

FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME JOURNAL

THE ONLY WEEKLY AGRICULTURAL PAPER IN WESTERN CANADA

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 9, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV, No. 846



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Just one roof is GUARANTEED in writing to be good for 25 years and is really good for a hundred. That's a roof of

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Put them on yourself—common sense and a hammer and snips does it. The building they cover is proof against lightning, fire, wind, rain and snow. They cost less because they're made better, and of better material. Write us and learn about ROOFING RIGHT. Address

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

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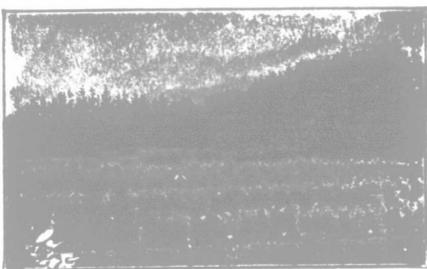
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IT WILL PAY YOU TO SEND TODAY FOR OUR BARN BOOKLET.

"SHOULD LAST FIFTY YEARS" says Mr. R. Nagle, of Mount Brydges, Ont. about our Corrugated Sheet Roofing. He adds: "I think it is as near perfection as anything I ever saw."

Our "Acorn Quality" Corrugated Sheet Roofing and Siding makes an absolutely lightning-proof barn construction, besides being quickly put on. Our Galvanized Sheets show no signs of wear, even on our earliest work years ago. Such Roofing prevents all moisture or dampness.

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Phone 7098

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

The Only Weekly Farm Journal in Western Canada



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

GENERAL OFFICES:

14 and 16 Princess Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba

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

The Date on Your Label shows to what time your subscription is paid.

Change of Address.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.

We Invite Farmers to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned if accompanied by postage.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention.

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

The Farmer's Advocate is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.

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Tickets on sale December 1 to December 31, inclusive, good to return within three months.

Tickets issued in connection Atlantic Steamship Business will be on sale from November 21, and limited to five months from date of issue.

Finest Equipment. Standard First-class Sleeping and Tourist Cars on all Through Trains.

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Leaves Winnipeg daily at 22.10, making connections at London, Ont. and points east and west therefrom.

Apply to nearest C. P. R. Agent for particulars.

SLOCAN PARK

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

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

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

Dear Sir,—

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

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

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

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) Oldfield and Roberts.

Write for maps and particulars

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

Catalog Printing

Right on Time
Right Quality
Right on Price

ESTIMATES
CHEERFULLY
GIVEN . . .

The Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

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

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader must reside within nine miles of his homestead and cultivate at least 80 acres of dry prairie and irrigated by him or by his father, mother, son, brother, or sister. An intending homesteader in good standing may obtain a quarter section along with the homestead, for \$3.00 per acre. Homesteaders must pay 25 cents in each of six months, for the first year's entry (including the homestead) and a homestead patent) for the balance of the year, extra.

Pre-emption.—If a homesteader has exhausted his homestead rights, he may obtain a pre-emption right in a quarter section in certain cases. The duties are the same. Duties.—Must reside on the land for six months, cultivate 80 acres of dry prairie, and pay \$300.00.

For further particulars apply to the Dominion Lands Agency, or to the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or to the Dominion Lands Office, Winnipeg, or to the Dominion Lands Office, Nelson, B.C.



McLaughlin & Ellis, Ltd.
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Ship us your Grain and get the best prices. We will give you the benefit of 20 years experience. Write us for our DAILY MARKET LETTER, It will make you money and us friends.

Address : 423 Grain Exchange, Winnipeg.

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Guaranteed Capacity on Wheat :
100 Bushels Per Hour.

Sold on trial. If not the most rapid and perfect grain cleaner, can be returned. Just the machine for cleaning grain for market on account of its large capacity and perfect separation, and an absolute necessity in cleaning grain for seed. Separates wild or tame oats from wheat or barley and the only machine that will successfully separate barley from wheat. Separates frosted, shrunken or sprouted wheat raising the quality from one to three grades making a difference in price of from 10 to 30 cents per bushel. The Jumbo cleans all kinds of grain and seeds and separates perfectly all foul seed. Furnished with bagger if desired. Write to-day for special offer. Agent wanted.

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Oats
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Over 24 years experience in Grain Commission Business. Prompt reliable work at all times. Liberal advances upon receipt of shipping bill. All enquiries will be given careful and immediate attention.

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Caters' Wood and Iron Pumps, made specially for the West at reasonable prices. Aermotor repairs kept in stock. Catalog free. Address

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SHIP Your GRAIN to our advice and make drafts on us through your Bank with bill of lading attached.

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The Grain Grower's Grain Co., Limited
WINNIPEG MANITOBA

Are YOU ready for the **COLD SNAP?**

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

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CLOG WAREHOUSE,
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Beautiful in Design
Perfect in Construction
Everlasting in Daily Use

THE SWORN ENEMY OF STORE
BILLS AND DAIRY DRUDGERY

Exclusively used in Creameries and Model Dairies and sold
on a guarantee of unqualified superiority.

Cast Over in Your Mind

the families you know that have benefited by Life Insurance—have, perhaps, been saved from actual destitution by the money paid by the Life Insurance Company.

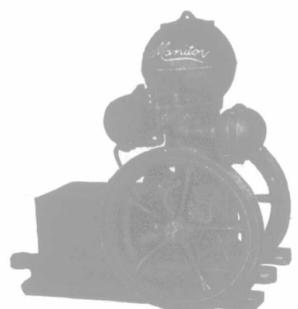
Think of the many families you know that might have been saved from poverty and hardship had the head of the family had foresight and wisdom enough to insure his life.

Then—consider which of the two you wish your family someday to be—the benefited, or the "might have been"!

The Great-West Life Assurance Company's Policies are widely known for their liability and value. Premium rates are low—the conditions of the Policies are liberal and clearly expressed—and the profits being paid to Policyholders are satisfactory in the highest degrees.

Write for information. The Company will be pleased to advise and inform those needing Insurance—without the slightest obligation to insure. State age.

The Great-West Life Assurance Company
HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG



THE MANITOBA LINE
OF
GASOLINE ENGINES

COMBINES
Simplicity, Durability
and Economy

7 Horse-Power Vertical

Made in all sizes from 2 to 25 horse-power, Vertical and Horizontal, Stationary and Portable, and Combination Wood Sawing Outfits. Every engine undergoes a thorough test for two weeks in our Factory before shipment is made. No experimenting at the expense of the purchaser.

Made in the West. Send for Catalog.

The Manitoba Windmill & Pump Co.
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JOSEPH ROGERS & SONS, Limited
SHEFFIELD, ENG.

Avoid imitations of our

CUTLERY

By Seeing That This EXACT MARK
Is on each Blade

Sole Agents for Canada:
JAMES HUTTON & CO., MONTREAL

WHERE AN ADVERTISER PATRONIZES A
FARMER'S PAPER HE IS DESERVING OF
A FARMER'S PATRONAGE

MISCELLANEOUS

"Isn't Jebbs a believer in the faith cure?"
"He is."
"Is it true that he wouldn't have a doctor for his wife the other day when she was ill?"
"It is quite true."
"Well, I saw a doctor go into his house just now."
"Oh, that's all right. He's ill now himself."—*Tit-Bits.*

"What will we do when the trees are destroyed?" asked the forestry experts. "I suppose," answered the serenely solemn statesman, after some thought, "that in such an event we will be obliged to depend for wood entirely on the lumber yards."—*Washington Star.*

Two clergymen in a Southern State were once discussing the process of sermon writing, when one of them remarked that the only hard propositions for him were the introduction and the conclusion.

"You remember," said he, "the sermon I preached at the installation of Brother Morley not long ago? Well, I flattered myself that the exordium and the peroration of that sermon were pretty well done."

"Yes," responded the other divine, with a faint smile, "but, as I remember, they were awfully far apart."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

SHAKESPEARE AND MUSICAL COMEDY

The latest things in operas in London town these days
Are playful little parodies on Mr. Shakespeare's plays.

They put on "Hamlet" with a ghost who does a song and dance.
And springs a moldy gag or two while all the chorus chants,
And Hamlet, on beholding him, hits up a lively clog
And says, "Is that you, father, dear, or just a London fog?"

When old King Lear goes maundering across the canvas lea,
His graceless daughter winks and says, "Now don't you Lear at me?"
And Kent exclaims when through the storm he hears his monarch shout,
"It's pretty windy, ain't it, king, to take those whiskers out?"
And when his subjects hail the king the old man says, complaining:
"Away with you! How dare you, knave, to hail when I am reigning?"

When dark Othello from the wars comes double shuffling back
Iago says, "I'm scared of him because he looks so black."
And Desdemona's stifled while that villain calmly smokes,
Remarking philosophically the while, "I hope she chokes!"
And when Othello stabs himself, Iago, with a roar,
Shouts out, "There's always room where you are bound for just one Moor!"

When Caesar gets the gleaming knives he's circled by a bunch
Of show girls, while lean Cassius mourns, "Twas too much Roman punch!"
Macbeth beholds the aged crones dance round their bubbling pitch
And asks them with a grin of glee, "Now tell me which is witch?"
They're turning crowds away, they say, and down by Avon's wave,
It's said, the bard is turning, too, to turning in his grave.—*Mac*

An enthusiastic but inexpert golfer invited a friend who had never seen the game played, to follow him round the course. On the first tee the golfer, after many waggles smote mightily and—missed the ball. Again he swung his club and again created only an atmospheric disturbance. After a third attempt, his friend was moved to exclaim: "Man, it's grand exercise, but what do you use the wee ball for?"

THE PEACEMAKER

'Twas just about a year ago that Fanny run away,
Leavin' ma and me alone—eloped with Philip Gray;
He'd come a-shining round her, off an' on, a year or so,
Tho' he seen I didn't like him—I'd took pains to let him know,
For I had a kind of notion that he thought it would be fine
If he helped our girl inherit all this property of mine.

By a lot of good hard workin' and by managin' things right
I have what is called a fortune; oh, of course, it's just a mite
As compared with Rockefeller's. Still, I thought 'twixt me and you
That our Fanny bein' purty and well educated, too,
Had the right to look for some one who was higher up than Phil;
But it's wastin' time to argue when a woman says she will.

So they run off and got married. Ma was anxious from the start
To be kind of easy with 'em—said that Phil was good at heart,
But I sent 'em word to never set their feet inside my door.
I was through with both forever—yes, I said them words and more;
Made my will and left my money, every cent, to charity—
T'other day they had a baby—and they've named him after me.

Gracious! but it did seem lonesome after Fanny'd went away!
Ma she moped and you could nearly see her brown hair turnin' grey,
And the silence used to seem to get so loud I'd want to shout
Or slam doors or pound on something thinkin' I could drive it out—
Little rascal! Everybody says he's got my nose and chin,
And you ought to have saw him smilin' as I stood there peepin' in.

Yes, ma took me up this mornin', and I've just destroyed my will;
Come to think the matter over, there are worse young men than Phil;
He's been doin' splendid lately—I believe that little tike
Must have knew I was his grandpa, for he looked up lovin'-like
When they got the nurse to let me hold him propped up on my knee;
Weighed eight pounds—and—did I mention that they've named him after me?

American Magazine.

A well-known Virginia clergyman, one-time president of William and Mary College, was married three times, and on each occasion the ceremony was performed by his brother, an even more renowned bishop. When the first marriage took place, the bishop had to refuse a tempting invitation from an old friend because—the letter ran—"I am going up to Williamsburg on that date to marry my brother George."

The same thing happened to be on the train with him, years afterward, when he was travelling to the second ceremony. "I am going up to Williamsburg on that date to marry my brother George," he explained benignly at the station. "I had my greetings from my brother, but they passed, and this is the only chance I have once again to see him." By a strange coincidence, the old friend was also on the train, and he was married by the same bishop. "I am going up to Williamsburg on that date to marry my brother George," he explained benignly at the station. "I had my greetings from my brother, but they passed, and this is the only chance I have once again to see him."

Little Dorothy had been taken to a friend to visit the museum and was very much interested in the stuffed animals in the glass cages, and in the statuary. On returning home she ran eagerly to her mother, saying, "Oh, mamma, we saw some live, stuffed animals and some people people."

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Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875

December 9, 1908

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Vol. XLIV. No. 846

EDITORIAL

Science of Agriculture

Farming is a trade, a business and a science. One must know and faithfully practice the trade to attain even an elementary success. To make much more than a frugal living, under any except the most favorable conditions, he must understand something of the economics of agriculture and bring business methods and business judgment to bear upon his occupation; while, to attain a broad, full scope of success, the farmer must be not only a capable, thrifty worker and a wise business man, but he must also understand the science of agriculture. He must know not merely what to do, and how to do it, but he must know the why of things, else he will be nonplussed when changing times and conditions call for departure from the beaten paths.

The science of agriculture is not all confined to books. Much is expounded and discussed in weekly issues of such journals as THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE. The reading of these, and of such books as are therein recommended, will acquaint one in time with the cream of the teachings of agricultural science. There are scores of farmers, who, starting with an ordinary public-school education, have in this way learned more of agricultural science than many an agricultural college graduate possesses. Their knowledge may not be so broad, but their understanding is practical, being developed in keeping with their own experience. Join the progressive class. Read, study and reflect upon the contents of THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, and persuade your neighbor to do the same. It will lead to a higher plane of business success, and a far deeper and more delightful interest in your work.

Personalities in Business

A correspondent, whose letter appears in another column, takes exception to our editorial, "Two Men" on the ground that we approved and endorsed the methods of one man and condemned those of the other. Nothing could have been farther from our intentions; we stated a few facts that have been constantly coming under our observation, leaving it to our readers to form their own conclusions as their local conditions and peculiarities of temperament dictate.

We suppose it is not necessary to remind our readers that we have persistently advised care and business methods in marketing grain and in other farm operations even to a greater degree than Mr. Langley has noticed.

Also in the editorial "Two Men" the underlying inference is that a man should not relax his business methods but the point is raised: "how should business methods be practised?" Our remarks do not approve of one system more than another unless the truth of the matter compels each man to approve or disapprove of either method. We would not even suggest that all men should follow exactly the same course. The manner in which a man conducts his business is as much a matter of temperament as of ability. Not all men are able to put an elevator man upon his honor, while others, as Mr. Langley

indicates, have not,—shall we say,—the nerve, or at any rate have such a dislike of checking a man up that they have no alternative but to put the elevator man on his honor. Other men by their mere presence and manner of going about, at once set the elevator man on edge, and prompt in him dishonest intentions. Often a man cannot realize why he should be the victim of the unscrupulous acts of another, while his neighbor escapes. This is one of the mysteries of commercial intercourse which it is idle to worry over. All a man should do under the circumstances is to adhere as closely to the mere formalities of trade as possible, neither becoming antagonistic nor yet endeavoring to be cordially familiar, but above all things give the impression that he is trusting the elevator man to a greater degree than he cares to admit to himself. In any event, let it be borne in mind that the facts of transactions in trade do not prove that there is one way, and only one way, of treating the man who weighs in grain and makes out the storage tickets.

This paper is not valuable to the average farmer simply because of its progressive editorial policy, superior agricultural news service, the large variety of subjects treated upon and the general excellence of its whole make up, but because more practical farmers write for it upon everyday problems than to any other paper in Canada. It's easily worth \$1.50 a year to get fresh thought and new ideas every week. It is also worth while to get neighbors to indulge in a little mental recreation.

The Money Supply in Canada

In striking contrast to the financial conditions of a year ago is the money situation at present. Deposits in banks are piling up faster than money can be loaned, although bank loans, of course, demand the best of security. During the month of October, bank deposits in Canada increased \$11,362,879, while the business of the country required in current and call loans \$3,322,014 more than the month previous. The large increase in deposits is attributed to the fact that the crop movement put money in the hands of farmers and farm laborers, which was, in turn, deposited in the banks. Naturally one would think that large supplies of cash in the banks would make bankers comfortable, but such is not the case; interest must be earned on ninety-six millions of capital and six hundred and four millions of deposits. Last year the shoe was on the other foot, everyone wanted money and were willing to pay good interest for it. Strange also, the scarcity of money in Canada last year was attributed largely to the fact that Canadian banks were loaning in New York, but this year foreign loans are six millions larger than last year. These figures lend strength to the opinion that the scarcity of cash last year was due very largely to people putting it out of the uses of trade owing to lack of confidence, and this will also explain the very rapid increase in deposits apart from the returns from crops. One must not, however, ignore the fact that millions of bushels of wheat have gone to British and foreign markets, the payment for which has not been altogether in merchandise.

The People and the Elevators

Regina was, on the 26th ultimo, the scene of a very earnest discussion. Members of the executive of the Grain Growers' Association met with the premiers of the three prairie provinces to confer upon the proposition of Provincial Government ownership of internal elevators. The most direct result of the conference is to give the premiers the chance of securing a plank, already sawn, edged, dressed, and kiln-dried for their platform, which means that before Government ownership of elevators becomes an actuality, the proposition will have to be brought into the realm of practical politics.

Just in what manner the plank will be framed into the platform of either political party is a matter of conjecture. There is the opportunity of one party seizing it with the object of making a structure much to the fancy of a large element of the farming community, while the other party at first timorously ridicule it; and later, through heat of discussion, wax warm in denunciation. In any event, if the plank were so used, it is certain that the question would not be decided in cool reason, but judgment would be influenced by party attachment and political emotion.

There is another manner in which the problem of "what shall be done with our elevators" may be decided by the people in cool reason without entangling it with other political issues to the injury of either party, or with a dubious verdict of the people, and that is by a plebiscite. There should be no serious difficulty in the Provincial Governments submitting a proposal to inaugurate a system of Government-owned elevators to the people, and the people having but one issue to decide upon would be in a position to render an intelligible verdict.

This also is in line with the more advanced understanding of representative government. People who are giving political science careful study, are beginning to insist that the whole people, rather than their elected representatives, should have the final decision in matters of this kind.

One thing is certain, and that is, that whether the governments seize the proposal as a plank, or submit it for public majority, the approval of the people will be responsible in some measure for the final outcome. The credit of the success of the scheme would be too much to lay at the feet of any party, and the burden of the defeat of it would be too great a load for the ambitious politician to carry. The people will decide.

Not a Case of Lion and Lamb

Uncertainty exists in the minds of those responsible for higher education in Saskatchewan as to whether or not the colleges for training recruits for the various professions, agriculture included, should be grouped under one central head. The chief concern seems to be that the profession of agriculture would suffer by comparison with the advantages which other professions offer. Close contact between students of the "learned professions" and those of agriculture is believed to result in the latter turning with scorn upon their chosen calling and adopting some other vocation. This condition of affairs has invariably occurred where various colleges of different professions are grouped under our faculty and the FARMER'S ADVOCATE has, on different occasions, called attention to this unfortunate circumstance.

But Saskatchewan would like to remedy the evil without the expense and inconvenience of maintaining an agricultural college separate from the university and in this ambition she is amply assisted by natural and social conditions. In the States, where the agricultural students suffer by association with the young people from the cities who are taking other courses, the social conditions are quite different. Every college there has students who come from cities of considerable size who, with others from smaller cities

and towns, form a majority of a certain social class which dominates the whole student community and visits upon the timid minority indignities in which only the snob and worthless rich are small enough in disposition to indulge. With our Western provinces things are not the same. We have not class distinctions, the people of our towns never attempt to raise social distinctions based upon the circumstance of choice of business or professions so long as the work is honorable and the people of the country do not by timid subserviency invite such distinctions. In fact, it appears to the ordinary observer as though every young man and woman of the farm in the West is envied by those whose business keeps them residents of the commercial centers.

So long as such social conditions prevail, the associations of one profession with another will not work any harm or reflect any discredit through false conceptions of the dignity of work. Rather, in a country such as ours, where the reward is so emphatically to the man who works with his hands, and the increase of whose lands in values is so rapid there is a danger of the association of students of different sciences and arts resulting in a disparagement of the "learned professions." Complete autonomy, nevertheless, should characterize the arrangement of the courses of study and the details of management.

As a matter of fact, however, the battle is to the strong. Where a faculty is composed of strong personalities, where each college receives funds sufficient to carry out the teaching undertaken, where absolute impartiality exists in the governing body of the university and province there is little danger of one profession suffering by contact with another. And whenever there is a sign of dissatisfaction among students with the course they have chosen it may be regarded as a need of more enthusiasm and strength in the staff of that particular college. Saskatchewan is doing well to consider carefully before making a final choice, Alberta will probably come face to face with the same problem, both provinces are so situated that they are comparatively free from the aggravating circumstances with which other provincial and state universities have to contend.

HORSE

The Alberta horse breeders will try the experiment of judging horses in the evening in an enclosed ring at next spring's stallion show.

* * *

At the Manitoba winter fair and stallion show at Brandon, there will be no classes for mares and fillies. A new class is provided this year for draft stallions, any breed, that stood for service in Manitoba during the season of 1908.

* * *

A beautiful picture on heavy paper of that greatest of all Clydesdale horses, Baron's Pride, may be had by getting a new subscriber to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. There has been a big run on these pictures, and we are hearing from a lot of delighted people who have got them by sending the new names. It is a picture that commands attention on any wall. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE can be recommended to horse lovers on the ground that it exceeds all other Canadian papers in the publication of matter pertaining to the horse.

* * *

The directory of breeders of pure-bred stock issued by the Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, gives the total number of pure-bred horses in Canada as follows:—Clydesdales, 2,457; Percherons, 284; Shires, 54; Suffolk Punches, 18; Belgian drafts, 26; French drafts, 28; Hackneys, 248; Thoroughbreds, 64; standard breds, 171; French and German coach, 7; French-Canadians, 110; Ponies, 70. As an approximation, the directory serves a certain purpose, but its figures are by no means accurate.

* * *

There should be no doubt of the value of new, warm blood in improving the war and saddle horse stock of the country. New supplies of Thoroughbred breeding horses have not been coming into the west in very large numbers of late years, in fact, it has been a case of one now and again, hence all the more attention should attach to the sale of Kentucky Bloodstock at Carberry on the 17th inst.

Show Ring Practices

A correspondent to the *English Live-Stock Journal* has the following pertinent remarks regarding objectionable usages and practices in the show-ring:

Looking back at past shows, one is struck by the ever-increasing abuse of sawdust, covering the backs of Shire horses with sawdust, or, to be more correct, paper dust. How often at the ring-side is the question asked, "Why is it used?" and never an intelligent reply! Some folk answer, "Oh! it catches the judge's eye." Possibly it does, much in the same way as it catches the onlookers' eyes when the horses are trotting past, or if one happens to be on the lee side on a windy day. Then one exhibitor will say, "Others do it, so we must." This indeed, is unanswerable, because of its absurdity. Next we hear, "It makes them look bigger." That being so, it is only one step on to add some binding material to the dust; call in the aid of an expert modeller, who, with a trowel and a few other tools will be able to make some noble specimens out of frameworks.

These are some reasons given for the coating of dust, but I have yet to discover the reason, if any exists, for those weird stripes and tufts of soap and dust which are perpetrated on the bodies and limbs of the unfortunate quadrupeds. Are they intended for decorations? If so, then prehistoric man had better art training. There is not another breed of horses shown that it is thought necessary to disfigure in this way. Why then, should Shires need to be hidden under this papier-mache covering?

In the early days of the Shire Show it was practically restricted to yearlings and two-year-olds, and only appeared over their loins. The reason given—viz., the prevention of chills—was altogether acceptable, considering the bleak weather we get sometimes in February; but now it is used on all ages and in all weathers, and many are really encased in it from head to foot. A more absurd sight to a lover of horses than a large class of Shires as now shown would be difficult to imagine.

Surely the time has come for some exhibitor to lead the way by exhibiting his horses as nature made them; it would be more pleasing to the eye and less dangerous to that organ.

Educated by Buyers

"My experience as a horse-flesher," says E. Thorndyke, "is simply this:—I buy all my horses on the theory that the day you buy is the day you sell; that is, if you buy a first-class horse to put flesh on, you have a first-class horse when done, or you should have—if you do not overdo him with strong food. It does not require very much feed to make them in high condition, or to hold them in saleable shape until such times as a buyer comes along with a price sufficiently high to make it pay.

"One of the drawbacks in fleshing horses is that you start one to be finished March 1, but a buyer comes along and makes a bid, but his figures are too low to leave enough to pay for feed and to replace the horse. The result is you hold on. April comes, and a buyer bids you all you asked; but you need him badly for a few weeks, and horses are busy, so you decide you cannot spare him, and probably take less money later on in the season, when you can replace him in a few days.

"Suppose you buy a rough-coated fellow. A buyer comes along and says he would give lots of money for him only for his rough coat. You lose \$20.00 on him, and take that as an eye-opener, and will not get caught that way again. The same is true where horses' feet are too small, or where the bone is not sufficient for the body; also for those with poor sight, and a great many other defects. In fact, I got my experience from the men I sold to. They have to sell again, and, therefore, must buy right in order to be able to sell, and a buyer who comes to your locality regularly gets to know you are in the business, and will give you a pointer as to buying in future. Soon your eye becomes trained in regard to quality and prices. You must know what such horse would sell for if fleshed. You must get your profits or you will soon go out of the business. Frequently the experimenting stage does not last long.

"A four-year-old off suits me the best. You feed and work him for a year, and resell at five years, at which age he comes into saleable condi-

tion, both as regards coat and appearance in general.

"As to feeding, I use hay and oats mostly feeding light at the start and up to such time as the blood becomes right and the horse has a good covering of flesh. Then I increase the grain ration, and as flesh increases there seems to be more heat within, and a strong, well-proportioned horse will almost live on oats. Plenty of water at all times is necessary. This class of horses can be handled for \$25.00 per head. Heavy horses would cost \$40.00, or perhaps \$50.00, for fleshing. It requires more for feed, and something extra is needed for trouble and risk, as life is uncertain amongst animals.

"Now, as to finding the horse you want. Some day when you are driving along the road you will meet a horse that you consider would suit. You may not know the driver, but stop him, and tell him you like his horse. It will not make him vexed. Find out where he lives, take down the number of his lot and the township, and then when you want a horse you have some idea where to go."

Suffolks Stand the Test

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Mr. Turner may have read our letter on the Suffolks with a "good deal of amusement," but evidently second thoughts caused him to answer it in a different strain. Perhaps he felt the responsibility of answering for the other breeders.

The reason why we wrote the letter was an article in your paper which said that the Suffolk is not a draft horse, while the Clyde is.

Mr. Turner says that our remarks on the breed of horses were "odious," perhaps so, the truth is not always pleasant.

Mr. Turner says that he did not know that any Suffolks were shown in Calgary, he must have a convenient memory, as we had the pleasure of showing him our three-year-old stallions, one of which was sold during the show for a very large cash price to Gleichen, where his owner says he has made many friends. Also we should have thought that as a director of the show Mr. Turner would have made himself familiar with the horse exhibits. As for him not hearing anything about them, we can only say that we showed our horses to hundreds of visitors, all of whom declared themselves delighted with them. "But there are none so deaf as those who won't hear." We saw Mr. Turner's horses judged and the remarks we heard were not complimentary to say the least of it.

Mr. Turner insinuates that our horse's girth of 7' 4" is not true, we can only say that hundreds of people saw them girthed, we readily take Mr. Turner's word of 7' 6" being the girth of the largest Clyde, the girths of aged winning Suffolks at home average over 8 feet; size and weight are not necessarily fat, and a good big one is better than a good little one. As to cost of keeping it is acknowledged in England that the Suffolk is the easiest of heavy horses to keep, he is also the longest lived horse and the toughest.

Mr. Turner states that soundness, conformation and true action are the essentials of a draft horse. exactly, we took it granted that they were the essentials of all horses, but further than this, we maintain that if the race horse is bred for speed, and the carriage horse for style and action, the draft horse is bred for weight.

We apologize if we took a liberty in measuring horses, we thought they were there for inspection and we asked permission of the men in charge. we should be pleased for the public to measure ours, with or without permission. The bone of our Suffolks measured 10, 10, and 11 inches respectively, below the knee and their legs are as clean as those of a thoroughbred. Mr. Turner says that a man who asks the weight of a horse shows no knowledge of one, perhaps he tells his customers this, when they ask their usual question, "how much does he weigh?" Mr. Turner says that Liverpool is the best market for the heavy geldings, exactly, but it is the best market for their light horses, however good in conformation. Perhaps Alberta is the best market for the light geldings.

Very respectfully,
A. J. Turner, Calgary, Alberta.

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"The Suffolk is unchanging with each generation." We mean the ideal of the Suffolks which the breeders are breeding for, is unchanged, that he has never been the slave of any useless fashion, but the Suffolk today is the result of centuries of practical work and improvement by selection in the show ring, sound, because no Suffolk is allowed to take a prize without being passed by a vet. He is by far the oldest breed of heavy horse, as proved by his unchanging color, our pedigrees go back through seventeen generations to a horse foaled in the year 1768, and they were then an old breed as contemporary writers of that time show.

What the Suffolk breeder aims at is a horse 16 hands high, great width fore and aft, deep in the rib from elbow to flank, with a back like a South-down ram and no diminution in width forward of the hips, short legs and hard feet, a good swinging walk and well-balanced movement all round.

The graceful outline is rarely absent, the plain head, ewe neck and drooped rump are no features of the Suffolk. Long muscular shoulders widening out at the point from a front view, great width over the hips and massive quarters. Quality he must have, a coarse hairy leg and a skin which will not do credit to the man in charge condemn him at once. As an easy keeper there is nothing to compete with him. His gentle temper is proverbial. In the words of the stud book, if this be doubted, all we ask is that the unbeliever should come and see.

As a proof of their longevity, soundness and toughness, stallions have travelled twenty-five seasons, a brewery has a gelding that stood the London streets for twenty-three years, a team of four horses walked together for fifteen years without missing a day through sickness. A Suffolk has been known to move a truck weighing 40 tons on the level. A Scotch veterinary in Cardiff told us that they stood the cobbles better than any other horse. In Australia they stand the heat better than other breeds, make the best cross on native mares, and when going long distances get their living on the grass at night, which they claim no other horse can do. At this year's International show in London the Suffolks won the championship for heavy draft over old breeds and were judged by a Shire man. But we could fill a book with records of their endurance, etc.

Now as to crossing with light mares, for which Mr. Turner claims they are a failure, what is the experience of men all over the world, possibly as good horsemen as he is? In Ireland they use him for giving strength and substance to their light mares. In Australia they breed their most saleable horses with him and their light mares, selling them to India for artillery horses.

Mr. Alex Galbraith says that "on account of their smoothness of build, uniformity of color, and excellent disposition, I think that no better horse can be found for crossing on light mares, the results of the past justifying me in recommending the Suffolk horse as an improver of other breeds, especially *Western or range bred mares*."

The various European governments use him for breeding their artillery horses, and we fail to see the reason of their wishing to breed the poorest kind of horses. How does this evidence compare with Mr. Turner's statements of their breeding "cheap chunks"? We have been in Alberta ten years, long enough for us to know what we want, and if the average team to be seen today in the country is the result of thirty odd years of Clyde improvement, it's a mighty poor one. Mr. Turner makes much of the fact that one man owning a Suffolk wishes to go into Clydes, what does he wish to pay for a horse? Many Clydes are to be bought at a lower figure than our Suffolks. Against this, we have received many letters from men owning Clydes wishing to go into Suffolks. We thank Mr. Turner for his warning, but we have no intention of hurting ourselves financially with the breed, we import as our sales warrant it, up to now we have imported fourteen stallions and fifteen mares, and having set the ball rolling we mean to keep it going. It is true that a few Suffolks had been used before we started with ours, and with what we have always been told and have seen, excellent results, at any rate those old stallions have been the cause of our selling ours. We buy only the best that can be bought and feel sure they have only to become known to be appreciated. We had the pleasure of leading Mr. Turner's Suffolk to the station when he left his old home, and a good horse he is, or was. Our own experience of crossing is gained from a bunch of about fifty range mares, besides

some hundreds of outside mares, and if these colts grow into "cheap chunks," we miss our guess. We intend to show a few colts at the March Calgary show, and we are not afraid even with the Clyde judges.

In the twenty-three years of Royal shows, before the breeds were separated, the Suffolks won fourteen times and took more than half the second prizes against all breeds. Prejudice now runs higher than formerly and while not expecting to win in the show ring with Clyde men judging, we are content to leave the result with the public, who, as Mr. Turner very truly says, are the best judges.

Ingleton, Alta.

JAQUES BROS.

A Shire Man Who Likes Cross Breeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I must write a line protesting against Mr. Jaques' saying "there are no English stockmen in Canada." I think I am one, and I know a good many more. Anyhow, I was one of the first members of the Shire Horse Society in England, and helped to get the pedigrees of horses for the first stud book in my part of Leicestershire, and my ancestors always had some very good black horses of that breed. I think I also have some pretty good cow stock, too, out here, (Shorthorns), some registered.

I am sure Mr. Jaques is doing good by bringing some good horses into our neighborhood, and as many of the new settlers are from the States, and incline to the Percheron breed, with absence of feather on the legs, probably the Suffolk Punch would suit them.

Why are there so many more Clydes than Shires in Canada? It seems to me we have not enough money to spare to purchase the best Shires for one thing (that is, the majority of us), and again, our mares are too small for so violent a cross. That is my case, anyway. I am a Shire man all out, but last winter I went to Ontario and bought a Clyde, a Shire, and a half Clyde and half Shire, all from registered parents, and good individuals. Now, I wish those people who get so hot about Clydes and Shires would come to my ranch and tell me which is which. They are all running out together. I think the Shire will be too big and heavy for me at present. He was a late foal and badly summered, and wintered too. The Clyde, on the contrary, was a well grown and fairly early foal, and was lucky enough to win two firsts and one second prize the only times shown. But the Shire is now growing away from the Clyde. I wish the two books were one—it seems absurd to have two.—I like the cross-bred the best of the three.

