

**PAGES
MISSING**

Recipes

Cider vinegar that is the sharp taste soles and salad may be d acid by dropping into onful of cream of tar-on of vinegar. Let it r weeks before using. atoes.—Skin and break ripe tomatoes. Make saucepan with a little half the juice, then Keep stirring with a ure thickens. Dish up l sprinkle with salt and

mons should invariably the rinds brushed with part from the certainty s passed through many hands and receptacles, i seen on the fruit are parasitic nature. lding.—Have a tea- using flour, and work and a half of good beef er, add a good pinch of , and a heaped table- or sugar. Beat up an milk, and with it mix ents into a nice, light n a greased, puding quarters of an hour. e, and pour round a nice ored with grated lemon

a useful article of food, ked with milk, butter, will supply the want of i making puddings of low three hours' slow a good plan to steam r if it is boiled, valuable a way in the water. -Sent by DEVONIAN.

MEASURES FOR THE COOK

uals 1 pound. equals 1 pound. our equals 1 pound. e wheat flour equals 1 m flour equals 1 pound. or oatmeal equals 1 quals 1 pound. ilated sugar equals 1 dered sugar equals 1 ctioner's sugar equals 1 i sugar equals 1 pound. d meat equals 1 pound. uals 1 pound. is (packed) equals 1 ts equals 1 pound. breadcrumbs equals 1 uals 1 pound. utter equals 1 ounce. flour equals 1 ounce. baking powder equals

uals 1 tablespoon. s (dry) equals 1 cup. liquid) equals 1 table- equals 1 wineglass. equals 1 gill or half a

quals 1 pint. equals 1 ounce (liquid). alt equals 1 ounce. als 1 pound or 1 pint. ed flour equals 1 pound. umber equals a coffee

s of any thin liquid will easpoon.

by "LIVELY CANADIAN." Cement for China.— ing tablespoonful of 1 pour over it the . Mix equal parts of sweet milk together. he quick-lime and egg thoroughly. The whey ed is a few drops at und the whole should thin cement. When warm the cement ly to the heated edges or china. Then press er.



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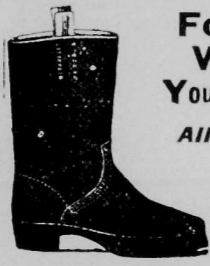
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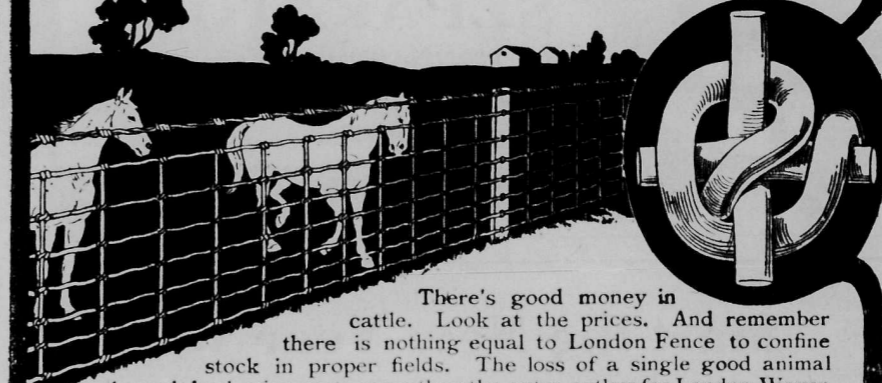
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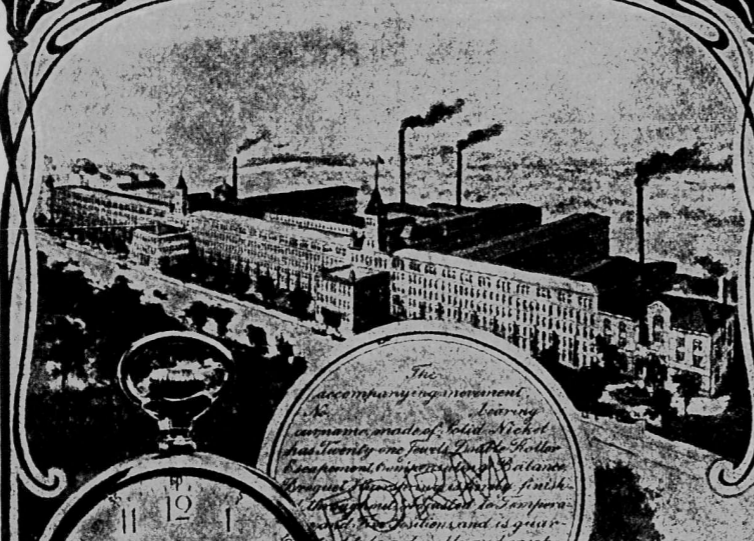
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WIT AND HUMOR

"When I was last in India," said a traveller, "they were taking the census. The returns were most remarkable.

"In the Allahabad census thirty-five citizens described themselves as 'men who rob by threats of violence.'" There were 226 "flatterers for gain." There were twenty-five "hereditary thieves." There were twenty-nine "howlers at funerals." There were 145 "ear cleaners." There were twenty-six "makers of crowns for idols." There were fourteen "hereditary painters of horses with spots." There were nine "professional false witnesses."

"This," said a teacher to her class of small arithmeticians, "is a unit." She held up a pencil. "This book is a unit, too," said she. "And these are units." And she showed them a ruler, a flower, and an apple. Then she peeled the apple, and, holding up the peel, said, "Now, children, what is this?"

Silence.

"Come, you know what it is," she urged.

Little Bill's hand went up slowly. "Well, William," said the teacher. "Pleathe, ma'am, the skin of a unit."

A German surgeon in the Franco-Prussian War had occasion to lance an abscess for a poor fellow, and as the sore was obstinate, it became necessary to use the knife twice. The operation was not a very painful one, but the patient declared that it had nearly killed him, and when a third resort to the lance was proposed, he protested that he could never go through the operation alive.

The surgeon promised to make it easy for him, and, calling up a few of the loungers, ordered one of them to hold his hands close over the patient's eyes, and two others to grasp his hands firmly. "This arrangement," explained the doctor, "is said to prevent pain in such an operation. Now, lie perfectly quiet, and when I say 'Now!' prepare yourself."

The surgeon at once began quietly with his work, and in a short time had completed the operation without the least trouble, the patient lying as quiet as though in sleep.

When all was done the surgeon laid aside the knife and said 'Now!' Such a roar came from the lips of the sick man as seldom is heard from any human being. He struggled to free himself, yelling, "Oh, doctor, you're killing me!"

Shouts of laughter soon drowned his cries and he was told that the operation had been all over before the signal was given. It was a good joke, but it is doubtful if the poor fellow could ever be made to believe that he did not feel actual pain immediately after that fatal 'Now!'—*Tit-Bits.*

"Do you think you could identify the burglar?" asked the detective from the City Hall. "Well, I never saw him, replied the victim, 'but he was a very small man.' 'How do you know?' 'Haven't I told you he got into my flat without any trouble?'—*Philadelphia Press.*

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "I coatches myself lambastin' a mule foh doin' purty much de same as I would do if I was in de mule's place!"—*Washington Star.*

There is a proprietor of a shop in New Haven, a man of most excitable temperament, who is forever scolding his clerks for their indifference in the matter of possible sales.

One day, hearing a clerk say to a customer, "No, we have not had any for a long time," the proprietor, unable to countenance such an admission, began to work himself into the usual rage. Fixing a glassy eye on his clerk, he said to the customer.

"We have plenty in reserve, ma'am, plenty downstairs."

Whereupon the customer looked dazed; and then, to the amazement of the proprietor, burst into hysterical laughter and quit the shop.

"What did she say to you?" demanded the proprietor of the clerk.

"We haven't had any rain lately."

—*Harpers' Weekly.*

Owen Mudge was a very sensitive man. More than once at a harsh word he had forsaken profitable work and gone home for sympathy to his wife. One morning Owen started out to help Glenn Butler, who had bought a new stump-pulling machine and was preparing to clear a field. Toward noon Owen came back. Mrs. Mudge sighed and waited sympathetically for the explanation.

"I just couldn't stand it," said Owen, rubbing his jaw. "When I see that stump-puller twist them roots out, it reminded me so of the times I went to the dentist to get back teeth extracted. The first thing I knew I was limp as a rag, and just ached all over and had to quit."

The affable Captain Dugge of the Hamburg-American liner 'Prince Oscar' was commiserating with a seasick passenger.

"Seasickness, sir, said the captain, 'is a very nasty thing. Some people's sufferings, though, are far more atrocious than yours. I once carried a Philadelphian who suffered dreadfully."

"At the height of his seasickness this poor Philadelphian beckoned his wife to his bedside and said in a weak voice:

"Jenny, my will is in the Commercial Trust Company's care. Everything is left to you, dear. My various stocks you will find in my safe deposit box."

"The man paused and sighed. Then he said fervently:

"And, Jenny, bury me on the other side. I can't stand this trip again, alive or dead."—*Dundee Advertiser.*

FALSE ECONOMY.

