some heavy fines imposed and collected.

While certain Canadian and American twine manufacturers suffered conviction, we understand that the twine of the International Harvester Company, whose advertisement appears in this issue, has always met the Government requirements in all respects.

Their advertisement points out some very interesting facts on the subject of binder twine and offers the Canadian farmer a guarantee which should be gratifying to say the least. We commend it to the attention of our readers.

EDUCATION IN NEW ICELAND.

The immigrant upon his arrival in a new country has many difficulties to confront, and in the majority of cases many years elapse ere he has attained any great degree of comfort and happiness. First, his rough shack or homestead must be built on the open prairie or in the woody forest. Next, he must set to work to prepare a portion of his land for cultivation, and to carry out the duties imposed upon the new settler. Then as time passes and he becomes more comfortable; as neighbors flock around him, he begins to more seriously consider his social position, and to remember that his growing children must be educated. If the settler and his neighbors be English-speaking a school district is soon formed, a building erected, a teacher obtained, and the difficulty overcome. But if, on the other hand, the new settlement be composed of persons who do not speak the language of the country and the language of the teachers of the country, the difficulty is much greater.

Perhaps no recent settlements in our fair Western Canada have been characterized by such a degree of enterprise along the lines of education than those of the people, who a few years ago, came to us, from the far off shores of Iceland. Energy and industry have everywhere been profusely displayed, and to-day, we see along the shores of Lake Winnipeg a large settlement of these hardy people,—a settlement of which the Canadian West may justly feel proud. But we are in this article going to especially refer to the great advancement they have made, and the glorious example they have set, along the line of education. Although but few years in the country we find them giving us the very best teachers in our public and high schools, and even in our universities.

In the oldest settled parts of good old Ontario we find still the antiquated little log school-house, with its rickety table, and time-worn benches. Time has wrought great changes upon the building, but little upon the enterprise of the now wealthy farmers. Look at some of the school-houses throughout the prairie land of Manitoba, and pick out the little log buildings, weather beaten and dismal looking, and you will find that the ratepayers are more or less wealthy. Let us turn to the subject of our short narrative and examine the schools of New Iceland. Every building is neatly-built of frame, carefully arranged, beautifully painted, well furnished and equipped, and the teachers are carefully chosen.

The writer, a Canadian, has spent several years as a teacher of Canadian children, and is at present teaching in the settlement spoken of, and can speak from experience when he says that the greatest interest is displayed, and the greatest desire to become thoroughly educated sons of Canada, is shown by a community whose intellectual faculties are far above the ordinary. The children are unusually bright and eager to learn, and considering the difficulty of the English tongue they make remarkable progress.

There is perhaps only one great drawback in connection with the education of the young, and that is the difficulty in securing qualified teachers. Almost every school is in charge of an Icelandic teacher, many of whom have no more than Third Class standing and some have only permits. When we consider again how hard it is to master the English language, we can readily understand that they are not qualified to teach the senior grades as they should be taught. Then again there is a ten-



Send for our free circular—it will pay you

CARRUTHERS & Co.

Custom Tanners
9th Street, BRANDON, MAN.



LADIES

Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY

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

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

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

SHIP YOUR

FURS AND HIDES

TO

McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
224 KING STREET
WINNIPEG - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

denly to use too much of their own language in their conversations with the children. This is most detrimental to their advancement. Why do not more English teachers apply for positions here? The salaries are just as high as elsewhere, and even higher, and the social advantages are just as great. Why should not some of our university students interested in classics or moderns come up here for their vacations? The language is of ancient origin, and a study of it is most interesting. Let us hope that some will take advantage of their educating themselves in the social and educational conditions of such an historic people.

Geysir, Man. J. T. M. A.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

HORSE DEAL.

A man bought a horse for which he paid part cash, and the balance by lien note. Before the lien note became due the horse died. Can the purchaser legally refuse to pay the lien note? Would the purchaser have to prove previous sickness of the horse to aid him in his refusal.

Sask. J. A.

FREE TRIP to NELSON, B.C. and Return

to all who purchase 10 acres or more of our fruit lands. These lands are situated about 22 miles south west of the city of Nelson, at the junction of the Columbia and the Kootenay Rivers, and have a frontage of 2½ miles on the Columbia River. No mountain tops, no rocks. Soil A 1 for fruit and vegetable raising and every acre can be cultivated. This excursion leaves Winnipeg, Gretna, Brandon, Regina, Morse, Herbert, Prince Albert, Rosthern, Warman, and Saskatoon, and all other points on Dec. 17th and 18th. All those wishing to take advantage of this excursion should register with the undersigned not later than the 16th of December, and for further information as to rates, etc., apply to

A. C. Cloeckler, Rosthern, Sask.
B. J. Friesen, Rosthern, Sask.

Willoughby & Maurer,
984½ Main Street, Winnipeg, Man.

Ans.—No, the first duty of the purchaser is to pay the note; the lien is put on as a sort of a last resort of the vendor to obtain value. Proving previous sickness is of no avail unless the animal was deliberately misrepresented and sold for much more than he was worth. When a man buys a horse he takes it at its face value and afterwards assumes all risk of his life.

TANNING SKINS. HOMESTEADS.

Can you give me through your paper, a recipe for tanning dog skins, also coyotes, and muskrats.

2. If a Homesteader from the States lives in Canada all the time, say from June 1st, 1905, to January 1st, 1908, can he apply for his patent, though he has not lived here long enough to become a citizen of Canada, and what time would he have to apply for his papers.

Sask. C. W. K.

Ans.—Don't try to tan them; get the Indians to do it for you.

2. Yes if he has spent six months out of each year on his land and completed other duties. Apply any time, notice of application may be required before the application for patent. See or write the local land agent about it

AREA OF LAND.

Will you kindly answer the following.

1. How many acres are there in a piece of land measuring 85 rods long by 26 rods wide?

2. In a piece 47½ rods long, by 19½ rods wide.

3. In a piece 62 rods long by 15½ rods long at one end, and 12½ at the other?

4. How many acres are in the three pieces?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The first piece contains 13.81 acres, the second 5.71, the third 5.45, the total area of the three is 24.97 acres.

RHODE ISLAND REDS.

Kindly give points of the rose-comb Rhode Island Reds or tell me where I can get information as to the same.

Mrs. C. P.

Ans.—Rhode Island Reds are a single combed not a rose combed breed. Their chief characteristics are; red color, oblong shape, compact form and smooth surface plumage. The head is of medium length and breadth, the beak short and slightly curved, the eyes prominent. Comb single, medium sized, set firmly on the head, straight and upright with five even well defined serrations. Neck of medium length with the hackle flowing over the shoulders and not too closely feathered. Back long and breast broad, deep, full, and well rounded. Tail of medium length and carried at an angle that increases the apparent length of the body. Legs of medium length, and yellowish or reddish brown, well covered with soft feathers. Shanks and toes free from feathers and down. Color reddish brown. General surface of the plumage rich, brilliant red, with some black feathers of a greenish sheen in the wings and tail. Under color red or salmon, free from slate or smut. Harmonious blending of the red is desirable in all sections where this color is specified.

BAD THRESHING.

A man brought his threshing outfit on my farm on a Saturday night to thresh my grain the coming week. He and his crew stayed over night, had supper, and breakfast on Sunday morning. He drained the water off the boiler and then went home taking with him half his crew leaving the other half for me to board, but he did not come back to thresh until Tuesday afternoon. He never gave me any notice that he was not coming back and when I asked him about it he said he had to stay to fix his house. I hired two men to help me with the grain. They came there to work but had nothing to do. I was ploughing three acres of stubble a day; I took my teams off the plow

to use them around the threshing machine, so I lost one day and a half. When we were settling up I put a board bill against his men for Monday and wages for the two men I hired to help me handle the grain on Monday. He said he would pay the board bill but he would not pay the two men I hired although they lost their time by his not being there or not giving me notice. He has left and I have not paid him nor signed a note. In the meantime my neighbors told me there was wheat in the straw pile. I went to examine the straw and found there was between twenty and twenty-five per cent of the wheat unthreshed. I brought my neighbors to see it and every one says it is bad threshing. We went to the surrounding farms where he threshed and found it the same but they all have signed notes or paid. Would you let me know the best thing to do. Am I obliged to pay him or should I sue him for the loss of my crop. What should my neighbors do who gave him their note, as he put the notes in the Bank?