I was brought up near Waltham-on-the-Wold, and attended that great fair for two-year-old Shire horses for many years, and the Scotchmen were always the best customers we had for a good filly. Were those mares Clydes after they got over the border? There must be hundreds of them in Scotland. It seems to me the best individual of either breed is the best, only we cannot exhibit our best horses when we cross them, and so we lose the greater weight of one sort, and the fine feet and clean bone of the other, for a fad, and yet they are all the same breed run on different lines.

M. M. Ranch, Alta.

W. S. BLACK.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

The Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, has issued a directory of the breeders of pure-bred stock throughout Canada. The preface to the volume explains that the list is by no means complete, but the lists are submitted as an approximation of the total number of breeders and pure-bred stock. A casual glance will show anyone that there are many prominent exhibitors not catalogued, which might have been avoided by checking over exhibition reports.

* * *

Promises were made at the convention of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association that a concrete plan for the establishment of a chilled meat plant would be submitted to the public. That is good news. Let us hope that the plans will be complete, and solve the financial aspect of the case. The Canadian farms and ranches will furnish cattle in gradually increasing quantities, and the world's markets will take the finished product, but the problem is to get someone who is sufficiently supplied with and careful of capital to make a success of turning live cattle into chilled meat.

Also a Cattle Producer

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

In the November 18th issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE I saw an article on cattle raising kind "Producer." An editorial of the same issue states that "Producer" represents the attitude of the majority of our Manitoba farmers on the cattle raising question, and being of the same opinion myself as to the condition of things as they exist, I thought I might try and represent to "Producer" wherein the trouble lies—as I see it.

I might state at the commencement that I have been a producer also for the last twenty-five years in this country, but, I think, of a different kind from what "Producer" pictures in his article. I do not want to discredit "Producer," and I hope he will take it in good part. His article is a pretty true picture of the cattle industry as it exists. Where I disagree with him is in his trying to push all the blame off his own shoulders on to the other man. This is one of our besetting sins. We farmers, as a rule, are like the Irishman, "Ag'in everything." We like to pounce down on the other fellow to relieve our feelings or cover our own negligence.

Now, I do not want "Producer" to think that I am upholding the other man. There is no doubt that we do not receive what we should for our stock. They never pay more than they are compelled to. There is no doubt in my mind that a monopoly exists, although it was beyond the vision of the Royal Commission that was appointed to look into it. But, notwithstanding all this, some of us have made money in the cattle industry, and if you will follow me for a few minutes I will try and show where "Producer" is at fault.

Wheat is admitted to be king in Manitoba, and everything else has to go before it. A Manitoba farmer may talk horse, as the horse is a necessity in the production of wheat, but cattle he has no time for. There is no money in them he will tell you, as "Producer" does; that there was a day when we made money out of cattle. Does he ever stop to think that there was a day when he had cattle? Cattle that were worthy of the name, then wheat was not king. He paid attention to his stock then, and reaped a reward. "Producer's" own figures go to prove what I am saying. Eleven hundred and fifty pounds for a three-year-old; just an average weight of a two-year-old that has been raised under favorable conditions. There is a year lost somewhere—how can we account for this condition of things? Breed may be responsible for a part, as "Producer" states that only a few dairy cows are kept to supply the requirements of the farmer's family now, but on breed all the responsibility cannot be thrown. We will take this 1,150 pound steer. Look into his early history, commencing at his birth. The calves are mostly raised on skim-milk, and through negligence it is more often sour than sweet. How few of our farmers ever substitute anything for the butterfat they have taken away. The quantity of milk that a calf gets is seldom gauged by what it requires; it is by what the owner has to spare. It may be a quart at one meal, and a pailful the next. Then he wonders why that calf does not thrive. The result is that the calf is stunted at the start, and no matter what hands he falls into, he will never make the beast that he would have if reared under favorable conditions. "Producer" says that there was a time when we got twelve and fifteen dollars per head for our calves. Will he be honest and tell us if they were raised under similar conditions? I think not. In the majority of cases they were raised on their mothers, and I can assure you they were calves.

These poor animals, after the first winter, are raised at the straw stack, and in the summer are put out to the herd, as the wheat farmer does not want them around in his way. They return in the fall almost as poor, in the majority of cases, as when they left in the spring. Now, "Producer," is it any wonder that you have lost a year? Still you say (when that butcher comes around in his top buggy) that you have some good three-year-olds for sale, and feel hurt when he offers you a two-year-old price for them.

It is not necessary for me to say how they should be raised, for there was a time when "Producer" made money out of them. Let him return to the old way, and the old profit will return to pay him for his labor. I live in a good wheat district, but have always seen a profit in cattle when handled properly, and I can see large profits not far distant for the cattlemen.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS.

Alberta Stock Growers in Convention

The fall meeting of the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association was held at Red Deer on the 26th November. Mr. Frank Whiteside, of Stettler, president of the Association, occupied the chair, the proceedings being opened at 3 p.m. The various matters of interest to stock growers and farmers, brought up for discussion, occupied the afternoon and evening of the 26th, and were further discussed at another meeting held on the morning of the 27th.

The principal subject of discussion, and the matter most generally referred to by the speakers, was undoubtedly the question of establishing the chilled meat industry. It was quite evident from the remark of the various speakers who addressed this convention that a strong feeling exists throughout western Canada that the time has arrived when steps should be taken to initiate some system of exporting the surplus stock of the country as dressed meat and packing house products. Various other matters of importance to agricultural interests were dealt with, and the keen way in which the proceedings were followed, the enthusiasm displayed, and the number of questions asked, showed conclusively the excellent work being accomplished by such institutions as the Central Alberta Stock Growers' Association.

ORGANIZATION FOR FARMERS

After the meeting was opened by the chairman with a few introductory remarks, in which he outlined the order of the proceedings, he called upon Mr. Joshua Fletcher, president of the Alberta Farmers' Association. Mr. Fletcher, well-known throughout the west as an indefatigable worker in the interests of the farming community, delivered an able address on the subject of "Organization." A more pertinent matter could not well have been chosen, and the manner in which it was handled showed conclusively that the speaker knew his subject. Mr. Fletcher dealt with the absolute necessity of organization on the part of all having interests in common, and pointed out how essential it was to have some measure of combination and unity of purpose among those engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, if their best interests were to be served. It was shown what an immense power in the land the farmers and ranchers would be were they a properly organized body, and how irresistible their reasonable demands would be, forming, as they do, such a large percentage of the population. It was quite evident, however, from Mr. Fletcher's remarks, that he thoroughly realized the many difficulties to be encountered, and the obstacles to be overcome, before anything approaching complete organization was to be expected. Much had been accomplished, but, at the same time, much remained to be done. Apathy, he maintained, was the cause of the slow advance; apathy was the brake on the wheels of progress in the desired direction. The man who took a live interest in the subjects affecting the welfare of the farmer, and who was ready and willing to discuss them, was not to be feared, whatever his views, whether right or wrong. It was the man who sat still and did nothing, who could not be stirred up, even with the longest of poles, who was to be feared by all who were working along the lines of organization. Mr. Fletcher seemed to have had personal experience of the apathetic one, for he spoke feelingly on the subject, and evidently considered some of the present generation hopeless, for he advocated catching the next generation young and educating them early in the way they should go. Another matter referred to by Mr. Fletcher in his address was in connection with the negotiations now proceeding between the Alberta Farmers' Association and the Canadian Society of Equity for uniting forces, and thus forming one large body. He indicated some of the difficulties in the way of organization, the principal ones being of a political or semi-political nature. It seems probable, however, that all obstacles will be overcome with the result that these two societies, both working in the interests of the farming community, will eventually unite, resulting in a larger and more powerful concern.

Mr. Fletcher's address brought forth some little discussion, a general talk resulted, and reference was made to Mr. Fletcher's suggestion that still further amalgamation might be brought about eventually, resulting in practically one large and powerful body, after which the chairman called upon Mr. W. F. Stevens, Live-stock Commissioner for Alberta, for a speech. No particular introduction was necessary, as that genial gentleman was well known to practically every one of the audience. Mr. Stevens, in a particularly happy vein, commenced by a reference to the talked-of amalgamation of the two societies mentioned by Mr. Fletcher, and suggested that like a flirtation between a young couple, a marriage was more likely to result the less outsiders intervened; he thought that if they were only left alone, and allowed to carry on their own negotiations in their own way, the desired union will ultimately result, and that they would live happily for ever afterwards. Mr. Stevens next referred to the question of establishing an export trade in chilled meat, and expressed his opinion that

it was desirable to have an additional outlet for our surplus stock, and a supplementary channel to the world's meat markets. He pointed out that the live cattle export trade did not always work quite smoothly; like a piece of delicate machinery, some part of that method of handling the business was liable at times to break down and cause trouble, and consequently the advantage of another system of exporting our cattle, not necessarily to supersede, but to work in conjunction with the present method, would be of immense value.

Mr. Whiteside, the chairman, made a few remarks regarding the chilled meat industry, and pointed out that anything that benefitted the producer of live-stock would also be to the advantage of the business man and the public generally, as the more prosperous the principal industry of the country, the greater the prosperity of all sections of the community. He called upon Mr. Smith, a local business man, to give his views on the subject. Mr. Smith expressed his sympathy with the movement, and recognized the truth of the chairman's remarks. He was quite alive to the paramount importance of agricultural pursuits, on which the whole country, directly or indirectly, depended.

Mr. W. F. Puffer, M.P.P., was the next speaker, and he also referred to the chilled meat industry, and stated that he had been made acquainted to a great extent with the work of the committee appointed at the time of the Dominion Fair, Calgary, to further the movement. He stated that he had always been in favor of the establishment of an export trade in dressed meat, and promised his support to any system of exporting our supplies stock by that method, provided the business was undertaken on comprehensive and practical lines, as he felt it would prove the solution of many of the difficulties experienced by the shippers of live-stock.

THE CHILLED MEAT INDUSTRY
The evening meeting of the convention was opened by a very able address on the chilled meat industry, prepared and read by C. B. Phillips, of Battle Lake Ranch, Asker. The manner in which this subject was handled by Mr. Phillips showed conclusively that he had given it long and careful consideration, and had taken very great trouble in preparing his address and presenting the case for the establishment of an export trade in dressed meat, which he so strongly advocated. The figures, statistics and quotations employed to strengthen the arguments were in most instances taken from official sources, and the documents and publications referred to were, in most cases, produced for inspection.

Mr. Phillips commenced by pointing out the importance of the industry, and urged all who were interested in live-stock to give serious thought to the subject, as the time had arrived to take practical steps towards establishing an export trade in dressed meat, thus securing a share of a valuable business—the dead meat trade of the United Kingdom. He suggested that the people should approach their members in both the Provincial and Dominion Houses and should let them know with no uncertain voice the urgent need of securing a better and more stable market for live-stock produced on ranch and farm. Mr. Phillips went on to quote some words used by the Hon. Sidney Fisher in the winter of 1901-2, as recorded in a bulletin issued from the Agricultural Department, Ottawa. Mr. Fisher, on that occasion, dwelt upon the paramount importance of agricultural interests, and pointed out that agricultural products supply the great bulk of the wealth of the people. He urged the farmers to continue to produce more and more, because the only limit to the sale of such articles was our own capacity for production; the greater the production, therefore, the greater the prosperity of agriculture and of the whole Dominion. From these words, Mr. Phillips drew the conclusion that as far back as six or seven years, the hon. gentleman now occupying the important position of Minister of Agriculture for the Dominion saw the necessity of establishing meat chilling and packing plants, and he felt sure that if all the conditions relating to the live-stock industry, including the increase of our herds, the fluctuating markets, and the manner in which further production is being retarded, owing to uncertain prices, could be placed before Mr. Fisher, that gentleman would use his best endeavors to assist in establishing a more certain market for the live-stock products of ranch and farm. An additional argument in favor of the dead meat trade, and one that has been frequently used before was made use of by Mr. Phillips in support of his case, by the advantage of having two strings to our bow in the form of another outlet for stock should any one break out in the Canadian herds which might be organized the live cattle export trade, owing to the possible closing of the ports of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Phillips referred to his correspondence with the Hon. W. T. Findlay, and stated that it was evident that our Minister of Agriculture quite recognized the importance of the subject, and also expressed

as do all who have given the matter careful thought, that owing to reasons of transportation etc., the chilling business should be a Dominion affair. The Provincial Government, Mr. Phillips felt sure, showed every indication of willingness to co-operate with the Dominion authorities in this matter.

Some interesting figures relating to the numbers of export cattle were quoted, taken from official blue-books, showing the almost stationary condition of the live-stock export trade, a contingency Mr. Phillips thought the Hon. Sidney Fisher did not reckon upon when he made the speech referred to.

The next point dealt with was the foresight shown by other countries in taking hold of the modern and more scientific methods of dealing with their export stock. Statistics were given showing the rate at which cattle had increased, and the number in the Dominion to-day was given as 7,547,582, or over one head for every inhabitant. Alberta alone had 1,044,683 head, and allowing, say 10 per cent. increase per year, the numbers in 1918 would amount to 2,711,776 head. The point drawn by the speaker from these figures was that, unless greatly increased numbers could be exported, what was to be done with the surplus? Unless a remedy is found, we fear that in a few years many men would have to quit the business.

Americans and others, Mr. Phillips pointed out, have embarked energetically in the packing house business and dead meat export trade, and have been amply rewarded; the time when Canada must organize a similar business has now arrived, unless she is to fall behind in the race and be hopelessly beaten in the attempt to secure a fair share of a valuable and rapidly increasing trade.

The British, German and French meat markets were next dealt with, and also the increase of population in the United States compared to the rate of cattle production. With regard to the latter point, the conclusion was drawn that the time would soon arrive when the States would consume more meat than they could produce, owing to the fact that the population is increasing at a greater rate.

CANADIAN AND AMERICAN PRICES

The disparity in the prices of cattle at Montreal and Chicago was the next point brought up, and quotations were given showing that prime steers fetched from \$6.85 to \$7.35 in Chicago on 9th October, whereas, at about the same time, Montreal prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.50—a margin of 77½ per cent. in favor of Chicago.

The order placed by the British War Office with a Chicago firm for 1,500,000 lbs. of canned beef at record prices was another point taken hold of to strengthen the case for a packing house business and dead meat trade, and it was shown how much even one such order would have done for the Canadian stock market had this country been in a position to supply the goods.

Various other points were brought out by Mr. Phillips in support of his contention that the time had arrived when Canada should establish a thoroughly organized dead meat export trade and packing house business. This paper brought forth a number of questions, and it was pointed out by some of the speakers that the subject dealt with by Mr. Phillips had been taken up by an influential committee appointed at the time of the Dominion Fair to investigate the whole matter. This committee has already accomplished a great deal, and hope soon to be in a position to place a business-like proposition before the Dominion Government.

HANDLING THE MANGE PROBLEM

The next speaker was Mr. T. M. Morgan, a representative of the Dominion Government, to whom is entrusted the work of stamping out mange; and, judging from the manner in which he handled the subject, he appears to be the right man in the right place. Mr. Morgan explained the steps that were being taken to free the Canadian herds from mange; he gave an outline of the rules and regulations framed, and the laws and penalties for non-observance. He pointed out the success that had already resulted from the work carried out by the various mange inspectors throughout the country, and gave specific instances of the good that had resulted from the rigid enforcement of the laws regarding dipping, quarantine, etc. In some instances, no doubt these necessary regulations appear to press somewhat hardly on individual cases, but as the matter was explained by Mr. Morgan, it was quite evident that they had been framed in the best interests of the country generally. If the officers under Mr. Morgan, whose duty it is to see that the act is complied with, leave the same tact and judgment as their chief evidently possesses, the regulations, however hard they may appear, will certainly be carried out with as little hardship as possible.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN GREAT BRITAIN

Mr. W. E. ... who has been in charge of the Stamping Pond, spent some time in the morning with the cattle ... other ... which live ... on the ... the chair- ... experiences. ... cheerful ... Canadian ... Liverpool

as "sorry objects," and said that it was hard to realize that the miserable looking beasts he saw passing down the gangway on to British soil were the same animals that look in fine condition when they were taken from their native pastures in the Canadian west. Mr. Robinson ceased to wonder why some shipments of cattle he had made previously brought such poor prices, and his unfortunate experiences in exporting on the hoof caused him to turn his attention to the dead meat trade, with the result that he is now firmly convinced that the only profitable and satisfactory method of placing the products of the ranch on the British market is to send as dressed beef and not as live animals. Mr. Robinson's remarks brought forth considerable discussion, and a number of questions were asked relating to the live cattle trade, and the manner in which that business is handled from Canada and also from the States. Some of these questions were replied to by Mr. Puffer and Mr. Stevens, the latter gentleman dealing with a question of Mr. Bomer, who took exception to Mr. Robinson's remark that our cattle looked such "sorry objects" on landing in England. Mr. Bomer wanted to know why Canadian cattle should land in worse condition than those from the States, assuming they were just as good when shipped. The Live-stock Commissioner mentioned the longer transportation as one possible reason why Canadian cattle fared worse on the journey than American, and considerable discussion on that point resulted.

Mr. Bomer addressed the meeting, and expressed regret that the report which he understood was being prepared by the chilled meat committee had not been read and presented for discussion. The president explained that the work of that committee, of which he was chairman, had not been completed, and stated that their report could not well be brought forward at the present juncture.

Mr. E. G. Palmer, one of the members of the committee appointed to enquire into the question of chilling and exporting, and who has been largely instrumental in stirring up public sentiment on the subject, addressed the meeting in the following words, which are worthy of quotation, displaying, as they do, a broad and comprehensive grasp of the subject, and which are pregnant with sound advice and contain much food for thought:—

"You all know my views with regard to this business, and as you have received plenty of mental food, which it is not necessary for me to supplement in any way, I am not going to inflict a speech upon you on this occasion, neither am I going to criticise. For years past, speakers have advocated the export of meat in a chilled state as a means of improving the live-stock industry, and their sentiments have been applauded by their listeners; but up to the time of the formation of the committee on which I have the honor to be, little was done to place the matter on a practical footing. By the formation of this committee I am sure you all felt that a step forward had been made. We have on this committee, as you all know, men of experience, well acquainted with the country and conditions; men whose hearts are in their work, and who are actuated by the best of motives for the country's good, and who may be relied upon to, if possible, bring this matter to a successful issue. We are privileged to have your president as our chairman, in which capacity he has displayed an energy and ability, together with a thorough knowledge of existing conditions, and a grasp of the business generally, which makes him personally responsible for any success we may ultimately achieve. It may not be apparent to you that we are any further forward than at your last meeting; and although it may be unwise at this stage to discuss the question, other than in a general way, I can assure you that a good deal has been accomplished; but we have still some distance to go and difficulties to surmount before we reach the goal of a thoroughly organized system of chilling, packing and exporting for the whole Dominion, and which we all feel would materially hasten the development, and increase the prosperity, of this country. The progress this country has made during the past few years is simply phenomenal, but it would, I feel, be as nothing compared to that which would take place with a thoroughly organized dead meat export trade developed on sound lines. The question, as I have always maintained, must be looked at very broadly. The difficulties to be encountered by every new industry will, I feel confident, not prove insurmountable. Failure would be certain if our sole desire were centered upon securing something for Alberta alone. Success, on the other hand, is, I feel, assured, if we act upon the principle that, while not neglecting the interests of this province, we are, as members of this committee, representing the whole Dominion. A great opportunity, I feel, now lies before us, and it is an opportunity which may never occur again. The whole country is alive to the enormous advantages of a thoroughly organized system of dead meat export, and the other provinces are keenly watching what is being done. We are daily receiving not only sympathy, but offers of support from agricultural and other societies throughout, and with so much to cheer us on, we may well proceed hopefully with our task and with the full determination not to dissolve until we have enlisted the support of the Dominion Government, and the business is *un fait accompli*.

"The people of Canada are looking to us, not only to prove to the Government that the establishment

of this business would provide a more certain and better market for the surplus stock of the country and stimulate greater production, but also to devise a scheme of a practical nature to achieve this result, and prove of real and lasting good for the whole community. Already I see in my mind's eye the country dotted over with chilling and packing plants, and the people owning the land more contented and prosperous, strenuously and intelligently working in the development of the immense natural resources of the land, and making this country not only the granary, but also the larder of Great Britain. It is an ideal worthy of a great effort, and even some sacrifice, but let me tell you it can only be attained by unity of purpose. We shall succeed just so far as we fix our eyes upon the ideal we have before us, and dismiss from our minds any petty jealousies and parochialisms which see no further than the province in which they reside. I hope when next we meet, wherever it may be, we shall have accomplished something that will not be unworthy of the duty and task we have before us."

As the hour was late, the chairman announced that the meeting was adjourned until the next morning. The following day, after business matters connected with the association were dealt with, the work of the chilling committee already referred to was again discussed, with the result that a resolution was passed requesting the chairman to give the association particulars of the findings as soon as they were sufficiently advanced to allow of that being done.

E. J. G.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

Standing field grain competitions are the best means for promoting the production of a high class quality of seed grain, they tend to encourage the holding of seed fairs, enforce the principle of crop rotation, stimulate effort to eradicate noxious weeds, lead to more thorough methods of cultivating the soil, encourage the treating of seed grain to prevent the spread of such fungus diseases as smut, show the districts in which certain kinds of grain and roots can be grown to best advantage for furnishing pure seed to others, and induce farmers to look to the best sources for suitable varieties best adapted to their local conditions.—J. LOCKIE WILSON, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario.

Gasoline Engines for the Farm

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

It certainly requires judgment, combined with a thorough knowledge of what the trade is offering, to reach an intelligent decision as to what type of gasoline engine would be best suited for farm work. It is impossible for any one type to be the best in all cases, for the reason that the requirements will likely differ in nearly every instance, and, to get the best results, special consideration should be given each installation. If an engine is to be set on a permanent foundation and the different machines being run off a line shaft, then a good heavily-built engine, running at a medium speed, will be the best to use. With reasonable care and attention, a well built outfit should last for years, and give good results every minute it is in operation. Such an engine should have an outside gasoline tank to hold not less than 1½ barrels of gasoline, and to be buried in the ground in a heavy box, but readily accessible for filling and examination. If it gets very cold in winter where the engine is installed, then some arrangement must be made to protect the cooling water tank from the frost. Sometimes this is most easily overcome by placing the tank in the stable and connecting by piping to the engine. This will depend, of course, on the relative positions of the engine and stable, but a little forethought along this line may eliminate all the trouble of freezing the cooling water, which becomes a great annoyance when a run of only half an hour is wanted, and everything is found frozen up.

If you require to move your engine around the farm for different jobs, then the best selection would be a light engine, running at high speed, and of a design that eliminates any extra tanks for either water or gasoline. There are numerous engines of this type on the market, both vertical and horizontal, that are giving the best of satisfaction in every way. Regarding the gasoline, this is either carried in the base of the engine and pumped up to the mixing valve, or an elevated tank is attached to the engine at a higher level than the mixing valve, and the gasoline flows to it by gravity. The water for cooling the cylinder is handled in two different ways. One is by having

a small tank, holding only a couple of pails of water, and provided with shelves or screens, which spread the warm return water from the cylinder into a very thin sheet, allowing it to cool considerably before reaching the body of water in the tank. In this style the water is circulated by means of a pump, which adds another part to the engine, that must be kept in good working order, and requires attention.

The hopper-cooling system has been in use now for some years, and almost every firm making gasoline engines can supply small medium-sized outfits fitted in this manner for handling the cooling water. It consists merely of extending the water jacket around the cylinder, so that it will hold from three to six pails of water, according to the size of the engine, and having an opening on the upper side which serves the double purpose of affording a means of filling in the water, and also permitting the steam to escape as the jacket water is heated up when the engine is running. This hopper-cooling system does away with the use of the large water tank, and is a great convenience in winter time. When wanting to use the power for any purpose, the engine can be started and the water put into the hopper after it is running. When through using the engine, there are only a couple of pails of water to drain off, and all danger from frost is done away with. The hopper adds nothing to the weight of an engine, over what a large tank would amount to, and takes up much less room. In our opinion this cooling system is a distinct advance in the designing of the gasoline engine to adapt it to farm purposes, and cannot help but cause this means of power to receive more favorable consideration from those who, in the past, have seriously objected to the large cooling-water tank and its attendant troubles.

On a par in this respect has been the advance made in engines of the air-cooled type. The writer has seen an engine of this type run for 12 hours under a load that called for all the power it could possibly exert, and do this for some days, without apparently any serious result to itself.

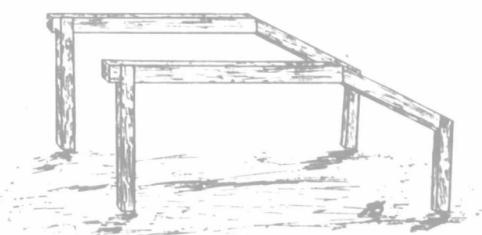
There is no doubt that the air-cooled engine would be better known today but for the advent of the hopper water-cooling system, and a well-made outfit of either kind fills the requirements for farm work better than anything else on the market.

E. S. C.

Handy Rack Lifter

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I am sending a plan of a rack lifter which I use, and I think it much more handy than the one that was given in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE last summer. A. and B. are posts in the ground, which should be a little higher than the wagon wheels. D. is a



piece of 2 x 6 about ten feet long. E. is about six feet long. To take a rack off of the wagon, stand on the back of it and drive in between. When the rack is half way past B., go up to the front and drive the wagon out.

To load a rack, just back the wagon under and stand on the back end and back the team out.

I have found this to save a lot of trouble and hard work putting on and taking off a hay rack.

Alta.

W. GARDINER.

* * *

"Malcolm's Canneries"? Wasn't there a man claiming through pages of newspaper advertisements that he could make a success of handling cattle that were too small and too thin for export? Didn't a lot of people put some money into the scheme just to help a good thing along? Warn't a building started at Medicine Hat in which to hurry on the canning process? Can anyone tell us why there have not been any buyers out after cattle?

The Agricultural College for Saskatchewan

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

The inauguration of universities in each of the above provinces has directed attention to the relation these institutions will bear to the agricultural colleges and the scope of these latter institutions.

Up to the present time little has been said on this important subject, although if correctly reported in the press one of the presidents has spoken of the agricultural college being in his province as under the control, and an integral part, of the university now in process of formation.

The warning given to Manitoba farmers six and seven years ago through the columns of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is timely now to the farmers of the young sister provinces.

Briefly, the following are essential in my opinion to the permanent success of the agricultural college in each of the prairie provinces:—

1. Complete autonomy and freedom from university domination and interference; this not to be taken as in any way to prevent harmony between the institutions.

2. Strong two-year courses and the avoidance of long (four or five year) courses.

3. Location of the agricultural colleges in such a position that sufficient land may be had for a fair sized farm (320-480 acres), campus, and experimental plots; three or four quarter sections would be ample.

First—It may be laid down as an axiom that if the agricultural college in either province is to be a part of the provincial university, complete autonomy must, if the success of these colleges is desired, be given them, or in other words, beyond power to confer degrees or nominate examiners for those degrees, the colleges should be kept as free from domination or interference by the university as are the agricultural colleges of Guelph and Madison.

The agricultural colleges, mentioned (Ontario and Wisconsin) enjoy complete and full autonomy; this was not difficult, because the men at the head of each institution were by reason of ripe scholarship and experience able at all times to hold their own with the oldest, ablest and wisest professors of the sister colleges in each university. With complete autonomy, there is no particular reason for the location of the agricultural college in close proximity to the university, the Ontario college is forty miles from the university with which it is affiliated; the Macdonald college is located a considerable distance (far enough to prevent sharing professors or classes) from McGill, while at Wisconsin the agricultural college and farm adjoins the large institution. Guelph and Macdonald have a student's residence, Madison has not, there the students room and board about the town.

Second—Strong two-year winter (from freeze-up until spring) courses should be provided, by so doing the labor problem will not be intensified on the farms, by taking the young people away during the busy season. Arrangements could be made with Guelph, Macdonald or Winnipeg to provide for allowance on the longer course for work done at the home college, should any student wish to proceed further. The desire for the longer courses should not be stimulated, the two-year course is the one giving the largest returns for the expenditure made and therefore warrants the expenditure of public money on its account, which the longer courses cannot justly be said to do. It is quite possible that persons wanting the long courses started will endeavor to appeal to that vulnerable spot, provincial pride, by pointing to other provinces. It is to be hoped that the powers that be, will be fully informed enough, broad enough to see through this sophistry and that they will evidence sound Canadian patriotism and practical citizenship to resist the dangerous plea. Three advantages will accrue by so doing, (a) a great saving of money in unnecessary equipment and duplication of work, men and material, waste or extravagance cannot be excused even for education!

(b) The widening of the view of the students who decide to go on for the long courses and degrees, who will thus become better Canadians as a result of spending part of their student days outside the province among fellow citizens from other parts of the Dominion, thus ridding them against the narrow sectionalism so apt to spring up from misdirected provincial pride.

(c) Young men will not be educated away from the farm and towards professional life, the avenues of which are so crowded.

It may be stated that to institute a long course tends to attract, on account of the residence and the cheapness of the education afforded, a crowd of undesirables, either town youths with no serious idea of engaging in agriculture or men from overseas whose parents think the course would be valuable discipline.

Third—With a farm of the size mentioned it would be possible to carry on experiments on a scale sufficiently large to approximate to the conditions under which many farmers labor; it would also afford opportunity for extensive experiments in live-stock, rotation of crops, forage and fodder crops, tests of new implements, and the feeds needed could be homegrown. It would also be possible to carry on plant breeding and whatever experiments were considered necessary in horticulture and forestry, it would not be advisable or economical to duplicate the splendid work along these lines being done at Indian Head. I have written these lines because from an experience as a student at two agricultural colleges, Guelph and Iowa, and as a teacher in a third, Wisconsin, I am firmly convinced of the soundness of my premises, and am also alive to the menace to the establishment of a real college for farmers, which university domination means.

ARTHUR G. HOPKINS, B. S. A.

Next week the mails will carry twenty-five thousand copies of the special, enlarged, profusely illustrated Christmas number of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal." This holiday number makes an excellent Christmas gift for a friend living at a distance and will be mailed from here to any address in the world for 25 cents. It is not necessary to assure those who have seen our recent holiday numbers that the issue for December 16th, will be well worth the money, but we might just mention that something entirely new in cover designs will be found on the front page, being a colored portrayal of Mr. Kipling's description of the prevailing type of Canadian beauty, the reading matter will in addition to articles of the customary character also contain several special articles dealing with the production and marketing of farm commodities.

Flax for New Settlers

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I noticed a query in your columns, issued on the 25th Nov., re Fall Breaking. Your correspondent says he has a certain number of acres under fall wheat, and some ready for spring wheat, the rest being prairie, and, to use his own words:—"If I do not put in some crop on what I break between now and next summer, I shall not get much crop until 1910." You proceeded to give him some excellent advice, as far as it went, but I think your correspondent would do better if he were to follow the methods of up-to-date Yankee farmers along the Soo line and the districts around Milestone, etc., south of Regina.

I will try and explain what I have seen accomplished with new prairie this spring, and which I intend to copy myself next year on a raw half-section, and which I think your correspondent, J. R. J., Alta., will do well to seriously consider. To quote an instance. Mr. F— arrived from the States the first week in April with two cars of horses, implements, etc. He immediately proceeded to put up buildings, etc., and started to break with one outfit, and as soon as it was possible to get on the land with a steam outfit, he broke with an eight-plow attachment.

Floating followed right behind the plows, and seeding behind the float. Thirty acres of oats were sown the first week in May, which yielded an average of thirty-eight bushels of fine, clean, plump oats; 200 acres were plowed and floated, and after the oats were sown, flax was drilled over the remainder up to the 7th of June, at the rate of three pecks to the acre, of good, plump, well-cleaned seed, which averaged thirteen bush-

els, elevator weight (four per cent. dockage), two-thirds of which sold for 97 cents, and the remainder, after deducting seed, sold for 103 cents. It is the intention to disc the stubble in the spring and sow a second crop of flax.

Another instance was of a friend of mine who bought a quarter this spring, and with four horses started to break on the 26th of April. He broke sixty-five acres right away, then floated it, and started on the 11th of June to drill in flax at the rate of three pecks per acre. He then immediately broke ten more acres, and seeded that the same, late in June; but in September there was no difference noticeable in the field between the flax sown first and the last. His returns from the elevator, plus seventy-five bushels kept back for seed, were 920 bushels, four per cent. dockage, or over thirteen bushels to the acre, the average price of which was 96½ cents.

A mile south, 300 acres were sown to flax (three pecks per acre), eighty acres of which were broken the summer previous and disced in the fall, also in the spring, and sown first in the beginning of May. It yielded, threshers' weight, twenty-six bushels. The winrows were so close on the ground that I saw the teamsters, during threshing, loading their racks on each side down the rows. The rest of the 300 acres was broken this spring, floated, and seeded up to the 11th of June. They yielded, threshers' weight, just over seventeen bushels. I could cite similar cases all around me. One old-timer, who was the only man who got No. 1 hard this fall in Kronan for part of his crop, intends to sow the bulk of his land next spring to flax. He says it is less trouble, and there are practically no crop failures, and that it pays better than wheat.

I have heard that around Milestone three successive crops of flax have been grown on new land; if that is so, then that would dispose of the theory that flax is harder on the land than wheat.