Oh, Mrs. Hawley De Winton Brown Had the finest drawing-room in town. With Wilton carpet of softest hue, A sort of ultra celestial blue. The grand piano was said to be Of finest Spanish mahogany. The mantel, too, was of facture rare And there was beauty in every chair.

But a good wide berth the family gave it, And sat in a living-room—to save it.

The dining-room was a splendid place. Dull finished oak of surpassing grace Was found in the sideboard, wide and high.

The oval table entranced the eye— Each chair was furnished with leather seat.

A crimson rug fairly wooed the feet. Oh, Mrs. Hawley de Winton Brown Had the finest dining-room in town.

But a good wide berth the family gave it, And ate in the scullery—to save it.

A model kitchen the Browns possessed They said it was equal to every test. The range was shiny as it could be, The cabinet was a joy to see.

The racks for lids were of nickel plate. And everything else was up-to-date. A place for everything could be found. And everything stayed there, I'll be bound.

For a good wide berth the Mistress gave it, And cooked in the woodshed—just to save it.

The yard was sodded—its living green Was always neat and exceedingly clean.

Fair flowers grew by the fences high To gladden the soul and joy the eye. The walks were white as the driven snow.

No single weed in that soil did grow. Oh, Mrs. Hawley de Winton Brown Had the prettiest, sweetest yard in town.

But a good wide berth the children gave it, And played in the muddy street—to save it.

Fa

January 13, 1909

EDI

The Alber

It has been pret that alfalfa can be Southern Alberta the soil is benefit of alfalfa has been but unlike many numerous demonstr of its use. With to rest and revive effects of winter w noticed, but if the persist in using the and oats, they will of weeds and ex advantage for any of growing legumes settlement, but the covey a responsi opportunity. Ther to be offered than th in our December 3 plant and care for a p

A Nat

Enquiry into the the United States is the sources from wh rived its great weal gress of the country of high protection that protection is the high tariff is but a fecting the wealth of circumstance of the South or hot springs in President Roosevelt tariff party, is on t insists that the cou resources. Both the are countries that w fancy with a fabul resources. By a fru these resources, eithe have secured a contin for an indefinite peric in the supply.

But we were unable natural wealth and there was no limit, wi a large number of peop share of property and with much less to live began with. Every o happy or desirable sta age crop yields are on are on the verge of ex coal and steel are nea already importing ha and Americans are scr

HORSE

For the best article on the construction of a horse stable, giving plans of the same, we will give a cash prize of \$5.00. The description must not exceed 800 words and if we decide to publish other than what we consider the best article we will pay for it at the rate of \$3.00 each.

Fitting the Shoe

In commenting upon the article on "Fitting the Shoe" by "Horseshoer," Sask., I may say that I agree with him in the fact that it is very unwise and harmful to burn a bed for the shoe with the shoe red hot. But is "Horseshoer" not rather hard on the general shoeing smith? While I have seen smiths burn too much, I have never yet seen one go to such extremes as he speaks of, viz., "heat the shoe to a red heat and then place it to the foot and burn a bed." It would doubtless be better if there were no burning done, but it requires a very good eye to tell just when the surface upon which the shoe is to rest is exactly level without the aid of something besides the rasp. The shoer must, of course, have the shoe red hot in order to shape it and sharpen the calkins, but the intelligent and careful shoer will then drive his long punch into one of the nail holes sufficiently tightly to hold the shoe and then immerse it in water until it is nearly cool, just sufficient heat left to cause a little fizzing when it is brought into contact with hoof. He then touches it lightly and briefly to the surface upon which it is to be nailed, when the elevated portions of the bearing surface, if there be any, will be slightly singed. This tells the smith that these portions require to be rasped a little. He sets the shoe on the floor while he does the rasping (we will notice now that there is not sufficient heat to burn the floor) when he again tries the shoe on. This is repeated until the whole bearing surface comes in contact with the shoe, and then he knows that it is level. This levelling process can be done by a good man without the aid of even a moderately hot shoe, but it requires much more time, and while it is the safer way (though probably in many cases not so accurate) we must admit that the process I have described, which is followed by most good horse-shoers, is not injurious. It is a practice that, if carefully and intelligently carried out, can do no harm, but if carried to extremes as stated by "Horseshoer," becomes very harmful.

WHIP.

Horses in the Making

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The question of breaking a colt is one of great importance to the Canadian farmer. My method of handling a draft colt, from the time it is foaled till it is fit to go to the field thoroughly broken to all harness, has proven satisfactory. In the first place, I start as soon as the colt is born, and keep steadily at it until I have him fully under my control. After the colt has got rightly on his feet, and is playing around the large, roomy box stall which it and its mother have, I begin operations. First, I fondle around the colt's head and neck, so as to get him to know I am not going to do him any harm, and it does not take many days for him to realize this. Next, I get a good strong halter and a fair length of a run strap. If he acts anyways ugly, do not abuse him, but watch a chance and get your arms around his neck. Any able-bodied man can hold a colt a week or two old till he can slip a halter on his head. If he still acts ugly, I advise not to attempt too much in one day, but go back at the task the next day, and you will have no trouble in catching your colt. I always leave the halter on him, with the run strap detached. The second day, when you have a firm hold of your colt, hold him until he finds out you are master, but do not make any demonstration that you have conquered him; just be quiet and gentle with him, and give him a lump of sugar or salt each time you work him. Now, when you have taught him to stand, you have accomplished one valuable point in breaking a colt.

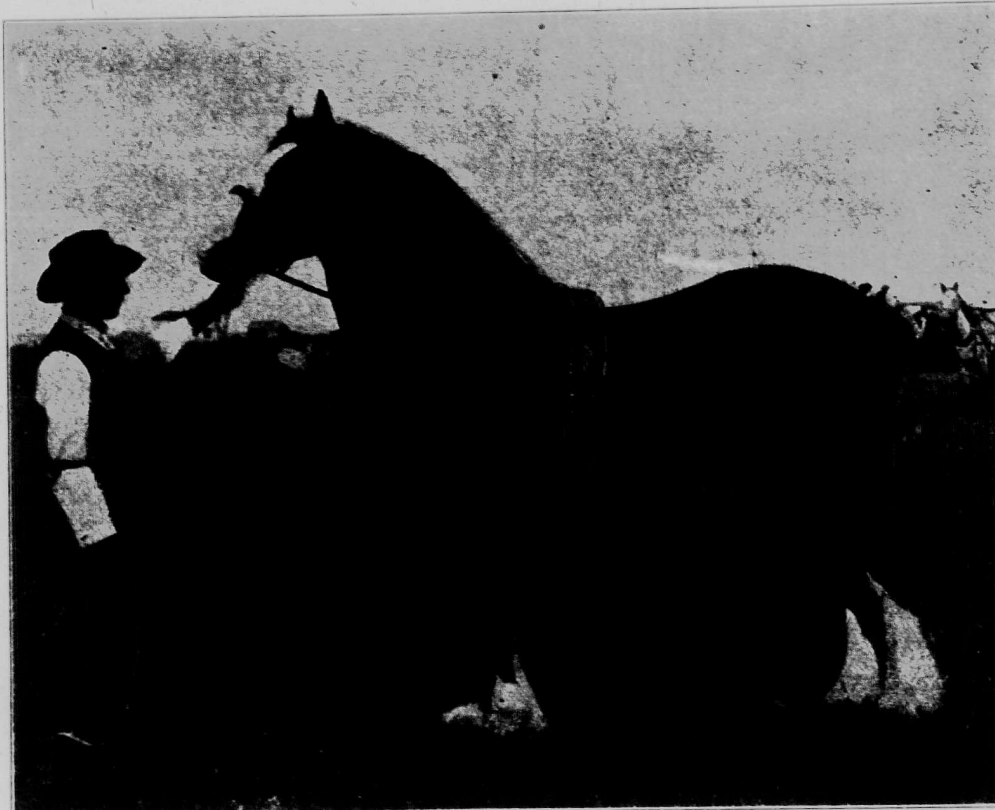
Next, I put on the run strap, and try to get him to follow me around the stall. As a general rule, he goes backward, instead of forward, but just let him go around for a few times, and he will likely tire of it. If he doesn't show signs of tiring, try to turn him around several times. I have not had one case where I could not lead them in two hours' time. Now, when you have got him to lead, take him out every day and give him a lesson. Continue this until you have him thoroughly broken to run by your side or in front of you on the line, or any way you want him, but in doing so always have him to understand when you say "whoa," and "get up," or "come on," or some other familiar phrase that the colt has got used to, but be sure to use the same words each time, for it must be remembered that the colt is a young pupil, when we consider how much we have to accomplish with a colt of, say, two months old.