Sask. J. J.

Ans.—You appear to have a good action for damages against the man who threshed for you. You could not collect from him wages for the neighbors who came to help you unless you had actually paid them wages for the time they had lost, and even then it might not be allowed. You would be entitled, however, to the extra board and a good fair allowance for the loss of time by yourself and teams. You would also be entitled to damages for the loss of your crop as you employed the man to thresh your grain in a proper manner and this he undertook to do by accepting your job. You had better examine your stacks and gather a sheaf of the heads and a quantity of the unthreshed grain from each stack and also a quantity of grain, if you like, that was thrown over. Do this in the presence of two or three reliable witnesses and have it preserved and marked so that you will be able to identify it. You would then be in a position to sue for such damages as you have suffered, or you could wait until the man who threshed for you sued you for the threshing and then counter claim for damages.

With regard to your neighbors who have given notes in settlement, if these notes are the property of the bank they will have to be paid, but if only in the bank for collection they may refuse to pay them, and let the thresher sue for them when they make counter claim for damages. If the notes are paid to the bank the parties suffering loss may then enter action against the thresher for damages, including the amount paid on the notes. You should employ a solicitor to look into the whole matter and attend to the matter of obtaining the necessary witnesses.

CHRONIC COUGH.

Horse had distemper last June, and got very thin. He still coughs, especially after drinking, and does not gain in flesh, and has a dry coat.

J. R.

Ans.—Chronic coughs like this are very hard to check. Give him, every morning, a ball composed of two drams solid extract of belladonna, one dram powdered opium, twenty grains digitalis, and one dram camphor, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper and administer, or dissolve in a pint of warm water and administer as a drench. To improve his general condition, take three ounces each of sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger and nux vomica. Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder three times daily. Repeat the last prescription as often as necessary. Feed well, and give regular exercise.

MARE STOCKS WHEN STANDING.

My pregnant draft mare's legs swell at nights when she stands in the stable. The swelling disappears on exercise.

A. T. C.

Ans.—This is very hard to treat in a pregnant mare. Give her four drams

When Shipping WHEAT

We are members of the GRAIN EXCHANGE

ADDRESS Your Shipping Bills like THIS

GRain Consigned to us ensures Speedy Cash Returns

PETER JANSEN COMPANY.
GRAIN COMMISSION WINNIPEG MAN.

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

SHIP YOUR GRAIN through us

We will look after your **GRADES**

References any Bank or Commercial Agency

The Canadian Elevator Co. Ltd.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONSIGN YOUR GRAIN TO

DONALD MORRISON & Co.

414 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG, Man.

Grain Commission

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

Randall, Gee & Mitchell

(Strictly a Commission Firm)

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

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

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nitrate of potash every night for three doses. Feed on bran, with a little boiled oats, or steamed rolled oats, and half a cupful of flaxseed twice daily. For the noon feed give a few roots and a little rolled oats and bran dry. Give a reasonable amount of good hay, and give regular exercise. Hand-rubbing and bandaging the legs will give good results.

JOINT ILL.

Colt had joint ill when ten days old. He is now four months old, and is growing well, but his joints are enlarged and he is stiff and lame. J. R. P.

Ans.—It is probable the articular cartilage of the bones of the joint is destroyed, and, if so, he will never be any use, but will continue stiff and lame. If the cartilage is not destroyed, he will make a useful animal. It would be well to blister the affected joints repeatedly. Take two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and add eight ounces alcohol. Rub well, once daily, for two days. Then apply sweet oil daily until the scale comes off. Blister this way every four weeks.

CATTLE WITH COUGH.

My cattle began to cough the first of the summer of 1906. They all have coughed more since being stabled. A calf born in March, also has the cough.

1. Do you think they have tuberculosis?
2. Would the flesh be fit for food?
3. Would it be safe to put healthy cattle in stable with them?
4. Should stable be disinfected and how?

Ans.—1. It is very probable they have, but the only method of making a definite diagnosis is to get your veterinarian to test the herd with tuberculin. Then if any be healthy, isolate them.

2. When but one organ is diseased, and that not to such an extent as to interfere with the health of the animal, the flesh is considered healthful; but if more than one organ is diseased, or the health affected, the flesh is not fit for food.

3. No.
4. Sweep thoroughly, and then give a thorough washing with a hot five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in water. In a few days, give a thorough coat of hot lime wash, with five-per-cent. carbolic acid.

REMOVING STUBS FROM HEN'S LEGS.

I have a Buff Orpington hen, which has stubs on her legs. I have tried several things, but can only get rid of them for a time. What remedy would you use to get rid of them entirely?

A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Why do you want to get rid of the stubs or feathers on the hen's legs? Do you think the hen will be less likely to breed feather-legged chicks with the stubs removed? If you pull the feathers, the holes are there, and if the judge sees the holes it is as bad in the show-ring as seeing the feathers. If your object is to make the bird more pleasing to yourself, and the holes in the legs where the feathers came out are not unsightly, the only thing to do is to keep on pulling, unless you burn the holes with a hot needle, and this we would not advise.

SALLANDERS.

The hocks of my three-year-old mare have cracked across the front. They did the same last year, but got better when she went on grass. She is supposed to be in foal.

Ans.—This is a skin disease called scallanders, and is very hard to treat on account of the motion of the hock closing and opening the cracks at each step. Dress daily for three days, with equal parts of antimony and tincture of myrrh. After this, dress three or four times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, thirty parts. Give one ounce Fowler's solution of arsenic, night and morning for ten days.

WORMS—SWOLLEN SHEATH.

1. Colt passes small white worms.
2. French Canadian stallion's sheath swells when he stands in stable for a few days. M. M.

Ans.—You do not state the colt's age, but I suppose it is a weanling. Take four drams each of sulphate of copper, sulphate of iron, tartar emetic and calomel. Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and after the last has been given, give six ounces raw linseed oil.

2. Purge him with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with two-dram doses of nitrate of potash twice daily, for five days. Feed on easily-digested food, and give regular exercise. J. R. P.

ABORTION.

Will feeding steamed grain to mares cause abortion? I have been feeding it to two mares, and both have aborted. N. M.

Ans.—If the barley is of good quality, it will not cause abortion; but if it contains ergot, it will. Ergot is not often present in barley, but some seasons it is, and, when present, is generally so small that it cannot be noticed. I am of the opinion that your barley is diseased, and, if so, there is a danger of it causing ergotism in cattle or other stock to which it is fed. Steaming does not destroy its properties. I have known ergotism to be caused in large numbers of cattle from eating brewery grains and sprouts.

GOSSIP

IMPORTATION FOR HAWTHORN BANK FARM, CARBERRY.

Another important Clydesdale importation is a specially selected bunch of fifteen horses and fillies for Mr. John Graham, Carberry. These were selected with special regard to the requirements of Manitoba and the West and come mainly from the stud of Mr. Matthew Marshall, Stranraer, they consist largely of two and three-year-olds. One of the best is Baron O' Boguhan (12840) got by Baron O' Buchlyvie (11263). Another the weighty three-year-old Kasanoo, by Prince Thomas (10262), the well-known great horse which sold at Mr. Webster's sale for 900 gs. and was champion at the Highland and Agricultural Society's show. Among the two-year-olds are: Arion by Silver Cup, which has been three times first at the Highland, and twice first at the Royal and his stock carried all before them in the North of England shows this season. This colt's dam is Hostess and his gr-dam the noted Hightide, a wonderful show mare. Two colts by the famous Baronson (10931), the sire of the Cup winner Oyama; while the gr-sire of their dams, the famous Orlands, first as a three-year-old at Glasgow, was believed to be one of the best colts ever seen there. They have blood of the famous Lord Erskine in their veins which won the Glasgow championship in 1883. Hytra, another two-year-old, is by the Cawdor Cup Champion, Marcellus (1110); there are also colts by Baron's Pride. In Hackneys, Mr. Graham bought two off Crawford of Dumfries. One of them is Golden Garton (8871), eight times shown and eight times a first prize winner, sired by Garton Duke of Connaught regarded as one of the greatest Hackneys living, the sire of the double champion Administrator, last year's harness winner. All considered, these horses are a particularly select shipment and will do themselves and their importer credit in this country.