It would surprise those who have never walked over flax stubble at the "mellowness" of the sod; certain it is, that those who are troubled with buffalo or other small bush, will never get their land in as good a shape for back-setting or discing for a succeeding crop, as those who have grown a first crop of flax.

Strange as it may appear, frost on flax, after it has seeded, is an advantage, as it wilts and dries up the stalks, as anyone will readily admit who has threshed flax a little on the green side. To me, that constitutes its greatest advantage over wheat, as the crop can stand almost any amount of frost or rain without injury. In fact, if the flax was good and dry, I would never cut it till a few days before I was sure of it being threshed, as after it is cut and it gets rain on it, it has to be turned and bunched, which involves extra labor.

I would sum up the advantages of flax over wheat on new land, especially for homesteaders, as follows:—Can be sown right on breaking well into June, later than any other cereal crop. Matures last, giving one a chance to harvest other grains. In cutting, if a special "flax attachment" is used, does away with the extra labor and expense of twine and stooking. Frost does not hurt it, but improves it; practically no shelling, and can be handled any amount of times without loss. No loss of crop through wire-worms. Fetches higher prices than wheat, and yields about the same per acre. Flax or flax stubble is very hard to fire, little or no needs for fire breaks, consequently little danger of loss of crop through fire. With all these good points, is it not entitled to be called "the poor man's crop"?

"REGINA."

Our correspondent has set forth many advantages in flax growing, but it must not be forgotten that his experiences have been on some of the strongest land in Saskatchewan, and also that the district is what might be considered new. Many farmers consider flax hard on land, and have given it up, in fact, it is the general opinion that the bulk of flax grown is on this class of land.—Ed.

A work of great scientific value and general interest has been prepared for me by Mr. C. W. Nash, lecturer on horticulture, of the provincial department of agriculture. The work is referred to as a distribution of seed, and contains all the varieties of strawberries now in the catalog. It is most complete and well illustrated, and the specimens are of the highest quality.

DAIRY

Problems of the Dairy

KEEP UP THE MILK FLOW

As I see things in my travels over the country, I think the greatest problem in connection with the dairy is to get people to realize the importance of properly caring for the cows during cold weather. "What's the use? Dairying doesn't pay." Certainly it doesn't in many cases. We can readily believe that. But why? Because so often no special thought or systematic care is given to this branch of the farm work. Select your seed grain, plant and harvest it with the same indifference as is bestowed upon the cows, then note the results.

The cows are expected to go dry in the fall. I saw the milk from five cows brought in the other evening. It filled about two-thirds of a ten-quart pail. Only November, and those cows not to freshen till spring. On another farm, the three cows they kept were being milked once a day, and then at the most convenient hour, either in the forenoon or afternoon.

The part I think of is this:—These cows have to be fed, watered and cared for in some kind of a way. To keep it up all winter means a considerable time and expense. Why not, then, manage in such a way that the work will bring in some remuneration and satisfaction?

Dairying is too often looked upon as only a side issue in farming, and the matter of having profitable cows quite lost sight of. Better to keep two good cows properly housed and fed, than to keep five poor cows and indifferently care for them. The two cows will make a profit, and be a pleasure to look after; the five inferior cows will be both a worry and a loss.

The aim of every dairyman should be to keep up the flow of milk. By having the majority of the cows come in in the fall, there is more of an incentive to give them extra care and food; besides, when spring comes, and they are turned on the grass in good condition, the flow of milk is stimulated almost like freshening again; but in the cows have been dry four or five months and sadly neglected, the calves are not strong, the cows poor and weakly, and the best of the grass season is lost getting them in condition.

I believe half the cows do not get enough water in winter, and this seriously affects the production of milk. A lad said to me the other day:—"How often should cows be watered?" I said, "Twice a day, if the water isn't before them in the stable." "I only water ours once a day." And when he told me the lake was a quarter of a mile distant, from which they hauled the water in bad weather, and where they drove the cows to drink in fair weather, I thought there would be occasional days when they did not get all they wanted once a day.

Experiments have proved that the milk flow is more increased by inducing the cows to drink plenty of water than by inducing them to overeat. If the icy chill can be taken from the water the cows will drink far more. We know that by ourselves. If we are thirsty we will take a glass of water, and sometimes two, if the water is not very cold, before we are satisfied; but if it be ice-cold water, we sip, perhaps, half a glass, and feel we have had enough. Salt creates a desire for drinking, and should be kept before the cows.

Succulent food in some form is almost a necessity in order to keep the cows milking well. Corn silage, of course, is the cheapest, best and most easily handled.

If the stable is well lighted and ventilated, I do not see much need of letting the cows out in the cold and wind of winter. Occasionally, on a sunny, warm day, it is a change for them, but the more exposed to cold the cows are, the more feed it takes to keep up the animal heat. The piercing winds cannot but shock the nervous system, and very materially check the secretion of milk.

I have written this for the person who keeps but a few cows and feels no special interest in their welfare or the tidy profit they might bring in, if only given a chance. I have the greatest faith in dairying, and believe it to be one of the most profitable branches of agriculture.—LAURA ROSE.

What is a Good Cow Worth

We understand that the owner of Colantha 4th has refused \$10,000 for her. This looks like a large sum of money for one cow, when we consider the many accidents which may happen to a cow and reduce her value to from \$25 to \$50, except for show purposes.

A Canadian cow, according to the testimony of her owner, G. A. Gilroy of Glen Buell, Ontario, has produced in stock and milk nearly \$8,000 worth, according to an article in the *Canadian Dairyman*. He figures it this way: \$3,000 worth stock sold from this cow; \$2,000 worth of stock on hand from same cow; \$2,796.94 worth of milk, if it had been sold at 5c. per quart. In addition the cow won over \$500 in prize money at exhibitions. Surely this is a remarkable showing for one cow.—H. H. DEAN.

The Best Way to Form a Dairy Herd When Starting in Business with a Small Capital

(First prize essay on the above Subject at the New York State Fair. By C. OWEN CARMAN, Trumansburg, N. Y.)

There seems to be no doubt that the best way to form a dairy herd with a small capital would be to begin with a few good dairy animals and increase the herd with the female progeny; until the desired number is reached.

In forming such a herd the question of purebred or grade would naturally arise. While the first cost of the purebred stock would be more, it would be expected that the value of the herd would be correspondingly greater. In either case care should be used in selecting animals adapted to the purpose for which the herd is intended, market milk or butter production. A herd that is established for any particular purpose and bred for a number of years to that end would deteriorate if a sire bred for some other purpose was used, thus changing the line of breeding.

The manner of starting the herd would depend on the amount of capital and the length of time before it would be necessary to realize a profit from the herd. If the capital would allow, and quick returns were needed, the purchase of a few good cows in milk would give the quickest returns, or, if circumstances would allow, calves could be purchased instead. This latter would probably be the cheaper way if a purebred herd were being founded, as the animals could be selected from herds that has been bred through many generations for the particular purpose for which the herd was intended, and the chance of getting calves that would make inferior dairy animals would be much less than when calves are purchased that had been bred in a more haphazard manner.

If calves are to be purchased the selection would have to be made on the performances of their ancestors. It would be better if this could be carried back four generations, to be sure that there is no inferior animal in the pedigree, and that all animals mentioned in the pedigree should be as uniform as possible. A mistake is often made of breeding two animals of widely different characteristics with the hopes of combining the desirable qualities of both. Even if the result was accomplished in the first generation, the succeeding generations would be liable to show a large number of inferior animals. When grade calves are to be used to found a herd they should be selected for individual merit, and for the qualities of the sire, as all improvement in the breeding of grade herds must come through the sire, which must be the best animal that can be obtained, and purebred.

The selection of the cows to found a dairy herd should be based on their past performances. The Babcock test and the scales will give a very good idea of what can be expected of them under the conditions in which they have been kept. If the environment is improved, an improvement in production can be expected. If no past record of the animal can be obtained, it will be necessary to make the selection on individual merit. When the herd is composed of grades this is likely to be the case, and if the selections are carefully made by a good judge, the results are likely to be satisfactory; but authentic records should always be obtained when possible.

By far the most important factor in the breeding up of a dairy herd is the sire. He should be of a breed best suited to the conditions and requirements of the herd. If the herd is small and a first-class sire is in the neighborhood it might be cheaper to hire the bull than buy one outright. If the bull must be purchased, too much care cannot be used in his selection. Should the herd be composed of young cows they should be mated with a mature bull, but a mature cow that has a record for breeding may be mated with a young bull and the result of the cross noted, although a tested sire should be used when possible. Many bulls that have good breeding qualities are disposed of each year and their places filled by young and untested males. A farmer is often able to buy a bull that has proven his ability as a sire as cheaply as, or more cheaply than, a calf of superior parents would be sold for.

The selection of the young females to maintain and increase the herd requires careful consideration on the part of the breeder. If the herd is a purebred one, the sire being the same strain, and very much like the females, the offspring will be fairly uniform and the calves from the best producers can be selected, unless they show some physical weakness or other reason for not being taken into the herd. When the herd is to

be composed of grade animals the sire should be purebred, and if possible the selection of the females to maintain the herd should be made when they are old enough to be tested, and the selection made of their individual merits. When it is necessary to select the females before they can be tested they should be from dams that respond the quickest to the changed environment of the herd.

If a number of cows are placed in better environment the calves should be selected from the cows that show the greatest increase because of the better conditions. The bull will be most likely to be most prepotent over the females which respond the most readily to changed environment. The most improvement can be expected in the first generation, as there are likely to be many reversions in the second generation, some being much better than their dams and some much poorer. By this time the offspring of the best producing females can be selected for the herd as a line of breeding will have been established. If the bull produces offspring that are uniform, strong and vigorous, he can be safely bred to his own daughters, as inbreeding is the greatest factor in preventing reversions, but if another bull must be procured he should be related to the old one and resemble him as much as possible.

However, no matter what attention is paid to the breeding of a herd it is all lost unless the feeding and care of the herd are what they should be. No amount of breeding can take the place of careful and regular feeding, pure water and sanitary stables. The results of careful breeding and selection are soon lost by the farmer who does not give his stock the care that has raised it to its high standard.

POULTRY

Some English Poultry Notes

The Crystal Palace Poultry and Pigeon Show becomes every year greater in extent, and more bewildering in the variety of the exhibits. This year there are almost 11,000 entries—a record number, and about half are poultry exhibits, the balance being pigeons and pet stock.

Some of the judges had enormous groups of birds to deal with, but most of the awards were made before the exhibit was opened to the public. As showing the relative popularity of the different breeds, Orpingtons with 782 entries, and Wyandottes with 545 seems to have quite distanced the old-time favorite Cochins. Leghorns have increased wonderfully in popularity, and there was a new class on exhibit—Partridge Leghorns. It is claimed, with good reason, that since 1900 the egg yield in Great Britain has increased at least 20 per fowl annually.

There was a very extensive display of poultry appliances and patent foods. Fine weather has conducted to excellent patronage by the public, and the show has been a complete success from every standpoint.

* * *

The total imports of foreign eggs into the United Kingdom in 1907 reached the almost incredible figure of 2,228,148,000. Russia was the greatest source of supply, sending 861,473,000, Denmark following with about half that amount. Even uncivilized Morocco figures in the list for 25,248,000, against Canada's contribution of 13,905,000.

* * *

An interesting experiment has been carried on at the poultry farm of the University College, Reading, to determine the cost of raising pullets to laying age. Thirteen white Wyandotte pullets were hatched in March, reared in brooder and ordinary poultry house to the end of May, when they weighed 25½ lbs.—nearly 2 lbs. each. On June 21st the pullets were placed in a portable poultry house and allowed freedom of field. They were fed liberally three times a day—7, 12, and 5 o'clock. The morning meal was four parts of barley meal, four parts topmings, and one part meat by weight—cost ¾d. (1½c.) a pound. At midday and evening, equal parts of wheat and oats—cost 7d (1½c.) per pound. All the food was weighed. The first egg was laid on July 16th, and two days later half the birds were laying.

The cost of pullets to laying age (19 weeks) is summarized as follows:—Cost of egg, 1.4d.; incubation, .3d.; brooding, .2d.; food (first 12 weeks) 7.2d food (last 7 weeks), 10.2d.; total, 19.3d. (about 39c.) No allowance is made for labor or interest.

The point is strongly insisted upon that birds for laying early and abundantly must be hatched in England not later than April 1st. When hatched in May, or later, they cost double to rear before returning a single penny. It is allowed, though, that much depends upon the precociousness of the breed.

* * *

The writer recently visited the poultry farm of Mr. Frank Cockcroft, which is situated on a picturesque, though exposed hillside in the Lancashire and Yorkshire border region. A specialty is made of the sale of day-old chickens. This year about 5,000 chickens were hatched in the nine incubators in use, and of these

some 4,000 were sold as day old chickens. The largest demand was for Orpingtons (2,000), followed by White and Black Leghorns, Croad Langshans, and White Wyandottes. Various makes of incubators are used, and best results were obtained from "Cypher's Model" and "Bedford." "Prairie State" results were described as "good," and "Ladysmith" as "fair." Early hatchers did not average very high percentages, but in some cases later hatches averaged 90.92 per cent. For the entire season, 60 per cent. of the eggs used hatched, or 75 per cent. of the fertile eggs.

The breeding stock is kept in portable poultry houses, with open runs far enough apart so that the breeds cannot mix, and the stock was very evidently well cared for.

Shipping of day old chickens to customers unable to hatch on their own account has assumed enormous proportions in England, and many breeders are catering to the demand. It is found that the chickens ship best when sent out as soon as dry.

F. DEWHIRST.

The Poultry House: Its Situation and Construction

Anyone who has followed the poultry business for a number of years and has watched the manner in which the modern poultry house has been evolved must have a strange conglomeration of ideas on poultry housing stored away somewhere in his cranium. There have been some changes in our methods of housing other classes of farm stock during the past twenty-five years or half century. Our cattle stables are warmer, better lighted and most of them equipped with some kind of ventilating system. Horses are stabled better than they used to be and hogs are rather differently housed than of yore. But in poultry housing the last ten, fifteen or twenty-five years have witnessed a complete reversal in the established order of things several times. Poultry authorities some years ago used to advise great, substantially-constructed houses, artificially heated in winter, a sort of hen heaven they must have been for the poultry of that epoch. We remember being in an old stone hen house in the east once where there was an open fire place at one end of the building in which a fire was lighted on cold days and the owner thought his hens were stimulated in egg production by toasting themselves at the blaze or derived some benefit from rolling in the ashes.

Then we used to think that any number of hens almost could be kept on a limited area of land. They were kept in close houses and allowed out into restricted runs. After that idea had been worked out for some years, poultrymen began running to the other extreme. Breezy little houses were built, plenty of range was allowed the fowls, fresh air and exercise was the order of the day. A few years ago, every poultryman of repute was an advocate of the "open front" house, the "wide open" house, or some other airy constructed kind of building, and was a firm believer that exercise and fresh air, together with the proper kind of food, was what fowls needed most. We have survived successfully the "cold house" extreme just as we did "hot house" conditions and between the two have originated what present day enthusiasts and authorities maintain is the proper kind of poultry house. It is a compromise, a combination of the old type air tight structure with the more latterly developed wide open kind. So it is possible to write in these days rationally on poultry house construction and without running the danger of becoming "cranky" on the subject.

A sandy soil offers the best situation for the poultry house. The prime requisite in successful housing is drainage. A heavy clay soil therefore, low lying, or an alkali soil should be avoided. A sandy site is generally naturally well drained. Fowls running on such a soil are the least subject to disease. A porous sand rapidly absorbs the liquid of the droppings, deodorizes and disintegrates solids. Clay soils are apt to become foul.

Where convenient the site chosen should have a south or southeastern exposure. A building on such a site will receive more sunlight in winter and will be sheltered from cold winds. The best place for the henhouse about the farm is between the house and barns, but not directly between, a little to the right or left of a line drawn in the dead center is best. The house should be off to one side a little, about equidistant from dwelling and barn. It is a mistake to put it too far away from either the kitchen or barnyard or too close to either one. If a site can be found that conforms to anything near the requirements named above and is convenient to the other buildings locate the hen house there.

For an average sized farm flock a single style house is best. Illustrations of a very satisfactory kind of poultry house were given in this journal a few weeks ago in answer to an inquiry re house building. This was a shanty roof house. We rather prefer a gabled roof ourselves, with the ceiling at least seven feet high. The ceiling in this case should consist of strips of lumber or poles laid on the ceiling joists some inches apart and covered with straw. This will help to keep your house dry. A building to accommodate the farm flock should be at least twelve by fifteen feet. One of this size will house from thirty-five to forty hens. If the flock is larger than this it is best to keep the house the same width as this but make it longer, partitioning it off into pens that will be the width of the building one way and about ten feet the other. This gives you pen space in each apartment for about twenty-five hens. A house of this type can be built to accommodate any number. All the space in it is used by the fowls, nothing is wasted in passages. Doors in the partitions lead from pen to pen, facilitating feeding the fowls and cleaning out.

This style of house may be built very cheaply. The outside siding may be rough lumber of any kind nailed upon the studding. Building paper should be used on both sides of the studding and beneath the ceiling on the rafters too. Plenty of windows should be arranged for along the high



A MODERN POULTRY HOUSE AND YARDS

side, which should be the south side. The partitions between the pens, when there is more than one, should be of tongue and groove lumber. Some have used poultry netting partitions, but lumber is the most satisfactory. In a cold climate such as this, a burlap partition hung from the ceiling and let down at nights about the roofs, partitioning the roosting quarters off from the rest of the building, is rather a necessity.

The fixtures inside the house should all be made movable, the nests, roosts, drop-boards, in fact everything in the interior should be arranged so that it may be readily taken out, disinfected and cleaned. The roosts can rest in sockets. The nests should be made so that they can be easily taken out of the building. Nests are usually made from twelve to fifteen inches square. They may be all made together as a single fixture which facilitates their removal when required. Roosts should not be made over two and a half or three feet from the floor. The perches should be at least two inches wide and slightly rounded on top.

A poultry house requires to be reasonably warm in winter, though we have gotten away from the old idea that it ought to be hot. It should be dry inside. Dryness may be obtained by ventilating. If the hens are to thrive and produce profitably they must have plenty of light and abundance of it. We never saw a poultry house yet that had too many windows. Reasonable warmth, fresh air and light—these are the three things which a properly constructed house should give the fowls.

HORTICULTURE

Training Foresters in Canada

Two universities in the Dominion have now added departments of forestry to the regular departments of the institutions, Toronto University and the University of New Brunswick. At Toronto the work will be in charge of Dr. B. E. Fernow, the first authority in America undoubtedly on forestry. Dr. Fernow is a German by birth. He was educated in the forestry schools of Germany, but since 1876 has been connected with the United States department of agriculture as chief of the bureau of forestry. He was dean of the New York State College of Forestry in connection with Cornell university for five years. The course at Toronto is an undergraduate one, covering four years of study and leading to the degree Bachelor of Science in Forestry (B. S. F.) A post-graduate course covering two years of practical work leads to the degree of Forest Engineer (F.E.). The Toronto staff, in addition to Dr. Fernow, consists of two lecturers and an assistant. Regular work began in 1907 and a new building to accommodate the forestry department is now in the course of erection at the university.

In New Brunswick the forestry work began in September last, when the provincial university opened its forestry department. Like Toronto, the course is a four-year one leading to the B. S. F. degree. The school is in charge of R. R. Miller, M. A. M. F., a graduate of the Yale Forest School.

Fruit Experiment Work in Alberta

During the past year the Department of Agriculture for Alberta has had under direction and observation nine fruit experiment stations in the province. The stations are an acre each in extent, and are in charge of the owners of the farms on which the plots are situated. The most southerly one is at Magrath, and the most northerly one at Clover Bar. The other points are Granum, Medicine Hat, De Winter, Didsbury, Wetaskiwin, Vegreville and Kitscoty. An attempt has been made to carry on the experiments under a great diversity of soil climate and altitude as possible. The plot at Magrath is under irrigation.

The first planting was done in the spring of 1907. The fall of 1907 was very unfavorable to the young trees, some of which died owing to the stern and frosts of the winter. No fruit bearing has had time to appear, but a good deal of useful information has been obtained. Some of the conditions that have been observed are:—Some conditions have been observed to obtain young trees from seed, and the amount of tree growth has been noted. In apples, the following conditions have been observed:—

mer's Dessert, and Patten's Greening. These are named in the order of their established reputation for hardiness, and the Alberta experiments carry out the earlier reputation for hardiness or the absence of it. The first two varieties are doing well, while of the last variety very few trees are living. The crab apple trees are nearly all living, and are doing well. The plums do not appear to be a success thus far. It would, however, be premature to conclude that they cannot meet the climatic conditions, as one year's test cannot mean much in the naturalization or acclimatization of a new variety of tree in any country.

The department has arrived at the conclusion that trees should not be above two years old for planting. The younger trees can be trained to lower habit than the larger ones, and can withstand wind better on this account. The lower spreading top is some protection to the trunk against sun scald. It is caused by the alternate freezing and thawing of the bark on the south side of the tree.

The department favors fall shipping rather than spring shipping of trees, but the difference is chiefly an accidental one. Spring shipments are apt to be hurriedly packed, and owing to irregularities in season, their arrival cannot be properly timed. If they are properly buried or kept moist they can be set out under the most favorable conditions.

Trees secured from Manitoba nurseries are more vigorous than those obtained from Ontario or Minnesota. The shipping distance is, of course, less, but the advantage is thought to be chiefly in the approximate acclimatization of the Manitoba stock.

Some fungus diseases have occurred in the stock planted, but not of a serious sort.

The general success of the growing of fruit trees seems to indicate the possibility of general fruit growing in the province. The same general biological problems occur as in the case of the introduction of any other plant or annual varieties viz., the problems of selection and care. On the side of varieties, hardy stock is desired. It is probable, however, that with progress in care and treatment, that the number of varieties will increase to those doing well in other parts of the Dominion. On the side of care, there seems to be two or three matters requiring consideration. One is the development of relatively low habits of growth suited to the prairie, the second is providing against sun scald by growing well-spread tops, sloping the trees towards the south-west, and the third care is to have sufficient moisture about the tree to hold the tree dormant during the winter period. It is the case that the lateness of summer rains protracts summer growth of wood, and trees frequently have too much soft top of wood, which suffers with the advent of winter frosts. If crops can be grown about the trees to use up the moisture of the soil at this time, the wood will mature earlier. On the other hand, with the advent of winter, the moisture in the soil is insufficient for the safety of the tree through the winter.

Individual experimenters in fruit growing are of the opinion that the wealth of humus of the virgin soil tends to rank growth as against ripening, and in soils sufficiently thin some have followed the practice of planting down into the sub-soil. As this appears as a real difficulty, there should be care taken in the selection of orchard areas in the way of securing thin or sharp soil.

With regard to late growth in trees, it should be borne in mind that selection has as much to do as special treatment. The problem is identical with that of the grain grower who has to complain of injury to late oats. A ninety day oat is obviously better than a hundred day oat, and an extreme of the early maturing habit in trees would obviously be the best way to counteract late maturing, due to special climatic conditions.

Fruit Acreage in United Kingdom

Writing to *Weekly Trade & Commerce Report*, from London, England, Harrison Watson says:

In recent years there has been no more striking feature in the home life of the inhabitants of Great Britain than the remarkable increase in the consumption of fruit of various kinds. Owing to the varying climatic conditions of the many countries from which consignments are shipped to the United Kingdom, such favorite fruits as apples, oranges and bananas can be purchased almost without a break throughout the whole year at low prices, and practically every kind of fruit grown now reaches this market at different seasons in such quantities as to be available as cheap articles of diet.

Although the importation of fruit has developed so largely, it is interesting to note that there has been a striking increase in the home cultivation of such fruits as are capable of production in the United Kingdom, and according to figures which have recently been published, the acreage of orchards has increased from 148,221 in 1873, to 250,176 in 1907. Of these latter, no less than 244,118 are located in England, and over 172,000 are devoted to the cultivation of apples.

No reliable statistics of small fruits were compiled before 1897, but the 64,792 acres which were being cultivated in that year had increased to 82,175 in 1907.

Canada's Timber Land Decreasing

One hundred million acres would be an adequate estimate of Canada's timber land, in the opinion of Dr. Judson F. Clark, of Vancouver, B. C., formerly superintendent of forests for Ontario. This estimate, it must be explained, includes only lands on which are found "forests of commercial value, as measured by present day logging standards" (to quote Dr. Clark's own words), and including those areas bearing pulpwood or saw timber.

The above statement is considerably lower than that of two hundred million acres given by Dr. B. E. Fernow, of the University of Toronto faculty of forestry, when speaking of the same class of land. Be the difference what it may, both estimates go to show the shrinkage of the estimated timbered area of Canada, which has followed on close examination, from the eight hundred million acres (or even twice that area) formerly put forth, and until lately accepted without question.

Both the estimates first given are the statements of men who are acknowledged authorities in this line. Dr. Fernow's work in forestry is familiar all over this continent; while Dr. Clark, in addition to his work with the U. S. Forest Service and a number of years as forester to the province of Ontario, has of late had extended experience of British Columbia forests and timber, in connection with the commercial firm he now represents.

The Canadian people may well draw from these estimates the warning that their timber wealth is far from being the "inexhaustible" supply that it was once supposed to be, and that what they have requires careful husbanding, both in the way of adequate protection of the forests that now exist from fire and other enemies and the introduction of timber forestry measures with a view of getting increased supplies from areas already forested or to be forested in future.

What Ten Dollars Would Do

The average farmer would doubtless be willing to plant ten dollars' worth of nursery stock about his place if he knew the exact investment he could make in that line which would yield him the largest returns. It is possible to spend ten dollars with a fruit tree agent and get very little for your money. It is also possible by careful buying, to obtain sufficient material to make a very good showing. Young forest trees like the ash and elm can be obtained in quantity for about one-half cent apiece. One dollar's worth of these placed in groups or masses, at the sides and rear of the buildings will add very materially to the comfort and appearance of the place in a very short time. Young ornamental shrubs like the lilac, snowball, and spirea, are easily grown and can be obtained from the nurseries at a low cost. Where one buys a large plant, of course he must expect to pay more; but this is not necessary. Small plants, well taken care of, are usually more satisfactory than the large ones for general planting. Most nurseries have a quantity of small stock which they are glad to dispose of at prices not exceeding ten cents per plant. It will thus be seen that with an outlay of ten dollars one can supply himself with about all of the ornamental material that he will need for the average place. The secret lies in purchasing at the right price only such things as are known to be hardy and valuable, and then in planting them in groups and masses where they will grow best, and produce the best effects.

FIELD NOTES

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The Hamilton "Tigers" won the Rugby championship of Canada at Toronto on the 28th.

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Hon. Clifford Sifton's election in Brandon has been protested.

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Up to the end of November Port Arthur elevators handled some 15,000,000 bushels of grain.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has returned to Ottawa after enjoying a holiday of ten days in New York.

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The investigation into the department of marine and fisheries continues to reveal numerous instances of petty graft.

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H. C. Simpson, of Virden, has been selected by the Conservative party to contest the constituency made necessary by the death of the late Mr. Agnew. Robert Forke, of Pipestone, is the choice of the Liberals.

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Wholesale personation was proved to have been practised near Port Arthur in the recent Dominion election.

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The heavy blizzard and snow-storm of last week swept Lake Superior and tied up navigation for a time. As yet there are few reports of loss.

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The bear at "Deer Lodge" Winnipeg, went into his den on December 1st. Last year he "went below" on November 26th.

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The steel plant at the Canadian Soo is about to close. Lack of orders for rails is said to be the reason. The works employ about 1500 men.



A NORTHERN MANITOBA RIVER WITH TIMBERED BANK

A serious grain blockade is reported from Lang, Sask. The country round about has a big crop of wheat and flax.

The National Trans-continental Railway commission reports that good progress has been made in constructing the line from Winnipeg to Monckton. Up to date over \$40,000,000 has been expended.

Navigation on the lakes will close on December 12th. Insurance has been extended one week longer this year and there has been an immense amount of freight handled.

The jury which heard the libel case brought by F. C. McLaglen against the editor of the *Free Press*, Winnipeg, returned a verdict of not guilty. The article which caused the trouble was a report of the Sifton meeting in the Walker theater.

The board of trade of the town of Guernsey, Sask. appealed to the Railway commission against the rates on grain to Fort William. The board heard the defence of the C. P. R. which was to the effect that a shorter line was being built to Guernsey after which it would have better rates.

A movement is on foot to ship grain from Alberta to Europe via Vancouver and Cape Horn. It is said the rates are not prohibitive and the service could be more conveniently arranged than the present system of shipping through Ft. William.

The team of curlers selected to represent Canada in Scotland are: J. C. McLean, Pilot Mound; C. W. McPherson, Dawson City; J. P. Robertson, Winnipeg; Harry Hurdon, Duluth; R. D. Waugh, Winnipeg; Dr. Harrington, Dauphin; Wm. Robertson, Kenora; Alex. S. Ross, Regina; D. McMillan, Butte, Mont.; Alex. Fowler, Baldur.

The death occurred in London, England, of Herbert Beckton who, with two of his brothers, kept the famous Beckton Ranch at Carrington Manor in the early days. On the ranch they built a \$10,000 house and a \$4,000 stable and went in for various extravagances altogether out of keeping with pioneer life. The Beckton Bros. gave special attention to the raising of thoroughbred race horses and had in connection a fine race track. They also indulged in the pastime of hunting and had a number of thoroughbred foxhounds. About ten years ago they returned to England.

A largely attended meeting was held at Snowflake, Man., on the 3rd inst. to discuss consolidated schools. The meeting was addressed by Robert Fletcher, deputy minister of education, and Inspectors Campbell and Parr and their addresses created a most favorable impression. The gathering represented three separate school districts and the town district, making four districts in the proposed scheme of consolidation.

The following motion was passed: "That the trustees of the four districts meet together at an early date to discuss details and take other steps towards consolidation."

The annual report of the deputy superintendent general of Indian affairs has been issued. During the year twelve new schools were put into operation making 315 in all and the total enrollment was over 10,000 pupils.

The vital statistics are by no means encouraging. The total population increased only 140 during the year making a net total of 110,205. The mortality among the Indians is very heavy being especially due to tuberculosis to which disease fully 40 per cent. of the deaths are due. The Indian, the report asserts is rapidly acquiring the white man's standards of living and of morals, but of the latter there is some regret; evidently the heathen Indian is better morally than the civilized "booze" drinking, gambling, Anglo-Saxon.

The railway commission has issued an important order on the subject of the lighting of cars. All cars henceforward must be lighted either by the Pinch compressed oil-gas system, or by acetylene gas under the absorbent or commercial acetylene system. Stringent rules as to safety are laid down. In the case of each system, the maximum working pressure must not exceed 150 pounds to the square inch. The rules as to inspection and care are minutely prescribed. The railways contravening will be subject to \$100 fine for every offence, and all employees and officials disobeying the order will be liable to a \$20 fine for every offence. Two or three exceptions are made. The use of electricity is not prohibited, and the order is not to affect cars where lamps using mineral or seal lamp oil are installed. The railways may use free acetylene if the pressure does not exceed 10 pounds to the square inch.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

A button trust is said to have been formed at Chicago.

Chief of Police Biggy of San Francisco disappeared overboard from a patrol launch on the night of Nov. 30th. The disappearance is most mysterious.

Hudson Bay shares suffered a slump in the London market due to misapprehension as to the state of collections in Canada.

An entente has been arrived at between the United States and Japan. Both nations and also Great Britain are pleased with the arrangement.

W. T. R. Preston, Canada's trade commissioner in Japan, is suing two of the Japanese newspapers for libel. The charge is based on the reprinting of an editorial from the *Victoria Colonist*.

The British house of commons has passed "The Licensing Bill" by a substantial majority, but it is not certain what the Lords will do with it. Property interests are carefully guarded in the upper chamber, but if the bill is rejected, the commons have the authority to increase the tax for licenses.

New York had a demonstration in favor of women suffrage which was attended by many influential men and leaders of society. In the course of an address, the president of the movement characterized President Roosevelt as a "tree toad."

Mrs. Carrie Nation has accepted the invitation of Scottish temperance people and will conduct a campaign in the Old Land. She left her famous hatchet at home but is distributing miniatures of it as an emblem of a militant prohibitionist movement.

President Castro of Venezuela is in trouble with Holland. Last February he issued a decree forbidding foreign workmen to load or unload ships in Venezuelan ports. Later a ship flying the Dutch flag was stopped at sea and her crew imprisoned. Other indignities followed until at last Holland has made a demonstration on the Venezuela coast with several warships.

The scheme by which working men share in the profits of a business called the co-partnership plan is receiving much indorsement in England. Speaking recently ex-premier Balfour declared that the general object of the movement was to welcome every arrangement which softens or obliterates the feeling between employer and employee. It is not the object of the plan to destroy initiative and individual enterprise, but to take the citizens into the responsibilities of business.

The people of Port Au Prince, Hayti have turned bitterly against President Nord Alexis, and a provisional government under the presidency of General Legitime has been established. Alexis, accompanied by his minister of finance, has taken refuge on board a vessel placed at his disposal by the French minister. The old leaders who remain loyal to Alexis will be allowed to leave the country under the protection of the foreign flags. General Canal is doing everything possible to maintain order. The guards on the streets have been increased, but the populace is being restrained with great difficulty.