After leading and running, and such like, I tie him beside his mother to a good stout manger. Of course, he will pull and fly back, but, after struggling for a while he will most always give up. Then he may be untied, and left to roam around the stall till the next day, when he should be tied up again. I repeat this every day until I am confident that he will stand like an old horse,

Oat Straw for Horses

Oat straw, if well cured, makes a bright, clean, palatable hay food for horses. Properly cured oat-hay, that is, hay made from oats that have been cut green, and cured, but not threshed, contains more digestible nutrients than timothy. Oat hay contains 4.3 per cent. digestible protein and 46.4 per cent. carbohydrates. Timothy contains 2.8 per cent. digestible protein and 43.4 per cent. carbohydrates. The greener the oats are when they are cut, the poorer the hay will be in digestible feed. But, at the same time, if the crop is left uncut until very nearly mature, there is a loss in palatability and a good portion of the straw will remain uneaten. The hay becomes a concentrated food, that is, the nutrients are gathered in the grain, and the straw contains little but crude fiber and other rather indigestible and non-nourishing substances.

Threshed oat straw, in this country anyway, contains rather a larger percentage of digestible nutrients than tests usually give for this fodder. An oat crop cut on the green side contains in the straw a good proportion of grain-making elements which have not yet been transported upward to the head. Oat-hay, which is simply an oat crop cut while more immature than would be advisable for grain, makes as palatable and nourishing a fodder as any of the grasses, more so than most of them. It is common in many sections to sow oats in the spring and later to cut and cure the crop as one would for hay. A heavy stand of oats



PERPETUAL MOTION

Champion Clydesdale Stallion at Brandon and Regina Spring Shows, 1908. Property of W. H. Bryce, Doune Lodge, Arcola.

and I have never had any trouble with halter-breaking colts since I have adopted this method.

Starting with the second year, he should be handled the same as when a colt, except that the bridle and bit should be used, instead of the halter. I continue this treatment till he is two years old, when he should be made acquainted with the harness. Before harnessing him, I put on a back-band and crupper strap, and check him up and let him out into the yard to get his mouth hardened somewhat before I start to drive him. When he has had this treatment for a couple of months, I harness him alongside of a good steady-walking horse, and drive them around without hitching them to any vehicle for a day or two. If he goes well (and he nearly always does) you may hitch the team to a sleigh or wagon—I prefer a sleigh, as it is generally easier turned around, and you are not in much danger of being hurt if you are thrown out, in case of any mishap.

Now, you have your colt broken to drive nicely, but do not imagine he is fit to go to work, as he is just past two years old, and should not do more than easy work till he is three years. Even then he should be handled with care till his shoulders are hardened and his mouth in good shape. If this method is followed, your colt will be well enough broken for any person with "horse sense" to handle him in any kind of harness, and hitched to any implement or vehicle.

J. C. HALL.

may be cut and cured much the same as timothy is mowed after the dew is off in the morning, stirred up during the hot part of the day so that all parts of the swarth are exposed to the sun, raked later in the afternoon and cocked up the same day. If the next day is clear and warm, the cocks may be opened up for further exposure to the sun and possibly hauled that day. The essential thing is to get the crop into the stack or mow with as little excess moisture as possible. It is this excess moisture on hay that causes it to mildew. It requires generally three days to thoroughly cure a heavy oat crop.

Selecting the Proper Shoe

We will take a hoof that is inclined to be flat and another that is hollow-soled. Shoes are hanging on our racks. They are all turned out of the one mould, and yet they are taken down, one pair after the other and put on these different shaped feet without any distinction whatever being made. A flat-soled hoof comes in closer proximity to the ground by from one-half to one full inch than does the hollow-soled hoof. In consequence thereof the flat-soled hoof requires to be shod with a stronger and wider web shoe than does the hollow sole, for the reason that nature has fortified the latter with a means of defence which art is depended upon to provide for the flat-soled kind of hoof.

Again we will take a horse of, say 1,200 pounds weight, with a foot as large as one weighing 1,500 pounds. There are many of such horses, and the same mistake continues to be made in shoeing these. The light horse with a big foot compelled to carry the same weight shoe as his more uniformly constructed companion, which nature has designed nearer to the lines of perfection, excepting that the lighter horse carries feet that are flat in conformation, the weight of

shoe should be in (animal, and yet he and that by many)

Again we will take weight. One is expected to keep stands to reason the carry a heavier shoe one that is doing fast horse wears his mud day than does his keeps up his jogging

There are some in grade of work who weights, as well as. When it comes to disease, such as colic that are off in their with this difference; very soon has it took mistake in trying to instance, with the that he would use change the gait of a might be successful forges.

The selection of the you is one of the n horseshoer has brou many who do not point goes without think for himself, ev much as his more a into the knowledge i doing a little think required knowledge o a thorough master of bad that the same d required of all horse would be better off; course the driver wo of comfort.—The Hor.

Testing

It is the custom at United States to ho horses, where owners of demonstrating the of their horses. The horses generally are pl and quality. The c for is the hauling of b when one comes to thir for their fitness at the practically. One mig swiftest runner of the racers without testing draft horse for actual w him work. Strength o size. The lightest ho heaviest pull in proport

From the report of c test was made, we ga is of interest on this made by a 1335 pound-pounds of stone on a de hauled 5920 pounds. pulled 7290 pounds. 8480 pounds and anot 6570 pounds. The be about four times its ow taking part in the cor possibility of overdoing in horses.

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Horses

akes a bright, clean, es. Properly cured om oats that have ot threshed, contains timothy. Oat hay le protein and 46.4 thy contains 2.8 per 4 per cent. carbo- are when they are e in digestible feed. p is left uncut until loss in palatability will remain unaten. d food, that is, the rain, and the straw nd other rather in- tances.

untry anyway, con- f digestible nutrients dder. An oat crop n the straw a good nts which have not the head. Oat-hay, hile more immature makes as palatable the grasses, more on in many sections to cut and cure the eavy stand of oats

shoe should be in comparison with the weight of the animal, and yet how often is this point overlooked, and that by many horseshoers.

Again we will take two horses of, say 1,400 pounds weight. One is doing slow work and the other is expected to keep up a strong jog all day long. It stands to reason that the one doing the slow work can carry a heavier shoe (and should be so shod) than the one that is doing faster work, because the slow working horse wears his muscles just so much less during the day than does his faster moving companion, which keeps up his jogging gait continuously.

There are some instances connected with the heavier grade of work where the difference in shoes, their weights, as well as design, should be considered. When it comes to shoeing feet that are affected with disease, such as corns, quarter crack, etc., or horses that are off in their gait and speed, it is the same, with this difference: That in the latter case the shoer very soon has it told to him that he has made a fatal mistake in trying to cure the effects of a corn, for instance, with the use of the same kind of a shoe that he would use on a sound hoof; or in trying to change the gait of a cross-firing horse with a shoe that might be successfully used on the case of a horse that forges.

The selection of the proper shoe for the case before you is one of the most important points which the horseshoer has brought before him. That there are many who do not think enough on this particular point goes without saying, but the man who will think for himself, even if he does not know quite as much as his more advanced brother, will soon come into the knowledge required, because the fact of him doing a little thinking on the subject forces this required knowledge on him and eventually he becomes a thorough master of his profession. But is it not too bad that the same degree of thought and skill is not required of all horseshoers? For if it were so, all would be better off; so, too, would the horse, and of course the driver would come in for an added share of comfort.—*The Horseshoers' Journal.*

Testing Horse Strength

It is the custom at some country fairs in the eastern United States to hold tests of strength for draft horses, where owners are afforded an opportunity of demonstrating the strength, vigor and ambition of their horses. The idea is a good one. Draft horses generally are placed in the ring on size, weight and quality. The chief purpose they are required for is the hauling of loads and it is rather surprising when one comes to think of it, that they are not judged for their fitness at the work at all, at least not judged practically. One might as well try to pick the swiftest runner of the fastest trotter from a bunch of racers without testing the speed, as to select the best draft horse for actual working purposes without seeing him work. Strength does not depend altogether on size. The lightest horse sometimes may make the heaviest pull in proportion to his weight.

From the report of one fair where a drafter hauling test was made, we gather some information which is of interest on this point. The best pulling was made by a 1335 pound gelding, which started 5230 pounds of stone on a dead level. A 1620 pound horse hauled 5920 pounds. A pair weighing 2740 pounds pulled 7290 pounds. A 3230 pound team hauled 8480 pounds and another 2760 pound pair moved 6570 pounds. The best drawing horse hauled just about four times its own weight, and was the lightest taking part in the competition. This suggests the possibility of overdoing the mere matter of weight in horses.

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Start raising your club immediately. Get "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" into every home in your locality.

STOCK

Discussions on Live-Stock subjects welcomed.

Notice the announcement at the head of the Farm Department and if you can in anyway assist enquirer, send the reply along at once.

American Live Stock and Meat Trade

The total value of the live-stock marketed in Chicago in 1908 was \$307,680,000, of which cattle amounted to \$164,190,000; hogs, \$104,130,000; sheep, \$20,910,000; horses, \$20,910,000 and calves \$4,850,000. Cattle receipts totalled 3,039,206 head, a decrease of 266,108 from 1907. All other classes of live-stock show substantial increases in numbers and value. The decrease in the cattle business was in the export trade chiefly, purchases in Chicago for the British market falling from 266,131 in 1907 to 188,279 last year. The principal cause of the falling off in export trade is the growing competition offered American cattle in the markets of Britain by the chilled beef of the Argentina and the range stock of this country. Argentina chilled beef shipments during 1908 were larger than ever before and the quality better. The extension, too, of the chilling process in the handling of American meat for export has affected, to a very considerable extent, the export business in live stock.