GAME LAWS IN ALBERTA.

By the game laws of Alberta it is provided that a penalty of not less than \$200 and not more than \$700 shall be paid for the killing of a buffalo at any time. There was a time not so many years ago when in a great buffalo hunt

near Edmonton, 1500 monarchs of the plains were slain. At the maximum fine now imposed such a day's work would yield the province \$750,000, which would be going some. Little did the slayers of that day, in selling hides at seven shillings, imagine that some of them would live to see a \$500 fine imposed for shooting a bison. In Alberta no mountain sheep or goat may be killed before October 1, 1909; no elk or wapiti before November 1, 1910; no beaver before December 31, 1912. A general license to hunt in season will cost non-residents of the province \$25, but special provision is made whereby any person the guest of a resident may secure a five days' license on payment of two dollars. Travellers in the West must remember that it is unlawful to buy or sell heads of big game in Alberta unless the heads bear the Government stamp. These stamps cost, in the case of mountain sheep, elk, moose, or cariboo, \$5, and in the case of mountain goat, deer or antelope, \$2 each.

As a recognition of superior skill, fine judgment and faithful devotion to duty, on the part of the herdsmen in fitting the splendid specimens of animal excellence that yearly grace the International, the management have decided to establish a series of competitive awards each year in the shape of gold and silver medals for "the man behind the herd" in each of the six leading breeds of beef cattle.

The medals to be won comprise the following:

To the herdsman fitting the grand champion steer of the show, a gold medal.

To the herdsman fitting the grand champion carload of beef cattle, a gold medal.

To the herdsman fitting, respectively, the champion bull of each of the six leading breeds of cattle, viz., Short horn, Aberdeen-Angus, Hereford, Galloway, Red Polled and Polled Durham, a silver medal each, thus making in all eight medals each year to be competed for.

FARMERS' INSTITUTES IN WISCONSIN.

Wisconsin State Legislature brought their appropriation for Institutes up to \$20,000 last session, and the board of management are considering how this money can be most advantageously spent. It is proposed to hold one hundred institute meetings of two days each between December 10th and March 18th. In addition four large conventions are being considered for next summer, one to be devoted to corn and held about seeding time, another on dairy farming, a third on tobacco growing and the fourth, a potato institute. In this way it is hoped not only to reach the majority of the farmers through the winter meetings, but by the summer conventions to give encouragement and impetus to the four leading agricultural industries of the State.

CLYDESDALE IMPORTATION FOR BALGREGGAN STUD.

Mr. John A. Turner, of Calgary, returned from England last week with one of the largest consignments of Clydesdale horses and fillies imported for some time. Mr. Turner's selections were made personally, and with the exception of a Clydesdale colt and filly and a Hackney stallion from the Seaham Harbor Stud, Ltd., were purchased from Messrs A. and W. Montgomery, Netherhill and Banks, Kirkcudbright. Mr. Turner's importation numbers nineteen head; in addition he selected fourteen for the Sorby Stud at Guelph, Ontario. Among them is the well-known Baron's Charm (12,441). He was first at Ayr and the Highland and Agricultural Societies' show at Perth in 1904 and also the Kelso premium horse in 1906 and 1907. Baron's Charm was sired by Baron's Pride out of the celebrated mare Mary MacGregor. Another is an Abbey Fashion (12,793), a big three-year-old sired by Fickle Fashion. A third is Baron Carrick (12,817) got by Baron's Pride from the well known prize mare Elsie

MacDonald whose sire was the famous Cawdor Cup champion, Royal Gartly. Other exceptional individuals in the importation are, Medallion, brother to the Seaham Stud horse Silver Cup, winner of the Herham premium this year; Gartley Standard, by Everlasting, out of Gartly Forecast, who was sired by the Highland and Agricultural Society's champion horse Prince Thomas (10,262) grand dam got by the Cawdor Cup Champion, Prince of Carruchan (8,151) and grand-dam by the celebrated Flashwood, — certainly an exceptionally well bred colt; a colt by the Aberdeen champion horse Prince of Craigwillie (11,462) and third at Aberdeen in 1907; several colts sired by the Kirkcudbright prize horse Majestic (11,421) the Machar's Durber (11,695) and Baron Afton (11,253). Another exceptional colt is Baron Montrane, sired by Barons Pride from a daughter of the great £3,000 Prince of Allion. Among the fillies in Mr. Turner's bunch there is one two-year-old, particularly, from Baron's Pride out of a MacMeekon mare, winner of first and championship at D. Ibbettie this year. Another three-year-old by Merciteo, a son of Hiawatha, and a yearling by Prince of London will likely be heard of on this side of the water. Three Hackneys complete this importation.

INTERNATIONAL JUDGFS.

The judges selected to pass upon the horses and cattle at this year's International in Chicgo are:

HORSES.

- Percherons—W. E. Pritchard, Prof. Carlyle and Prof. Curtiss.
- Clydesdales—Prof. Richards of North Dakota, Andrew McFarlane of Iowa, and John Dixon of Indiana.
- Shires—J. F. Myers, W. E. Prichard and Prof. Humphrey.
- Belgians—Same committee.
- Drafters in harness—Prof. Carlyle.
- German Coaches—A. R. Ives of Wisconsin.
- French Coach—H. L. Van Schaick.
- H. McNair and Henry Fairfax.
- Hackneys—Henry Fairfax.
- Ponies—W. J. Sampson.

CATTLE.

- Short-horns—C. E. Leonard, E. K. Thomas and T. E. Robson, breeding classes. James Brown, steer classes.
- Herefords—John E. Robbins, Thomas Moriner and C. A. Stannard, to judge both breeding and fat cattle classes.
- Aberdeen-Angus—M. A. Judy, Prof. J. H. Skinner and Stanley R. Pierce to judge both breeding and fat classes.
- Galloways—Merion Parr, for both breeding and steer classes.
- Red Polls—Prof. C. F. Curtiss.
- Polled Durhams—T. J. Wornz II.
- Grade and cross-bred steers and grand championship for steers, James Durno of Scotland.

At a meeting of the Cheshire (England) Chamber of Agriculture a communication was read from the Birmingham Butchers' Association calling attention to the great falling off in the rearing of hogs in England, and asking the chamber to consider the question and try to do something to bring about an improvement. In the discussion which followed, one of the members said he had himself previously called the attention of the chamber to the excellent opportunities farmers had to meet the demand which now existed for bacon and porker hogs. The Canadians were their principal competitors, and even with the supply they send, the demand in England far exceeded the supply. He expressed the opinion that if farmers, instead of keeping their hogs fastened up, would let them stray in the fields and not feed them so much with hot m.e.l. swine fever would be reduced to a minimum and swine raising would become a very profitable industry. This view, however, did not approve itself to the majority of those present, one large farmer declaring he had not kept a hog for ten years for the simple reason it did not pay.

There is some agitation among British farmers just now for the formation of an Agricultural Political Party to safeguard the interests of British agriculturists in Parliament.

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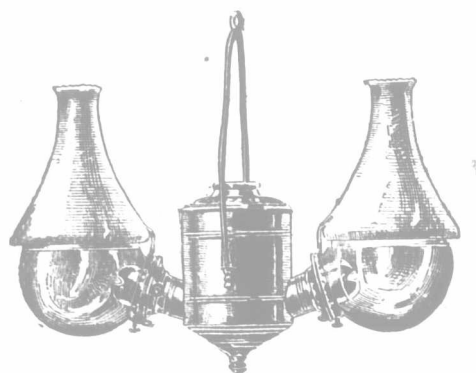
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The council of the British Polled Cattle Society at their last meeting, took up consideration of what steps might be taken to develop the interests of the Aberdeen-Angus at home and abroad. Two challenge cups valued at £50 each will be given for competition in the Argentine at shows held annually at Palmerino and Tiga Agraria. A gold medal will be awarded for competition at the Winnipeg Industrial next year.

The Toronto National Exhibition management are preparing to erect a new Transportation Building which will be the largest of the buildings devoted to agriculture, industries or arts. It will be three hundred and twenty-five feet in length by one hundred and twenty-five in width.