The Road Allowance

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

On page 436, November 4th issue, there is a short and interesting article on this subject, but while "an observer" may be telling "the truth and nothing but the truth" yet there is another side to the question of plowing the road allowance which must be told before we get the whole truth. We all admit that "The King's Highway" is not the property of the homesteaders whose lands adjoin it, but we also admit that the road allowance, as nature assisted by the badgers, has left it, is not a very beautiful nor yet a "pleasure drive" adjunct to any farm. This is my first year on the homestead and I was very glad of the accident which made it possible for me to plow and disc the road allowance and yet there is plenty of land not yet under cultivation in the district. I expect to raise a crop on it, re-plow it, disc it, harrow it, make it as level as possible, seed it to some useful

grasses, then use the mower on it and in so doing I shall leave it with a good grade in the center, furrows at the proper distance on each side and have a level grassy strip on each side. If not inconveniencing the public by so doing I see no harm in fencing it from stray stock or my own stock while I am bringing it into what I consider a pleasing finish to a good farm. I expect to go still farther and plant some trees on the road allowance, and not only that, but I should consider it very wise if all my neighbors would treat the road allowance in the same manner.

It is true there are some districts where the cultivation of the surface soil does not improve, but rather injures the road bed, but fortunately, I am situated in a district where the best roads are those which have been well plowed and thoroughly disced. In some places the center has been left full of badger holes and other of nature's beauties and irregularities and the sides have been plowed and disced. But the public invariably make use of the plowed portion and in a short time there is a good trail. This would prove that there is no injury done to the road or the public by plowing and while there is plenty of vacant land adjoining, it is no hardship to keep the traveller off the plowed road for even two or three years. Of course he would prefer driving on it, but I mean that the adjoining uncultivated land is just as good a road as this would be if left in the natural state.

I am convinced that in some districts the settlers should be encouraged to plow and otherwise fix up the road allowance. It would, in a way, leave more funds in the municipal treasury for grading hills, building bridges, etc. Of course the vacant railway lands would benefit, but we are benefitting them right along when we are paying our taxes for road-making, while in the other case the homesteader or farmer would practically build the mile of road adjoining his farm and not only that, he would beautify the road borders all for the use of it for two or three years. It would be \$30 more or less for the breaking alone and he should be allowed the use of it long enough to reimburse himself. The first year it brings him in nothing. It would not be fair to charge him more than a dollar or two per acre for the use of it. I think he would not have to pay more than this were he to rent breaking from some other farmer, so that it would be the end of the third year at least before he would be even. Then he should certainly be allowed a crop of hay to pay for the re-plowing and the cost of grass seed.

This is the one side. There may be still other sides to the question, but I am willing to admit that there may be districts where there are no vacant lands for the use of the public for a road while the road is being levelled, etc. I also admit there may be districts where it is better to pay more taxes and hire men and teams to do all this in one season instead of allowing one man several seasons. And I admit also, that there may be districts where the soil is of such a nature that it would do harm instead of good. I hope "An Observer" will admit that it may not always be selfish greed that prompts men to plow the road allowance.

Alta.

"GOOD ROADS."

Beef Raising in the Argentine

Professor Herbert W. Mumford of the University of Illinois, who has spent half of this year investigating cattle conditions in Argentina, recently showed to a farmer and student audience at the College of Agriculture a very interesting series of photographs which he took in that country and gave the following among other items, showing conditions in strong contrast to our own and throwing clear light on the character of Argentine competition:

The past three years Argentina has been exporting considerably more beef to Great Britain than has the United States, and the Argentine beef can be delivered to London as cheaply as that from Chicago.

The best sires have been secured without regard to price, \$10,000 and \$15,000 being paid many times, and one animal was found which had cost \$21,000. But the best bull seen on this trip was bred in Argentina. The Shorthorns are the most numerous

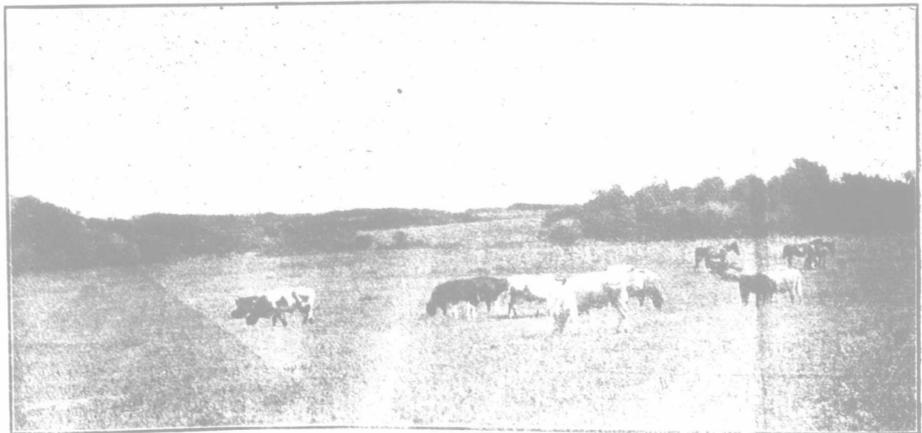


Photo by Mr. P. M. Bredt, Proprietor
IN THE PASTURE OF THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

The cattle country is close to the great river system which furnishes much of the transportation, and lies principally immediately west of Buenos Ayres.

As fine herds of cattle as one ever saw are produced in Argentina without a mouthful of grain—simply on grass and alfalfa—and these cattle were never in a stable. Breeding cattle in extra fine flesh were seen on alfalfa pasture—one cow in particular showed actual rolls of fat on her rump, and yet she had never tasted anything else than alfalfa from her birth. Grass-fed mutton has gone to London market too fat to sell. One ranch or estancia visited, contained 100,000 acres and had on it 18,500 cattle, 10,000 sheep and 2,000 horses. Most of the cattle country is flat and level.

Argentina with 5,500,000 population has about 30,000,000 cattle, while the United States has only about 50,000,000 cattle, exclusive of the dairy animals. Ten years ago 2,000,000 inferior cattle were slaughtered annually for salt or "jerked" beef. The cattle are now so much improved that less than one-seventh as many go to the salt meat factories, while an increased number are good enough for export.

Where alfalfa pasturage is rented the price is 75 cents to \$1 per month and the alfalfa furnishes nine months' pasture. A man from Texas rented 7,000 acres of native grass land thirteen years ago at \$100 per year and began with 600 cows. In addition to his bare existence on the ranch he has made \$200,000 clear, represented by \$50,000 in bank and the present herd of cattle worth \$176,000. It is figured that on this land he produced a 4-year-old steer for \$4. With cattle on alfalfa land it is estimated that one can make 14 to 25 per cent. interest on the investment, depending upon how strictly he attends to business. The cattle cars have end doors and a dozen cars are thus connected and loaded at a time. The cattle are not weighed, but sold by the head, export animals bringing \$40 to \$50; but they cost less than half what they would here. The city butcher shops sell meat by the strip and never weigh it—or charge more if a customer demands that it be weighed.

The Late Thomas Daly

Another stalwart friend has been lost to agriculture. On the 24th ultimo, Mr. Thomas Daly, of Clover Bar, Alberta, laid down his life's task. Away back in 1883, the late Mr. Daly took up his homestead at Clover Bar, since which time he has always been in the ranks of the most progressive. His particular ambition was to excel in his work, and in his short life of forty-eight years he was singularly successful. In 1893 he exhibited the first-prize oats at the World's Fair in Chicago, thus laying the foundation for a world-wide reputation for Alberta grain. Later he took up experimental work with fruits, and had attained to quite a degree of success in apple growing. In recent years, when the twin cities of Edmonton and Strathcona have been making exhibits at different fairs, Mr. Daly has prepared the displays with great taste, and made many friends who stopped to admire the products of northern Alberta. During the past year he devoted considerable time to interesting the school children of his district in plants and flowers, conducting school children's competitions in growing and raising them.

The late Mr. Daly was prominent in farmers' organizations, being, at the time of his death, one of the most active members of the Alberta Farmers' Association. He was a native of Ireland, and was pre-deceased by his wife about two months ago.

German Experience in Controlling Speculation in "Paper" Wheat

Twelve years ago the German Parliament passed a law prohibiting speculation in "paper" wheat. Cash transactions were not included, neither was a time limit imposed. Three provisions of the new law were aimed against dealings for future account. The committee appointed suggested that the evils in the grain trade might be remedied by keeping a record of actual grain merchants, millers, and producers, and restricting all operations in future to these men or firms. The Government adopted this idea, and extended it to securities, but the main idea running through the whole of this resolution was the prohibition of grain "futures." German farmers were among the most ardent advocates of the new law because they contended that it was the gambling in these futures and the consequent competition from America which caused all the trouble. In 1893 and 1894, however, Europe produced over 250 million bushels more than in the two previous years, and the break in prices completely demoralised them and upset all their calculations. Then the bears by getting hold of the market led to the abolition of paper wheat speculation. But the whole thing has been a wretched failure at every important point, and there are not wanting signs that a return to the former system of trading would be most welcome to its former bitterest opponents; but no one seems willing to bear the opprobrium which such a move would entail. And that reminds us that we intended to say that "paper" wheat seems likely to loom large between now and the end of the year—a thing worth making a mental note of.—*The Miller.*

Seed Testing Station at Calgary

The Seed Testing Station established at Calgary by the Dominion Department of Agriculture is beginning its third session's work. It has been a very popular institution, so much so that during the season of 1907-08 nearly 5,000 samples of seed were received to be tested. This was a much greater number than had been anticipated, and consequently the capacity of the laboratory was not sufficient to handle the work as promptly as might have been desired. This year the number of germinators has been increased and larger accommodation secured, so that the work may be done as quickly as required.

Owing to peculiar crop conditions last year, the greater part of the work was the testing of the vitality of grain. An equally important feature of the work done at Calgary is the testing of grains, grasses, clovers and other seeds for purity from weed seeds. While it is possible for anyone to make a germination test for himself, the purity test requires a technical knowledge of seeds that many farmers do not possess.

Both these tests are made free of charge to any farmer, gardener, or seed merchant who sends a sample to "Seed Laboratory, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Calgary." The sender should mark on his sample "Purity" or "Germination," or both, according to what test is wanted. It is not necessary to send any letter, so long as this mark and the sender's name and address are written plainly on the package.

Just at this time of the year we need a little extra "boosting," so if our readers will just round up a neighbor or two, who are not already subscribers, and get them to become so, we will return the compliment many times during the year.

Thinks "Two Men" Unsound Doctrine

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

Your Editorial, entitled "Two Men," postulates such an extraordinary position that I ask your permission to remark upon it. As one of the band of militant farmers of the west, who have for years been trying to secure favorable conditions for the tillers of the soil, I have noted two things that more than all else clog our movement. The first is indifference, easily understood, and the other, an absence of business methods. The old saying, "I am a farmer, and not a business man," though rarely spoken in words, is, to a most regrettable extent, still true of us, and by only a small part of our people is it recognized that farming is the most important of all businesses.

In face of these facts, it seems to me most amazing that you should take two men, one exercising business precaution, who is evidently, in your judgment, unworthy, and the other throwing all business precaution to the winds, and for so doing is by you praised and exalted.

The special item referred to by you—the marketing of wheat—is, perhaps, the most important of the farming industry. The farmer works the whole year to produce the grain, and he cannot by any possibility be too careful to see that he gets the fullest possible benefit out of it. And in this matter he has the example to guide him of those to whom he pays money. When he buys machinery, the interest on his notes is charged against him with the utmost nicety; in buying at the store, the merchant carefully counts the money that is handed by the farmer across the counter, in making a deposit in the bank, he passes his index slip to the teller, who, after looking at it, carefully counts the cash. Why, if all this is so, should the farmer be asked to trust to the better nature of the man to whom he sells his grain? Why should any special sense of honor be required?

As a director of the Grain Growers' Association, I am the recipient of many farmers' troubles. One says, "The car of wheat shipped to my order was not the same grade I delivered to the elevator," and when I ask, "Did you preserve a sample of each load as you took it to the elevator?" he says, "No; the elevator man seemed a decent chap, and I did not like him to think I imagined him dishonest." Another says, "I am certain I was robbed of five bushels of wheat in the weight of

that load," and when I ask, "Did you weigh on the town scales?" he replies, "Why, Smith is such an obliging man, I should hate him to think I was afraid he would cheat me." I could multiply these instances to almost any length. I do not want to suggest that an elevator operator is a sinner above other men, but evidence is abundant to show that those engaged in the grain dealing business possess opportunities—temptations, if that is better—much greater than are found in many other callings to make unjust and illegitimate gains. And yet such gains have been made, and have, to a degree, warped the sense of moral rectitude. Take an example. A farmer special bins a car of wheat; he takes a load weighing sixty bushels and thirty pounds. The elevator man calls it sixty bushels and say the thirty pounds is dockage; it is simply stealing forty cents of the farmer's money. If he took it from the farmer's pocket on the sidewalk he could be locked up. Why should he be allowed to steal at one place more than another?

To give the farmer protection, the Government has passed special laws. These laws are largely abortive if the farmer does not use them; how is he likely to use them if a leading farm paper holds his using them up to ridicule, and brands him as a suspicious character and a crank for taking care of himself?

Maymont, Sask.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Time Wasted on a Homestead

FARMER'S ADVOCATE:—

I am deeply interested in an article in your valuable paper of Nov. 11th, headed "Agricultural Banks in Australia." I think that such would be the making of any new agricultural country. And as Canada is certainly in need of something to stimulate improvements, such a banking act would be a fine subject for all interested to discuss, both at home and in the columns of your valuable paper.

The Australian government seems to be the only government to realize that the only real wealth is labor and its products, and that money is nothing but a representation of wealth.

The great drawback to the homesteader in the west is the lack of money, money advanced for at least three years before there is any show of getting it back in the shape of money. He can add wealth to his homestead every day during the year, and this wealth so added is wealth added to the community. But he cannot use it for he must have the title before it is considered worth a cent and so ninety-nine out of every hundred have to go slow and kill time, or look for a job in competition with the professional laborer and thus cut wages. This is especially true during the winter months.

Land is worthless until brought under cultivation. The cost of bringing it under cultivation, and to do it right, is not less than \$7.00 per acre. Therefore if 160 acres is put ready for crop it is worth \$7.00 per acre or \$1120. Let the government loan the owner \$560 at a low rate of interest, say for three years and if the owner fails, let the government take the property. It would not be money of course, but it would be wealth, better than money, for it would be worth two hundred cents on the dollar and the government would not be long in finding a man to take it off its hands at one hundred and fifty cents on the dollar. For such is the only real wealth in all of Western Canada, and a large portion of it is beyond the experimental stage and is sounder than a gold dollar ever was, and if one man makes a failure of it, give the next one a chance, but I think that nine tenths of them would make it a success if they had a chance.

I think that this would solve the labor question for all time to come for it would put labor in the channel of supply and demand—where it belongs.

Sask.

J. W.

Another Motor Competition

The Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition board has decided to again hold a light agricultural motor competition at the 1909 Exhibition. Four classes have been provided: (a) 20 brake H. P., and under; (b) 21 to 30 brake H. P.; (c) over 30 brake H. P.; (d) 75 brake steam engine H. P. and under. The engineer in charge will be Prof. A. R. Greig of the Manitoba Agricultural College.

As we go to press, the report of the Chicago International Live-stock Show, from our staff correspondent, has arrived. This will be published next week in our special Christmas number. We might just mention that there were very few sheep and cattle from Canada, and no horses. Alex. Galbraith & Sons' horse, Baron Voucher, won the Clydesdale championship. Truman's Mazemoore Harold won the Shire championship; and the fat steer championship was won by a pure-bred Aberdeen-Angus steer, with a grade Shorthorn, shown by Jas. Leask, of Ontario, reserve.

Things to Remember

Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
 Sale of thoroughbred horses by Dr. W. S. Henderson, December 17th.
 Sale of purebred Clydesdale stallions, Elgin Ave., Winnipeg, by Jas. Tait, December 10.
 Auction sale of Hereford cattle, Leicester sheep, and Yorkshire swine, by Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie, Man., December 16.
 Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto, February 2.
 Convention of Agricultural Societies, Winnipeg, February 15-17.
 Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 9-12.
 Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina, March 23-26.
 Provincial seed fair and Agricultural societies convention, Regina, third week in January.
 Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.
 Spring horse show, fat-stock show and auction sale of pure bred cattle Calgary, April 5-9.

SEED FAIRS IN MANITOBA

Manitou	Dec. 11
Carman	" 14
Swan Lake	" 14
Birtle	" 17
Roland	" 18-19
Springfield	" 16

SEED FAIRS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Duck Lake	Dec. 10
Carlton District	" 11
Rosthern	" 12
Arcola	" 12
Stoughton	" 14
Creelman	" 15
Langham	" 15
Francis	" 16
Poam Lake	" 17
Dundern	" 17
Craik	" 19
Saltcoats	" 21
Churchbridge	" 22
South Qu'Appelle	" 22
Carlyle	Jan. 5
Togo	" 6
Milestone	" 6
Canora	" 6
Port Qu'Appelle	" 6
Oxbow	" 7
Wadena	" 7
Abernethy	" 7
Stockholm	" 8
Battleford	" 9
North Battleford	" 11
Moosomin	" 11
Bresaylor	" 12
Kennedy	" 12
Lashburn	" 13
Lloydminster	" 14
Wolesey	" 14
Sintaluta	" 15
Indian Head	" 16
Saskatoon	" 16

MARKETS

It required nearly all last week for receipts of wheat at Winnipeg to recover from the effects of the storm on the Monday previous and all the time wheat was wanted to fill boats at the lakes. The extension of insurance protection for a week later brought a lot of boats into Ft. William and Port Arthur and every effort was made to fill them. On Thursday a premium of 1 1/2 cents was offered on spot wheat to fill space contracted for. Buffalo elevators have been exceptionally active in securing Canadian wheat for storage and as a consequence many late cargoes went there. The old problem of spread in price between American and Canadian wheat has arisen again as a result of the American millers being so anxious for high grades that they have put the price up, and there is the further fact that Americans are paying more for wheat of contract grades, apparently handling it on a smaller margin than the Canadian dealers demand.

Wheat is in great demand in Mexico, the price being about \$1.75 in gold. So great has become the scarcity that the government has reduced the duty on wheat from 68 cents per cwt. to 23 cents per cwt.

Option prices are of course helping to keep the price of cash wheat up. One of the largest bull raids in the history of the Chicago market is reported to be under way.

The receipts of wheat at Winnipeg this year are the largest in history and amounted for the months of September, October and November to 41,750 cars or 44,974,850 bushels. In three days alone there were inspected 2,034,900 bushels and in one day, Nov. 30th, 850 cars reached market.

Cash prices are, on the whole, lower than a week ago and for the week period were as follows:

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
No. 1 Northern	100 1/2	100 1/2	97 1/2	99 1/2	100	100 1/2
No. 2 Northern	97 1/2	97 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	97	97 1/2
No. 3 Northern	95	95	94 1/2	94 1/2	95	95 1/2

No. 4	93	93	91 1/2	91	90	90
No. 5	90	90	88 1/2	88	87	86 1/2
No. 6	84	84 1/2	82 1/2	82	81	80 1/2
Feed	75	75	72	72	71	70
No. 1 Alberta Red	---	---	99 1/2	99 1/2	---	---
No. 2 Alberta Red	---	---	96 1/2	96 1/2	---	---
Oats	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 2 White	---	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
No. 3 White	---	---	---	---	34 1/2	34 1/2
Feed 1	---	---	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Feed 2	---	---	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Barley	---	---	---	---	---	---
No. 3	46	46	---	47	---	---
No. 4	44	44	---	45	---	---
Feed	---	---	---	---	---	---

SPECULATIVE MARKET.

All eyes are on Chicago where one of the largest corners ever undertaken is being engineered. The Patten element has been buying all the May wheat that has been offered with the result that it is estimated they are in a position to demand over 20,000,000 bushels in that month and failing delivery may take their "pound of flesh." They are sure that it will not be had. The shorts—those who sold what they will find they cannot deliver, if the Patten predictions be correct—will be caught. There will be a settlement at the price going. The Pattens will pocket the millions. It is a favorite pastime for operators on the board of trade nowadays to take out pencils and paper and do a little figuring on possible profits that will come to Bartlett, Patten & Co., as a result of the deal they are now engineering. Here are a few sample figures:

25 million bushels of wheat bought at an average price of 85 cents, \$21,250,000. 25 million bushels wheat sold at an average price of \$1.30, \$32,500,000, profits, \$11,250,000.

All reports seem to be in favor of the bulls, and the man who keeps wheat over has at least the satisfaction of knowing that the sentiment of the trade is that he is wise. A slump is looked for in price at the close of navigation and already the more distant futures have declined in expectation of it.

During the week the market ruled as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Close
Monday, Wheat—	101 1/2	101 7/8	100 1/2	101
Nov.	97 1/2	97 3/4	97 1/2	97 1/2
Dec.	103	103 1/2	102 1/2	103
May	103 1/2	---	---	103 1/2
July	103 1/2	---	---	103 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oats—	---	---	---	---
Nov.	38	---	---	38
Dec.	36	---	---	36 1/2
May	40 1/2	---	---	40 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Flax—	---	---	---	---
Nov.	122	---	---	122
Dec.	---	---	---	120
May	---	---	---	131

	Open	High	Low	Close
Tuesday, Wheat—	98 1/2	99 1/2	98 1/2	99 1/2
Dec.	103 1/2	104 1/2	103 1/2	104 1/2
May	104	---	---	105 1/2
July	104	---	---	105 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oats—	---	---	---	---
Dec.	36 1/2	---	---	36 1/2
May	40 1/2	---	---	40 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Flax—	---	---	---	---
Dec.	120	---	---	121
May	130	---	---	130 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wednesday, Wheat—	99 1/2	100 1/2	99 1/2	100
Dec.	105	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
May	106	---	---	106 1/2
July	106	---	---	106 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oats—	---	---	---	---
Dec.	36 1/2	---	---	36
May	41	---	---	40 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Flax—	---	---	---	---
Dec.	120	---	---	121
May	132	---	---	129

	Open	High	Low	Close
Thursday, Wheat—	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2	99 1/2
Dec.	105 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105
May	106 1/2	---	---	106 1/2
July	106 1/2	---	---	106 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oats—	---	---	---	---
Dec.	36 1/2	---	---	36 1/2
May	40 1/2	---	---	40 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Flax—	---	---	---	---
Dec.	110	---	---	119
May	---	---	---	129

	Open	High	Low	Close
Saturday, Wheat—	100	100 1/2	99 1/2	100 1/2
Dec.	104 1/2	105 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
May	106 1/2	---	---	106 1/2
July	106 1/2	---	---	106 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Oats—	---	---	---	---
Dec.	36 1/2	---	---	36 1/2
May	40 1/2	---	---	40 1/2

	Open	High	Low	Close
Flax—	---	---	---	---
Dec.	119	---	---	119 1/2
May	129	---	---	129 1/2

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED.

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

Bran	\$18.00
Shorts	20.00
Chopped Feeds—	
Barley and oats	\$25.00
Barley	22.00
Oats	27.50
Baled straw	4.50 5.00
Hay per ton cars on track Winnipeg (prairie hay)	7.00
Timothy	10.00 to 12.00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, per bushel	35 @ 40
Carrots, per cwt	50
Beets	50
Turnips, per cwt	35
Man. celery, per doz	25
Cabbage, cwt	50 @ 55
Onions, cwt	1.30

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Fresh turned creamery bricks	31
Boxes 28 to 14 lbs	27 1/2

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra, fancy dairy prints	24 @ 26
Dairy, in tubs	20 @ 23

EGGS—

Manitoba fresh	25 @ 26
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CHEESE—

Western, per lb	13 1/2 @ 13 1/4
Eastern, per lb	14 1/2

POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	16
Spring chicken, per lb	13
Ducks, per lb	12
Geese, per lb	12

LIVESTOCK.

Very few export cattle are coming forward but fat butcher's stuff is in good demand, although the price is absurdly low.

Quotations are practically the same as last week. Export steers, 1,200 and over, f.o.b. point of shipment, \$3.50 to \$4.00; cows for export, \$3.25; fat cows and heifers, \$2.50 to \$3.00; half fat butchers stock, \$2.25 to \$3.00; veal calves, .03; Hogs 150 to 250 lbs., \$5.50; heavy hogs, \$4.50. Sheep, \$5.50.

CANADIAN CATTLE ON CHICAGO

MARKET.

Messrs. Wm. Mitchell, John Read and D. D. Blue of Eagle Butte, Alberta, had 18 carloads of cattle on the Chicago market November 30, consigned to Clay, Robinson & Co. The steers made \$4.55@5.75, the she stock, \$3.75@4.50, the latter figures in each case being top for the respective departments of the trade. The cattle weighed out fairly well, considering the storms encountered en route, and the prices realized were satisfactory to the owners. It is probable that this is about the last shipment that will come from the Canadian Northwest this season, as the railroads refuse to accept any more shipments, owing to the storms.

CHICAGO.

Quotations on cattle showing extreme range of prices for the past week, week previous, four weeks ago and same period for 1907:

Last week extreme range, \$3.40 to \$7.85; bulk of sales, \$4.85 to \$7.15. Two weeks ago extreme range, \$3.40 to \$7.90; bulk of sales, \$4.90 to \$7.20. Four weeks ago extreme range, \$3.25 to \$7.40; bulk of sales, \$4.85 to \$7.00. 1907 extreme range, \$3.25 to \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$4.65 to \$5.85.

THE FUR MARKET.

Funsten Bros. & Co., say mink, skunk and muskrat are again still higher than a week ago. Quality is improving and the demand is stronger.

The future of mink, however, will be largely determined between now and the first of the year. Trappers and collectors are advised to market their mink before that time, to be on the safe side.

Red foxes, silver foxes, lynx, civet and otter are keeping up to the very high prices that have been prevailing during the past week. Opossum and coon are also selling better, and the same can be said of beaver and marten.

The whole tone of the market is very strong and values are on a very high basis, all things considered. Receipts are increasing but demand is fully up to the supply.



Up to Nov. 18th, the total number of Canadian cattle shipped to Great Britain in 1908 was 100,461. For the corresponding period in 1907 the number was 104,072; in 1906, 124,875; and in 1905, 115,117.

The British Empire has a demand for everything except bacon and the Canadian exports of live cattle are valued at \$1,200,000. In the year 1906, 1907 and 1908 the total value of Canadian exports of live cattle was \$1,200,000, \$1,200,000 and \$1,200,000 respectively. The total value of Canadian exports of live cattle for the year 1908 was \$1,200,000.

HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

PEOPLE AND THINGS THE WORLD OVER

Madame Nordica, probably the most popular of the great operatic singers, gave a concert in Victoria, B.C., on December 2nd, under the auspices of the Victoria Musical Society.

* * *

The Montreal Tuberculosis Exhibition, which was open from November 18th to the end of the month, was successful beyond all expectation. During the twelve days there were fifty-seven lectures, mostly illustrated; eleven demonstrations in cooking, nursing and care of milk. The total attendance was nearly 60,000, of whom 25,000 were school children. The children's transportation to the lecture room was given free by the street railway.

* * *

The "Royal Weathercock" is the title the Shah of Persia has earned during the past month. First, he promised his people a constitution and a representative government, and they were delighted. Then he changed his mind, and the people were disappointed and indignant. Now he has offered to establish a council of state, composed of fifty members of the most conservative aristocracy, which will plainly not satisfy the reformers. It will be interesting to watch his next move.

* * *

There is to be seen performing at the fairs in Munich a man who, besides being endowed with extraordinary muscular strength, possesses the rare gift of being able to exhale through his eyes. He gives a proof of this by placing some soapy water around one eye, the lid of which is closed. Then he opens the eye, and immediately an iridescent soap bubble begins to form, increases in size until it detaches itself, and floats gracefully away. Although this faculty of breathing through the eyes is very rare, there is, says our authority, at least one other instance on record.—*The Scotsman*.

* * *

Emerson was a notable sufferer from the vagaries of memory. His biographer relates that he met him one day in Boston, apparently at a loss for something, and asked him where he was going. "To dine," said Emerson, "with a very old and dear friend. I know where she lives, but I hope she won't ask me her name," and then he proceeded to describe her as "the mother of the wife of the young man—the tall man—who speaks so well," and so on, until his interlocutor guessed to whom he was referring.

Even the names of common objects often failed him completely. On one occasion when he wanted an umbrella, he said, "I can't tell its name, but I can tell its history. Strangers take it away."

This failing of Emerson led to a pathetic scene when he attended Longfellow's funeral, and remarked as he gazed at the coffin, "He was a sweet and beautiful soul; but I have entirely forgotten his name."

A SLANDER REFUTED

The Manitoba climate is continually being slandered in eastern Canadian and foreign papers. After a week of beautiful mild weather, it is nothing to see a Toronto or Montreal paper reporting a blizzard and blocked trains in Manitoba. Sometimes the report is the work of some irresponsible Ananias among correspondents, and sometimes I think the news editor evolves it out of his inner consciousness which has long associated western Canada with snowdrifts up to the chimney. No one knows why. The editor gives forth the news with a certain flavor of triumph as if it served Manitoba right for not subscribing to or advertising in his journal. He seems to enjoy the discomfiture and inconvenience the westerners are supposedly suffering and is anxious to pass the word along to his readers, who will presumably enjoy it too.

On November 21st, 1908, coatless men played golf on the various golf links of Winnipeg, and farmers near the city were ploughing on the same day. That doesn't sound much like blizzards and snow piles, but the eastern papers won't quote this item; they will save space for a howling storm.

THE ASSEMBLY'S ATTITUDE TOWARDS DRINK

License reduction in cities and local option in towns, villages and rural districts, are being seriously considered in very many sections of Canada, and will be made an issue in municipal campaigns in the near future. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada is not to be behind other organizations in the temperance movement. A pamphlet has been issued for general circulation containing the temperance sentiments expressed at the meeting this year of the General Assembly in Winnipeg. Included in this pamphlet is the following resolution which was fully discussed and almost unanimously approved:

"The Assembly would reaffirm the deliverance of former Assemblies that nothing short of the prohibition of the traffic in intoxicants for beverage purposes can satisfy as the goal in temperance reform, and would recommend our people in those provinces where there is no immediate prospect of carrying and enforcing prohibition to unite with others in working toward this end by: (a) The curtailment of the traffic by local veto; (b) the abolition of the bar-room and the public treating system associated therewith; (c) the prohibition of the residue of the traffic, with this proviso, that where in cities or towns the said sale is demanded by a majority of the qualified municipal electors, such sale shall be conducted under such conditions as shall eliminate the element of private gain!

A GOOD TIME

I've had a good time.
Love came with rosy cheeks and tender song
Across the morning fields to play with me,
And, oh, how glad we were, and romped along,
And laughed and kissed each other by the sea.

I've had a good time.
Love came and met me half way down the road;
Love went away, but there remained with me
A little dream to help me bear my load,
A something more to watch for by the sea.

I've had a good time.
Death came and took a rosebud from my yard;
But after that, I think there walked with me,
To prove me how the thing was not so hard,
An angel here of evenings by the sea.

I've had a good time.
A good, good time.
Nobody knows how good a time but me,
With nights and days of revel and of rhyme,
And tears and love and longing by the sea.
—MOUNCE BYRD, in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*.

A QUESTION OF COLORS

Readers who have lived in logging or construction camps will remember the arguments on trivial verbal issues that spring up when the evening pipes are lighted. We have known a single question to occupy the informal debating society session after session, such an one for instance as this which reaches us from up the Coast and which we shrewdly suspect we are asked to decide in order to settle a raging controversy: "Is it correct to call white and black colors? Are they colors in the same sense as blue, green, yellow, etc.?" We might reply with another question, "If they are not to be called colors what are they to be called?" And we would answer ourselves in the manner of the old scholastics by saying that they are the negation of color. Or, again, we might ask, is milk a colorless liquid or

a black man a colorless negro? To treat the question scientifically, however, we may point out that color is non-existent in an object itself. All objects are the same in perfect darkness, and this not because we cannot see them but because the color has actually left them. Color is created by light. Objects that we describe as white reflect the light whole. Light, however, is composed of rays of millions of shades of color and a colored object appears so because it reflects to our eyes, not the whole light—the perfect blend of shades which makes white, but only certain rays. A red object is an object which reflects red rays, and absorbs blue, green and all the rest. A white object reflects all the rays but a black object absorbs all the rays. Perfect black is invisible and certainly that which is invisible is not a color. It must be remembered, however, that we do not commonly use words in their exact scientific sense. Strictly speaking white and black are not colors, but if one were asked the color of a white object, one would unhesitatingly reply "white," without troubling about the scientific fact that white is not a color at all. We find therefore, that while there is nothing wrong in speaking of white and black as colors—indeed we do not know how we otherwise should be able at times to speak of them at all—they are certainly not colors in the sense that blue, green and yellow are. We hope that everybody will now be satisfied and the bets will be paid in accordance with the terms of this decision, which may hereafter be referred to as White and Black vs. Colors, Vol. 1, pp. 1-3, *World's Hard Cases*.—*Vancouver World*.

LORDS DEFEAT THE LICENSING BILL

When the now famous Licensing Bill in a revised and modified condition came before the British House of Commons for its final reading, it was passed by the very large majority of 350 to 113. Quite a number of the Labor members supported it, and even a fair proportion of Conservatives. The Bill, as it stands, gives public-houses compensation for seventeen years' value from the present date. It makes prohibition or reduction of licenses dependent upon a two-thirds vote. Children under fourteen are not to be employed in public-houses. Police must have an order from a magistrate before they can inspect a club where liquor is sold. This does not seem like very drastic temperance legislation. It would be considered mild in Canada. But moderate as it is, it was too much for the House of Lords, and that body—hereditary in its appointment—went directly against the expressed opinion of the House, voting against the Bill by 272 to 96. The Liberals say that the Bill, being a revenue measure, is outside the jurisdiction of the House of Lords. They say that the peers have defeated the will of the people, and that their powers should be curtailed to bounds which would make such a proceeding impossible. The Conservatives declare that the Bill is decidedly unpopular with the country at large, whose sentiments have been thus expressed by the Lords, and they challenge the Government to test the feeling throughout the land by going before the country in a general election.