The export trade in beef of the United States is decreasing. The figures given above indicate the falling off in the number of cattle exported in 1908 as compared with 1907. In 1906 the number was 301,121 and in 1905, 321,301, as compared with 266,131 in 1907 and 188,279 in 1908. Beef shipments also show a decided decrease. Figures for the first eleven months of the year show that the total beef exports of the United States were 141,630,893 pounds comparing with 251,473,973 pounds in the same period a year ago. Canned beef shipments decreased from 18,300,830 pounds in 1907 to 16,671,710 pounds in 1908, the figures for this year showing a decrease of over 100 per cent. in the past two years, the exports for 1906 being nearly 40,000,000 pounds.

The decrease in the export beef and cattle trade is attributed to the growing demands of the home market, to the better and steadier prices for the products realized in home cities as compared with the fluctuating markets of Britain, and to the growth of the beefing industry in quarters where cattle may be reared more cheaply than is possible in the American live stock states. The trade relations of the United States with a good number of European countries is not conducive to the development of a large foreign trade in meat stuffs. France and Germany, to name the most important meat importing countries, put the bars up on American beef and forbid the importation of live cattle. The American foreign meat trade is unlikely to develop much until more amicable arrangements can be made with foreign governments for the exportation of meat products from America.

Our Scottish Letter

At the Farmers' Club great banquet in London, on Tuesday evening, December 8th, I saw the Hon. Sydney Fisher, your Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. Rutherford, your Veterinary Director-General. I do not know the object of their present visit, and possibly may never learn, but, no doubt, it may be connected with the present foot-and-mouth scare. The condition of things here is rather critical. The Board of Agriculture has only scheduled the States south of the lakes in which disease has been scheduled. I notice that your authorities regard the situation as extremely serious, and are sparing no pains to keep Canada clean. I have no doubt you will succeed. Where there's a will there's a way, and Canada is undoubtedly more than willing to keep its record clean. At the dinner, and in answer to an agricultural deputation on the following day, Lord Carrington made it abundantly evident that his department will not schedule more than is absolutely necessary. He is not going to schedule the whole United States, and he will not further the proposal to make the whole foreign meat trade a trade in dead meat.

OLD COUNTRY FEEDERS' ARGUMENT

This plea for dead-meat imports only, is a favorite one with many in this country. It has sound logic behind it. The feeder here has to buy his stores in a restricted market, but he has to sell his beeves in competition with the world. He, therefore, pleads: "Give me a fair chance. If I am to buy in a market from which stores from oversea are excluded, let me sell in a market from which beeves imported alive are excluded. I do not object to the importation of dead meat, chilled beef or mutton, or beef or mutton carried in cold-storage I am prepared to face, but the live animal fat is unfair competition, when I am prevented getting the live animal lean."

Lord Carrington is not impressed with this argument, and in his blunt, straightforward way says he will have nothing to do with the end aimed at. The home feeder must, therefore, work away as best he may. With beef at current prices, he has little cause for complaint, and it is a curious fact that a feeder makes better profits when prices of stores are high and prices of fat are high than he does when other conditions prevail. If he buys his stores of 9 cwt. of 112 lbs., at 25s. per cwt., and sells them at 12 cwt., at 30s. per cwt., he makes £6 15s. gross profit; but if he buys his stores at 9 cwt. each, at 35s. per cwt., and sells them fat, 12 cwt., at 40s. per cwt., he makes £8 5s. gross profit. It follows that, in cattle-feeding, as in everything else, there is greater profit when prices are moderately high than when they are too low. The cheapness which beggars my neighbor rarely profits me. It is best for both him and me when prices are reasonably high.

BRITISH FAT STOCK SHOWS

The great Fat Stock Shows in this country are held at Norwich, Inverness, Birmingham, Edinburgh and London. The most successful animals this year are Aberdeen-Angus cattle and their crosses. The champion animal of both London and Birmingham is the Aberdeen-Angus heifer, Her Majesty V. of Cullen House, the property of the Dowager Countess of Seafield, whose extremely competent manager is Mr. Lewis Beaton. Her Majesty V. is a typical specimen of the breed, being wonderfully rounded, standing on very small bone, and having no superfluous loose fat about her whatsoever. She was champion of the feeding classes at the Highland Society's Show at Aberdeen, in July, and when the Smithfield Show opened she weighed 1,680 pounds, at 973 days. The reserve champion at London was Danesfield Fortune, the Norwich champion, an Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn cross, and weighing 1,696 pounds at 1,086 days. She is a wonderful heifer, also. The third reserve was a Shorthorn named Daisy V., from Garbity, Pochabers, an exceptionally bonnie animal, and champion of the Shorthorn breed at London. The best steer at London was another cross-bred named Jack, like Danesfield Fortune, bred by Mr. John Ross, Millcraig, Alness, Ross-shire, and also an Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross. He weighed near 220 pounds heavier than the heifer at a fortnight's less age, but was not quite so firm as she, and carried rather more loose flesh. One of the finest steers in the show was a Galloway, shown by Messrs. Biggar & Son, Dalbeattie. He was champion of his breed, and was almost, if not quite, the first animal in the show to be sold. He weighed a little over 1,680 pounds, and sold for £50, which works out at something like seven pence per pound, overhead. All the Galloways in his class were sold at an average price of £40 apiece to leading London butchers. There is no beef like the Galloway and Highland beef, and the cattle of these breeds are always among the first to be sold in London.

Interesting as the classes for animals on hoof are in respect of educational value, the best section of the show is the carcass competitions. The animals are stalled on the Saturday evening, and are open to public inspection on the Monday of the show. They are removed at five o'clock that evening, and slaughtered during the night. The carcasses are thrown open for inspection on the Wednesday afternoon, after they have been judged as carcasses, and those who saw and marked them alive on the Monday can then test their judgment by the results. The carcass competition is for cattle, sheep and pigs. The champion beef carcass this year is an Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter cross from Ireland. Its live weight was 1,166 pounds, and its dressed carcass weight 753 pounds. It made a bonnie carcass of meat. The reserve champion carcass was a cross-bred steer, got by a Galloway bull, out of a cow half Ayrshire, half Galloway. This steer was placed

ome Lodge, Arcola.

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Shoe

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first at the Edinburgh show in the previous week in a class for butchers' cattle, and on hoof on the Monday of the Smithfield show was placed second by his judges. His live weight was 1,325 pounds, and his dressed carcass weight 861 pounds. He was nearly one year older than the champion carcass, which was less than two years old, and, therefore, a model of early maturity and quality of flesh. It may be worth recording the breeds or crosses which proved successful in the carcass competitions. For steers not exceeding two years old, the order of merit was: (1) Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter, (2) Aberdeen-Angus bull—Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cow, (3) Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus, (4) Aberdeen-Angus, (5) Aberdeen-Angus, (6) Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus, (7) Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter. Steer over two and not over three years old: (1) Galloway bull—Ayrshire-Galloway cow, (2) Welsh, (3) Shorthorn bull—Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cow, (4) Aberdeen-Angus bull, Shorthorn-cross cow, (5) the same, (6 and 7) Welsh. Heifer not exceeding two years old: (1) Aberdeen-Angus-Highland, (2) Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn, (3) the same, (4) Galloway-Aberdeen-Angus, (5) Sussex, (6) Aberdeen-Angus. It will thus be seen that, except in a very few cases, every one of the prize carcasses were either Aberdeen-Angus or Aberdeen-Angus crosses. The supremacy of the black polled breed in the beef world could not be more conclusively established.

In the sheep section of the carcass competition, the champion award went to a Suffolk, whose mutton is in high favor with the butchers. The reserve champion was a Southdown. The highest price was made for the Suffolks, which sold for 9s. per stone of 8 pounds, or 1s. 1½d. per pound. The next highest price was made by Cheviot mutton, which sold for 6s. 6d. per stone of 8 pounds, or 9½d. per pound. The following details of the sheep breeds and crosses in the carcass competition may interest: One pure long-wool wether lamb: All the five prizes but one went to Cheviots, the exception being second prize, which went to Kentish. For the smaller type of sheep above 12 and not exceeding 24 months old, Cheviots again won all the prizes except the fourth, which went to a Welsh wether. For lamb of the short-wooled type, the winner was a Suffolk, as were also the third, fourth and fifth; the Southdown was h. c. and com., and a Hampshire Down was second. For a wether of similar type above 12 and not above 24 months old, the Southdown was first and fourth, and all the other prizes went to the Suffolk. Among cross-breeds, the favorites and leading prize-winners were Suffolk-Cheviots. In the wether class, Scots gray-faces (Border-Leicester-Blackface crosses) were third and fifth.

The champion and reserve champion pork carcasses were Berkshires.