There recently arrived in Winnipeg from the far north, Rev. T. J. Marsh, an Anglican missionary who for fifteen years has lived in the country north of Edmonton and is now retiring from the ministry. Mr. Marsh's mission was a thousand miles from Edmonton, at Hay River, on the Great Slave Lake. In returning to Winnipeg he had a journey of about 1200 miles to catch a train. Speaking of the country and its possibilities Mr. Marsh said; "Every mile of that land (500,000 square miles) will be of value in the course of the next fifty or sixty years; but not until the intervening territory on this side becomes sufficiently filled up. I have seen great development in the past fifteen years. When I first went out, there was not a single trader north of me; to-day there are two traders eighty miles to the north, and one trading company has posts a thousand miles beyond, to the north, right down to Peel River. The winters are very long; but we have incessant daylight for six weeks in summer, causing the growth to be of almost double rapidity, and the long continued sunlight ripens the grain. When we grow wheat there we have some of the best samples. At my post, which is the most southern in the diocese, the sun shines, on the longest day of the year, for 19 hours and 40 minutes. While we thus have almost twenty hours of constant daylight in which no stars are seen, we can read at any hour of the day or night, if it is not cloudy. We have extremes of cold."

A QUEENSLAND SHEEP STATION.

A well-equipped station in Queensland will be divided into small paddocks containing from about 8000 to 16,000 acres, experience showing that the best results can be got in the way of grass-feeding by this sub-division of the grazing area. Occasionally, however, and especially with regard to areas held as "relief" country (i.e. country intended only to be used in the event of a shortage in the grass supply on the station proper), a single enclosing fence may include an area of even 300 square miles. Sheep fencing is constructed of wires, sometimes barbed, strained on wooden posts, the manner and method of fencing varying very considerably. As it frequently happens that there is a shortage in the plain or open country of durable timber for the fence posts, the squatter makes the openings or panels between his posts as wide as possible, the space at times covering as much as sixty feet. From fifteen to thirty feet is the interval usually allowed between the posts where timber for posts is readily available.

The salary payable to the manager of a sheep property will vary directly with the size and importance of his charge. Three hundred per annum, with quarters for himself and family, is now-a-days considered a very fair remuneration for a manager. Of his subordinates, sheep foremen, if single, receive 25s per week and rations; if married, one extra ration and £1 per week; the rank and file of the station hands receiving, with ration, from 16s to 20s per week, according to their age and ability.

Lambing, although occurring at different times of the year, is with each station a fixed not a movable event, the rams being segregated from the ewes, and put to them so as to secure a dropping of the lambs at a fixed

time. Opinions as to the most advantageous time for lambing vary in the different parts of the country, different climatic conditions naturally entailing different management of the flocks. By the early squatter a sheep which produced one lamb per annum, and gave him a fleece, was considered to have quite performed her duty. The latter-day sheep-raiser, however, is by no means so easy of satisfaction, and double lambing, in the spring and the autumn, are more often than not the rule of those sheep runs on which grass and feed are plentiful and the ewes in good condition.

A new disease has appeared among the hogs in South Dakota which is supposed to be diphtheria, and a great many animals have already died. The disease appears first in the throat and has the effect of choking the hogs. A farmer, living near Mitchell, has lost 196 hogs in the past two weeks out of 200 head, while others report nearly as heavy losses. Many efforts have been made but so far nothing has been found that will have any effect on the animals.

A. L. McKinney, the discoverer of the famous Cariboo-McKinney gold mines, in British Columbia, which yielded nearly \$2,000,000, is now dying, penniless, at Addy, Washington. In the spring of 1887 McKinney, along with F. Rice and Edward Leferne, better known among Boundary prospectors as "old Frenchy," discovered an outcrop of quartz on a little bare knoll over looking Rock Creek in which gold in abundance was plainly visible. They staked the ground and worked their claims, the gold running as high as \$250 to the pan.

Next year McKinney let his interest go for about 7,000, being unable to operate it. One of the purchasers named Monaghan, from Spokane, made \$400,000 out of the mine.

Fortune knocked only once at McKinney's door. The hope that springs eternal in the human breast, however, stayed with him and took him into the Hope Mountains to make another stake. His strength failed him, and he would have died alone in the mountains had he not been found and brought in.

The Calgary Fair Board are already laying plans for the Dominion Exhibition to be held in that city next summer. The new building that will be erected to accommodate the show include two cattle barns, two horse barns, sheep and swine buildings, a poultry house, a racing stable, judges ring and grand stand, a main gate entrance, an administration building with offices for the fair officials press bureau, the police and fire departments, a bank, a telephone and telegraph office. The agricultural and industrial building will be the largest structure erected. For special and original attractions the board intend requesting from the government the loan of a couple of buffaloes, a few catoles, mountain sheep and some fat-tailed Persian sheep, for the period of the fair. In addition to this the spectacular attraction will include bucking horse contests and Indian races. Alberta and Saskatchewan will be scoured for the wickedest horses, in order that visitors may have an opportunity of catching a glimpse of the life which the first settlers of the Great West experienced. Real bucking horses and genuine old timer broncho busters are disappearing from the West with advancing civilization and the aim of the fair management seems to be to make this the last great bona fide wild west bucking contest of any importance in America.

That the western cowboy can use his rope as a critical force when he feels that he has grounds for legitimate criticism was shown in a one-ring circus at Calgary two or three years ago. The show had evidently been originally made up for the delectation of small towns in the East and in the Mississippi valley, and included as a feature a "daring exhibition of horsemanship by wild riders of the plains." Impressive in the East,

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the management had overlooked the fact that the show was in a region where people knew the real thing. A crowd of cowboys had ridden into Calgary from the Bow River country to see the show and complacently chewed peanuts with their lariats at their feet until this feature was announced. They looked up with surprise and disgust at such amateurish work. As he came around the ring one of the lads cried: "Let's rope him!" and in a minute horse and rider were hopelessly entangled in the loops of various lariats.

The unfortunate rider was paraded in his shame up and down the main streets before his tormentors would let him go.

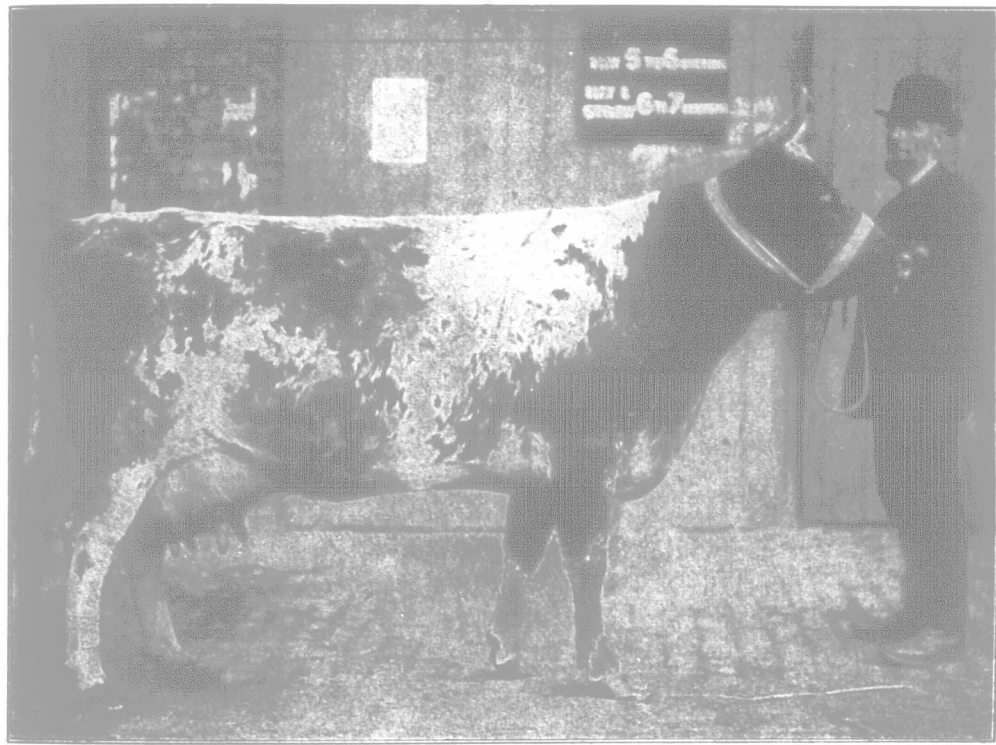
BLUE RIBBON HORSES IN WESTERN CANADA.