SAY "THANK YOU" PROMPTLY

Advice to the donor of Christmas gifts is always bestowed in abundance, but the receiver gets none. The art of receiving properly is one that needs cultivation in most of us, and one to which we pay too little attention. "He gives twice who gives quickly" is no more true than that he who does not return thanks promptly is not sincerely grateful. Most of us are still wondering if some of the gifts we gave time, work and thought to last year have ever reached their destination. If so, we have been left in ignorance of their arrival to this day. No one wants to be thanked for a gift that should have been acknowledged six months or a year before.

The Quiet Hour

GOD'S HOLY DAY

If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on My holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth.—Isa. 58: 13, 14.

"A Sunday well spent
Brings a week of content,
And hope for the toils of to-morrow,
But a Sunday profaned,
Whatso'er may be gained,
Is a certain precursor of sorrow."

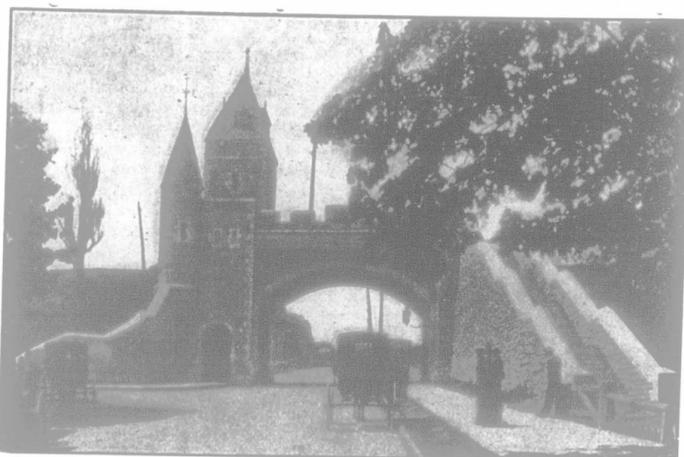
The word "Sabbath" means "rest," and though we have by almost common consent the rest-day from Saturday to Sunday, in weekly commemoration of our Lord's resurrection, the command to "keep holy" the rest-day still holds its place in the heart of the Decalogue. It is a strange fact that in these days, when Christians are growing very lax and careless in their Sunday-keeping, the Jews are in many places seriously considering the advisability of changing their Sabbath from the seventh day to the first. Many of them already have their Sabbath schools on Sunday, and it would certainly be more convenient to keep their places of business open on Saturday in countries where they are forced by law to close them on Sunday. Already they date their correspondence as a Christian is glad to do, counting from the Birth of that wondrous Babe in Bethlehem, and more and more they are yielding to His authority.

But, when I speak of God's holy day I am not suggesting that we should adopt the rigid rules of the Jewish Sabbath. I know plenty of Jewish children who would think they had committed a great sin if they lighted a match or cut a scrap of paper or wrote a word on Saturday. We don't wish to return to the days when a man was punished for kissing his wife on Sunday. Our Lord has told us that man was not made for the Sabbath; but He also said that the Sabbath was made for man, and if men foolishly fling it away, as a worn-out observance, they must suffer great loss. Nehemiah dealt very severely with the traders who were determined to buy and sell seven days in a week. He not only shut them out of Jerusalem, but would not even allow them to lodge outside the walls of the city on the Sabbath. He like Jeremiah and Ezekiel, told the people that trouble and captivity had been their punishment because they did not hallow the Sabbath day, but profaned it. And Isaiah gives the other side, telling of the pleasures and honor which shall be given to him who honors the Lord on His holy day.

There are two very good reasons for keeping one day of the week holy—holy in a special manner, I mean, for, of course, all our days should be holy. One reason is because it is our duty to God, and the other reason is because it is our duty to ourselves. The Fourth Commandment is the link which joins together our duty towards God and our duty towards man. We owe one-seventh of our time to God. He has claimed that as our King all our time and all our money belong to God, but He has given back to us for common use six-sevenths of our time, and nine-tenths of our money, reserving the remainder, not because He needs it, but because we should soon grow hard and forgetful, and unspiritual

without this constant reminder of Him.

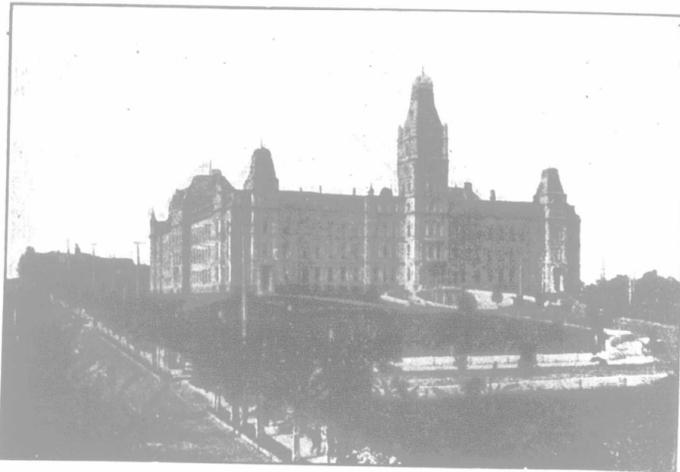
And man certainly needs the Sabbath for his own sake—it is his due. If he deprives himself of it, he is deliberately starving the higher part of his own nature. God gives us this great and necessary gift of a day each week, as He gives us the miracle of sleep, which starts us fresh with new life every morning. Our bodies need a rest and change from the steady pressure of week-day business. Our minds need the refreshment of absorbing a different kind of ideas. Our spirits need to be revived and quickened by closer



THE ST. LOUIS GATE, QUEBEC CITY.

communion with God and our fellow Christians. That is why the day should, if possible, be begun by meeting our Lord and His disciples at His own Holy Table. There He presses His own life into our souls, and we can reach out in conscious fellowship with Him, and with the other members of His body. There we can touch the hand of a friend who is out of sight, but very near. He may be on the other side of the world, or on the other side of death. What matter! As we touch the hand of the Lord Jesus we can feel

Christ if we seek to be made whole. Long ago the multitudes were thronging and pressing Him, but only the woman who reached out consciously to touch the hem of His garment was helped by the close contact. If we heard that on a certain day our Lord would visibly be present, ready to cheer and counsel and heal all the weary and heavy-laden, that church would be filled to overflowing. I am afraid we don't quite believe His promise to be in the midst of every little group of worshipping disciples. We enter the



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC.

within His tender clasp the pressure of another loved hand. We go out feeling that we have been holding high and holy communion within the "upper room."

"Why don't the men go to church?" is constantly being asked to-day. It is a sad question, for the loss to themselves when they drop the habit of church-going is very great. Those who meet God in His own house on Sunday start the week with a fresh supply of strength and vigor—physical, mental

and spiritual. Bishop Thomson says you may safely write over thousands of graves this epitaph: "He kept no Sunday." He says that strong men are cut down in their prime, and the doctors give a dozen names for the cause of their untimely death—softening of the brain, paralysis, heart failure, nervous exhaustion—but, sifted to the bottom, the real fact is that the men kill themselves by breaking Sunday. "Business men, statesmen, lawyers, students, are all getting into the habit of going out at a moment's warning, dropping dead as they stand, in a way that has never been known before." But it is not enough to go to church. We might do that, week after week, for a lifetime, and yet always fail to come away refreshed and strengthened. We must meet God, we must touch the garment of

Personality is marvellous in its mighty power. One man can inspire many thousands with his leaping ambitions and noble ideals. These are catching; they spring from heart to heart like a flame. Think, then, how inspiring we should find it if we really made the most of our opportunities of intercourse with Him who is the grand inspiration of the world! We can always get what we earnestly seek. Those who really hunger and thirst after righteousness will have their hunger satisfied. If a man should set his heart on outward prosperity, and care little for growth in holiness, he must make a disastrous failure of his life if he should achieve that mistaken ambition. To gain the whole world, and stunt and starve one's spirit, is to fail miserably. Where there's a will there's a way. If we care to cultivate fellowship with God we can do it, and our souls will insensibly grow stronger and more radiant because, constantly looking into His face, we cannot help reflecting His beauty more and more. Let us spend God's holy day with God, then we can store up sunshine which will brighten the whole week with a hidden spring of gladness. Then we shall understand the answer of Kingsley when asked the secret of his strong joyous life. He said, "I had a Friend."

HOPE.

THE ISLE OF MY DREAMS

There lies a beautiful isle,
Far out on a golden sea,
Where ever is peace and love,
Pure pleasures and harmony.

The blooming mists of autumn,
The freshening showers of Spring,
Clad hills and dales with verdure,
Where sweet birds forever sing.

The soft mists, on far mountains,
Are tinged with roseate hue,
The palm trees, by the waters,
Beggemmed with golden dew.

No care or trouble cometh,
To this isle of sweet repose,
For love is there triumphant,
Where the fragrant lily blows.

There, gently past mossy banks,
O'er deep beds of golden sand,
Ever the sunlit streamlets flow,
To gladden the thirsty land.

Oh! Thou dear and dreamy isle,
Far out on the Southern Sea,
How oft in the stilly night,
My thoughts wing back to thee.

I long for thy loved repose,
For thy vales of fond delight,
Where no waves of discord come
For there all is pure and bright.

And for ever the Angel's song
Chimes from the heavenly blue,
Of "Peace and Good will to Men,"
Where all hearts are leal and true.

But, Oh! I have lost that Isle,
Far out on the Southern Sea,
In dreams of the night it fitted
away,

And has never returned to me.
—Robert Stark.

THE LAND OF HEART'S DESIRE

"Somewhere," he mused, "its dear
enchancements wait,
That land, so heavenly sweet;
Yet all the paths we follow, soon or
late,
End in the desert's heat.

And still it bites us to the eager
quest.

And calls us day by day—
"But I," she said, "let babe upon
her breast,

"But I have found the way."

"Some," she sighed, "when
death and day are spent,
Get out the gates away with—
"But I," she said, "let babe upon
her breast,

"But I have found the way."

"Some," she sighed, "when
death and day are spent,
Get out the gates away with—
"But I," she said, "let babe upon
her breast,

"But I have found the way."

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Literary Society

COLDS AND TUBERCULOSIS

Canada is not content to remain in the rear of the great world's army that is now fighting against tuberculosis. Montreal is now engaged in a very strenuous campaign in which time, money and information are being freely offered by the soldiers of the cause. A week or so ago they held a tuberculosis exhibition. Lectures were given in French and English, illustrated talks were given to the school children of both nationalists. Some of the topics brought forward were: "Invalid Cookery," "Care of Bed and Patient: Sponging and Bed-making," "Care of Milk for Infants," "Pasteurizing of Milk," "A Home Dinner," "Anti-Tuberculosis Equipment in Europe and in America," "Well-prepared Food as a Preventive of Disease."

The cut accompanying this article shows one means New York is adopting to clean up the scourge. Ten thousand of these Venice posters have been distributed free to tenement dwellers. Another device is the use of the back of street-car transfers. Fifty million of these are printed and annually distributed through the courtesy of the firm whose advertisement usually occupies that space.

Farm people too often think of tuberculosis as belonging to crowded cities like Montreal and New York. The pure country air, they think, is sufficient protection to render them immune. But too often the "pure country air" doesn't have an opportunity to get into the houses and be used during sleeping hours. Then owing to the nature of farm work rural men and women often take colds from over-heating, getting wet feet, and colds lead up readily to tuberculosis of some weak portion of the body. To avoid the colds and the consequences, the following are excellent aid:

(1) Pure air. Insist on good ventilation, winter and summer, night and day. Sleep with the window open a little, top and bottom, even in the coldest weather, and put extra blankets on the bed, if necessary, to secure warmth. If you are afraid of draft, place a screen before the bed, or fix a board on the window-sill to divert the current upward; but never forget for an instant that a close, foul-aired room, as a hundred times more likely to give you cold than the coldest one in which the air is pure.

(2) Eat nutritious, well-cooked food, and keep digestion right by thorough mastication. You may dispense with rich pastry and fancy dishes if you choose, but do not stint yourself of good beef, eggs, milk, vegetables, fruit, bread, and sugar. The better nourished your body is, the better it will be enabled to throw off disease.

(3) Remember that one prolific cause of colds, of disease of many kinds, is the poisoning of the body by failure to throw off waste products. Keep the kidneys, bowels, skin and liver acting properly, and there is little danger of taking severe colds. Drink plenty of pure water; take frequent baths, plenty of exercise, and a cathartic whenever necessary. Indeed, a good sweat and a dose of physic are about the most effective remedies in getting rid of a cold.

(4) Avoid lowering your vitality by over-work, dissipation, or worry. (5) Spend much time in the open air, but clad in such a way that undue exposure may be avoided. Wear warm, light clothing, and good

boots and rubbers to prevent wet feet. If you have to go through deep snow, wear leggings, and remove damp clothing on coming into the house. "Harden" the feet by frequent bathing in cold water, and end all baths by a dash of cold water, followed by friction.

(6) If you have taken cold do not "stuff" it by eating heavily. Remember that a certain degree of fever exists in all colds, therefore eat very lightly, or refrain from eating altogether for a short time.

(7) Avoid the use of alcohol, tobacco, tea, coffee, all of which have been proven by Dr. Metchnikoff, of Paris, to be unfavorable to opsonins, the curious "appetizers" which assist the white blood corpuscles in expelling harmful germs from the system.

PREVENTION OF CONSUMPTION

We will say nothing here in regard to the cure of consumption. Consumption can be cured, and has been cured, under the joint influence of skilled medical direction and inflexible personal will, but as this is a matter for the physician only, we will leave it for him and confine ourselves to the still more pertinent question of how to prevent the

frequently with soap and water becomes apparent.

Another germ-restraining agent is sunlight. Not only keep the air in the room which a consumptive patient occupies fresh and pure by a continual supply of air from without, but flood the room with sunshine. Continuous sunlight is most effective in killing bacteria.

In closing, may we quote a few points from two articles, the first set from a paper by Dr. Knopf, of New York, which appeared in the Medical Record. He says:

"There are more cases of advanced tuberculosis to be treated than any other disease.

"There is no disease where so much can be done to render the patient comfortable and hopeful as pulmonary tuberculosis in the advanced stage.

"There is no disease where one case in a family can more readily become the cause of infection of other members, particularly in the stage where the consumptive begins to be confined to the close association of the family members only.

"It is extremely important to remember that advanced consumptive patients who are able to go about, perhaps able to work at their ordinary calling in the office or factory, when ignorant or careless, constitute the greatest danger to the health of the community. They must be considered as the most frequent cause of infection. The careless, ignorant, or helpless consumptive, when confined to bed, can do little more than in-

logue of points, has been taken from a bulletin issued by the New York Board of Health.

RULES FOR WEAK LUNGS.

"Never sleep or stay in a hot or close room.

"Have at least one window open in bedroom.

"Have a room to yourself if possible; if not, be sure to have your own bed.

"Avoid draughts, dampness, dust, or smoke. Dust and smoke are worse for you than rain and snow.

"When indoors remain in the sunniest and best-ventilated room—preferably without a carpet.

"Don't wear chest protectors.

"Keep your feet dry and warm.

"Go to bed early and sleep at least eight hours.

"Avoid eating when mentally or bodily tired, or when in a state of nervous excitement.

"If you have to work, take every chance to rest that you can.

"Eat plenty of good and wholesome food. Besides your regular meals, take a quart of milk daily, from three to six fresh eggs, and plenty of butter and sugar.

"Drink plenty of good, pure water between meals.

"In the treatment of your disease, fresh air, good food, and a proper mode of life are more important than medicine."

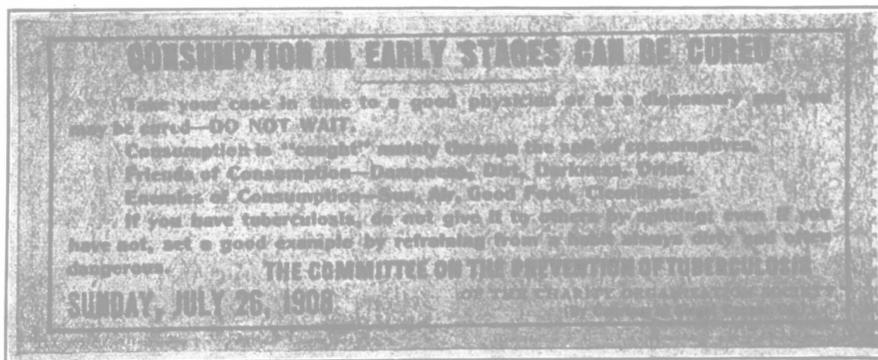
Mrs. Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, at a luncheon in New York, narrated her impressions of the great city that she had not seen for twenty years. "New York has now taken her place among the world's capitals," she said. "New York is no longer young and unsophisticated. She has now all the weariness and vice of Paris, London and Rome. They who still speak of New York as young, childish, innocent, speak very foolishly. They remind me of Lord Exe of the Carlton. Lord Exe at seventy tried to lead the life of a youth of twenty-five. He dyed his hair, wore a corset, and frequented the music halls, Piccadilly Circus, and the Burlington Arcade. One afternoon, as he drove from the Carlton in his brougham, a member said, smiling: 'There goes Exe. He told me over a whisky and soda just now that he felt as fresh as a two-year-old.' Another member sneered: 'He probably meant a two-year-old egg,' he murmured."

THE WILL TO RECEIVE

Sin's greatest art is that of persuading us of its attractiveness this time. Most of us have learned from experience to hate sin—in general. We have tasted its loathsomeness; none of us has ever found a past sin that was an exception to the rule. Yet the Master Liar finds us all easy victims to his persuasion that, in the temptation just now confronting us, the break with God may be worth while. We are trying to believe that the satisfaction of indulgence to-day will outweigh to-day's loss through failure. It is because we want to believe this, that the temptation prevails. Only a stronger will than ours can defeat the attack.

Louise, after being scolded, could never be reconciled till mother had assured her that she loved her, which resulted on one occasion in the following dialogue:

"You don't love me."
 "Yes, I do love you."
 "Well, you don't talk like it."
 "Well, how do you want me to talk?"
 "I want you to talk to me like you do when you have company."



WHAT NEW YORK IS DOING TO STAMP OUT TUBERCULOSIS.

spread of the disease. The foregoing rules for the prevention of colds, apply, of course, to the prevention of consumption; the better the system is fortified, the better it can resist this or any other malady. There are, however, many other points in regard to checking the disease on which the public needs strenuous educating, and which may here be mentioned, especially those which deal with preventing the dissemination of germs from patients already affected.

The first of these is persistent, never-relaxing cleanliness. Everything about a consumptive, air, bed-clothes, food vessels—everything—should be kept absolutely clean, and all articles capable of sterilization should be sterilized. Bed-clothes should be boiled, dishes should be washed, then rinsed off in scalding water, etc., ad infinitum.

Again, perfect cleanliness on the part of the patient must be demanded. He should never use handkerchiefs, but always rags, which may be immediately burned or dropped into a vessel of water and carbolic acid, kept continuously closed until such time as the contents can be disposed of. As bacteria only fly about in the air when dry, sputum which is permitted to dry on handkerchiefs, bed clothing or fingers, is, perhaps, the most prolific cause of the spread of the disease.

Let us repeat, this is a most important matter. Even the tiniest bit of sputum anywhere, even on the fingers, after using a rag to spit in, may be capable of disseminating thousands of germs. Knowing this, the advisability of washing the hands

fect his room, but the advanced patient, able to follow some calling, can, if he is careless, scatter 7,000,000,000 bacilli every day with the greatest ease.

"Of all tuberculous patients, he should be the most carefully instructed, and should be most deeply impressed with the fact that carelessness in the disposal of the sputum is dangerous to himself as well as to his neighbors.

"As yet, people generally have not been educated up to the point at which they are willing to carry and use a pocket flask or cardboard purse. Being desirous to conceal their condition, they are extremely reluctant to do anything which would call attention to their infirmity. Some way less likely to cause remark must be found. Probably the best that can be done in the meantime is to suggest that tuberculous men should have two pockets lined with some material which can be easily cleaned, and that they should carry in one of these pockets very cheap handkerchiefs, or bits of cheesecloth, or other cheap material cut like handkerchiefs, which, when used, can be put into the other pocket and there kept until the close of the day, when they can be easily destroyed or sterilized by boiling after their return home. In this way they can escape observation, and at the same time secure their fellow-workmen and associates against danger. When so simple a precaution as this, and one so easily within the reach of every right-thinking man, is available, not to make use of it would seem to be little less than criminal neglect."

The second quotation, also a cata-

SATISFIED

My days have all been sunny,
My nights all full of dreams;
My gardens sweet with honey;
My groves with singing streams;
My house, from floor to rafter,
Delight forever fills;
My life is joy, and—after—
It shall be if God wills.

My friends have all been true ones—
And many have I had;
My thoughts—both old and new
ones—
Have evermore been glad;
My heart is light with laughter
And song that never stills;
My life is joy and—after—
It shall be if God wills.

SELECTED RECIPES

Beef Loaf.—Take two pounds of chopped beef, two eggs, one teaspoonful of salt, one-half teaspoonful of pepper, pinch of allspice, two tablespoonfuls of chopped parsley and a little chopped onion; mix well and make into a loaf. Then butter a piece of paper (wax paper being the best), roll the loaf up in same and bake for about forty minutes. Serve with tomato sauce. You will also find this very fine cut up cold.

Potato Fritters.—One-half pound of cooked potatoes, one ounce of butter, one yolk and two whites of eggs, pepper, salt, and frying fat. Rub the potatoes through a wire sieve or put them through a vegetable presser. Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the potato, yolk of egg, pepper and salt, and mix well together. Beat the whites to a stiff froth and mix them lightly into the potato mixture. Drop the mixture in pieces about the size of a walnut into boiling fat and fry until nicely browned. kitchen paper; drain well, dish on a folded napkin and garnish with parsley.

Potato Turnovers.—This is a good way to use up old potatoes left over from dinner. Rub them through a sieve. Mix them with a little pepper and salt, one ounce of butter, and make into a fine paste with two eggs, or one egg and a little milk, and a little flour. Roll out the paste to about an half inch in thickness, and stamp into round cakes a breakfast cup size. Mince some beef or mutton with a little chopped onion, a tablespoonful of savory herbs, and a little pepper and salt. Moisten with a tablespoonful of Yorkshire relish, and enclose a little mince in each of the cakes. Fold them round, and press together. Fry in deep boiling fat until a nice brown, and serve on lace paper, with a little parsley here and there.

Quick Bread.—Two quarts potatoes, 1 cup each of flour and sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup salt, 1 royal yeast cake soaked in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water. Boil the potatoes until tender, then drain and make a paste of the flour, sugar and salt with the potato water. To it add the mashed potato and 4 quarts of lukewarm water. When cooled slightly add the yeast cake and put the mixture to rise. When risen put it in your cellar and let it stand at least 24 hours before using. When making your bread, warm the flour and knead down stiff, and when light, mould into loaves, let rise and then bake.—Sent by SCOTCH LASSIE.

Hard Soap.—Take one can of lye and $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts of water; put in an iron pot, and dissolve. Put in your scraps and rinds, and the lye will eat them up. Let boil well, for the longer it boils, the whiter the soap will be. Now take a large hen feather, such as one would pull from the wing, and pass it down through the soap three times, and if the feather is unharmed, all is right. But if the feather comes off when the thumb and finger passes over it, the soap is too strong. Then add a little more grease, and when your feather comes out all right, and it is not strong enough to eat the fluff from the stem, put in a handful of common salt, and then set out of doors to cool. When hard, cut in pieces, and lay aside to dry. I hope I have made this method plain enough. I prefer this soap to the store soaps.—Sent by a Friend.

Ingle Nook

INFORMATION IN BRIEF

Here's a millinery "tip" that sounds as if it would be very useful. If you have plumes or short feathers of a light shade that you would like to color, buy a tube of oil paint, such as artists use, of the desired shade. Dissolve it thoroughly in gasoline. Have the solution in a wide-mouthed bottle and shake the feather up and down in it until it has taken the color. Then shake until dry. Remember that gasoline must not be used where there is either fire or artificial light.

If you can draw at all, use your skill on a new cushion top. Get brown linen and trace on it the armorial design of your own province. You will find cuts of the arms of all the provinces in the issue of July 1st., and a perusal of the reading matter will tell you in what colors the different parts of the design are to be worked.

ALARM CLOCKS AS AIDS WHEN COOKING

Alarm clocks may be used in ways which do not ordinarily occur to the housewife. For example, it is often the misfortune of some women to forget something they have put into the oven until it is quite overdone. One morning it occurred to me that if I should set

the ribbon comes out with an effort and the result will surprise any one who tries it for the first time. This is excellent for children's hair ribbons, which crush so quickly, and very, very shabby ribbons (provided they are not faded) come out almost like new.

Make the small girl a cradle for her dolly by using a small grape basket. Cut off the handle and paint the inside and outside of the basket some pretty shade, or cover it with sateen, art muslin or cretonne. Make a tiny mattress and bed clothes to fit. Cut a pair of rockers out of light wood and nail them to the bottom of the basket.

For people who suffer with cold feet at night make long loose slumber stockings either knitted of soft wool or cut and shaped from eiderdown.

FROM SCOTCH LASSIE

Dear Dame Durden:—Here I am again for a chat with the folks! I see that, "How to Keep Milk," is going to be of use and I thought it would not be; but it did not cross my mind about the bachelors.

Regarding "A Western Maiden's" hens dying, the barley will do it quickly, for I have killed hens with it myself. But I think there is some sort of



CORAL WORK.

This coral design is done entirely in French knots and is very effective. Using this pattern as half, the design would work into a handsome tea cosy.

the alarm of my little kitchen clock at the time when the bread or cake should be done I could give my whole attention to another task without fear of forgetting the baking. This little reminder is particularly helpful in the case of a last loaf or any task to be done out of season.

In mending the flannel underwear, it is a good idea to sew a piece of cheesecloth under the thin places and then darn through it. The cheesecloth takes the strain, if any.

Sometimes a patch of the woven flannel is necessary. If so, first baste it in, and then sew it on the machine with two rows of stitching, one a little within the other. Trim the rough edges down to the stitching (the edge of the patch and the worn edge of the garment).

I once learned from a milliner an excellent way to renovate ribbons which have been used on hats or creased with frequent trying.

Lay the ribbon on the ironing board, and place over it a clean sheet of brown paper. Then make a hot iron and hold firmly with the right hand, and with the left hand draw the ribbon out from under the iron. The iron should be held very firmly, so that

disease among the fowls, for I lost three young hens last week with purple head or roup, and they get good food and water, a clean place and exercise. I think I have solved the difficulty of bread making. It can be made by hand, but better and quicker still by a bread mixer. But mark my words, dear friends, for success with the mixer have your measurements right, 1 quart of liquid to 3 quarts flour. Every busy housewife should use a bread mixer. The yeast recipe I send if the editor will kindly print it. I hope this will help Evelyn and many others. My bread was out of the way in four hours last week, being the first time I tried that yeast with the mixer. Will some one please send me recipe for English plum pudding, fruit cake and also mince meat? Do any of the Ingle Nook members own a Peerless mangle? If so, is it a satisfactory machine? I think my stay is long enough, so goodbye, with best wishes to the chatters.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

(The Christmas wishes have already appeared. I hope they are few, but if you want, we will always send a message from you to your friends and relatives, and helpful advice, if you wish.)

THE WINTER'S FESTIVITIES

Dear Dame Durden,—Saw my last letter in again. You'll be thinking I am coming too often, but this time I want to tell you I am not a little girl for I am five feet nine and a half inches tall, and will be seventeen my next birthday. But, then, maybe, I seem like a little girl, so I'll forgive you this time.

It has frozen up now so we will be skating soon. I love to skate and I am longing to try this year. I think winter is coming very soon this year, as it is very cold already, but then it may thaw out again.

I was at an anniversary service today, then I went to my uncle's after the service. The minister gave a very nice sermon. The same church is going to have a fowl supper tomorrow. I don't know whether I am going to that or not, but I am going to one on Thursday night, so I do not mind if I do not go to the first one, would you?

I wonder if there were many tricks done on Hallowe'en night. I have not heard of any around here yet. The boys usually go out around here, but the girls never do; it is always too cold.

Just think a few weeks before Christmas! Hasn't the summer hurried away? But we always have a jolly time at Christmas. Last year I was at a party on Christmas Eve, so we had a good chance to bid each other "a merry Christmas." We played nice games and had a jolly time. There was a lot of amusement here last winter; there wasn't time to be dull.

Here is a recipe for Maple Cream: One cup of brown sugar; 2 table-spoons cream or milk. If you use milk put in some butter and some vanilla extract. Let this boil till it will harden in a cup of water, then beat quickly and pour on buttered plates.

Your candy recipes sounded good, Dame Durden, so I am going to try them.

MINNEHAHA.

(You didn't belong among the kiddies, of course, but the make-up man let you stray in there for some reason. He seems deeply penitent about it, and I fancy it will not occur again. Your section doesn't believe in being dull, evidently, and you must have a good time. Thanks for the recipe.—D. D.)

WORLD'S WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Frieda Radel, the suffragist, has compiled the following record of woman's suffrage the world over:

Australia—Women have enjoyed the suffrage since September 19, 1893.

New Zealand—Of 140,000 women over age in New Zealand, 90,000 make use of their votes in the interest of morals, progress, and against alcohol.

Great Britain—English women are eligible for the positions of aldermen, guardians of the poor, and the right of vote in town and county elections.

Norway—Women paying from \$75 to \$100 in taxes are entitled to vote.

Sweden—Women paying at least \$125 taxes annually are entitled to vote in all communal affairs.

Denmark—Women are entitled to vote under the same restrictions as men.

Iceland—Women have been entitled to vote on communal matters since 1882.

Finland—Women are entitled to vote under the same restrictions and conditions as men.

The Netherlands—A bill is pending, promising women active and passive right to vote.

France, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland and Germany—Women are strictly excluded from voting, but in Germany, Belgium and Austria women are admitted to the franchise. The Netherlands, Belgium, Austria and Switzerland are of the kind has

Western Wigwam

A CHOICE OF PEN-NAMES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have written to you many times before and like reading the FARMER'S ADVOCATE very much.

How do you like my pen-name: "The Goose and the Golden Egg" or the British Empire?

I hope all the members had a good time on Thanksgiving day. I go to school every day and am in the second book. We are practicing for the Christmas Tree at our school. It was storming a little today, but my sister, Mrs. Robinson, came home for the day with the baby. I have had my sleigh out for a long time.

Man. (b) MARY GEMMILL.

A BRAVE FOR THE WIGWAM

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—We have taken the ADVOCATE for two years and I enjoy reading the C. C. and what the children of the West have to say. I saw in your paper a prize offered for the best wigwam and I am trying to win a prize. As I have never taken any drawing lessons I don't expect to win it, but I am trying for it.

The school is one mile from our house and I go nearly all the time. We have a man teacher and all like him. There are six of us going to school. The railroad runs through our farm and sometimes we walk the track to Binscarth. It is three miles up the track and four by road to town.

The snow is on the ground to stay till spring. It is not very deep and we have been having some bad days lately. We just finished threshing yesterday. It was a nice day in the afternoon but the morning was frosty. I stayed out of school to help them. They were at our place for a day.

I guess I must stop now, for I am making it too long. I can't have all the paper for my letter.

Man. (a) FARMER JILES. (14)

(Good for you, Farmer Jiles! You are made of the right kind of stuff when you think more of trying than you do of the prize. We need a lot more boys like you—and Western Canada has heaps of them somewhere—in our Western Wigwam. Write to us again. C. D.)

TREASURER OF THE MISSION BAND

My dear Cousin Dorothy:—It is a long time since I have written. I have just finished reading the letters, and I think Wild Rose Bush or Duck Pond would be very nice. Why not call it the Children's Club? I belong to a Mission Band and I am treasurer. I belong to another club and they have a nice little button with a picture of a prairie chicken on it and the name of their club. I think it would be nice if our club had buttons.

Alta. (b) HELEN McLEAN (11)

TAME PLYMOUTH ROCKS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been reading the nice letters which the members have been writing to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE but I have never been able to get up enough courage to write till now. I live on a farm near Melita. It is a busy little town, and has a population of about 800.

We have 11 horses, 12 head of cattle, 200 hens and about 21 ducks. Our hens are Plymouth Rocks and are very tame; you can catch them any place.

I am very fond of reading, and have read a number of books including "Black Beauty," "Ten Nights in a Bar Room," "The Man of the House," and several others.

I like the idea of having a pen name. I have been thinking that "The Nestlings" Corner would have been a suitable name for our Corner. What do you think, Cousin Dorothy?

I have quite a large collection of picture post cards, have over 300, but would like to receive more yet. Would be pleased to have a letter from Dew Drop.

Now I must close, wishing you and all the members a very merry Christmas.

Man. (a) MELITAVILLE.

A PICTURE FROM LIFE

Dear Western Wigwam:—I saw your notice in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE to-day and thought I would try and draw something. I saw this on the Cypress Hills. The Indian wasn't home when I went there to get a picture, but his wife was.