CLYDESDALE EXPORTS

Clydesdale exportation has been quite brisk during the past month. Canadian buyers were slow to arrive, but when they did come they took away quite a large number of horses and mares. Several old friends were here, and some new friends; and, on the whole, the Clydesdale season for 1908 has closed not so badly. The results of the year, in respect of breeding horses, is to leave matters very much as they were. Baron's Pride (9122) easily reigns supreme among Clydesdale sires. Hiawatha (10067) comes next, and then sons of Baron's Pride come in, with Royal Favorite (10630) making a good appearance. Among the sons of Baron's Pride, the three which show up best are Baron o' Buchlyvie, Everlasting and Revelanta. These were all noted horses in the show-ring, and it is a striking fact that they should be the best distinguished at the stud.

The new regulations for admission of horses free of duty into Canada are curiously puzzling. Your authorities refused to allow a mare and her produce to land, because their breeding, although sufficiently recorded for the home studbook, did not meet the requirements set forth in your regulations. The mare and foal were, therefore, brought back here, as they are more valuable in this country than they would be in Canada after duty had been paid on them. But the extraordinary thing about this transaction is that the mare and foal on which your customs demanded duty have been numbered in the National Record Office at Ottawa, with numbers in the Canadian Studbook; and not only so, but the animals named in the record of their ancestry, which cannot be numbered in the home Studbook, have also been numbered in the Canadian register, and fees demanded for their registration. The

whole thing is puzzling to the mere onlooker. If it was legitimate to give numbers, it was surely legitimate to admit duty free. If it was not possible to admit duty free because of lack of registration of the back crosses in the home Studbook, surely it was an extraordinary thing to give these back crosses numbers in the Canadian register. From conversation with gentlemen from Canada, I gather that much ignorance prevails among importers as to the regulations and what they mean, and the relation between the National Record Office in Ottawa and the Clydesdale Horse Society organization in Toronto is the most puzzling problem of all. Breeders on this side have no objection to the regulations imposed in Canada, so far as they understand them, but the experience described above, does not make for lucidity, and something wants clearing up. Possibly the thing may be due only to the clerical error of a clerk, but it has been rather a costly proceeding for the shipper, who took his mare and foal back to Great Britain, rather than pay the duty, which, seeing the animals were given numbers in Ottawa, surely ought not to have been demanded.

"SCOTLAND YET."

What I Consider Farmers Should Do

[This is the second article of a series discussing what the particular province in which they are written is in most need of and how each farmer should order his affairs in the best interests of himself and his community.—Ed.]

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

What I consider the agricultural interests of our Province is in most need of at the present time, and indeed for a number of years past, is a steady and satisfactory market for livestock and live stock products. The agricultural press and Farmers' Institutes have had an uphill pull for some years back, in trying to educate the average farmer to the necessity of keeping live stock and the reason is not hard to find. A man can market grain any day in the year and find prices fairly steady for any season's crop, and whether they are profitable or not depends, to a very great extent, on the farmer's methods and powers of production. There is very little doubt that the average farmer finds, or thinks he finds, wheat production profitable around present prices and he can at least figure out a profit on paper. While we can find scores of men in nearly every district in this province who have made money out of live-stock, yet even the most sanguine cattlemen admit that the profit-taking time in the cattle business is limited to about two weeks in the year, hovering around sometime in May or early June and the man who does not come in then cannot figure a profit on the commercial steer by any system of figures in use in modern schools. The late Walter Lynch said to the live stock associations in Winnipeg some 12 or 13 years ago that the commercial three-year-old steer could not be raised at a profit on \$10 an acre land for \$40, and if a man like Mr. Lynch could not at that time of all round low prices and comparatively cheap labor produce a steer three years old for \$40, how can the average farmer of today turn him out off \$20 to \$40 land, at from 2½ to 3 cents per pound, the price paid to the producers for the greater part of the year. Perhaps the newspaper quotation would read somewhat higher than this, but it is the dealer who quotes to us, not the papers, and there is very little relationship between the two quotations, because the unfortunate dealer is only after all on a level with the more unfortunate producers. When the dealer is on the way to market with a few cars, prices take one of those unaccountable, mysterious drops of a cent, and he not only loses his legitimate profit, but has to get down into his pocket and pay for the privilege of marketing the other man's cattle.

Only a few weeks ago a neighbor of mine was finishing a lot of hogs, when he was offered what is considered a fair price for them, but choose to keep them two weeks more and bring them as near perfection as possible. In the meantime the periodical drop occurred. If he had kept his hogs until this supernatural market revived he would have been discounted for overweight, if he sold at present prices, he would have not only have kept them the last two weeks for nothing, but would have paid considerable for the privilege of bringing an article to perfection for which he should have received a premium. It would be interesting to know if, during that period, you in the cities paid any less for your roasts.

My reasons, in short, for thinking that a satisfactory market for live-stock and its products is the greatest need of our province today is, First, it would solve the labor problem by fur-

nishing work for men during the whole year. Not only that, but it would tend to develop habits of industry in the generation of young men and women now growing up on our farms, which in itself is no small consideration. Second, it would tend to solve the weed problem by making it necessary to seed down to grass and clover or something else for pasturing, some of our worst weeds thus shortly disappearing. We would produce nearly as much grain as we do now from much less land, and if the wheat crop failed we would have something else to sell and keep the wolf from the door. There is not the slightest doubt that the quality of the grain produced would be much better than under present methods and we would hear much less of excessive dockage for weeds. Third, it would solve the transportation problem because the railways, like the farmers, would employ more men and keep more rolling stock, for while they would still be as busy as usual in the fall, they would be busier during the rest of the year; there would be more people on the farms for whom to haul in goods; the farmer would not be depending entirely on his wheat crop for his prosperity; the business man would not need to defer his orders until the last moment, waiting for reliable crop reports; and the farmer would have an income all the time so the storekeepers, coal dealers, lumber dealers, etc., could safely have their full stock in long before the wheat began to move. These are some of my reasons for believing that a satisfactory livestock market is the greatest need of Manitoba today. There are others working on the problem of how to secure it, and, if the general public fully realized its importance, it would not be long in coming.

OF LEGISLATION

In respect to the course that should be adopted in framing legislation; it has for some time appeared to some of us that the true function of government is not in engaging in business or forming a monopoly of its own in any particular line of business, but rather, is more to make laws that will give every man a square deal and that will direct trade into its most natural channels, and instead of artificially bolstering up any line of trade, see that no artificial obstruction is placed in the way of the producer. For instance, take the meat trade, note the steady high price to the consumer and the extremely fluctuating and usually low price to the producer. It should also legislate to discourage men from engaging in unnecessary and unproductive engagements, for instance, note the large number of men associated with the grain trade. I venture to say that that business could be conducted much more satisfactorily to the producer with half the number and that half a little more fully employed in the actual work of distributing, leaving aside dealing in options.

Some of us have not been educated up to the point yet where we believe that all that is necessary to remove the imperfections of the grain trade is for the elevator owners to unload all their antiquated elevators upon the government. We have no difference of opinion with the gentlemen of the other school regarding the disease, but we are not afraid to take issue with them regarding the remedy. The present Manitoba grain act is along right lines, it gives us the privilege of passing the man by that we do not think is going to use us fairly. There is nothing like hunger to bring a greedy man to time. Last year, when wheat was supposed to be scarce, cars plentiful and farmers were loading from the platforms, the cost of using the elevator dropped to one cent; this season the price was raised to its old mark again and they took away the privilege of special binning besides. Result—Farmers loaded direct, but a few weeks with a good car supply brought back the special bin and I would not be at all surprised if the one cent per bushel soon returned also. Legislation of the kind that enables a man to help himself and stand on his own legs and defy the usurper is much more beneficial to our people than all the government ownership ideas you could pile up in the next hundred years, because it gives a man a chance to stand alone and do his own business on business principles without taking shelter under the wing of the government or anyone else.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

The aims and objects that should characterize farmer's organizations, should be: First, education; second, investigation; third, where found necessary, co-operation. The first should be the work mostly of Agricultural Societies and Farmer's Institutes, as it has been in the past, only the field might be extended to some advantage.

The demonstration has been fairly successful that those societies of lecture at some central stock husbandry have expert machinery said that one of threshing outfits is so, I am sure the users of those an expert to experts, show the machines apart perhaps a day of this at the coming W. certainly, if proper attraction.

Investigation by such organizations when we find in the past, that not only companies, but that they have been operated changes and send from time to time passed. We perhaps want, but we must other interests to yet been refused to us upon and that mandated. Co-operative natural product. When I say it is, Co., it is a pity that not raise a few more. Our branch association a number of farm indeed, it would be could organize some a mark in the meat Grain Company has This could be done association free from geny, and, while it any political party privilege of throwing party, should circulate action. This is the we may get such legislation general public to be hoped that we shall more.

THE INDIVIDUAL

The individual farmer making his home a matter how much requires, if he successful dependent on him—what help—on the tread of the 24, he cannot be ing. While we all and at times, hard to pensable, yet when in Manitoba, during men and women have families of the men v their work and who going to school and their homes with read literature, it is the still young, who are deed, rank first among when they choose to look in the very top matter how many cars or how good a horse every many notches at failed in his duty to be in this duty, he fails in and consequently to his interior life, but the aim at making his beautiful and best kept mean that a man of any great expense in to have that sense of correction both in the household that we find in some people describe. A man who crime against society and the better, part, edition of a packing box.