The man who casts about to discover the birthplace and home of improved stock breeding will eventually put his finger down upon the British Isles.

In other nations the science of horse-breeding is well advanced and other peoples raise good stock, but the British have evolved the most perfect types and the industry is pursued with greater intelligence and success there than anywhere else in the world. The very limitations of the British Isles enhances, in the estimation of

From this beginning and from this example the British farmer set about evolving other types, which afterwards, through adhering closely to certain blood lines, attained the dignity and importance of pure breeds. Certain districts favored certain types because they had certain work to perform, and the pastures and other environments tended to produce that type. These types became more differentiated and their numbers increased, their best individuals were selected, large land owners engaged in their breeding for pleasure as well as for profit, until eventually a breed would become a national institution. The processes have resulted in Great Britain producing the fastest race horses, the Thoroughbred; the heaviest, most massive draft horses, the Shires; the most stylish of carriage horses, the Hackneys; the cleanest limbed, most active and most perfectly moulded draft horses, the Clydesdale; the handiest, most docile and longest lived breed, the Suffolk Punch; and the hardiest and smallest specimens of the equine tribe, the ponies of the Shetland Islands.

America, including the United States and Canada, was settled largely by Britishers and a study of the tastes of those who chose the republic and those who chose the crown colony as their homes, is interesting, especially if we investigate their influences upon



DAISY.

English Shorthorn Cow, not eligible to registry. First and Silver Medal, London Dairy Show, 1907. Record in butter test, 4 lbs. 4 oz. butter from one day's milking. Per cent. of fat in morning's milk, 5.94; in evening's milking, 6.9.

the people, the value of land, and competition among land owners early started farmers and the holders of estates to enquire how best their lands could be made profitable. The breeding of live stock was selected as the most promising, and the adaptability of the soil and climate lent encouragement to the vocation. Added to this there is the Britisher's natural love for animals and his penchant for enjoying any task that requires infinite patience and instinctive skill. The Britisher began his exploits in home breeding through an accidental circumstance. King Charles in the eighteenth century had sent to him from Arabia three beautiful stallions of the breed that Arabs had kept for their saddle work for centuries. These stallions were beautiful in conformation and because of their long line of carefully selected ancestors, identical in type, and following certain blood lines were more successful in impressing their likeness upon the stock they left by English mares. The circumstance suggested to the English mind the possibilities of careful breeding, and a desire, which is characteristic of Anglo-Saxons to possess the best of everything, stimulated the breeders of horses to further improve their stock by selection. The result was the final evolution in England of a fixed type of race horses, pure in breeding and prepotent in their influence upon their offspring.

the stock of the two countries. The Britishers, whose chief ambition was to make money—and these were mostly of the towns and cities—invariably went to the States, but those who looked in the new world for a farm and home above all things else, selected Canada. The Britisher of the country is and has been intensely loyal to British institutions. To him British laws and British customs embody the perfection of legislative enactments and logical rules. Besides, there is deeply grounded in his conscience the British love of home, of land, and of family, hence it was only natural that Canada should have secured that part of British emigration that excelled in the art of stock breeding and farming. This circumstance accounts for the prominence of the Province of Ontario as a stock-raising district, for the influence and example of these British stockraisers has been wide-spread. Throughout the whole agricultural history of America the stock of Ontario, and especially her Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, and her British breeds of sheep and swine, have always taken the most prominent places at International exhibitions in continental competition. Her prowess in this industry was demonstrated in 1875 at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, again in 1893 at the World's Fair in Chicago, and in more recent years at the World's Fair at St. Louis and the annual In-

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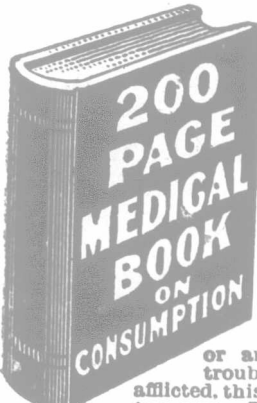
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The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg

ternational Live Stock Exhibitions at Chicago. The Centennial and Columbian exhibitions are events of the past and as to the showyard victories of Canadian horses they need not be dwelt upon.

At the World's Fair in St. Louis five Canadian horses were shown, but no stable attained more illustrious distinction than that of the Canadian, Mr. Robert Beith, of Bownanville, Ont., who with his Hackney horses won five prizes and two championships. These victories are of particular interest for the reason that the strength of the display rested with horses bred upon the ranges of Western Canada. Mr. Beith selected from the range stud of Rawlinson Bros., of Calgary, his champion stallion, Saxon, his first prize and champion mare, Priscilla, and his reserve for champion mare, Minona. In the same year, 1904, at the International in Chicago, Saxon and Priscilla were champions, showing against imported stock.

The following year these western-bred horses, full of glory from many showyards were sold at auction when Saxon brought \$5,500, Minona, \$3,625 and Priscilla, \$825. Such notable horses as these were only possible of production by the purchase and use in the stud of the best stallions available, a policy that Canadian horsemen invariably follow. The sire of the noted trio mentioned above was the world-famous Robin Adair, who after ten years service in the stud on the range was taken to New York in 1901 where in the hottest competition he won the championship of the show, and coming back in 1902 was first in his class and reserve for championship. But this was only natural since his sire, Rufus, was champion of the breed in England in 1889 and 1890.

Just this last summer this famous stud, which gave to American showings so many noted members, and to the admirers of fancy horses so many of the most stylish park pairs, was dispersed at auction, and realized some \$70,000, being \$20,000 more than the valuation the owners put upon the stock, which goes to show the appreciation in which the horse-loving public held the blood which predominated.

Before leaving the lighter types of horses to discuss the heavy drafts which are most numerous in Western Canada, I might mention that each spring, Winnipeg has one of the most extensive horse shows held in the country. At the last show in June so many high-classed horses were prepared for the exhibition, that one ambitious exhibitor had to go down to Chicago and select from the famous stables of Tichenor & Co., representatives to strengthen his string to win, and from the same show the noted judge of road horses, Mr. Geo. Webb, of Pennsylvania, took a blue ribbon winner to carry the honors at the Eastern States shows. Horses are quite a hobby in Western Canada and in addition to the large ranches, several racing stables are maintained in which are owned such celebrated track performers as the Broncho, Harold H., Red King, Joe Patch, Chestnut Brown, etc.

But illustrious as are the road and carriage horses of the British West, none the less famous are her showyard winners among the heavy draft types. Her breeding establishments of Clydesdales are nowhere surpassed on the continent and her breeders never fail to buy the best that the market offers, as illustrated by the number of international winners and champions in Scotland, that have found their way to the farms and ranches of the Canadian West. Taking the winners for two years at the International at Chicago, the exhibition at which the continental champions in the live stock arenas are each year decided, we have in Western Canada the first prize three-year-old in 1902, the champion first and second prize four-year-olds, and the first prize yearling in 1903. Since then the well-known importers, Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wis., who show one of the strongest strings on the continent, have invariably sent to their Brandon, Manitoba, stables the choice of their selections.

But strong as their horses are, they have found it difficult to hold their positions against importations by Canacians direct from the home of the breed, and competition has developed in the showings of such shows as Winnipeg, Regina, Brandon, Calgary and New Westminster that has tried the prowess of the most redoubtable champion. All the winners at the International have been compelled to take lesser honors in these showings, and this year the great champion of females in Scotland, Rosadora, the winner of the Cawdor Cup, the highest honor to which Clydesdales can attain, was decisively beaten for championship by a home-bred mare in the hands of one of the latest aspirants for exhibition honors, to be exact, Eva's Gem, shown by R. H. Taber. Others also had the satisfaction of turning the tables upon the champion, her own stable mate, being one; Polly Chattan, a mare from Calgary being another; and Irene, a Regina mare, being the last.