Sask. (b) LYLE HOSSIE (11)

JONAH'S WHALE

"Three dollars is a lot of money when you haven't it," reflected Jonah, mournfully. The hair of Jonah was long. It was

worthy extent. It was thoroughly conceded upon all sides that farming would not be his line. Beyond this, speculation went guessing.

The fact that the boy knew every flower of forest and field within his limited radius of observation, every bird which charmed the sweetness of the short New England summer, every insect which buzzed, stung, or piped, all the little animals of the adjacent woods, even the strange rock formations of the near mountains, was not put down as much of a credit mark. "All boys knew those things."

To a certain extent, yes, but not as Jonah knew them. He loved them, lived in them, and his shoulders seemed to hunch his sharp nose forward in craning anxiety for new discoveries.

Already he could discourse with long and mispronounced words upon subjects which interested no one but himself (the few tattered old books he had mysteriously acquired were so thoroughly assimilated); already could he drive his unfortunate parents into a desperation of silence with unanswerable questions; and, while they endeavored to appreciate the memory and mental activity of their youngest-born, a wish that he were different oppressed them

Here was half a dollar.

Ebullitions of parental wrath had recrimination. Jonah was very sorry. He had gone into a book store. He didn't remember things after that. They might have his third interest in the pig (his only real property). And, yes, he would even submit to the indignity of the yellow bowl and the scissors, a hair-cutting operation of infinite humiliation. "Let it grow a week longer, though."

Little more was said. The proposition was fair. It was useless to waste words on such as Jonah, who next morning retired to his fastnesses with the chart and glass, and was not seen until night, when he arrived very tired and happy with a whole pocketful of bugs.

It may be here remarked that the chart was entomological in character, with magnified representations.

The next day Jonah's small attic room was newly decorated with a row of little brown corpses on pins. This apartment was the family terror, as living surprises frequently emerged upon the unwary from dark corners.

Still, it was not molested now. That had been given up. The fierce anger and grief of the boy upon the last occasion of removal had really frightened those concerned in the disturbance of 'his things.'

The visit to the book store, while productive of immediate happiness in the acquisition of means to count and comprehend heretofore invisible charms, also left a sting. There the lad had seen a set of volumes to be dreamed of. Three, in particular would not leave his thoughts.

For this reason he now sat in sorrowful consideration of apparent impossibilities.

"I've got to have 'em," he decided. "Someway. Is there a thing I can do?"

Over the mountains the aftermath of a night storm lowered in vapory masses, filling the ravines with fog-drifts, wreathing with shifting clouds the highest hill-tops, and hushing usual bird-song with a damp and gloomy pall.

Suddenly the brave sun sprang through the rifts, illuming with rosy fingers the disconsolation of Nature. Little voices twittered in the trees, the clinging mists dissolved and dissipated, great patches of blue sky appeared in cheering view, and Jonah smiled. He felt these things. A hope rose in him.

"What'll I do?" thought he. "Go fishin'?" It's just the day.

"S-a-a-y!" an idea struck him. "Why not? I might sell a few." He slid off the square stone and disappeared around the barn.

Boys who can do nothing else can usually catch fish. This has been noted. Jonah was no exception. In an hour he was on the big stream purring through the meadow, its waters swimming high with rain, kissing the weeds and grasses on the banks, and singing through the alders.

It was a long pole for a boy, but he could handle it most efficiently. The basket, too, was of a size to lose small fish in. Jonah liked room in all ways. With a tin box of fat worms, his equipment was entirely to his mind for execution.

So it would seem. The trout were feeding. They were looking for fat worms. They found them. Then followed much flopping in the basket. By noon it was half full. The stomach of Jonah yearned for refreshment, but he kept on. The lunch had been overlooked in his hurry of departure.

"Such luck I never had," he commented excitedly. "Nice ones, ain't they? I'll get all I can. O, if I only could catch six pounds!"

"Ain't much use trying the deep hole, but I'll drop in. Nothin' but suckers there now," he ruminated. "It's only wastin' time. Guess I never caught one in the old ditch."

This pool, one side fringed with bushes, the other open, was still, half-muddy, and not inviting. Jonah baited heavily, cast in, and set his stout bamboo.

Presently the line twitched slightly. "Sucker," grumbled the boy. "I'll let him have it. Come out now, old rubber-mouth," he added, after waiting a few moments.



THE LITTLE MILKMAN.

also straight, and unpleasantly denominated 'sandy.' He despised this word. It was not fitting. No sand in the neighborhood of the farm resembled his hair in the least; of that he was assured. But Jonah was untraveller.

For the rest of his attractions, they related simply to the appearance of any fifteen-year-old lad developed amid country surroundings, with a predilection for indigestibles and inactivity. Now he sat upon the horse-block and lamented his resources.

Do not gather the impression that Jonah was a brainless youth. Quite the contrary. He was what is called 'smart in the head.' This reputation excused his feet and hands to a note-

for, as they were a plain and practical pair, such accomplishments not only failed to appeal to them, but disconcerted them badly. Therefore conversation was avoided, but for that the boy cared little. He liked to be let alone.

His elder brother and his sister would have none of him, dubbing his ways but one remove from lunacy. At present Jonah was in disgrace. Only the week before, sent two miles into town with two dollars and injunctions to buy shoes and have his hair cut, he had returned, irresponsible and with slaming eyes, bearing a most uncanny chart, a small microscope, and all his hair.

The shoes! Oh, he forgot the shoes.

Two minutes later, a perspiring youth was on his knees, well away from the stream. His wiry fingers clutched a splendid fish, and an exalted countenance shone above the struggling prize. 'He's a whale—a reg-lar whale—a two-pounder. O, my gracious!' gasped the lad in ecstasy, 'I'll go home now.'

'What luck?' sounded a voice. Jonah glanced up in alarm. He feared spoliation. A look assured him.

'Pretty fair,' was the reply in that tone of indifference used by fishermen when they are especially triumphant.

'Catching suckers?'

'No, sir! trout!'

The man came nearer—a very tall, thin personage, with eye-glasses and the expensive regalia of a city angler. His beautiful whip-like rod quivered with every motion.

'Let me see what you have, boy?'

'I've got one whale,' cried Jonah, losing command of himself. 'Look at that.'

Still on his knees, he lifted the trout from the grass.

'Well, I declare!' came faintly from the stranger. 'I've only two little fellows.'

'You ain't a fisherman, I guess,' observed Jonah politely. 'See here!'

He opened his basket.

'I am afraid you are right,' answered the gentleman meekly, with staring eyes. 'Anyway, nothing rose to my best flies, and I've worked hard for three hours.'

I can have all—why, it's this way, sonny. I've a summer house over in town—a party of friends staying with me. I told them I'd show them some fish when I returned. I will—eh! Won't I, though?' His long legs gave a joyful skip and he grinned benignly. 'Now, how much?' putting his hand in a pocket.

Jonah was not good at a bargain. He was always beaten down. This was an oppressive reflection.

'There must be most six pounds, altogether,' he quavered. 'Ain't they worth—I ain't tryin' to cheat, Mister—I—I want three dollars.'

The tall man smiled. 'Here!' holding out a bill. 'Take that, and call it a bargain. They are worth it.'

Jonah gazed at the five-dollar note. 'I can't change it,' he said slowly.

'Change it? You don't have to. It's yours. Why, what's the trouble, my son?'

The freckled nose of Jonah was working like a rabbit's. Two large tears were coursing down his dirty cheeks. 'I can buy the whole set,' he broke forth with a queer choke—a sob, but a very happy one.

'The whole set? What? Tools?'

queried the purchaser, concernedly.

'Books?' in a tone of suspicion.

'What kind of books are you so anxious to get?'

The boy looked at him. 'You'll guy me, same as they all do.' He hesitated.

'No, I won't. Go ahead!'

THE FLOWER FACTORY

Lisabetta, Marianina, Fiametta, Teresina. They are winding stems of roses, one by one, one by one— Little children who have never learned to play; Teresina softly crying that her fingers ache to-day. Tiny Fiametta nodding when the twilight slips in, gray. High above the clattering street, ambulance and fire-gong beat. They sit, curling crimson petals, one by one, one by one.

Lisabetta, Marianina, Fiametta, Teresina. They have never seen a rose-bush nor a dew-drop in the sun. They will dream of the vendetta, Teresina, Fiametta. Of a Black Hand and a Face behind a grating; They will dream of cotton petals, endless crimson, suffocating. Never of a wild-rose thicket nor the singing of a cricket; But the ambulance will bellow through the street's hysteric screams.

Lisabetta, Marianina, Fiametta, Teresina. They are winding stems of roses, one by one, one by one. Let them have a long, long play-time, Lord of Toil, when toil is done!

AN HOUR'S PEACE

My heart is tired, so tired tonight— How endless seems the strife! Day after day the restlessness Of all this weary life; I come to lay the burden down That so oppresses me, And, shutting all the world without, To spend an hour with Thee, Dear Lord, To spend an hour with Thee!

I would forget a little while The bitterness of fears, The anxious thoughts that crowd my life, The buried hopes of years; Forget that mortal's weary toil My patient care must be, A tired child, I come tonight, To spend an hour with Thee, Dear Lord, To spend an hour with Thee!

A foolish, wayward child, I know— So often wandering; A weak, complaining child, but O, Forgive my murmuring; And fold me to Thy breast, Thou who hast died for me, And let me feel 'tis peace to rest A little hour with Thee, Dear Lord, One little hour with Thee!

—The British Weekly.

PHOTOGRAPHS ON APPLES

It is a simple matter to print photographs upon the ordinary red apple, the tomato, and smooth-skinned pumpkin, if one goes about it in the right way, says a writer in *St. Nicolas Magazine*. In addition to the process being most simple, there is no expense incurred.

The skin of an apple, tomato or pumpkin, particularly at a certain stage of its ripening, bears a strong resemblance to our photographic plates and printing paper, for the reason that it is sensitive to light. It was through noticing this, says the writer in describing her method, that I conceived the idea of printing from a negative upon the same surface.

My first attempt was with apples. I first hunted out an apple having a leaf close to its surface, placed a piece of glass beneath the leaf, and on it cut my initials with a sharp knife. I then removed the glass and pasted the leaf firmly to the apple, so it would not be blown away by the wind, and left it for a week.

At the end of that time I took the apple, soaked off the leaf, and found my initials in bright red on a light green ground having the outline of a leaf. My success prompted me to try an actual photograph, or one printed from a photograph negative. To this end I selected some apples of the red variety that were yet green and encased them in bags made of the black paper in which plates and paper are usually packed. These bags were left on for ten days to exclude the light and add to the sensitiveness of the surface. At the end of this time the bags were removed and film negatives were pasted in position by using the white of an egg.

This white of an egg I found later to be the only adhesive that would not show in the print. In order that all except the image when printed might be green, the apples were again enclosed in the protecting bags, this time an opening a little larger than the portrait being cut opposite the film. This acted much as would a vignetting device over a printing frame, and greatly enhanced the results.

The richness of color and wealth of detail that can be secured is astonishing.

A RAINY DAY DIVERSION

'Now, Uncle Bob,' said Lucy, 'I have a new pencil and a whole new pad of paper, and as you please, I'd like a new cardie.'

'Well, well, well,' said Uncle Bob, 'do you want to see my row of figures?'

'Yes, please,' said Lucy, 'I'd like to see your row of figures, 2, 1, 4; and your row of figures, 1, 2, 4.'

'I love my love, because I know my love loves me.'

'I love my love, because I know my love loves me.'



A COUNTRY HOME IN A GROVE.

From "Country Life in America."

'Flies! They won't bite flies to-day.' 'Won't they?' 'Course not!' indignantly.

'Oh!'

There was a silence. 'Ahem! that is—would you care to sell those fish, or some of them, my boy?' began the unlucky one. 'I—to tell the truth—I have not had much experience. Presuming I should have no difficulty in capturing plenty, I started out. The trouble is—' he stopped.

The boy was regarding him with great curiosity. 'Say,' remarked Jonah, 'I'd like to know how many times you've ever been fishing, Mister.'

The man laughed. 'Only twice. Why?'

'Nothin'. Only you don't talk like a man that can catch fish. Yes, I'll sell them. I guess it's the easiest way for you to get a mess.' He tried to hide his anxiety.

'Not all of them, of course. You wouldn't part from that big one? I—' 'I might, to oblige,' put in Jonah hurriedly.

'Oh, I couldn't think of taking him from you, my son,' said his companion, kindly.

'I wouldn't mind, I guess,' faltered the boy.

'Wouldn't you really, now?'

'No, sir, I'll sell him.'

'You're an obliging lad,' cried the stranger with great enthusiasm. 'If

'Fanley's "Field and Forest Treasures,"' began Jonah. 'It's a—' 'Come over to that bank and sit down,' interrupted the man.

'Now, don't be afraid. Tell me about it.'

He appeared very solemn to the boy but the grey eyes were kind and encouraging. Once started it seemed an impossibility for Jonah to stop. 'There!' he panted at last. 'That's it, Mister. Folks laugh, but I don't care. Where do I live? Over yonder. I'm John Gaylord's son—Jonah's my name. Yes! I'll be home to-morrow. Why? You won't do nothin' to keep me from gettin' em?'

'Goodness, no!' The long stranger turned suddenly and his glasses fell off. Jonah picked them up. The new friend patted his head.

'What's your name?' inquired the lad trustfully. 'You're a pretty good man, I guess.'

'Why—hum! My name is Fanley, sonny. I wrote those books.'

The director of the great Museum of Natural History is very green now. He depends largely upon his side assistant of late—a lanky young man with alert eyes and a shock of light, reddish-brown hair. If others are present he is addressed as Professor of Book, but when alone with his immediate assistant, he is called by his name.

(By ERICOT WALKER, in the *Christian*

Evangelist.)

Fill their baby hands with roses, joyous roses of the sun.

—FLORENCE WILKINSON, in *McClure's Magazine*.

AN OLD SONG

What is the meaning of the song That rings so clear and loud, Thou nightingale amid the copse— Thou lark above the cloud? What says thy song, thou joyous thrush, Up in the walnut-tree? "I love my Love, because I know My Love loves me."

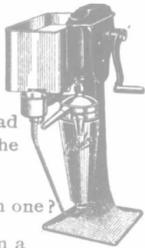
What is the meaning of thy thought, O maiden fair and young? There is such pleasure in thine eyes Such music on thy tongue; There is such glory on thy face— What can the meaning be? "I love my Love, because I know My Love loves me."

O happy world! at Beauty's feet We sing them ere our prime. And when the early sunbeams pass, And Care comes in with Time, Still be it ours, in Care's domain, To join the chorus free. "I love my Love, because I know My Love loves me."

—CHARLES WILSON.

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So Lucy added up her digits, and found they came to 24. Subtracting this from her original number, she had left 863,190; while Fred, whose digits added up to 42, subtracted, and had a remainder of 43,798,572.

'Now strike out one figure from your answer,' said Uncle Bob, 'and write on another slip of paper your answer with that figure omitted.'

In a moment Lucy had struck out the figure 6 and handed her uncle the slip of paper, on which was written 83,190.

After a brief glance at it, Uncle Bob said quietly, 'You struck out the figure 6.'

'So I did!' said Lucy, opening her eyes in amazement.

Meantime Fred had struck 8 out of his answer, and offered for his uncle's inspection the figures 4,379,572.

'You crossed off 8,' said Uncle Bob. 'I did so,' said Fred. 'Please try it again.'

So they tried it again, and this time when the children were about to present their lines of figures to him for inspection, Uncle Bob said, 'You may write the lines of figures as you have them, or you may write them backward, and you need not tell me which.'

Lucy reversed her line of figures and gave it to her uncle; but Fred gave his just as he had it on his own paper.

It seemed to make no difference; for Uncle Bob told them instantly what figures they had crossed out.

Then they tried it a third time, and, to puzzle them still further, Uncle Bob told them that they might jumble their figures all up, and, as long as they kept the real figures they had, they might offer them to him in any rotation.

This time Lucy's original row had read 9, 2, 3, 6, 4, 8, 1.

The sum of these digits was 33, and consequently, after subtracting, she had 9,236,448. She struck out one of the 4's and mixed up the others, so that they stood 863,942. This row she handed to her uncle, who immediately told her that she had crossed off a 4.

Fred had taken a short number this time. He had put down only 6, 3, 2, 1, 4. These digits amounted to 16. After subtracting, he had remaining 63-198. He crossed out the 9, and mixing up the others, gave his uncle the row, 1,683.

Uncle Bob looked at it abstractedly. Then he closed his eyes. 'I seem to see a 0 floating in the air,' he said. 'I think, my boy, you crossed off a 0.'

'No, sir!' cried Fred, triumphantly. 'Ah, wait,' said his uncle placidly; 'I spoke too hastily. I see there is a tail to the 0 which had escaped by notice. It was a 9.'

'Yes, sir, I did,' said Fred, laughing. 'Please tell us how to do it.'

'I wish for once you children would guess a puzzle yourselves,' said Uncle Bob; 'but I suppose you never will, so I'll tell you. It's really very simple when you know how.'

'Well,' he continued, 'after the line is written down, and the sum of its digits subtracted, and a single figure crossed off, you have a row of figures handed to you. You must mentally add these and subtract their sum from the next multiple of nine. That sounds complicated; but it is not at all. If the sum of the figures given you add up to 23, the next multiple of 9 is 27, and the number you're in search of is 4. If the row of figures adds up to 39, the number struck out was 6, because that added to 39 makes 45, which is the next multiple of 9. Do you understand?'

'Yes,' said Lucy, wrinkling her forehead; 'you just add the figures given you, and subtract that sum from whatever comes next higher in your "nine times" multiplication table.'

'That's right,' said her uncle, 'and the only time the rule won't work is when the number crossed out is either 9 or 0. As you can see for yourselves, if the digits added up to 45 you wouldn't know whether a 9 or a 0 had been crossed out, because either of those added to 45 would result in a multiple of nine.'

'Oh, said Fred, 'that's why you made up that yarn about the tail to the 0.'

'Yes,' said Uncle Bob, 'and though you may work that little ruse once, if you are cornered a second time it is better to own up frankly that it was either 9 or 0, and you don't know

which. Never act as if you were adding the figures or calculating a result. The charm of all these tricks is to appear to be using a sort of clairvoyance or second sight. This impresses your audience much more than a mere arithmetical calculation.'

(By CAROLYN WELLS in the *The Tribune*.)

CAN AND CAN'T

Can and Can't once ran a race, Can fell down and hurt his face; But up he jumped and on he ran, The persevering little man.

In spite of all Can't did or said Can kept on going straight ahead. Can't did not wish to be the last, Nor did he like to run so fast; And so he shouted, "Don't you see That you can never outrun me?" But Can replied, "That's just your way. You're telling people every day They can't do this they can't do that, That black is white, and earth is flat, But you'll never conquer me, for I Intend to win this race or die."

They kept on running many years, And Can at times shed bitter tears Over the troubles that he met, And often times would weary get, His feet were sore, the way was rough, The road did not seem short enough, He sometimes ran and sometimes hopped,

But never, never, never stopped. At last Can't halted by the way, And said, "Now I will rest and play." And so he waited while his friend Kept on until he reached the end; And Can't was left far in the rear But because he would not persevere, Can won the race, while Can't stood still; He always has, and always will.

REMINDING THE HEN

'It's well I went into the garden,' Said Eddie, with face all aglow, 'For what do you think, mother, happened? You never could guess, I know.'

'The little brown hen was there, clucking, 'Cut-cut,' she would say quick as a wink, Then 'cut-cut' again only slower, And then she would stop short and think.

'And then she would say it all over, She did look so mad and so vexed, For, mother, she must have forgotten The word that she ought to say next.

'So I said Caw-daw-cut! Caw-daw-cut, As loud and as strong as I could, And she looked round at me very thankful, I tell you, it made her feel good!

'Then she flapped, saying cut-cut-caw-daw-cut! She remembered just how it went then!

It is well I went into the garden, So I could remind that old hen.' — WAIF.

THE PRISONER

You have a little prisoner; He's nimble, sharp and clever. He's sure to get away from you, Unless you watch him ever.

And when he once gets out, he makes More trouble in an hour, Than you can stop in many a day, Working with all your power.

He sets your playmates by the ears, He says what isn't so, And uses many ugly words Not good for you to know.

Quick, fasten tight the ivory gates, And chain him while he's young! For this same dangerous prisoner Is just your little tongue. —SELECTED

*** —SELECTED
If I knew you, and you knew me, As each one knows his own self, we Could look each other in the face And see therein a truer grace. Life has so many hidden woes, So many thorns for every rose; The "why" of things our heart would see.

If I knew you, and you knew me. —NIXON WATERMAN in *In Merry Mood*.

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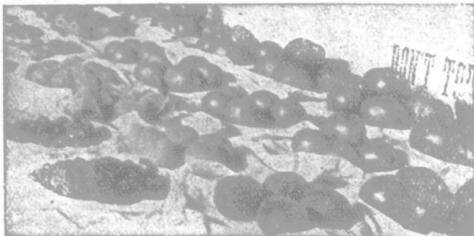
EE A MOTHER'S EE
HAPPY THOUGHT.
A lady writing from Ireland says:—"I want to see my sister's baby, who was very ill indeed. She had been up for nights with him without undressing; he was crying all the time as with some internal pain. The doctor told her he could do nothing except put him in a warm bath, which gave him a little ease for the time being."
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See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

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

INGLE NOOK

Continued from page 620.

PREVENTION BETTER THAN CURE AND THE STORY OF FIDO'S NOSE

In a little pamphlet published by the Canadian Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of tuberculosis, the startling fact is stated that tuberculosis is the cause of one death in every eight in this country, and that of all deaths between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five, nearly one-half are due to consumption; that it is calculated that in Canada, at the date of the issue of the pamphlet, no less than 30,000, and possibly 40,000, were suffering from that dread disease—a disease which, after all, is preventable.

By means of a very wide circulation of this little book, conveying practical instruction as to the precautions to be taken to prevent the spread of infection, and to cure it in its earlier stages, we may surely dare venture to hope that these figures may already be greatly reduced. The public press is always ready to grant space for similar educational items, and the medical men are actively at work, not only in cases brought under their special care, but in promoting, wherever possible, the establishment of sanitariums or smaller places where patients can be isolated, with a view to living out-of-door lives.

In the past, there was not only a profound ignorance as to the right treatment of any form of disease, but in all such phases of it as were included under the head of "Consumption," there was a blind resignation to what was deemed the inevitable, instead of precautionary measures being taken to isolate the sufferer from others, and thus arrest the spread of the disease, whole families being immolated upon the altar of ignorance. In other words, the world knew nothing at all about the ubiquitous microbe, and how possible it was to circumvent him.

Well, we of the present day can hardly plead ignorance. We have been made almost intimately acquainted with the possibilities for mischief of man's invisible enemy, and if, as individuals, we give him quarter, we have, with some exceptions, mostly ourselves to blame. If we sin to-day, we sin against light and knowledge. Wise legislation is our safeguard collectively, but if individually we continue to cling to the ignorance of the past, or shut our eyes wilfully to the light which is dawning around us, we deserve to suffer the penalty. The sad part of it is that it is not the sinner only who suffers. It is inevitable that the consequences of his self-indulgence and criminal carelessness must fall upon others. For instance, when the man in the street evades the expectation by-law of his city, what germs of disease may he not have left behind him to be gathered up in the foolishly long but dainty garments of the fashionable lady, or her imitator, who follows in his footsteps? And these are but two amongst the numerous unnecessary and even criminal methods of playing into the hands of the deadly microbe. I will just mention one method more, which shall reveal itself in the humorously-told story of Fido; and let us remember that what Fido did in the course of one brief excursion is repeated nearly every day, over and over again, by countless little doggies here, there, and everywhere, not always, perhaps, ending up with a climax so outwardly romantic, but always with one as full of deadly possibilities as when the golden-haired girl kissed Fido, and the young man kissed the golden-haired girl.

FIDO'S NOSE.

Fido trotted out on the lawn. He was a pure-bred Skye, and he wore

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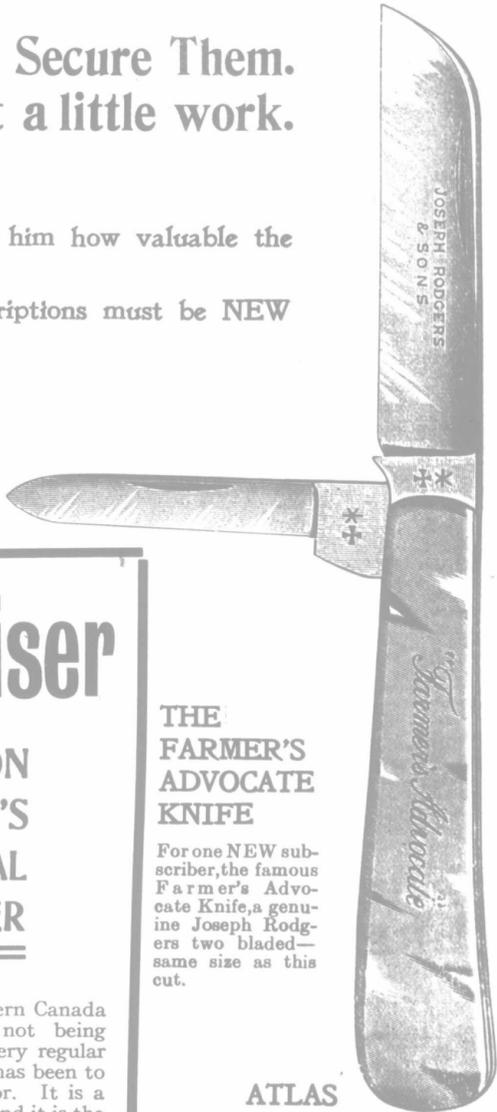
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WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

WANTS AND FOR SALE

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

FOR SALE—We have a number of rebuilt Threshing Engines, Portable and Traction, in first class order, various sizes. We can sell much below their value. Write for particulars. The John Abell Eng. & Mach. Works Co., Limited, 760 Main St., Winnipeg, P. O. Box 481.

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

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN requires situation on a farm, thoroughly experienced, will engage for the winter or yearly. Apply W. Davis, 166 James St., Winnipeg.

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

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

EVER HEAR of the famous Fraser River Valley, the fruit growers' and dairymen's paradise. Mild climate, electric railways building everywhere. Send post-card for free booklet. Publicity Association, New Westminster, B. C.

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

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.

LOST—Bay mare, 1150 lbs., branded 5 Z right thigh and Z right shoulder. Should have colt at foot. Also bay yearling colt, 5 Z right thigh. \$20.00 reward. John S. Sewell, Calgary P.O.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS and Mammoth Buff Rocks, nine entries, eight prizes Manitoba's largest show, 1908. Eggs \$1.00 up. Fine Red Cockerels, \$1.50. J. Buchanan, Oakville, Man. T. F.

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

Choice Buff Orpington Cockerels, \$1.00 to \$3.00 each. R. A. Mitchell, Kellwood, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—A few large, vigorous Cockerels, bred from my Chicago and Winnipeg prize winners, for sale—\$3.00 and upwards according to quality. Write describing your wants. R. M. West, Glenboro, Man.

50 COCKERELS of the following breeds: Black Minorcas, Blue Andalusians, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Rocks, Six White Leghorn Pullets and Cockerel, price \$6.00. Pekin and Indian Runner Ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE—Bred from winners International and Club shows, England. Pullet breeding, Cockerels and Pullets, July hatched. \$10 each. Rock, Calgary, Alta.

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

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

DUROC-JERSEY HOGS—Limited number of the famous registered Duroc Jersey Hogs for sale. J. T. McFee, Headingly, Man.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man.—Imported and homebred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

GEO. SWALES, Holmfield, Man., breeder of Red Polled cattle. Young stock for sale.

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

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

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

JAS. BRAY, Portage la Prairie. Choice Hereford cattle and Berkshire swine for sale. 20-4

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

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

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

POLAND CHINA PIGS. Young stock for sale. Stringency prices. W. J. Boughen, Valley River, Man. 1bn

POPULAR PARK HEREFORDS, A number of young cows, heifers, and bulls now for sale from this famous herd at low prices. Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples, Deleau, Man. 1f

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. 13-12

SHETLAND PONIES and Hereford cattle, finest in Canada, also Berkshire pigs. J. E. Marples Poplar Park Farm, Deleau, Man. 1f

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

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

\$35.00 to \$75.00

will buy a young SHORTHORN BULL from nine months to a year old. Breeding right, good rustlers and most of them from heavy milking cows. I shall be glad to answer correspondence and give descriptions.

J. Bousfield.

McGregor, Manitoba

TO SAY THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE IS BUSINESSLIKE.

Hammond's Furs AS CHRISTMAS GIFTS



It has been a Special Feature at Hammond's to give special Discounts on all furs purchased during the month of December.

This year is no exception, and we place on sale our entire stock, at prices ranging from

10 to 25% off

Big Reductions have been made on small furs more suitable for Xmas Presents, a few of which are:

GREY SQUIRREL SETS, Muff and Throw, made of choice selected Siberian Squirrel skins. These sets were \$25 and \$28. Now \$19.50.

MINK MARMOT SETS, that were \$22. Now \$16.50.

And on Mink Marten, Sable and Fox Sets a discount of at least 20%.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE "A."

HAMMOND, The Furrier
430 Main Street, WINNIPEG

a blue ribbon round his neck; but otherwise he was an ordinary dog. It wasn't long before he noticed that the front gate was open, and, after a guilty look round, he ambled slowly out of the gate, and proceeded up the street on a tour of inspection. He had the usual dog's enthusiasm about smells. He spent his small life smelling everything that came in his way. It was his instinct to rest this small black-nose for a second or two on an object, and classify it by its odor. Smelling served him place of writing or speech, and, to a certain extent, took the place of reason. So to speak,

Various routine smells and a chance meeting with a poodle friend took up his attention for the next two blocks, but, at the beginning of the third, he discovered smells of unusual brilliance, and followed them up until he found, encamped upon an unbuild-upon plot of land, a travelling circus. Fido overhauled the whole show, and added about 300 new smells to his collection. He finished up with the dust-bins—there were five of them—and passed out, wagging the short, hairy thing at the conclusion of him.

As soon as he slunk in at the front gate, a pretty girl with golden hair



SHORTHORNS BELONGING TO J. BOUSFIELD OF MCGREGOR, MAN.

In the foreground, some 9 and 10 months old bull calves. In the background, part of the herd of 90 head, of which almost 40 are pure bred.

he smelt his way through life, and, as he cried, "Oh-h! Fido, darling!" caught him up in her arms and kissed his nose!!!

The first thing he found when he walked out, and kissed the girl!!!

It was an extremely dead rat, it was an exceptionally interesting subject. Fido ran his nose carefully over it, so as to get the full flavor, and tasted it.

The next item of interest was a very dead cat. It was up a tree, but its flavor called out to Fido. The cat had been hung out in the yard for some days, and had been buried. Fido investigated it, and had a drink out of the gutter.

H. A. B.

A No an Old the b be a C nent v strong and gi

Mr. Lodge, six of three The r Wilson the c smith, Mount

From dollars Shorth lowest any c are t field, c he is kind gather other good s are re are n Bousfi raising he find little more pounds calves ribs ; their l them suadin worth have t Cattle bulls would their ever, tion, have t herd must Some ranges money than stock

Mr. Alta., of Qu its be choice six m His l " Isle Here of of spu the e —2709 Heath Isleigh of Mc Sandi of Ay Canad with and 3 Berth Isleigh Carri —2711 —2711 recor lbs of recor —2711 —2712 —2711 Major hells, cows of Ja Elm Glory Glen Howie Fro select

GOSSIP

A North British farmer, writing to an Old Country exchange, says that the bridled cow, Doctor, supposed to be a Guernsey grade, once a prominent winner in dairy tests, is still strong and well at 24 years of age, and giving 35 lbs. milk daily.

Mr. W. H. Bryce, of "Doune Lodge," Arcola, has recently sold six of his pure-bred Clydesdales, three mares and three colt foals. The mares are Daisy Fair, Lady Wilson and Lilly of Greenfoot, while the colts are Doune Lodge Blacksmith, Darnley's Prince and Moose Mountain Rover.

From thirty-five to seventy-five dollars for good, growthy, rustling Shorthorn bulls are absolutely the lowest prices that can be found in any country in the world, and these are the prices which Mr. J. Bousfield, of McGregor, puts on ten head he is offering. Some idea of the kind of bulls these are can be gathered from the illustration in another column. They come from good strains of cows, most of which are regular pail fillers. These bulls are not offered in high fit, as Mr. Bousfield tries to keep the cost of raising his calves within the figures he finds buyers willing to pay. A little longer on the cows, a few more care after weaning, a few pounds more of grain and these calves would be covered thick on the ribs and carry their quarters to their hocks, but the man who raised them would have a hard time persuading his customers that they were worth the extra money he would have to get to squeeze out a profit. Cattle are low in Manitoba, or the bulls which Mr. Bousfield is offering would be selling at more than twice their quotations. Low prices, however, do not mean absolute stagnation, already this fall eight have been taken from Mr. Bousfield's herd which shows that the offering must be well worth the money. Some of the cattlemen on the ranges could easily save a bunch of money by taking the whole lot rather than wait until next spring to stock up.