The individual farmer ing his farm to its ver tiveness. If the soil is 40 bushels of wheat it stand why men should accept 12 to 15 per acre man in this province,

g the whole year. id to develop habits of young men and ur farms, which in Second, it would lem by making it rass and clover or some of our worst aring. We would as we do now from wheat crop failed to sell and keep the s not the slightest he grain produced her present methods f excessive dockage ve the transporta- rays, like the farm- ind keep more roll- l still be as busy as e busier during the be more people on goods; the farmer rely on his wheat usness man would until the last mop reports; and the all the time so the nber dealers, etc., k in long before the e are some of my satisfactory live- need of Manitoba ing on the problem the general public would not be long

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ANIZATIONS

ould characterize e: First, educa- rd, where found rst should be the eties and Farm- he past, only the some advantage.

The demonstrations on judging live stock have been fairly successful, but some have suggested that those societies get trained experts to give a course of lectures occupying, say, a whole week at some central points and include, not only live stock husbandry and methods of cultivation, but have expert machinists there too. It has been said that one company alone sold 300 gasoline threshing outfits from Winnipeg this fall; if this is so, I am sure that it would be appreciated by the users of those machines if the company sent an expert to explain the workings of different parts, show the convenient method of taking the machines apart to replace breakages, etc. Perhaps a day of this kind might not be out of place at the coming Winter Fair in Brandon, it would certainly, if properly advertised, be an additional attraction.

Investigation should be conducted as it is now by such organizations as the Grain Growers', and when we find in the future, as we have done in the past, that not only rules of the railway companies, but that the laws of the land we live in, have been operating against us, we can draft changes and send them down to our legislators from time to time as required and have them passed. We perhaps shall not always get all we want, but we must remember that there are other interests to be considered and nothing has yet been refused us that we were fairly unanimous upon and that the interests of fair play demanded. Co-operation is, and has been, the natural product of such organizations as this. When I say it is, note the Grain Growers' Grain Co., it is a pity that the parent association could not raise a few more big, lusty fellows like that. Our branch associations could very well organize a number of farmers' elevator companies, and, indeed, it would be for our best interests if we could organize something that would make as big a mark in the meat trade as the Grain Growers' Grain Company has made in the grain trade. This could be done and still leave the parent association free from the obligations of its progeny, and, while it would remain independent of any political party it should always reserve the privilege of throwing all its influence in with any party, should circumstances ever demand such action. This is the magic wand we hold, whereby we may get such legislation as we can prove to the general public to be our just due, and it is to be hoped that we shall never be found asking for more.

THE INDIVIDUAL FARMER

The individual farmer should first of all aim at making his home happy and comfortable. No matter how much wealth a man produces or acquires, if he succeeds only in keeping those dependent on him—whether his own family or hired help—on the tread mill for 15 or 16 hours out of the 24, he cannot be said to have exalted his calling. While we all know that work is necessary and at times, hard work and long hours are indispensable, yet when I look back on my residence in Manitoba, during which time a generation of men and women have grown up, I notice the families of the men who put a little play in with their work and who insisted upon their families going to school and church and who provided their homes with readable books as well as current literature, it is the sons of such men, although still young, who are able to stand alone and indeed, rank first amongst our best farmers and when they choose to go to the cities, you have to look in the very top notches to find them. No matter how many cars of wheat a man produces or how good a horse or ox he can raise, he is not very many notches above the two latter if he has failed in his duty to his family, and when he fails in this duty, he fails in his duty to his community and consequently to his nation. So much for the interior life, but the individual farmer should also aim at making his home and farm the most beautiful and best kept in his district. I do not mean that a man of ordinary means should go to any great expense in this, but a farm home should have that sense of comfort, neatness and proportion both in the house and barns, yards and fields that we find in some places, but is so very hard to describe. A man who is well-to-do commits a crime against society when he spends the greater, and the better, part of his life in an enlarged edition of a packing box on the prairie.

The individual farmer should also aim at bringing his farm to its very highest point of productivity. If the soil is capable of producing 35 to 40 bushels of wheat it is rather hard to understand why men should continue year after year to accept 12 to 15 per acre. It is perhaps harder for a man in this province, owing to climatic condi-

tions, to control the quality of the wheat he produces, but there is no question that, up to a certain limit, which limit differs with different localities, the quantity is largely under his own control. At the same time there is very little doubt, that, until a more satisfactory live-stock market is found for the products of the province, the average yield per acre will steadily decline. Although there is still considerable new land to be broken up, we have to remember that the best of the wheat land has already been cropped for some years and is now decreasing in fertility. I believe it is easily possible for the average farmer in this province to double his income without adding a single acre to his present holding and with adding only very little to his present running expenses.

I remember discussing the price of land, a few years ago with what was then the largest wheat grower in Manitoba, and probably is yet. He was a man of long experience and acute observation and had watched agriculture proceed from stage to stage in other countries besides this. I asked him what he thought the prospects of agriculture were in this province, if we were anywhere near the limit of money-producing power per acre. He laughed at the idea of such a thing and replied that for anything he could see, we were just dabbling on the surface and had not really commenced to produce.

To sum up this head, the individual farmer should first of all aim at being a man himself, capable of filling any public place his community may call upon him to fill; he should aim at making men and women of his family, who can hold their own in any walk of life, and who would never be ashamed to say they were raised on a farm; he should aim at having every article or animal he produces as near perfection as possible and produce as many of them as he can properly care for; he should do some experimenting, but more important still, he should closely watch the experiments of others; study the causes which produce certain results, always remembering that life is too short to spend too large a proportion of it experimenting on questions which others have settled long ago.

Isabella, Man. WM. IVERACH. Live Stock Receipts at Winnipeg in 1908

There was a large increase in the live stock receipts at Winnipeg stockyards in 1908, over the returns for the previous year. The increase in cattle was 70,112. The increase in hogs amounted to 63,640 head. Sheep receipts totalled 21,557. Taken altogether, 1908, was a remarkable year in Western live stock affairs. Cattle to the value of \$4,279,115 were exported, netting an average of \$47.00 per head at the shipping stations, and butcher stock to the value of \$2,966,488.79 was slaughtered locally or shipped east, netting the producers an average of \$37.53 per head.

The commercial editor of the *Free Press* has, at considerable pains, compiled statistics of the live stock trade and gives the following summary of the transactions at Winnipeg for the twelve months of 1908, and a comparison with the returns of 1907, and 1906.

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Total number of cattle received	170,088	100,200	130,426	90,663
Feeders sent east	3,671	556	223	6,315
Stockers to South St. Paul	979	119	778
Butchers east	10,419	6,646
Exporters	91,045	44,247	85,737	58,972
Consumed locally	63,964	48,651	40,897	25,376

EXPORTED TO CHICAGO

1,397 head were exported to Chicago, and of these it was not possible to obtain the value received, but they bring the grand total of export up to 92,442. Total increase in receipts 71,285. Total increase in export 48,195.

PRICE OF BUTCHERS' CATTLE AND FEEDERS

Average price of butchers' and feeders, per cwt., off cars, Winnipeg, month by month, with average weight of cattle, of 1908, and comparison of prices with 1907 and 1906.

Weight.	1908.	1907.	1906.	
January	1,082½	\$3.28	\$3.42	\$3.10
February	1,048	3.58	4.12	3.77
March	1,087	3.48½	4.25½	3.78
April	1,105	3.99½	4.65	4.24
May	1,133	4.64½	5.04½	4.32
June	1,101	4.51	5.41½	4.22
July	1,055	3.41	4.75½	3.43
August	1,058	3.31½	3.54	3.20
September	1,032½	3.04½	2.99	3.13
October	1,008½	2.92½	2.92	2.91
November	1,002	2.98½	2.83½	2.91
December	1,022	3.20	2.96
Totals	1,061½	\$3.53½	\$3.91½	\$3.55

Taking the average weight at 1,061, and the average price at \$3.53½, the average value of butchers' and feeders at Winnipeg was about \$37.53, or a total value for butchers' and feeders at Winnipeg of \$2,966,483.79. The average price of exporters to farmers at their own station was \$47.00, or a total value of \$4,279,115.00.

SUMMARY OF HOGS

	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
Total receipts of hogs	145,269	81,629	82,051	70,239
Increase over 1907	63,640			
Total yearly packing capacity			450,000.00	
Total yearly receipts			145,269.00	
Daily packing capacity			1,500.00	
Daily receipts average			484.69	

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS

Average weight.	1908.	1907.	1906.	
January	188½	\$4.92½	\$7.00	\$6.14
February	184	4.96	7.41	6.36
March	180½	4.95	7.48	6.72
April	186	5.29	7.62	7.17
May	193½	5.98	7.56	7.18
June	196½	5.28	7.49½	7.30
July	207	5.44½	6.98½	7.50
August	213	5.98	6.38½	7.65
September	208½	6.65½	6.53	7.70
October	189½	6.68½	6.54	7.49
November	171½	5.56½	5.65	7.07
December	173½	5.49	4.90	7.07
Total average	191½	\$5.69½	\$6.79½	\$7.11

Taking average weight at 192, average price at \$5.69 the value of hog crop off cars Winnipeg, was \$10.92 per head, or a total value of \$1,586,337.48. Receipts of sheep at Winnipeg yards during 1908, with average weight, price and total value:

Month	Receipts	Av. Weight	Av. Price Per Cwt.
January	187	112½	\$5.98
February	27	103	6.37½
March	2	90	5.00
April	181	96½	6.97
May	2,402	80	8.36
June	1,011	111	6.30
July	1,277	99½	6.31½
August	3,116	88½	6.14
September	3,316	89½	5.83½
October	4,466	91½	5.79
November	3,918	85½	5.26½
December	1,654	117	5.64
Total	21,557	98	\$6.14½
Average value per head			\$6.01½

Total value of sheep crop, f.o.b. Winnipeg \$129,629.43. Summary of live stock and annual products marketed in Winnipeg in 1908.