At present, Canadians are most enthusiastic in the work of breeding Clydesdales. Brandon, the hustling little city in Western Manitoba, is a veritable hot-bed of horsemen. In it four large importing barns are maintained by McMillan, Colquhoun & Beattie, Alex. Galbraith & Son, J. B. Hogate, and Trotter & Trotter. Further west near the town of Arcola, W. H. Bryce has a most select stable, the pride of which is the Cawdor Cup winner before mentioned, Rosadora. Altogether Mr. Bryce has some thirty head of picked mares from Scotland headed by the first prize three-year-old stallion at the Highland, the strongest Clydesdale shown in the World. Mr. Bryce's lot were picked without consideration of cost and represents an investment of \$30,000.

Near the capital of Saskatchewan, Regina, there are several breeding farms where Clydesdale perfection may be found. At one of these owned by A. & G. Mutch, the 1907 champion female, Eva's Gem, was bred, together with several others that have won the highest honors at different exhibitions where the strongest competition by imported stock prevailed. Each year Messrs. Mutch add to their stables from selections in Scotland and supply an ever increasing demand for breeding stock throughout the new country.

Another of Regina's most prominent breeding establishments is that owned by R. H. Taber, who this year, with stock he had selected from the Mutch stables, won male and female championships, at the Winnipeg Exhibition. The story of Mr. Taber's achievements upon his Saskatchewan farm illustrates what may be accomplished by determination, business acumen and steady work. Six years ago he held a responsible position in one of the largest railway offices in Canada with bright prospects of advancement, but the independent life of the prairie held more lure for him than the routine of the office, so he turned his face toward Saskatchewan, secured three quarter sections of land and with the money he made out of wheat raising invested in horses which at this season's show brought him a national reputation. Nor was his material costly. With a true horseman's instinct he bought young stock with promise of making champions and the awards of judges abundantly vindicated his judgment.

Further west in Alberta the heavy horse interests are ably championed by a son of old Scotland, Mr. John A. Turner, who distributes fully fifty per cent. of the stallions that his adopted province demands and who invariably leads in her provincial shows.

Besides Clydesdales, Canada is providing a lucrative market for American importers and breeders of Percherons, the American settlers being ardent admirers and liberal buyers of this breed.

For breeders of horses of all types, Western Canada is affording glorious opportunities and ample accommodation. The demand for all classes of working horses is practically unlimited and at prices ranging from one hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars each.—FRANKLIN J. SPENCER, in Canada West.

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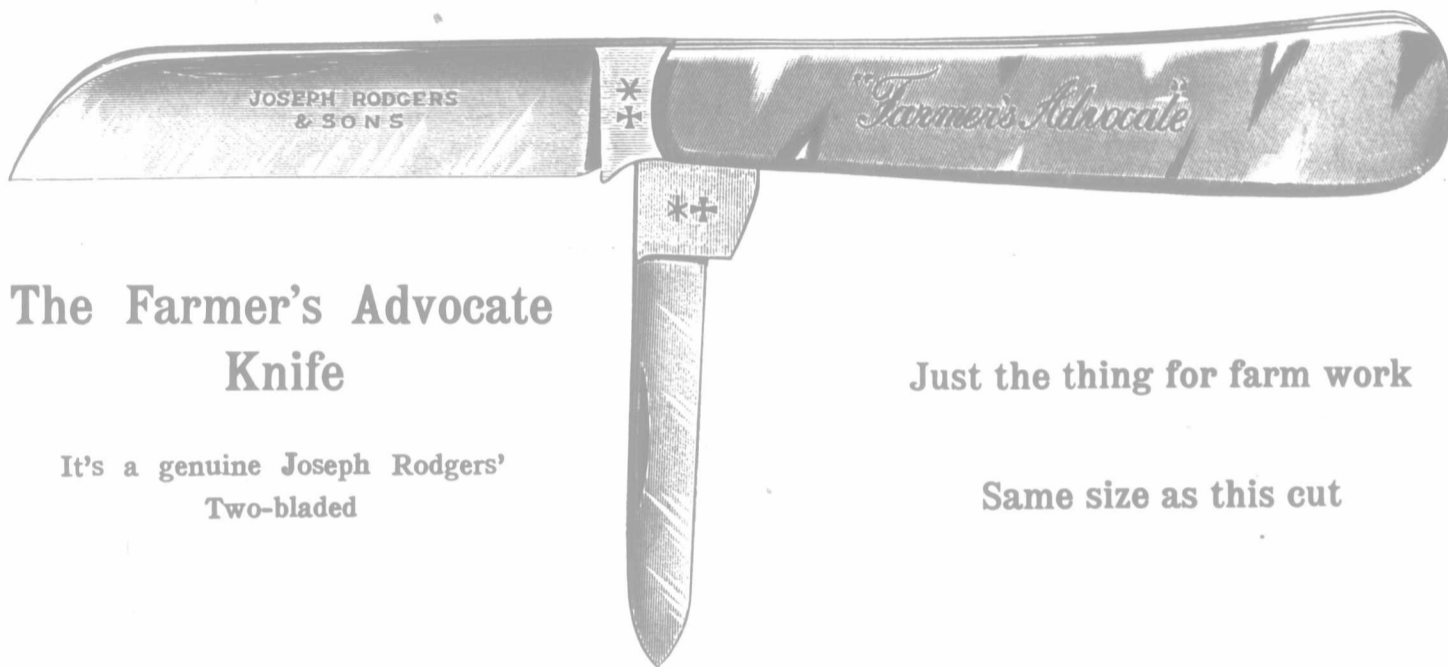
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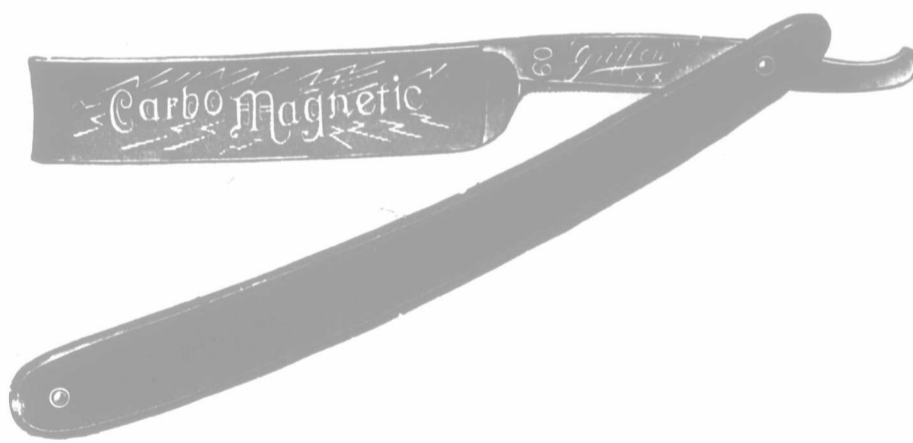
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No wonder men break down! No wonder the world is full of Dyspeptics, Nervous Wrecks! No wonder that "Doctors" are at their wits' end to relieve the thousands of cases of Nervous Disorders, Nervous Prostration and kindred diseases that daily confront them. No wonder that they call this the "Age of Nervousness."



No time for the dreamer "Rip Van Winkle was no business man." In a big establishment I visited recently where several hundred men are employed, I saw a big sign with just these words: "Get Busy! Do it now!"

Short shift to the "laggard." "Make good or get out;" that's the advice he gets. They want men who can "deliver the goods."

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The "Drug Doctor" has not kept pace with the times! He's like Rip Van Winkle, only worse, for he's been asleep for more than 20 years. Electricity is the "up-to-date" remedy—the remedy for you!

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is a cure for all signs of Breakdown in Men and Women. The Vitality of the body is Electricity—the force in the nerve cells. My Electric Belt will give you back this power and enable you to fight on in the Battle of Life!

The Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt cures Neurasthenia, Hypochondria, Nervous Prostration or Nervous Weakness, Headache, Sleeplessness, Stomach Trouble, Indigestion, Constipation, Weakness of the Kidneys, Lame Back, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Poor Circulation, Urinal Troubles, Weakness of the Organs, Night Losses, all evidences of Premature Decay.