AYRSHIRES FOR ALBERTA

Mr. A. H. Trimble, of Red Deer, Alta., recently visited the Province of Quebec and selected from among its best Ayrshire herds, 25 head of choice stock, ranging in ages from six months upwards to mature cows. His largest purchase was from the "Isleigh Grange" herd at Danville. Here Mr. Trimble purchased 11 head of young heifers and bulls. Worthy of special mention among them is the two-year-old heifer, Isleigh Gem -27090-, by Isleigh Bloom O' the Heather -20523-. In the yearlings, Isleigh Sandilands -27104-, by Glen of Montebello -20657-, dam Miss Sandilands -8934-, a splendid type of Ayrshire that has qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance test with a record of 8580 lbs. of milk and 312 lbs. of butter-fat. Isleigh Bertha -27110- from the same sire; Isleigh Muskrat -27109-; Isleigh Carrie -27111-; Isleigh Bella -27115-; Isleigh Nancy 3rd -27116-, whose dam has an official record of 7439 lbs. of milk and 276 lbs of butter-fat, and a show-ring record as well; Isleigh Beutina 3rd -27117-; Isleigh Comptea 3rd -27120-; Isleigh Claribella 3rd -27113-, and the bull calf, Isleigh Major -27118-, by Glen of Montebello, are all likely animals. Two cows were purchased from the herd of James Boden, Danville, Mollie of Elm Shade -14020-, by Scotland's Glory -10774- (imp.), and Lizzie Glen of St. Anne -22298-, by Howie's Fizzaway -16721- (imp.). From Mr. R. R. Ness, Howick, he selected an imported bull, Barches-

kie Kingswaif, also a heifer, Burnside Violet 4th -26576-, sired by the champion bull of Canada and the United States, Barcheskie King's Own (imp.) -20726-.

From John Taylor, Kelso, he selected a choice yearling bull, Dairy King of Kelso -26837-.

From one of the oldest established herds in Quebec, that of the secretary of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeder's Association, W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, he selected six head. The cow, Peace -11129-, sired by Uncle Sam of Trout River -6974-; the yearling heifers, Springbrook Blossom -26109-, and Springbrook Grace; the heifer calf, Springbrook Caroline 27284; the bull calves, Springbrook Joey -27285- and Springbrook Major, are from choice stock. Also from the Messrs. Hyde Bros., Huntingdon, he selected the bull calf, Lorna's Choice of Willow Bank -27288-, from a sire and dam from the Stephen herd. These bulls and heifers are all a choice lot, of good size and nicely marked. In all, there are 19 females and 6 males. Such a lot of Ayrshires should lay a foundation of splendid dairy stock for that part of the west. Mr. Trimble believes there is great future before the dairy industry of Alberta, and has every confidence that the Ayrshire is bound to be the future dairy breed of the Sunny Province.

The New York Milk Committee of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor has decided to introduce a cheap, yet practical, ice-box into the districts where the association has established milk depots. The box is a home-made affair, which can be built for less than twenty cents and will keep a five-cent piece of ice for twenty-four hours. It is made of an ordinary soap-box, two tin pails, which fit one inside the other, and a bucket of sawdust or a package of newspapers. The larger pail is placed inside the box and the intervening space packed tightly with either sawdust or newspapers. The smaller pail is placed inside the big one. All that remains to be done to complete the ice-box is to put a five-cent piece of ice in the inner pail, fill it half full of water and put a heavy newspaper covered top on the box. A bottle of milk in the inner pail will remain at a temperature of 40 degrees for twenty-four hours. At such a temperature bacteria cannot multiply, and the milk will remain sweet.

At an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Stuart, Iowa, 41 head from the herd of J. E. Junk, brought an average price of \$178. The cow, Blackcap 11th, and heifer calf brought \$500. A two-year-old heifer sold for \$485, a three-year-old, with heifer calf, sold for \$460, and a yearling heifer for \$400.

It has been said that the enormous prices which from time to time Argentine buyers give for specially selected bulls, make it impossible for such prices to be remunerative. Following sale of five non-pedigree bulls, which were sold in Buenos Ayres at the recent Palermo Show, is enlightening on this point. These bulls were sired by Chewton Victor and out of cows by Celt. The top price was £354 7s. 6d., and two bottom £166 5s., giving an average of £286 2s. 6d. for five unregistered bulls, a notable instance of the value of the produce of sires of the highest value. Mr. G. Kennedy, of Buenos Ayres, has in former years had many successful sales, but few, if any, more so than that of nine bulls, the prices of which come to hand. A noted Irish prizewinning pedigree Shorthorn bull made the top price, namely, £1,746. (\$8,730), paid by Mr. J. L. Ocampo. Messrs. Jorge Andant & Co. gave £612 10s. for Dean Sceptre, and Mr. A. G. Gutierrez £437 10s. for Scottish Primate. The average was £477 10s. Messrs. J. & J. Raws had also a good sale. These importers sold thirteen at prices from £315 to £78

The Value and Economy of Bovril

In BOVRIL is concentrated all the stimulating and flavoring qualities of beef plus the Fibrin and Albumen.

These elements give to BOVRIL its high nutritive value and make it different from meat extracts.

A 1 lb. bottle will make 50 cups of nourishing bouillon at a cost of 3 1/2 cts. each.

ORDER BOVRIL NOW

THE Very Best

is none too good for the young men and women of

Western Canada

That's why we want them to get particulars about our big

Business Training School

All Commercial Subjects taught. Write us a post card now for Catalog. No trouble to answer questions.

WINNIPEG BUSINESS COLLEGE

Cor. Fort and Portage Avenue
M. E. MACKEY, Secretary

Church Bells
Chime Peal
Memorial Bells a Specialty.
Hobbs Bell Foundry Co., Baltimore, Md., U.S.A.



Are you tired of mending your roof?

Genasco Ready Roofing

is made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt and gives you long years of service. Doesn't dry-out, crack, pulverize, rot, nor rust. Saves you trouble, time, and money.

A written guarantee with every roll, backed by a thirty-two million dollar company.

Mineral or smooth surface. Ask any dealer, and stick for Genasco. Look for the trade-mark. Write for Book and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt, and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.
PHILADELPHIA
New York San Francisco Chicago

Samples and prices of Genasco Ready Roofing to be had by applying to the
J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co. Ltd.
SOLE DISTRIBUTING AGENTS
WINNIPEG

For local and long distance telephone equipment—use apparatus made by

The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co. Ltd.

MONTREAL & WINNIPEG

Makers of everything pertaining to a telephone

Mention the Advocate

Salary—\$75 to \$150 a month.
Wanted—Brakemen and Firemen
We teach and qualify you by mail. Course simple, practical and thorough. After eight or ten weeks' study we guarantee to assist in getting you a position on any railway in Canada. The first step is writing for our booklet.
The Dominion Railway School
Dept. C. Winnipeg, Man.



STOCKMEN!

Have you any stock for sale? If you have, why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv't in to-day.

Farmer's Advocate

Winnipeg, Man.

\$200.00 in Cash

And 500 Valuable Premiums Given Away FREE

Below will be found three sets of mixed or jumbled letters. The first set when placed in proper order spells the name of something that is in every kitchen. The second set spells the name of something we all wear. The third set spells the name of a popular fruit. Here are all the sets:

- TSVOE** (something that is in every kitchen)
- HTOCLSE** (something we all wear)
- PALPE** (the name of a popular fruit)

Can you place the above sets of letters in proper order, so as to spell the words wanted? It is not easy. But with patience and perseverance, it can be done. It may take a small amount of your time, but as there are cash prizes and valuable premiums given away as an advertisement, it is well worth your time to make an effort.

It is just possible that you may have entered contests before and have not been successful, but please remember that in this instance you are dealing with a reliable firm and that there are over five hundred prizes to be distributed.

Write your answer to the above neatly and plainly on a slip of paper, and send it to us at once. Both writing and neatness count in this contest. If you do not happen to be a good writer, have some neat writer enter the contest for you, in his or her name, and if you are awarded a prize, agree with the person who does the writing that the prize belongs to you. All this may take up a little time and be a little trouble but the prizes are handsome and valuable and worth many times the amount of time that anyone will give to the above.

Should you read this advertisement and yet not desire to enter the contest yourself, please point out the advertisement to some relation or friend who might be interested. This is an opportunity of a lifetime and should not be missed.

This contest is not open to children under 14 years of age. We propose to hold a contest for young people very shortly, but will not accept entries from children in this one.

Below is the prize list for the most correct, best written and neatest solution of the above.

- 1st prize.....\$50.00 in cash
- 2nd prize.....\$40.00 in cash
- 3rd prize.....\$35.00 in cash
- 4th prize.....\$35.00 in cash
- 5th to 9th prizes, five prizes of \$10.00 each.....\$50.00 in cash
- 10th to 14th " Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.
- 15th to 19th " Five Family Dinner Sets (97 pieces).
- 20th to 24th " Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches.
- 25th to 29th " Five sets of half a dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks (Rogers).
- 30th to 34th " Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches.
- 35th to 39th " Five Handsome Violins and Bows.
- 40th to 44th " Five Hardwood Accordions.
- 45th to 49th " Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.
- 50th to 59th " Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets.
- 60th to 159th " One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.
- 160th to 259th " One Hundred Waterton Fountain Pens.
- 260th to 359th " One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers).
- 360th to 399th " Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.
- 400th to 510th " 110 Sets of Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)

CONDITIONS

The judging of the above will be in the hands of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity who have no connection whatever with this office.

No employee of ours nor any of their relations will be allowed to compete. We do not ask anyone to send ANY OF THEIR MONEY in order to enter this contest.

THERE IS A SIMPLE CONDITION THAT MUST BE COMPLIED WITH, ABOUT WHICH WE WILL WRITE YOU AS SOON AS WE RECEIVE YOUR ANSWER TO THE ABOVE.

This contest is open to persons of either sex over fourteen years of age. No entries will be received from children.

When replying to this advertisement, be sure to write your name and address very plainly in the space below. Cut out the advertisement and send it to us, together with the slip of paper on which you have written your solution to the puzzle, and we will write you at once in regard to the simple condition mentioned above.

I wish to enter the above contest and agree to accept the decision of the three judges appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., whose decision will be final.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

(State whether we are to address you as Mr. Mrs. or Miss.)

Address:

BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. Z, Montreal, Can.

Cancer Cured at Home

I have so perfected my MILD COMBINATION TREATMENT that patients may use it at their home with practically as good results as though it were applied at my offices. I will gladly furnish to every sufferer positive and indisputable proofs that my treatment DOES CURE CANCER. I will furnish ample evidence of my integrity, honesty, financial and professional ability. No matter how serious your case may be—no matter how many operations you have had—no matter what treatments you have tried, do not give up hope, but write for my book, "Cancer and Its Cure." It will cost you nothing and will tell you how you can be cured at home. Address,

DR. JOHNSON REMEDY CO., Suite 509, 3233 Grand Ave. KANSAS CITY, MO.
Have you a friend suffering from cancer? Do them a favor they'll never forget by sending them this ad.

PLEASE MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

15s., giving an average of £165 7s 6d.

Lord Roberts, in his book, tells a good story of a native Indian servant who had been told to prepare a bath at a certain hour. A fierce attack was in the meanwhile delivered by the enemy, and in the thick of it the servant, who had made his way through the storm of bullets, suddenly appeared among the headquarters staff. "Sahib," said he to his master, "your bath is ready." An even better story is told by J. H. Settle, which comes from the Malakand, in Chitral, and which concerns a subaltern who was awakened one morning by a brother subaltern's servant pulling at his foot. "Sahib," whispered the servant, anticipating wrath, "sahib what am I to do? My master told me to wake him at half-past six, and he has not gone to bed till seven!"—Dundee Advertiser.

MORE ON THE THOROUGHBRED SALE

Space prevented as full a mention as we should like to have made of the offering of W. S. Henderson, at Carberry, so we add a few notes here. There is a colt out of Mary Moore, by Cameron, the famous stake-winning horse, a racer and winner himself at 2, 3 and 4. He was by the imported sire Medellar. Another is out of Manga, by Cayuga, a son of Iroquis, by Sunpronus, the sire of Yankee Consul. Then comes the Lackford colt, one that traces its descent through Lackford and Strathmore to Dromis and the New Jersey stakewinner. By Monsieur de L'Orme there is one that ought to suit those whose fancy runs in this line of breeding. Monsieur de L'Orme was out of Mabalosca, a winner herself, and the dam of three winners. Out of Magi, and by Yorkshire Lad, there is a weanling that leads into another strain. Magi, as a two-year-old, was a winner in 1901. She is by the imported Simon Magus, a noted English winner. The sixteenth in our list is another Yorkshire Lad colt. Yorkshire Lad, since his name was mentioned frequently, was a turf horse of repute himself and was sired by Dinna Forget, the horse that won the Leopardstown grand prize of \$3,000, Kempton Jubilee, Prince of Wales Cup, Liverpool Cup, Cambridge Handicap, and other noted racing events. Such sires as Sorcerer require some comment. This horse was the get of Ormonde, "the horse of the century," the sire of Flying Fox, the noted English winner. Another colt, the last we are going to mention, is out of Tagati, by Hanover. The colt is by Yorkshire Lad. Tagati is a half-sister to Laura F., and was dam of Lauralighter, a horse that won 23 races and sold for \$12,000. This is a partial list of the offering. Prospective purchasers should write Dr. Henderson for a catalog giving full details of the breeding and records of the ancestry of every individual named above and in the December 2nd issue.

HEIFERS, SHEEP AND SWINE AT JAS. BRAY'S SALE

There are fourteen individuals in the heifer offering, all by Happy Christmas, except one. Seven are sucking calves, the remainder are in calf to Southwestern. Golden Sunset is one of these heifers, remembered by fair visitors as the first-prize winner at Portage, Winnipeg and the coast fairs. She is a remarkably smooth and well developed heifer. Other noted members of the heifer lot are the two two-year-olds, Miss Aster and Happy Maud, a pair of Hereford females of splendid structure, peaking and individually very remarkable. The lot are equally worthy of attention as their dams, but space does not permit of their individual being separately mentioned. We will mention, however, that the lot will be sold at 11 o'clock on the 16th inst. at the farm of Jas. Bray, near Portage, Manitoba. The sale will be held at 11 o'clock on the 16th inst. at the farm of Jas. Bray, near Portage, Manitoba.

topped Hereford youngsters as one could wish to see. True large ones, deeply fleshed, typical descendants of the two well known sires from which they come.

The Berkshires consist of forty or more individuals. The sows have litters of seven and eight, respectively, on them now. The two other brood sows have been bred to Sampson and the herd boar. One of the sows, Lakeside Kate, is a yearling, the other sow without pigs. Portage girl is a rare Berkshire female, a large sow, of good length and depth, an extra large sow, in fact, but with excellent quality and breed character. She was bred by R. McKenzie, High Bluff. The two with pigs, Royal Maid and Lakeside Jubilee Bell, were bred, respectively, by Alex. Cummings, Portage, and J. A. Evans, Minnedosa. The sheep are of Hampshire and Leicester breeding, fifty-three individuals in all. The working horses are of the large draft type. The mules are exceptionally large ones, larger than is ordinarily seen in this part of the world. For work it is doubtful if there is anything in the equine species that can outdo a good heavy pair of mules.

The date is December 16th. Those attending from a distance will be met at the stations; special rates on the railways; and lunch provided.

Questions and Answers

CLAIM FOR WATER OF LAKE

I live in the dry belt and every one that can get water irrigates. I recorded 100 inches of water in a certain unnamed lake describing the lake to the Commissioner. My intention was to put a dam at the outlet of the lake to hold back the water until such time as I needed it. I went up to put the dam in and found the beavers had it dammed already and a better dam than I could make. Under my record can I hold claim to the water, there is no other record on the lake?

B. C. J. H.

Ans.—It appears that your correspondent has recorded a claim for 100 inches of water. This would indicate that his claim was recorded in British Columbia, as the miners' inch is not recognized in the provinces of Alberta, and Saskatchewan, to which the Irrigation Act applies. For absolutely authoritative decision therefore, it would be best to appeal to the officer with whom the claim was recorded, but we have no hesitation in venturing the opinion that the beaver dam in no way effects the validity of the claim.

SETTLEMENT OF NOTE

A buys a cow and calf from B giving a lien note in payment for one year. Two days afterwards B comes along and buys a half a pig from A at so much per lb, but they have no way to weigh it; so B agrees before a witness to get it weighed in town where he lives and send A a bill of the weight and also endorse the amount on the note. B gets it weighed and sends A a storekeeper's bill with the weight of pork on it. It runs on for a year till the note comes due, then B turns the note over to a company for collection with nothing endorsed on it.

1. What can A do to B?
2. Is A obliged to pay the whole note?
3. Must A lose the price of his pork?
4. Can A do anything to B for trying to collect money twice?

Man. J. N. B.
Ans.—A should pay the amount of the note less the value of the pork, and B or the company sues to recover the full amount of the note, A cannot help him and protect himself.

PROTECTIVE MEASURE FOR LICE—DO NOT WASH THEIR TEETH?

What can be done for a horse that has lice? Should he be washed with kerosene and coal oil?

Check Your Fat

Hold it where it is, or take off some. You can do either without disturbing your meals or your ease or your digestive organs. You can do it without physical risk, mental effort or danger of a wrinkle. "Sounds well, but these are words only," you say. True, but there is a nation full of indorsers of these words, so your protest, while natural, is feeble. Prove it. Write to the Marmola Company, Detroit, Mich., inclosing 75 cents, or, better still, take that amount over to your druggist and get one of the extra large cases of Marmola Prescription Tablets. You will find it generously filled. Take one after meals and at bedtime, and within thirty days you should be losing a pound of fat a day, without disturbance, as we said, of either your meals, habits or organs. Fact is, these statements are not to be denied, for the tablets are an exact duplicate of the famous fat-reducing Marmola Prescription: One-half ounce Marmola, $\frac{3}{4}$ ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic and $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce Peppermint Water, which any druggist will tell you is the World's Fair medal winner in its class.

emulsion injurious to a cow if rubbed on for lice? Do young cows lose their teeth? C. D. L. Sask.

Ans.—The soap and kerosene emulsion is a safe and effective remedy to destroy lice on cattle. It is applied along the back, from the pole to the tail, with a brush once a day for several days. Yes, cattle have temporary teeth which are replaced by permanent teeth at certain intervals until the animal is about three years old, when it usually has a full mouth.

BARB WIRE CUT IN FRONT OF HOCK

Last March a mare got cut very badly in a barb-wire fence just in front of the hock. As she was away at the time, I had her brought home in June, a trip of 75 miles. She has been working most of the time since. She does not go lame on it. There is a space two inches by three that does not heal over. It does not run, but has a red, scabby appearance; does not bleed, but has twice gathered and broke since she came home. R. E. J.

Ans.—A barb-wire cut in this region is always very difficult to heal, and usually leaves a nasty scar. The reason of this is, the wound is generally situated just where the motion of the joint takes place, hence healing is retarded. Get the following powder made up at your druggist, and apply twice a day: Tannic acid, 1 ounce; powdered sugar of lead, 2 ounces; powdered starch, 4 ounces; powdered wood charcoal, 1 ounce. Mix well, to be dusted on the sore.

TRADE NOTES

THE DR. HESS IDEA

To increase assimilation and decrease waste in steer feeding is good business. It means more fat on the ribs and less in the manure pile. It means a bigger steer and a better one; and this is what "The Dr. Hess Idea" is teaching feeders to do with unqualified success everywhere to-day.

"The Dr. Hess Idea" teaches that the one important function of the body is digestion. It points out the fact that digestive organs must be strengthened to meet the constant strain of heavy feeding. It shows that neglect here is fatal, because it invites digestive weakness, causes loss of appetite and brings about a general and disastrous reaction of the whole animal economy.

"The Dr. Hess Idea," put into practical daily working by the use

of Dr. Hess Stock Food, overcomes the first tendency toward indigestion in a fattening steer, and increases appetite until a heavy ration is taken twice a day without stomach derangement and thus insures steady growth and fattening right up to the last moment.

Dr. Hess Stock Food is the prime factor in the cattle business. Thousands of farmers find it so and make it so. It helps the hog-raisers in the "corn belt" as well as the beef men. It hurries early lambs to the best market condition and makes a milk cow increase her yield wonderfully. It puts all farm stock in prime condition and in every case for the same reason—because of its marvelous beneficial influence on the digestive organs. Dr. Hess Stock Food is a guaranteed preparation and endorsed by medical men everywhere.

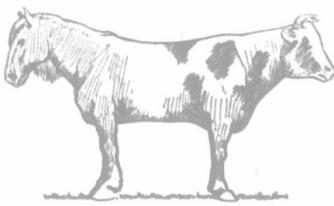
MAKING PHONOGRAPHS

While many objects once looked on as luxuries are now regarded as absolute necessities, the phonograph can scarcely be considered as having reached that stage. It must still be classed as a luxury, and, with that fact in mind, a return of prosperity is presaged by the fact that at the Edison factories at Orange, N. J., ten thousand phonographs are being made every week and one hundred and fifty thousand records are being turned out every day in the week.

To keep the public in touch with the marvellous output of "The Wizard's" creation, an almost incredible amount of printer's ink is required. Catalogues to the number of three million six hundred thousand copies are printed every year, and the lists of new records issued annually average twenty-four millions. The public need never be without music, since the fairly generous amount of two million records is at all times kept in stock at Orange. While the sapphire is not the most costly of precious stones, when it is considered that more than ten thousand of them are used every week in

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The name "Elmira" on Felt Shoes and Slippers always guarantees the best materials and correct construction to produce that lasting quality which has brought such success to the "Elmira" line and such comfort and satisfaction to thousands of felt shoe wearers.

For comfort, wear and service, insist on having "Elmira" Felts. For men, women and children. Look for the "Elmira" Trademark, as above.

Sold by Dealers Throughout the West. 39



EVERY BOY wants a STEVENS for Christmas

The love of a gun is born in a boy. Nothing will delight him more than a good gun of his own.

Why not let him have his long-wanted gun and learn how to shoot? It will please him immensely.

Moreover, that's by far the best way to insure his safety. For most boys will handle a gun every chance they get, whether you know about it or not.

Give him a Stevens Rifle for Christmas and see how happy it makes him. Then see how he'll take to outdoors—how he'll tramp the woods and fields—how manly and sturdy and healthy he'll grow out in the open air. See how keen of sight he becomes, how quick to think and to act. It's a good way to develop character in a boy.

Stevens Rifles are the safest of all guns and they're steady and true to the aim—straight-shooting, hard-hitting. And a Stevens Demi-Bloc Double-Barrel Gun, or any Stevens Shotgun, will please a man just as much as a Stevens Rifle will please a boy.

Send for the Stevens Catalog and learn how thoroughly well-made, how moderate in price these guns are. Tells how to choose and care for a gun. 5c for postage brings it.

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Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg, Limited



Harry Lauder

the great Scotch comedian, will not be in Canada this year, but he may be heard on the Victor Gram-o-phone and in your own home. The following Lauder selections are particularly fine:

- 52001—I've Something in the Bottle for the Morning.
- 52002—I Love a Lassie.
- 52003—Stop Your Tickling, Jock.
- 52008—Tobermory.
- 52009—Killiecrankie.
- 58001—The Wedding of Sandy McNab.

The first five selections are 75c each and the last one \$1.25. Send for complete catalogue—free.

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

the making of phonograph records it will be realized that the bill for this item alone is not an insignificant one. The sapphires must be of absolute smoothness, having a higher polish than, for example, a three thousand dollar diamond. It is here, too, that Edison has outdistanced his imitators, all of whom require a different needle for every individual record.

To be shown through the eleven five story buildings and five chemical laboratories that have marked the growth of the genius of one man is to get an astounding comprehension of the meaning of real industrial activity; and it may incidentally be noted that thoroughly to inspect these buildings requires a walk of something like fourteen miles. The most minute of parts, everything connected with the phonograph, even to the smallest screw, is made in the factory by modern machinery that to a layman seems to do its work by magic.

The "business phonograph" is the latest Edison development in this particular field, and it has already become an aid to the prompt, accurate and easy transaction of office business. It is, in brief, the phonograph known to lovers of music, but adapted to the writing of letters and every form of dictation. The cylinders for this form of machine are, of course, blank, and are longer than those used in the purely amusement machine. Hence they are made by a different process. They are moulded in plain brass cylinders, and the composition is poured in by hand. When they are taken out they are allowed to stand for two weeks before they are touched. The bore is reamed, the ends are trimmed and the cylinder is shaved by a machine so adjusted as to take an exact amount off each blank. If the slightest flaw is found in any blank it is remoulded.

The first company to sell an Edison phonograph was organized in 1878, but to-day's perfected commercial machine has been in use only three years. It is now known over all the civilized world as a wonderful saver of time and money and a big improvement upon the oldtime method of dictating to a stenographer. The "voice writing" machine has a reproducer by which any words may be repeated in case the dictator has been interrupted, an indicator showing the length of dictated letters and an index of corrections or instructions to the transcriber. With it one may dictate at leisure or with the utmost rapidity. The machine never grows weary or impatient, nor is it capable of making a mistake. More than that, the busy man of affairs, while he cannot have his stenographer at his home after office hours, may have his business phonograph there, and dictate to it there at any hour of the night, and, in case of detention at home, can send the cylinders to the office.

But, aside from the uses of the business phonograph, the invention of a method of reproducing sound has had its chief ultimate popularity because you can anywhere place the music of the world's greatest singers and composers on tiny tubes, that can be sent to any part of the world to delight millions of people who never would have heard such harmony from any other source.

GOSSIP

NEW USES FOR WOODS.

There is a constant effort to broaden the uses to which various kinds of woods can be placed. Many products of the forest that were regarded as valueless until within the past few years have now become standard commodities. Twenty years ago maple was regarded as either an incumbrance or useful only for firewood. Today it has become the standard flooring material throughout a very large portion of the country, and abroad, being used in many of the most

est class structures, as well as for wagon and agricultural machinery building, etc. Hemlock, a wood despised for years as being practically worthless, is a standard building material today. Red gum, but very recently introduced as lumber, was unsaleable up to within the last five years. Now the broadened demand is so active that many grades of it show a shortage in the market, says a recent issue of "Hardwood Record." The despised tupelo gum has recently become a valuable commercial product, with every prospect that within a few years it will be so appreciated as to command as much money as cypress does today.

It is the constant study of users of wood to find cheaper substitutes for certain standard commodities, by means of which they can turn out their manufactured product at a diminished cost. Some manufacturers have succeeded in substituting other wood for oak. Chestnut and red gum have been the principal kinds used for this substitution. Yellow pine and poplar have largely taken the place of white pine, and now Pacific Coast woods are substituting the pines and hemlock. Box-makers who formerly used soft woods exclusively have recently learned that they can employ gum, cottonwood and a large variety of other hardwoods advantageously. Substitution is going on constantly, and probably will continue to the end of time.

The tamarack of the north has been a despised wood in the past few years, and has even been rejected as a building material. It has been discovered but recently that tamarack makes a most excellent material for tanks, and for this purpose it is coming into quite general use.

Experiments are now being made with maple for car decking. It is strange that this trial was never given the wood before, for it is certain that it will prove an ideal material for this purpose. It will rot no quicker than yellow pine, Norway or fir, and will stand ten times as much wet and rough usage as any of the woods named.

There is a crying need for a substitute for hickory in wagon and carriage making. It seems scarcely possible that any considerable quantity of undiscovered wood suitable for this purpose will ever be located in North America, but it is logical to prophesy that a vast quantity of material excellent for this purpose can be secured in Mexico, the West Indies and the northern portion of Southern America. The forests of these countries are all rich in minor hardwoods of very dense character, which are tough and not subject to very speedy decay. Undoubtedly the wagon maker who wants to perpetuate a source of supply should cast his eyes in the direction noted.

H. C. Graham, Lea Park, Alta., writes: We have had several inquiries recently for Scotch Collies and Yorkshires and have been able to meet all orders so far. We are now offering some good values in Shorthorns. We have two bull calves by the same sire and of the same family as Belvedere Lily 9th. The heifer, which, when about twenty-two months old, brought the top price \$380.00 at the White-Edward's auction sale in 1907. These bulls are giving promise of being good ones and are being offered at \$100 each. Anyone wishing to purchase would find a much lower freight rate if shipped while still under one-year old.

Scotland is the loser, and Canada the gainer, by the decision of Mr. John Grant of Inverness-shire to settle in Alberta. Mr. Grant is known in his home county as one of the most progressive of farmers and is also a traction expert having for some years had the contract of grading and rolling a large mileage of roads in Inverness-shire. The late brother of Belled Angus cattle, has a large family of industrious young sons, and his son, secretary of Strathmore, "The Angus" shows in Inverness-shire that the farmers of Canada is as well as the farmers of the sun and her best interests are being materialized, and the result is all commercial.

PEOPLE SAID SHE HAD CONSUMPTION



Was in Bed for Three Months.

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

DR. WOOD'S NORWAY PINE SYRUP

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

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

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cures the Lameness and Stop pain from a Sprain, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered.

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A GLIMPSE AT ANCIENT AGRICULTURE

HOW THE WAY WAS PAVED FOR THE SEEDSMAN.

Though the farming industry is as old almost as the human race itself, the craft of the commercial seed merchant did not come into existence till about a couple of hundred years ago. In a lecture of much historic interest Professor Wilson, B. Sc., dealt with the subject of "The Advent of the Seedsman" before a meeting of the Dublin Seed and Nursery Employees' Association, in the Royal College of Science, Dublin, a few weeks ago. His discourse on this theme, says the Irish Farmers' Gazette, was mainly concerned in outlining the development of agriculture from the earliest times of crudeness and simplicity, through the gradual changing periods in which it reflected the social and political life of the altering eras, until it attained towards the eighteenth century a modern complexity and, so to speak, a "many sidedness" which not merely warranted but absolutely demanded the rise of specialists in various departments of agricultural activity. Thus briefly, in the abstract, was the origin of the seed trade. In unfolding the story of this agricultural progression the lecturer, assisted by some lantern slides, greatly interested his hearers.

The farming to which the lecturer first introduced his hearers was that practiced over the greater portion of Northern Europe, including Great Britain, about 1,500 years ago and earlier. Apparently this was an age of small holdings, for we were told that the land surrounding the villages in which the natives usually congregated and lived, was divided on the Communist system, and each man had his three acres for himself. It was fairly distributed, too, as to avoid any individual securing a monopoly of a rich patch of ground each person's three acres were made up of three single-acre plots in different portions of the divided area. Their crops were not very numerous, viz., wheat, oats or barley, beans and peas, and the general practice was to let the land lie fallow once every three years in order that it might be cleaned, the "rotation" followed being grain first year, beans and peas second year and fallow third year. Flax-growing engaged the attention of the women folk to a limited extent, and down by the river sides willows were cultivated for basket-making purposes. As can be realized in those earlier times forests abounded on all hands, and in these the live stock, such as sheep and pigs, were turned loose to graze. They were, however, driven in upon the stubbles when the crops were removed, and the autumn, therefore, was the best time of the year for the animals in question. The plowing and other farm work was, of course, accomplished by means of oxen, and, as these had to put in their daily task, their feeding was more generously attended to, and they received the benefit of a pasture field. In those old days they evidently did not believe in putting a premium on laziness, and in order to make every man hurry up with his harvest, it was a recognized custom that when there was not more than one field of produce unsecured, the hungry animals from the forest would be turned in on the stubbles; in other words, the man who was so dilatory and careless that his crops were still out when all his neighbors had gathered theirs in, ran the risk of having a hoard of ravenous pigs or sheep admitted to his patch in common with the rest of the land. So long, however, as two or more men's crops were out the animals were excluded, and this fact was, it is fancied, availed of by the primitive subtlety of those days, as a kindly-disposed neighbor could generally be induced to purposely delay the drawing in of his harvest and thus save the situation for one whose work was backward.

This seems to have been the condition of farming for some centuries, until, owing to the inherent tendency in man to squabble with his fellows, it began to be a fashionable pastime for one village to pick a quarrel with a neighboring village, and to settle their disputes, not by arbitration, but in the more orthodox, if less humane, "mortal-combat" style. The millennial order of things was reversed and plowshares were beaten into swords, pruning hooks into spears. The fighting man was then evolved as a matter of course, and with his elevation in the village, the population was separated into men of war and men of peace, the former protecting the village and making conquests occasionally, and the latter looking after their farming work on their behalf. Leaders who distinguished themselves received due privileges, and with their growing powers they quickly rose to authority in the land, first by the consent of the people, and afterwards, frequently by the right of might. Then came the taking up by these lords and their thanes of new and bigger stretches of country, into the cultivation of which they forced the service of their villagers or captives taken in war. This continued on until the Feudal times were ushered in. These may have been "the good old times," but we fancy that with all our troubles and distresses we are more comfortable in this year of grace 1908! Nor were the farmers too well repaid for their labors during the fifth and sixth centuries then. Nowadays 40 bushels (about 1 ton) of wheat to the acre is considered a useful yield; indeed in the Co. Carlow this season, it is said, in one case 2 tons of grain were obtained per acre, but in the bygone days about 12 bushels were considered a good return, and that after the expenditure of great labor. Things do not appear to have changed much until the 14th or 15th centuries, when more enlightened times began to dawn. An interesting and—to modern minds which lack a reverential respect for things ancient—a rather grotesque series of pictures were shown by the lecturer, representing various farm operations as practiced during the 11th century. These included crude-looking plows, harrows, carts, threshing instruments, etc., while a series of "monthly operations" indicated how the ancients did their work. In January they were plowing; in February, pruning trees; in March, breaking up the soil, digging, sowing and harrowing; in April, feasting; in May, watching sheep (which looked remarkably like our present "horns"); in June, preparing wood for winter; in July, hay-making; and in August, harvesting.