Export cattle	\$4,279,115.00
Butchers' cattle	2,966,483.79
Hogs	1,586,337.48
Sheep	129,629.43
Dairy products	1,650,851.50
Total	\$10,612,417.20

* * *

An elaborate program of live stock lectures and demonstrations has been prepared for the convention of Agricultural Societies, to be held at Regina this month. The live stock part of the program will be managed by W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, who has had a long experience in lecturing upon, and demonstrating with, live stock at the Iowa and Manitoba Agricultural Colleges.

* * *

The grand champion steer at the 1908 International dressed 68.56 per cent. of beef. The steer was sold for 26½ cents a pound and weighed 1575 pounds alive.

You are certainly publishing a first-class farm paper and it ought to be in the hands of every farmer in Canada. I must say I cannot express too much admiration in its favor.

Woodglen, Alta. L. OLSON.

I received the knife as a premium for the new subscriber I sent you and am highly pleased with it. It is far better than I expected.

Macdonald, Man. THOS. WALKER.

first at the Edinburgh show in the previous week in a class for butchers' cattle, and on hoof on the Monday of the Smithfield show was placed second by his judges. His live weight was 1,325 pounds, and his dressed carcass weight 861 pounds. He was nearly one year older than the champion carcass, which was less than two years old, and, therefore, a model of early maturity and quality of flesh. It may be worth recording the breeds or crosses which proved successful in the carcass competitions. For steers not exceeding two years old, the order of merit was: (1) Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter, (2) Aberdeen-Angus bull—Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus cow, (3) Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus, (4) Aberdeen-Angus, (5) Aberdeen-Angus, (6) Shorthorn-Aberdeen-Angus, (7) Aberdeen-Angus-Dexter. Steer over two and not over three years old: (1) Galloway bull—Ayrshire-Galloway cow, (2) Welsh, (3) Shorthorn bull—Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cow, (4) Aberdeen-Angus bull, Shorthorn-cross cow, (5) the same, (6 and 7) Welsh. Heifer not exceeding two years old: (1) Aberdeen-Angus-Highland, (2) Aberdeen-Angus Shorthorn, (3) the same, (4) Galloway-Aberdeen-Angus, (5) Sussex, (6) Aberdeen-Angus. It will thus be seen that, except in a very few cases, every one of the prize carcasses were either Aberdeen-Angus or Aberdeen-Angus crosses. The supremacy of the black polled breed in the beef world could not be more conclusively established.

In the sheep section of the carcass competition, the champion award went to a Suffolk, whose mutton is in high favor with the butchers. The reserve champion was a Southdown. The highest price was made for the Suffolks, which sold for 9s. per stone of 8 pounds, or 1s. 1½d. per pound. The next highest price was made by Cheviot mutton, which sold for 6s. 6d. per stone of 8 pounds, or 9½d. per pound. The following details of the sheep breeds and crosses in the carcass competition may interest: One pure long-wool wether lamb: All the five prizes but one went to Cheviots, the exception being second prize, which went to Kentish. For the smaller type of sheep above 12 and not exceeding 24 months old, Cheviots again won all the prizes except the fourth, which went to a Welsh wether. For lamb of the short-wooled type, the winner was a Suffolk, as were also the third, fourth and fifth; the Southdown was h. c. and com., and a Hampshire Down was second. For a wether of similar type above 12 and not above 24 months old, the Southdown was first and fourth, and all the other prizes went to the Suffolk. Among cross-breeds, the favorites and leading prize-winners were Suffolk-Cheviots. In the wether class, Scots gray-faces (Border-Leicester-Blackface crosses) were third and fifth.

The champion and reserve champion pork carcasses were Berkshires.

CLYDESDALE EXPORTS

Clydesdale exportation has been quite brisk during the past month. Canadian buyers were slow to arrive, but when they did come they took away quite a large number of horses and mares. Several old friends were here, and some new friends; and, on the whole, the Clydesdale season for 1908 has closed not so badly. The results of the year, in respect of breeding horses, is to leave matters very much as they were. Baron's Pride (9122) easily reigns supreme among Clydesdale sires. Hiawatha (10067) comes next, and then sons of Baron's Pride come in, with Royal Favorite (10630) making a good appearance. Among the sons of Baron's Pride, the three which show up best are Baron o' Buchlyvie, Everlasting and Revelanta. These were all noted horses in the show-ring, and it is a striking fact that they should be the best distinguished at the stud.

The new regulations for admission of horses free of duty into Canada are curiously puzzling. Your authorities refused to allow a mare and her produce to land, because their breeding, although sufficiently recorded for the home studbook, did not meet the requirements set forth in your regulations. The mare and foal were, therefore, brought back here, as they are more valuable in this country than they would be in Canada after duty had been paid on them. But the extraordinary thing about this transaction is that the mare and foal on which your customs demanded duty have been numbered in the National Record Office at Ottawa, with numbers in the Canadian Studbook; and not only so, but the animals named in the record of their ancestry, which cannot be numbered in the home Studbook, have also been numbered in the Canadian register, and fees demanded for their registration. The

whole thing is puzzling to the mere onlooker. If it was legitimate to give numbers, it was surely legitimate to admit duty free. If it was not possible to admit duty free because of lack of registration of the back crosses in the home Studbook, surely it was an extraordinary thing to give these back crosses numbers in the Canadian register. From conversation with gentlemen from Canada, I gather that much ignorance prevails among importers as to the regulations and what they mean, and the relation between the National Record Office in Ottawa and the Clydesdale Horse Society organization in Toronto is the most puzzling problem of all. Breeders on this side have no objection to the regulations imposed in Canada, so far as they understand them, but the experience described above, does not make for lucidity, and something wants clearing up. Possibly the thing may be due only to the clerical error of a clerk, but it has been rather a costly proceeding for the shipper, who took his mare and foal back to Great Britain, rather than pay the duty, which, seeing the animals were given numbers in Ottawa, surely ought not to have been demanded.

"SCOTLAND YET."

What I Consider Farmers Should Do

[This is the second article of a series discussing what the particular province in which they are written is in most need of and how each farmer should order his affairs in the best interests of himself and his community.—Ed.]

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

What I consider the agricultural interests of our Province is in most need of at the present time, and indeed for a number of years past, is a steady and satisfactory market for livestock and live stock products. The agricultural press and Farmers' Institutes have had an uphill pull for some years back, in trying to educate the average farmer to the necessity of keeping live stock and the reason is not hard to find. A man can market grain any day in the year and find prices fairly steady for any season's crop, and whether they are profitable or not depends, to a very great extent, on the farmer's methods and powers of production. There is very little doubt that the average farmer finds, or thinks he finds, wheat production profitable around present prices and he can at least figure out a profit on paper. While we can find scores of men in nearly every district in this province who have made money out of live-stock, yet even the most sanguine cattlemen admit that the profit-taking time in the cattle business is limited to about two weeks in the year, hovering around sometime in May or early June and the man who does not come in then cannot figure a profit on the commercial steer by any system of figures in use in modern schools. The late Walter Lynch said to the live stock associations in Winnipeg some 12 or 13 years ago that the commercial three-year-old steer could not be raised at a profit on \$10 an acre land for \$40, and if a man like Mr. Lynch could not at that time of all round low prices and comparatively cheap labor produce a steer three years old for \$40, how can the average farmer of today turn him out off \$20 to \$40 land, at from 2½ to 2½ cents per pound, the price paid to the producers for the greater part of the year. Perhaps the newspaper quotation would read somewhat higher than this, but it is the dealer who quotes to us, not the papers, and there is very little relationship between the two quotations, because the unfortunate dealer is only, after all, on a level with the more unfortunate producers. When the dealer is on the way to market with a few cars, prices take one of those unaccountable, mysterious drops of a cent, and he not only loses his legitimate profit, but has to get down into his pocket and pay for the privilege of marketing the other man's cattle.

Only a few weeks ago a neighbor of mine was finishing a lot of hogs, when he was offered what is considered a fair price for them, but choose to keep them two weeks more and bring them as near perfection as possible. In the meantime the periodical drop occurred. If he had kept his hogs until this supernatural market revived he would have been discounted for overweight, if he sold at present prices, he would have not only have kept them the last two weeks for nothing, but would have paid considerable for the privilege of bringing an article to perfection for which he should have received a premium. It would be interesting to know if, during that period, you in the cities paid any less for your roasts.