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

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

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I have given your Belt a fair trial, and I think it is a grand Belt for Rheumatism and Lame Back, and I would recommend it to anyone suffering from Rheumatism. It is worth its weight in gold. I beg to remain,—W. D. HARRISON (Rancher) Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I should have written to you long ago, but neglected doing so. I got one of your Belts nearly three years ago and used it according to your instructions for over two months, and I am well pleased with the result. My back, which was so weak and lame, is entirely cured and has not bothered me since.—ALLEN SHOEMAKER, Grandview, Man.

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Weak Men, Broken Down Women, I want to see you all at my office! Call on me if you can do so; if not, cut out this Coupon, mail me your address and I'll send you my elegantly illustrated 80-page book, which points out the Road to Health. Don't put it off. I have a book for Men; one for women, too. Send to-day.

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112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
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FARMER'S ADVOCATE OF WINNIPEG
14-16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Man.

THE FIRST DEAD LEAF.

I saw a dead leaf fall to-day
And shiver at my feet.
And thus I knew that summertime
Had turned in full retreat
In robes embroidered with ripe corn
And crowned with yellow wheat.

I heard the wind sigh in the reeds
A melancholy note,
As Southward birds in hurried flight
In skyey realms remote
Piped plaintive lyrics of farewell
From many a feathered throat.

I saw a silver spider web
Swing broken in the breeze
Where Marigolds in rich array
Were tempting drowsy bees,
And purple asters, royal blooms,
Were nodding neath the trees.

I saw a garden where the rose
Had reigned in early spring;
The bower hung with clinging vines
Where thrushes used to sing,
Now silent, save where falling leaves
Were softly whispering.

I saw a dead leaf fall to-day—
The vanguard of them all;
It fluttered idly like a waif
Against the garden wall
And told me Summertime had fled
And left the fields to Fall.

ROYAL LOVERS AND HELPMATES.

Few husbands are so deeply and ideally in love with their wives as King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is with Queen Helen. And on the other hand, Queen Helen is regarded as the ideal mother-lover of Europe.

The husband and wife feel they have a common life-work together, not alone for their family, but for the good of all the people of Italy. The queen says: "We strive to live down selfishness."

Victor Emmanuel met Helen, of Montenegro, at the court of St. Petersburg, and at once fell in love with her. He was then but Prince of Naples and she but a little princess, but they were mutually attracted, and although for political reasons every effort was made to prevent their marriage, love triumphed in the end. "They love each other," said the people of Italy, "and why should they not marry?"

It is told that shortly after their marriage the queen said to the king: "You have your affairs of state and I have my household duties; but are they enough? Ought we not to do more? Should not more of our time be occupied?"

In reply he said: "Well, if you can find the hours make out a programme."

In the course of two or three days the queen said to the king:

"There are so many poor people I find should be visited. Then there are the factories and great places of industry we ought to know about. Also we should go to the hospitals and see if they are kept in proper condition. I think, too, as we can find time we might visit all parts of Italy and know more of our people. That is all I can think of at the present time, but it should keep us busy for many seasons."

He—Alas! I can never marry you.

She—Why so?

He—because your father is in such a shady line of business.

She—How dare you say that?

He—Why, didn't you tell me yourself he was an awning manufacturer?—

Judge.

He—"Mabel, you grow more beautiful every day."

She (pleased)—"Oh, Jack, you do exaggerate!"

He—"Well, then, every other day."

The through train from the West had stopped at the little station where the overland flyer from the East was to pass it.

"What is the population of your village?" asked one of the passengers.

"I don't know, sir," said the station agent, "but if your train doesn't leave within the next five minutes you'll have time to count 'em for yourself. They're all here at the depot."



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

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

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

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

- (1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of land in each year for three years.
- (2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.
- (3) If the father (or mother if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).
- (4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.
- (5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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

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

**Burton City
Fruit Lands
The Cream of the Kootenays
Don't Need Irrigation**

We have just purchased and subdivided the Sapandowski Farm of 244 acres into 10 and 20 acre blocks. This farm is situated in the famous Burton Valley at Burton City, and has fully demonstrated the possibilities of fruit growing in this district. There is an orchard of 200 fruit trees of different varieties, 75 of which are now bearing and all in a healthy condition. 40 acres have been cleared and in crop. As high as 350 bushels of potatoes have been grown on this land and sold at from 75c. to 90c. per bushel. Fruits and garden truck do remarkably well here, and there is an unlimited market right at our doors.

The balance of this land is equally as good and in most cases better than that already cleared, being largely a level mould with a clay loam and clay sub soil. Clearing can be done for from \$15 to \$35 per acre, and we will undertake to clear ready for the plough at these figures.

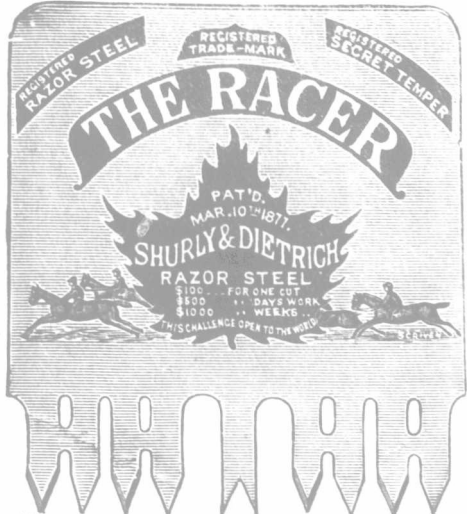
This land is being sold at from \$127 to \$300 per acre according to location. Clear title at once.

For full particulars, maps, photos etc., apply to the owners:

A. H., 92 Sherbrook St., Winnipeg, Man.
or
R. M. H., P.O. Box 354, Nelson, B.C.

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CROSS-CUT SAW**



We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast must hold a keen cutting edge.

This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground, thin back, requiring less set than any saws now made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them, and keep the one you like the best.

Silver Steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made now is branded silver steel. We have the sole right of the "Razor Steel" brand.

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less and lose 25c. a day in labour. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by **SHURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.**



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WINNIPEG, Man.

Arthur Grenville was once in a company of pastoral players, whose existence is responsible for the occasional rumor in the press that "Shakespeare is played out," and it was his and his companions' habit, when the weather permitted (this was not in 1907), to rehearse in the grounds where the performance was to take place—on "the fresh earth in new leaves" as Shelley would have called it in the springtime, notwithstanding that the poet enjoyed a special reputation for designing singable lines. (Will some of my musical friends do me the favor, well out of my hearing, of trying to sing, without injuring themselves, "the fresh earth in new leaves dress?" Don't all squeak at once!) Building operations were in progress near at hand, and one day, during a rehearsal of "As You Like It," there fell upon the ears of the pastoral players the following conversation between a laborer on the scaffolding and his mate on the "fresh earth":

Laborer Above—"Ullo, there!"

Laborer Below—"What now, what now? Who calleth so loud?"

Laborer Above—"I prithee, fair Bill, and us up a few more comely bricks!"

Kind Lady—What occupation do you two poor men follow?

Gritty George—"Why mum, we are 'nature fakers."

Kind Lady—Nature fakers?

Gritty George—Yes, we play de elephant in de show. Sandy is de head and I am de legs.—Chicago Daily News.

A man who worked in the packing department of a large store tendered his resignation recently and accompanied it with the remark that he was going in business for himself.

"Me und anodder feller we make a business," he explained. "I will gif der exberience und der odder feller will gif der gabital."

"How long do you expect that plan to succeed?" asked the foreman.

"O, about five years," replied the German. "Und den I will haff der gabital und der odder feller will haff der exberience."—Judge.

"Why," said E. H. Harriman at a dinner in New York, "things have come to such a pass that soon the man who is successful and rich will be looked upon with as much mistrust as the lawyer of the tale.

"This lawyer said sadly to his wife on his return home one night:

"People seem very suspicious of me. You know old Jones? Well, I did some work for him last month, and when he asked me for the bill this morning I told him out of friendship that I wouldn't charge him anything. He thanked me cordially, but said he'd like a receipt."

He—So you persist in breaking off the engagement?

She—Most decidedly. What do you take me for?

He—Oh, about 40. Better think it over; it may be your last chance.—Harper's Weekly.

"Ever surrounded by wolves?"