The greatest revolution that agriculture had ever known up to this time was caused when the immortal Jethro Tull came on the scene towards the end of the seventh century. He lived between 1660 and 1730, and, as all students of agricultural development in Great Britain know, he was the first to introduce in a practical way the thorough cultivation of the land, though, strange to say, he was not a farmer himself, but a barrister. He experimented with growing grain in rows 18 inches apart, and demonstrated the greatly increased yields that could be obtained. Prior to his time a great advance had been taking place in Holland, where the Dutchmen had discovered turnips (yellow-fleshed variety), red clover, sainfoin and lucerne, which gave a decided filip to farming and helped to solve the difficulty of feeding stock in winter. The turnip had been brought to Britain in 1612, but it was not until Tull and a co-worker named Townsend had shown what could be done by deep and thorough cultivation of the soil that the crop was largely grown. Of course its advent introduced for the first time a four-course rotation such as we know today.

On and Off Chat About Fat

The society reporter picked up the following gem at Madam Brewster's not twenty-four hours ago. One of her millionaire customers struggling into a new gown asked the famous costumer how she kept her figure in such superb shape. "You habitually eat and drink heartily and even thoughtlessly, not to say riotously at times," she complained, "whereas I live like a hermit. Yet I can't keep slim and, apparently, you can't get fat." "Guilty," replied the fashion czarina. "I admit I don't fatten up nor do I thin down, but it is because I have the power, my dear Mrs. — (the name almost slipped out), to say to my fat 'Thus far and no farther.' I don't exercise nor diet nor run any danger of wrinkles or stomach trouble either. Here is the secret." She wrote a few words on a slip of paper and handed it to her questioner. "Get that filled at the druggist's," she concluded, "take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime and you will never get any fatter than you want to be. You can take off a pound a day with this receipt, if you want to."

Being fat herself and fully alive to the tremendous value of these statements to fat folks everywhere, the society reporter committed an unpardonable social sin; she peeped over the lady's shoulder—and this is what she saw: For Excess Fat, simplest, safest, cheapest, most helpful receipt of any: One-half ounce Marmola, 2/3 ounce Fluid Extract Carcara Aromatic, 4/5 ounces Peppermint Water.

viz., roots (turnips), grain, clover and grain. The swede was introduced in 1784 and the mangel about the same time. Things got a further big advance when Smith announced his improved system of land drainage, and rapidly following came the construction of the first threshing machine, adapted from an old flax mill, in 1767, while Smith again did great service by inventing a useful reaping machine in the year 1811.

It was when these various discoveries and inventions had exerted their influences that the seedsmen

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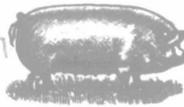
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New Importation will arrive about January 1st.
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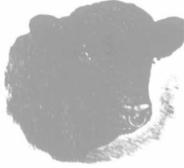
Glencorse Yorkshires
Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 38th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th—Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.
Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f. o. b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also shorthorns.
A. D. McDONALD
Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.
RED POLLED CATTLE
We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.
YORKSHIRE HOGS
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.



SHORTHORNS!
As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.
H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.



STOCK MEN
Have you any stock for sale? If you have why not advertise. This is the largest circulated farm paper in the West. If you have the goods the Advocate will find the buyers. Send your adv'tin to-day.
Farmer's Advocate
AND HOME JOURNAL
WINNIPEG, MAN.



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



STAR FARM SHORTHORNS
This prize winning herd is headed by the Imported Champion Bull Allister. Several animals for sale a number of prize winners in the lot. Farm one mile from station. Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.
R. W. CASWELL, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask.

SHORTHORNS—We have several promising young bulls on hand yet, and anyone requiring one that is 18 months old or younger might do worse than write us for particulars and prices.
BERKSHIRES—Entirely sold out of young stock. Have one yearling boar bred by Teesdale, of Ontario, which we will part with.
YORKSHIRES—We can still supply a number of boars and sows of almost any age and at very low prices.
WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

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For immediate sale: The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. **A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.**



Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES
We have a few of both sexes for sale. A four-year-old Leicester Ram also for sale.
George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. G. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
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Breeder of
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Stock of both Sexes and all Ages for Sale.

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found the time ripe for his advent. Doubtless it was in Holland that the first member of the trade arose, probably as early as 1750, and in Britain the inference from writings of the period is that the seed merchant first appeared in Norwich, which at that time was second only to London in size. The trade quickly spread north into Scotland and the Lothians soon became noted in connection with the seed business, such men as Lawson and Drummond being pioneers in the industry. They and other leaders sent abroad, near and far, for high-class plants and seeds, which were carefully selected, grown and sold. An impetus was given to the work by the efforts from time to time at hybridization and plant improvement made by Thomas Andrew Knight, Sheriff, Hallett, Goldthorpe, Chevalier and others. Drummond, who started about 1830, attached to his premises a regular museum for exhibits of agricultural improvement, and his premises were a favorite rendezvous of farmers. Perhaps the earliest recorded seed-house in Dublin was Mackey's, which was established in 1770.

THE ROUGH COATED SCOTCH COLLIE

The collies of to-day are much different in type to those of a few years ago, so much so that many have said that we are now growing collies so fine in the head that they lack the brain power they formerly possessed, and are no good for work on sheep or cattle. Such talk is all nonsense, and such statements are made by persons who, for some reason or other, have axes to grind.

One reason why collies do not work better to-day is simply because they do not have as many chances. Many are raised in kennels and never see stock of any kind, but to show how firmly this stock-driving instinct is born and bred in them is well illustrated by a three-year-old dog I have that was whelped in a city. He had never been in the country at all until this spring, when I sent him out on a farm, and inside of two months he had taken up the driving of cattle and sheep and has proven the best stock dog I ever had.

The present day collie should have a good length of head, wedge-shaped with a flat skull, almond shaped eye, small natural ears set well on the head and correctly carried. In addition to these, he should have a well rounded body, good shoulders and heavy bone, and not least in importance, a profuse straight coat of the proper texture.

One of the most essential characters of a true collie, however, is his expression. This is something hard to describe, but a proper expression makes a collie very attractive, while one of the "sour" kind is never admired, even if correct in other particulars.

There has always been, and always will be, a good demand for well bred, intelligent collies. As with poultry, they vary in price, according to their quality. Some almost unheard of prices have been paid for choice specimens. Probably the highest price ever paid for a collie was \$6,500.00 for Champion Squire of Tytton. Many have sold at from \$3,000 to \$5,000, each, and a number change hands every year.

Collies are not only good stock dogs, but they make the best of companions and can readily be taught to do all kinds of work. It has been truly said that a collie can do one man's work around the farm, and among stock. They have the best dispositions and are very intelligent. They think and act for themselves in an emergency, making excellent watch-dogs, and they always show loyalty and affection for their masters.

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require food but once a day, although I give them a lunch in the morning of a dog biscuit or something of that kind. Table scraps are suitable food, but fish or chicken bones should not be given them as they break easily, leaving sharp points which, if swallowed, are likely to cause perforation of the bowels.

In getting a start one should buy according to the end they desire. If to sell to farmers and stockmen, then an ordinary priced bitch will bring in good returns. If to the fanciers, then one should get as good an individual and as popularly bred as possible. Breeding counts for a good deal in buying collies, and it rightly should, for a bitch bred along proper lines will be sure to produce better pups than one of ordinary or careless breeding. If one cannot afford to buy a good bitch in whelp, then a well bred promising pup should be purchased at a reasonable price, and when old enough she can be bred to a good dog and a litter of pups secured.

If you have never taken a fancy to a dog, just get a good intelligent collie, and you will in a short time think nearly as much of him as of any other member of your family. They make the best of companions for women and children, and are not only very affectionate, but their affections are strong and lasting.—Dr. O. B. Bennet in The Standard.

THE CAUSE AND CURE OF BOILS

Boils are directly due to infection of the tissues with germs. There are always found upon the skin germs capable of producing boils and other forms of suppurative processes if introduced into the system. Ordinarily, however, the body does not suffer from the close proximity of these noxious elements, for the reason that the tissues are able to destroy, in various ways, the small number of bacteria which penetrate the skin. When, however, by any means, the vitality of the system becomes lowered to a sufficient degree, invasion by these parasitic microbes through a scratch, a pin prick, or any other abrasion of the skin, may give rise to the multiplication of germs and the production of pus, with the accompanying swelling, pain and suppuration.

Some of the most common causes of the tissue degeneration which renders the production of boils possible are flesh eating, the free use of fats, constipation and indigestion. Repeated attacks of boils can be averted only by removing the cause, whatever it may be. A non-flesh dietary is in the highest degree important in cases of this sort. The use of antiseptic tablets is a valuable means of destroying the germs that are present in the stomach and bowels, or of preventing their further development. An almost exclusive fruit diet should be adopted for a few days, and the plan of making one meal of the day entirely of fruit should be followed for a few weeks at least. A daily warm bath, followed by a short cold bath, plenty of out-of-door exercise, and care to secure prompt, regular, daily movement of the bowels, are other measures of importance.—Heath.

PREDICTING WEATHER CHANGES

The Meteorological office in Toronto, which is the central office for the Dominion, is a part of the work of the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Its director is Mr. R. P. Stuart. To this office reports are made from local stations from Cape Breton to the Yukon are sent, also in cases of the local stations, under the control of the director at Toronto. There are 360 stations in the Dominion, and observations are made at each of these stations. The observations are performed by the local stations, and are sent to the central office. The observations are made at some 38 different times during the day, and the observations are made at equal intervals. The observations are made at equal intervals. The observations are made at equal intervals.

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CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure
 The safest, Best BLISTER
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 The first remedy to
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Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
 and it remains today the standard treat-
 ment, with years of success back of it,
 known to be a cure and guaranteed to
 cure. Don't experiment with substitutes
 or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or
 bad the case or what else you may have
 tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump
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 on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in
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 Now is the time to get posted.
 Send your name for free sample
 and prices. Write to-day.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.



HANDS COVERED WITH ECZEMA

"For three weeks I actually had to be fed like one feeds a baby, because my hands and arms were so covered with eczema that they had to be bound up all the time."

That is the experience of Miss Violet M. McSorley, of 75, Gore Street, Sault Ste. Marie. She adds: "I could not hold spoon nor fork. From finger tips to elbows the dreaded disease spread, my finger nails came off and my flesh was one raw mass. The itching and the pain were almost excruciating. I had three months of this torture and at one time amputation was discussed."

"Zam-Buk alone saved my hands and arms. I persevered with it and in the end had my reward. To-day, I am cured completely of every trace of the dreaded eczema, and I fervently hope that sufferers from skin disease may know of my case and the miracle Zam-Buk has worked."

Zam-Buk is without equal for eczema, ring worm, ulcers, abscesses, piles, cracked hands, cold sores, chapped places, and all skin injuries and diseases. Druggists and stores at 50 cents a box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for same price. You are warned against dangerous substitutes sometimes offered as "just as good."

Zam-Buk

Twice each day, the results of the observations taken in these 38 stations, are telegraphed by means of certain code signals to the central office at Toronto, so that at about 25 minutes after the observations are taken, they are recorded. The records are obtained by the observer first of all reading his barometer, applying a correction for altitude, as the height above the sea level varies at the different stations. Next he obtains the correct temperature by means of an ordinary thermometer, which, combined with the reading of a wet bulb thermometer gives him the relative humidity of the air. He then obtains the highest and lowest readings during the last twelve hours from a self-registering thermometer. An anemometer, commonly known as a wind gauge, which automatically records the direction and velocity of the wind on a revolving cylinder, gives him this information, while, at the same time, the observer notes the kind of clouds if any, that are visible, and the direction from which they are moving. His observations made, the results are wired to central office and entered on a map of North America. Where the barometric reading of two or more stations are the same, they are connected by means of charcoal lines. Thus the entire continent is marked out so as to show where the barometer is high and where it is low. Once the reports from the different stations are translated and entered on the skeleton map of our continent a panoramic view of the weather conditions existing throughout all North America is given, reports from some 144 stations in the United States being received daily from our neighbor country in exchange for observations sent her from the several Meteorological stations in Canada.

From this chart, the forecasters issue a statement of readings and probabilities for the press. A storm raging in the West is noted by the recorder of the station nearest to it. He has learned its direction of travel and by an intimation of the storm's arrival at other places, estimates its velocity. From this data its arrival at different points along the route may be safely predicted. Thus, because electricity is quicker than wind, observers are enabled to warn us of an approaching storm hours in advance of it.

Wireless telegraphy will be a valuable asset to the weather predictors, as stations may now be placed in such places where the laying of telegraph wires has been impossible. Wireless is used now at Belle Isle Station, which lies between Newfoundland and Point Armour.

Our Meteorologists have reduced weather to a science. They deal with first causes without concern for signs and appearances. We learn that weather is a condition as wide and as great as the continent, and for every disturbance in it there is a cause—reading back, perhaps, thousands of miles away. To get a grip on these distant causes, track the weather on its way hither and to get scientifically ahead of it—is what the Meteorologist aims at.

Some of the facts we glean from conversation with these men who keep their finger on the pulse of the weather are more than interesting and instructive. Among other things we learn that the weather changes travel from the westward to the eastward, and that there are no such things as east rains. In short, many of the opinions of us average humans, regarding weather, are proven erroneous. After the pleasant Meteorologist talks to us for awhile and we begin to grasp his facts—proven facts, mind you—we also begin to realize that what we don't know about the weather is colossal. Among the instruments used in the central office from which records are obtained is the Canadian Standard Barometer. It is far different from the instrument with which most people are familiar, being a large metal affair, standing about three feet high. It is the same as the barometer which is the standard in Great Britain, and is called "Newman, No. 33." It is the most accurate that has so far been invented, though it was constructed many years ago—A. P. McKISHINE in *Busy Man's Magazine*.

Star Dance MUSIC BOOK SALE Number 8

WE HAVE PURCHASED from the publishers 5,000 COPIES of the STAR DANCE FOLIO, No. 8, a collection of all the season's song successes arranged as Marches, Two-Steps, Waltzes, Lancers, Barn Dances, etc. This collection is published once each year, and contains 88 pages of up-to-date popular numbers. Note the contents.

- CONTENTS**
 I'm Afraid to Come in the Dark.
 Are You Sincere.
 There Never Was a Girl Like You.
 Keep on Smiling.
 Girl Who Threw Me Down.
 Road to Yesterday.
 Sweet-Heart Days.
 Captain Willie Brown.
 I Will Try.
 If It's Good Enough for Washington.
 Much Obligated to You.
 'Neath the Old Cherry Tree.
 Ain't You Glad You Found Me?
 I Couldn't Make a Hit With Molly.
 Pride of the Prairie.
 I Don't Care What You Wear on Sunday.

- Hang Out the Front Door Key.
 They'll All Be Waiting for You at the Train.
 Come, Put Your Arms Around Me.
 Give Me the Key to Your Heart.
 We Won't Come Home Until Morning, Bill.
 And He Blames My Dreamy Eyes.
 Mary, My Heather Queen.
 AND 20 OTHERS.

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OUR PRICE POSTPAID 39c.

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EIGHT Imported Stallions for sale of the highest breeding and quality. All guaranteed absolutely sound and gentle. Ages—Six, rising three and two rising five. Prices moderate. Terms easy. Satisfaction given. For further particulars apply to

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 LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.



JOCULAR GEOGRAPHY

Is Austro-Hungary? Let her have Of Turkey quite a piece, And serve it with some Barberry jelly, And not too much of Greece. Perchance a Mesopotamia Would Sweden up her smiles; If not, let Madagascar if She'll have some Sandwich Isles.

Is Chili saucy? Let her pause, Or she Malacca friend Some day when her New Zealand strength Peru-ses its sad end For Equador may then be closed, While Chili, with a groan Sees Paraguay and Uruguay And leave her all alone.

Who knows just what the Tunis that The Portuguese all sing? And do the Michiganders try The air while on the wing? The way in which Vespucci planned To get the laugh on us And tie his name to this fair land, Proved him Americus.

The children had written compositions on the giraffe. They were reading them aloud to the class. At last the time came for little Willie Doran to read this. It was as follows:

"The giraffe is a dumb animal and cannot express itself by any sound, because its neck is so long its voice

—NIXON WATERMAN, gets tired on its way to its mouth."

New Life and Energy

MEN, LOOK HERE!

Even Until Old Age You May Feel the Vigor of Youth, with its Light Heart, Elastic Step, Courage and Tireless Energy You May be Free From Pains and Defy Your Years

Varicocele, Spermatorrhœa, Losses and Drains and all ailments which destroy Manhood's Vigor are cured by Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



FREE ELECTRIC SUSPENSORY FOR WEAK MEN

Sends the Current to the Prostrate Gland, the Seat of All Weakness. It Develops and Expands Weak Organs and Checks Losses. No Case of Weakness Can Resist it. FREE WITH BELTS FOR WEAK MEN.

No man should be weak, no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the mistakes of his youth when there is at hand a certain cure for his weakness.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer, are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

Easy to Wear. Cures While You Sleep. Never Fails.

Cures Nervous and Vital Weakness, Enlarged and Inflamed Prostrate Gland, Lost Memory, Loss of Strength, Weak Back and Kidney Trouble, Rheumatic Pains in Back, Hips, Shoulders and Chest, Lumbago, Sciatica, Torpid Liver, Indigestion and Dyspepsia.

My success is not limited to any particular trouble, any organ of the body, or any part that lacks the necessary vitality to perform its natural function, can be restored by my method. It gives life to all weak parts, strengthens the kidneys so as to enable them to filter all the impurities that are in the blood. By a few applications the fluid of life circulates through the entire system, rich and red and warm.

One of the greatest world's scientists, whom all the New York papers eulogize as the man of the hour, in a series of lectures at all the great institutes gives his experience in delving into the mystery which surrounds the origin of life. He explains the vital processes, and after ten years of close study arrives at the definite conclusion that demonstration of life and action in every living thing is due to electricity. Now what this great man claims is the same as I have been preaching to the public for the last twenty years. I did not discover it, it has been my belief, and I can cite you thousands of cases of men from seventy-five to ninety who have returned to the hard labor of their youth with a vim, after having worn my appliance for three months.

READ SOME OF THE LETTERS JUST RECEIVED

Dear Sir:—I purchased one of your Belts in December, 1905, and after using it as you directed, I felt like a new man, and I am pleased to inform you that I am just as well to-day and as free from pain as I ever was in my life. I found your Belt much better than was represented, and I have recommended it to many others and shall always feel a pleasure in doing so. I am more than satisfied with my Belt. I followed your instructions and found it complete. Hoping you will have every success.

TIMOTHY LEADBEATER, Lethbridge, Alta.
Dear Sir:—It is some five years since I wrote you that your Belt had given me perfect satisfaction, and I am still as strong and hearty as any man could expect to be. It is certainly a God-send that such an appliance should be invented for the cure of the ailment of poor, wrecked humanity. I can now eat anything that is eatable and digest it well; no trouble worries me and my nerves are very strong. I have been singing the praises of your Electric Belt for eight years and will continue to do so. I cannot say too much for it has made my body a pleasure to own.

W. L. FLEMMINGTON, Lumsden, Sask.
Dear Sir:—I am glad to say your Belt has done me a great deal of good, and I have found a great benefit by it and have

advertised it to others who had any complaints. Any time I feel a little out of sorts I use my Belt and it always fixes me up in good style. I think any hard working man ought to have a Belt as they are the best friend anyone could have.

WM. T. WHITTLE.

Dear Sir:—I wish to tell you what your Belt has done for me. When a lad of eighteen years, I was carrying a heavy bag of corn, and somehow or other I must have hurt myself. A pain came on soon after, like a cramp in the stomach, and it was getting steadily worse until I found relief from your Belt. I tried doctors and patent medicine with no benefit. I then read in the papers of your Belts and their wonderful cures. After purchasing one of your Belts I found relief at once and it has now completely taken the trouble away, and I can now lift anything without feeling that hated pain. My food digests better, and I can now enjoy pleasure, whereas before it was useless to be where I was. I am very well pleased with your Belt, and would not part with it at any cost. I would gladly recommend it to any sufferer, as I have proved it to be a cure for what medicines would not reach.

G. HERMAN, Lobstick Store, Yellow Grass, Sask.

I don't want your money if I can cure you; I don't want any man to buy my Belt on speculation; I take all the chances. I can cite you cases right in our city where men have spent thousands of dollars, and they will tell you that I have given them more relief in one night's use of my Belt than all the Drugs they had ever taken. I am not advertising that I give my Belt away. I am willing to cure you before you pay me. All I ask is that you give me reasonable security. You may then use the Belt at my risk and

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FREE BOOK Every man who admires the perfection of physical strength should read my beautiful, illustrated book. It tells how strength is lost and how I restore it with my Electric Belt. I will send this book, closed, sealed, free upon request, if you will send this advertisement. If you are not the man you should be, write to-day.

SEND FOR THIS BOOK TO-DAY

Do you want to feel big, bold and powerful with eyes that are full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill this coupon and send it to me and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the stories that make people feel like being strong and healthy. It tells of other men who were once weak and feeble, but nature's force has made them strong and healthy human beings. Cut out this coupon and send it to-day, and get this book free, sealed, by return mail. Call for its location.

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FURS

MISCELLANEOUS

Once a reporter went around to a certain residence in New York to get details about the master of the house, who had just died, in order that an obituary notice might appear in the newspaper which he represented. Such details, as a rule, are easy to get, as few people have objections to giving them out for publication. The reporter, therefore, was intensely surprised when the widow of the deceased, with scarcely a word, slammed the door in his face. She retired into the house. Presently the doorbell rang furiously. She refused to stir. Again the door bell rang, more furiously than before. Still the lady of the house would not stir.

'I have told him that I don't want to say anything about my husband,' she thought to herself, 'and he has no right to be so persistent.'

So she sat still, while the door bell rang again and again and again.

At last she could stand it no longer. So, opening a window over the front door, she poked her head out and remarked severely:

'Young man, I do not desire to say anything to you. Kindly do not disturb me any more. Go away, young man.'

'I can't!' roared the reporter, beside himself with exasperation. 'You've shut my coat tails in the door!'

Ethel was going to take supper with a little friend.

'Now, dear,' said her mother, 'when you are leaving, you must bid Marian's mamma good-night, and tell her you have had a very pleasant time.'

When the little girl returned, her mother asked if she had done as she told her.

'Not 'zactly, mamma,' was the reply. 'Marian took the biggest piece of the apple and spilled lemonade on my new dress, so I couldn't say what you told me; but I told her mother good-night, and said I guessed Marian had had a very pleasant time.'—*Judge.*

THE FARMER FEEDS THEM ALL

The politician talks and talks,
 The actor plays his part,
 The soldier glitters on parade,
 The goldsmith plies his art.
 The scientist pursues his germs
 O'er this terrestrial ball,
 The sailor navigates his ship,
 But the farmer feeds them all.

The preacher pounds the pulpit desk,
 The broker reads the tape,
 The tailor cuts and sews his cloth
 To fit the human shape,
 The dame of fashion dressed in silk
 Goes forth to dine or call,
 Or drive, or dance, or promenade,
 But the farmer feeds them all.



The Name of
Black Watch
 On a Tag on a Plug of
 Black Chewing Tobacco
 Stands for Quality.

2273

The workman wields his shining tools,
 The merchant shows his wares,
 The aeronaut above the clouds
 A dizzy journey dares;
 But art and science soon would fade,
 And commerce dead would fall,
 If the farmer ceased to reap and sow,
 For the farmer feeds them all.

MINNA IRVING in *Leslie's*.

This is an old story among lawyers, but it may be new to many laymen. It is supposed to be one of the most dazzling triumphs of the gentle art of cross-examination. A man was claiming damages from a railway company owing to injuries received by him in an accident and was being cross-examined by the lawyer for the railway. The man maintained that his injuries were so severe that the whole right side of his body was almost paralyzed.

'How high can you lift your right arm?' inquired the lawyer for the company.

Slowly, and with evident pain the man lifted his injured arm about half way up to his shoulder.

'And how high could you lift it before the accident?'

The man raised the arm straight above his head.

'Nature plans well for mankind's needs.' 'I should say so. What could be more convenient than ears to hook spectacles over.'—*Washington Herald.*

'Nothing ever suits her. She ain't had no more troubles to bear than the rest of us; but you never see her that she didn't have a chapter to lay before ye. I've got 's much feelin' as the next one; but, when folks drives in their spiggits and wants to draw a bucketful of compassion every day, right straight 'long, there does come times when it seems as if the bar'l was getting low.'—*SARAH ORNE JEWETT.*

WAUKEN UP

Will I hae to speak again
 To thae weans o' mine?
 Eicht o'clock, and weel I ken
 The schule gangs in at nine.
 Little hauds me but to gang
 And fetch the muckle whup—
 O, ye sleepy-heidit rogues,
 Wull ye wauken up?

Never mither had such faucht—
 No' a moment's ease.
 Cleed Tam as ye like, at nicht
 His breeks are through the knees,
 Thread is no' for him ava'—
 It never hauds the grup:
 Maun I speak again, ye rogues—
 Wull ye wauken up?

Tam, the vary last to bed,
 He winna rise ava',
 Last to get his books and slate—
 Last to won awa';
 Sic a limb for tricks and fun—
 'Heeds na' what I say:
 Rab and Jamie—but thae plagues—
 Wull they sleep a' day

Here they come, the three at ance,
 Lookin' gleg and fell.
 Hod they ken their bits o' claes
 Beats me fair to tell.
 Wash your wee bit faces clean;
 And here's you bite and sup—
 Never was mair wiselike bairns
 Noo they 're waukened up.

There, the three are aff at last;
 I watch them frae the door,
 That Tam! He's at his tricks again
 I coont them by the score.
 He's put his fit afore wee Rab.

And coupit Jamie doon,
 Could I lay my hands on him
 I'd mak' him claw his croon!

Noo to get my wark on hand,
 I'll hae a busy day.
 But, losh! the hoose is unco quate
 Since they're a' away.
 A dizen times I'll look the clock
 When it comes roon to three;
 For, cuddlin' doon or waukenin' up,
 They 're dear, dear bairns to me.

THE GATHERING PLACE

Life changes all our thoughts of Heaven;
 At first we think of streets of gold,
 Of gates of pearl and dazzling light,
 Of shining wings and robes of white.
 And things all strange to mortal sight.
 But in the afterward of years
 It is a more familiar place;
 A home unhurt by sighs or tears,
 Where waiteth many a well-known face,
 With passing months it comes more near.

It grows more real day by day
 Not strange or cold, but very dear—
 The glad homeland not far away,
 Where none are sick, or poor or lone,
 The place where we shall find our own,
 And as we think of all we knew
 Who there have met to part no more,
 Our longing hearts desire home, too,
 With all the strife and trouble o'er.

—BROWNING.

The London Express relates that a tall, well-dressed man was strolling down the Rue de la Paix, Paris, when, turning to look at a fallen cab-horse, he bumped into a lady and apologized. As the tall man turned on his way he bumped into a pastrycook's boy with a tray on his head, the contents of which went into the mud. "Fogosch!" said the boy. "You're a fogosch!" The tall man laughed, "You should not be rude to people," he said, "and, above all, you should not use words which you don't understand. Fogosch is a fish." "You're a fogosch!" said the boy again. "No boy in my own country would contradict me, either." "And what are you in your own country?" said the pastry boy. "King," said King George of Greece, as he gave the boy a franc and strolled on.

OPEN THE DOOR

Open the door, and let in the air;
 The winds are sweet, and the flowers fair.
 Joy is abroad in the world today;
 If our door is wide open it may come
 this way.
 Open the door!

Open the door, let in the sun,
 He hath a smile for everyone;
 He hath made of the raindrops gold
 and gems;
 He may change our tears to diamonds.
 Open the door!

Open the door of thy heart; let in
 Strong, pure thoughts which shall
 banish sin.
 They will grow and bloom with a
 grace divine,
 And their fruit shall be sweeter than
 that of the vine.
 Open the door!

Open the door of thy heart; let in
 Sympathy sweet for stranger and
 kin.
 It will make the halls so fair
 That angels may enter unaware.
 Open the door!

Earnest Female—"Professor, I hear you are a great ornithologist."
 Professor—"I am an ornithologist, madam."
 Earnest Female—"Then could you kindly tell me the botanical name for a whale?"

Emily (playing "house").—Now, I'll be mamma and you'll be papa, and little Ben and Bessie will be our babies.
 Willie (after a moment anxiously).—Ain't it about time to whip the children?

SKIN DISEASES

These troublesome afflictions are caused wholly by bad blood and an unhealthy state of the system, and can be easily cured by the wonderful blood cleansing properties of

Burdock Blood Bitters

Many remarkable cures have been made by this remedy, and not only have the unsightly skin diseases been removed, and a bright clear complexion been produced, but the entire system has been renovated and invigorated at the same time.

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Makes Kitchen Work Easy and Pays For Itself Too

Look At It In The Picture

Getting dinner—or any meal—takes only half as long when you have this Cabinet in your kitchen. Everything is so handy that cookery is a pleasure instead of drudgery. There's far less mess to clean up afterwards—it's so easy to keep the kitchen tidy—and the cook saves so many steps. Compact, sensible, and work-saving.

Let Me Send You One On Trial

You can pay for the Chatham Kitchen Cabinet a little at a time,—stretch the payments over many months—so it buys itself while you use it. After it has been a week in your kitchen you will wonder how you ever got on without it.

This Cabinet actually is, and I GUARANTEE it to be, better, more compact and more labor-saving in design than any other made. It costs less. It is more complete, more convenient, built better—a great deal better.

The wood-work is the finest selected Canadian chestnut, beautifully finished in rich, lustrous golden-brown.

The bakeboards, drawers, flour-bin, are snow-white basswood—the shelves, hard, clean maple—knobs, handles, catches, heavy red copper—every part the best material money can buy.

Practical and Common-Sense

It couldn't be made more complete. Large enclosed closets for heavy utensils; plenty of shelves; shelf rack; two big drawers;—17½ inches wide, 5 inches deep; three small drawers; three cupboards; two big bins—self-moving; the whole thing 6 feet high, and mounted on double-acting rotary castors—easy to move around. Top is made of extra-heavy, polished zinc that will wear for years and be easy to keep clean all the while. Six aluminized canisters supplied free with Cabinet.

Take it on trial. Pay for it a little at a time. Nothing like it elsewhere.

Saves Room And Time

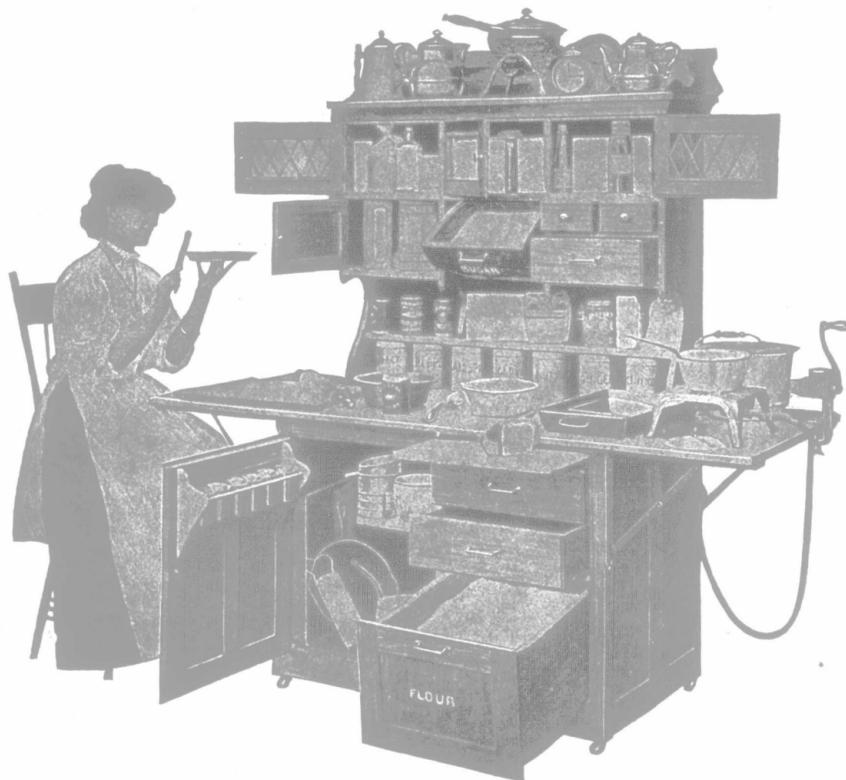
Take and try it in your kitchen,—see the work it does away with, the time it saves, the bother it puts an end to,—see how sensibly planned, how excellently built, how well worth its small cost it actually is. Indeed you will be well satisfied if you buy a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet. It is a most practical convenience.

Get My Long-Credit Offer

The drop-leaves (they'll hold a heavy man's weight) just double the table-top's area. Nothing is in the way,—nothing opens on the table's level.

The whole top is polished metal,—sanitary, clean, waterproof. All the fronts of drawers, doors and bins overlap,—that makes them dust-proof, fly-proof, CLEAN. All the inside parts are finished satin-smooth,—not a crevice nor a seam to harbor dirt or insects.

The flour-bin (that compartment lowest down) holds 75 pounds, has a curved solid-metal bottom, and glides in and out at a touch, on double roller ball-bearings. Every drawer shuts TIGHT, but never can stick. Every bin slides in and out EASILY. The whole Cabinet is mouse-proof.



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Saves endless bother and clutter



Fully Guaranteed In Every Detail

There are no out-of-the-way cubby-holes around a Chatham Kitchen Cabinet; but there IS a handy, easy-to-get-at place for everything that is used in getting a meal ready,—flour, sugar, salt, coffee, tea, spices, package food supplies, knives, spoons, kettles, bread-pans, etc., etc. Let me send you a book that illustrates and describes the Cabinet; or send me your order for it on trial, with my special credit terms and a guarantee that you will be wholly satisfied with it. Address me personally, or to my nearest office.

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