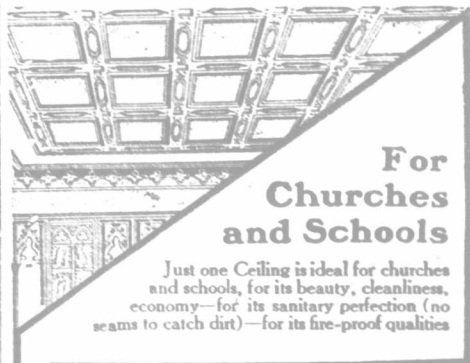
"No, but I know the sensation. I used to open the dining-room doors at a summer hotel."

MAIDS WANT BACHELORS TAXED.

The following petition from the "unmarried ladies of the town of Wakefield" was received by the Massachusetts Legislature:

"We, the unmarried ladies of the town of Wakefield, petition your honorable bodies for a law levying a tax upon bachelors, said tax to be graduated as follows: From twenty to twenty-five years, \$5; from twenty-five to thirty years, \$10; from thirty to thirty-five years, \$15; from thirty-five to forty years, \$20; over forty years, chloroform in large doses.

"And your petitioners further represent that bachelors are a barnacle growth on the ship of society, impeding



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The PEDLAR People [Est'd 1861]
Oshawa Montreal Ottawa Toronto London Winnipeg

its progress, and are of no earthly use except as pall-bearers.

"We are not advocating this law because we are single; that concerns us the least. If you don't believe it ask us and see."

It has not been decided to what committee to refer the petition.

A horse and buggy stood in front of a club house. As a man came out of the house and got into the buggy the horse gave a sudden plunge and started to run away. At about the fifth bound a colored man came to the rescue and brought the animal to a halt. The driver got out, patted the horse, thanked the colored man, and handed him a greenback.

"Looks like he's had a scare of some sort; been hit or somethin'," suggested the colored man.

"Hardly that. He's a slow-going, cool-headed old chap, and there's nothing around to frighten him. Got to dozing and had a bad dream, eh, Billy?"

Then the driver gave a final love slap to Billy's brown flank; jumped inside and clattered away.

And a woman who happened to be passing the club house considered it her bounden duty to stop at a tree box and say things to a small boy who was fitting a pebble to a bean shooter.—Washington Star.

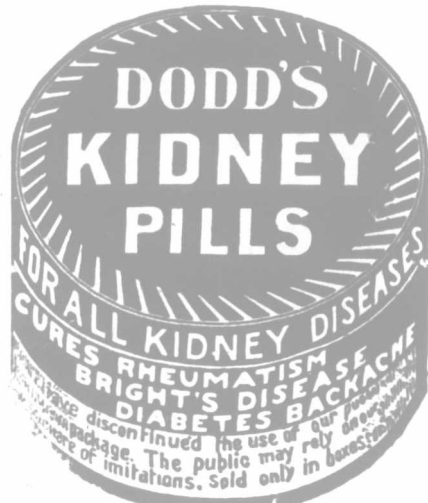
A Chicago physician was one day called to attend a sick child in a "shabby genteel" quarter of the Windy City.

"Madam," said the doctor to the mother, "you should send this child into the country for several weeks each summer."

"I am sorry to say, doctor," responded the woman, "that we are not rich enough to do that."

"Then," suggested the physician, "have her sent by the Fresh Air Fund."

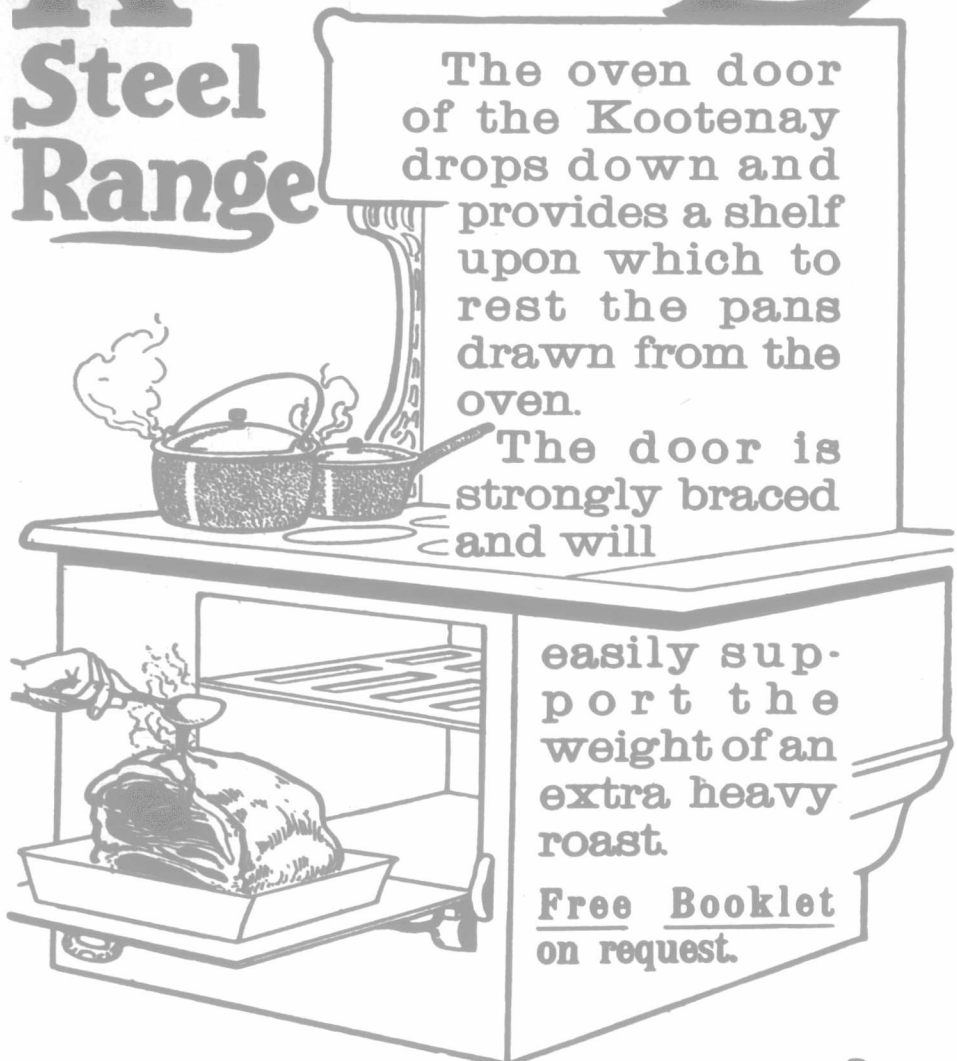
"Oh, doctor," exclaimed the woman, "we are not poor enough!"—Harper's Weekly.



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The door is strongly braced and will

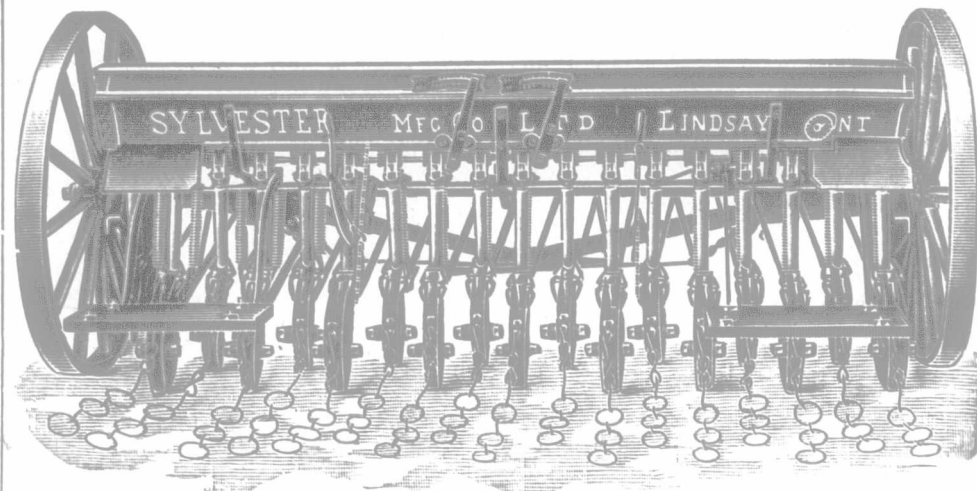
easily support the weight of an extra heavy roast.

Free Booklet on request.

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