My reasons, in short, for thinking that a satisfactory market for live-stock and its products is the greatest need of our province today is, First, it would solve the labor problem by fur-

nishing work for men during the whole year. Not only that, but it would tend to develop habits of industry in the generation of young men and women now growing up on our farms, which in itself is no small consideration. Second, it would tend to solve the weed problem by making it necessary to seed down to grass and clover or something else for pasturing, some of our worst weeds thus shortly disappearing. We would produce nearly as much grain as we do now from much less land, and if the wheat crop failed we would have something else to sell and keep the wolf from the door. There is not the slightest doubt that the quality of the grain produced would be much better than under present methods and we would hear much less of excessive dockage for weeds. Third, it would solve the transportation problem because the railways, like the farmers, would employ more men and keep more rolling stock, for while they would still be as busy as usual in the fall, they would be busier during the rest of the year; there would be more people on the farms for whom to haul in goods; the farmer would not be depending entirely on his wheat crop for his prosperity; the business man would not need to defer his orders until the last moment, waiting for reliable crop reports; and the farmer would have an income all the time so the storekeepers, coal dealers, lumber dealers, etc., could safely have their full stock in long before the wheat began to move. These are some of my reasons for believing that a satisfactory livestock market is the greatest need of Manitoba today. There are others working on the problem of how to secure it, and, if the general public fully realized its importance, it would not be long in coming.

OF LEGISLATION

In respect to the course that should be adopted in framing legislation; it has for some time appeared to some of us that the true function of government is not in engaging in business or forming a monopoly of its own in any particular line of business, but rather, is more to make laws that will give every man a square deal and that will direct trade into its most natural channels, and instead of artificially bolstering up any line of trade, see that no artificial obstruction is placed in the way of the producer. For instance, take the meat trade, note the steady high price to the consumer and the extremely fluctuating and usually low price to the producer. It should also legislate to discourage men from engaging in unnecessary and unproductive engagements, for instance, note the large number of men associated with the grain trade. I venture to say that that business could be conducted much more satisfactorily to the producer with half the number and that half a little more fully employed in the actual work of distributing, leaving aside dealing in options.

Some of us have not been educated up to the point yet where we believe that all that is necessary to remove the imperfections of the grain trade is for the elevator owners to unload all their antiquated elevators upon the government. We have no difference of opinion with the gentlemen of the other school regarding the disease, but we are not afraid to take issue with them regarding the remedy. The present Manitoba grain act is along right lines, it gives us the privilege of passing the man by that we do not think is going to use us fairly. There is nothing like hunger to bring a greedy man to time. Last year, when wheat was supposed to be scarce, cars plentiful and farmers were loading from the platforms, the cost of using the elevator dropped to one cent; this season the price was raised to its old mark again and they took away the privilege of special binning besides. Result—Farmers loaded direct, but a few weeks with a good car supply brought back the special bin and I would not be at all surprised if the one cent per bushel soon returned also. Legislation of the kind that enables a man to help himself and stand on his own legs and defy the usurper is much more beneficial to our people than all the government ownership ideas you could pile up in the next hundred years, because it gives a man a chance to stand alone and do his own business on business principles without taking shelter under the wing of the government or anyone else.

AIMS AND OBJECTS OF ORGANIZATIONS

The aims and objects that should characterize farmer's organizations, should be: First, education; second, investigation; third, where found necessary, co-operation. The first should be the work mostly of Agricultural Societies and Farmer's Institutes, as it has been in the past, only the field might be extended to some advantage.

The demonstration been fairly successful that those societies course of lectures at some central point stock husbandry have expert machinery said that one of the threshing outfits is so, I am sure that the users of those an expert to explain parts, show the machines apart to haps a day of this at the coming Win certainly, if proper attraction.

Investigation should by such organization when we find in the past, that not only panies, but that they have been operating changes and send from time to time passed. We perhaps want, but we must other interests to be yet been refused usous upon and that mandated. Co-operation natural product of When I say it is, n Co., it is a pity that not raise a few more Our branch association a number of farms indeed, it would be could organize some a mark in the meat Grain Company has This could be done association free from geny, and, while it any political party privilege of throwing party, should circulate action. This is the we may get such legislation general public to be hoped that we shall more.

THE INDIVIDUAL

The individual farmer making his home a matter how much requires, if he successful dependent on him—will help—on the tread the 24, he cannot be ing. While we all and at times, hard work pensable, yet when in Manitoba, during men and women his families of the men their work and who going to school and their homes with real literature, it is the still young, who are deed, rank first among when they choose to look in the very top matter how many cars or how good a horse very many notches a failed in his duty to in this duty, he fails in and consequently to interior life, but the aim at making his beautiful and best ke mean that a man of any great expense in have that sense of action both in the house that we find in some describe. A man who crime against society and the better, part edition of a packing business The individual farming his farm to itsiveness. If the soil 40 bushels of wheat stand why men should accept 12 to 15 per acre man in this province

the whole year. to develop habits of young men and farms, which in Second, it would m by making it ss and clover or me of our worst ring. We would s do now from wheat crop failed o sell and keep the not the slightest grain produced present methods excessive dockage the transporta- ys, like the farm- d keep more roll- still be as busy as busier during the e more people on goods; the farmer ely on his wheat siness man would until the last mo- reports; and the ll the time so the iber dealers, etc., in long before the are some of my satisfactory live- need of Manitoba ng on the problem he general public would not be long

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ANIZATIONS ould characterize ce: First, educa- ird, where found irst should be the cieties and Farm- the past, only the some advantage.

The demonstrations on judging live stock have been fairly successful, but some have suggested that those societies get trained experts to give a course of lectures occupying, say, a whole week at some central points and include, not only live stock husbandry and methods of cultivation, but have expert machinists there too. It has been said that one company alone sold 300 gasoline threshing outfits from Winnipeg this fall; if this is so, I am sure that it would be appreciated by the users of those machines if the company sent an expert to explain the workings of different parts, show the convenient method of taking the machines apart to replace breakages, etc. Perhaps a day of this kind might not be out of place at the coming Winter Fair in Brandon, it would certainly, if properly advertised, be an additional attraction.

Investigation should be conducted as it is now by such organizations as the Grain Growers', and when we find in the future, as we have done in the past, that not only rules of the railway companies, but that the laws of the land we live in, have been operating against us, we can draft changes and send them down to our legislators from time to time as required and have them passed. We perhaps shall not always get all we want, but we must remember that there are other interests to be considered and nothing has yet been refused us that we were fairly unanimous upon and that the interests of fair play demanded. Co-operation is, and has been, the natural product of such organizations as this. When I say it is, note the Grain Growers' Grain Co., it is a pity that the parent association could not raise a few more big, lusty fellows like that. Our branch associations could very well organize a number of farmers' elevator companies, and, indeed, it would be for our best interests if we could organize something that would make as big a mark in the meat trade as the Grain Growers' Grain Company has made in the grain trade. This could be done and still leave the parent association free from the obligations of its progeny, and, while it would remain independent of any political party it should always reserve the privilege of throwing all its influence in with any party, should circumstances ever demand such action. This is the magic wand we hold, whereby we may get such legislation as we can prove to the general public to be our just due, and it is to be hoped that we shall never be found asking for more.

THE INDIVIDUAL FARMER

The individual farmer should first of all aim at making his home happy and comfortable. No matter how much wealth a man produces or acquires, if he succeeds only in keeping those dependent on him—whether his own family or hired help—on the treadmill for 15 or 16 hours out of the 24, he cannot be said to have exalted his calling. While we all know that work is necessary and at times, hard work and long hours are indispensable, yet when I look back on my residence in Manitoba, during which time a generation of men and women have grown up, I notice the families of the men who put a little play in with their work and who insisted upon their families going to school and church and who provided their homes with readable books as well as current literature, it is the sons of such men, although still young, who are able to stand alone and indeed, rank first amongst our best farmers and when they choose to go to the cities, you have to look in the very top notches to find them. No matter how many cars of wheat a man produces or how good a horse or ox he can raise, he is not very many notches above the two latter if he has failed in his duty to his family, and when he fails in this duty, he fails in his duty to his community and consequently to his nation. So much for the interior life, but the individual farmer should also aim at making his home and farm the most beautiful and best kept in his district. I do not mean that a man of ordinary means should go to any great expense in this, but a farm home should have that sense of comfort, neatness and proportion both in the house and barns, yards and fields that we find in some places, but is so very hard to describe. A man who is well-to-do commits a crime against society when he spends the greater, and the better, part of his life in an enlarged edition of a packing box on the prairie.

The individual farmer should also aim at bringing his farm to its very highest point of productivity. If the soil is capable of producing 35 to 40 bushels of wheat it is rather hard to understand why men should continue year after year to accept 12 to 15 per acre. It is perhaps harder for a man in this province, owing to climatic condi-

tions, to control the quality of the wheat he produces, but there is no question that, up to a certain limit, which limit differs with different localities, the quantity is largely under his own control. At the same time there is very little doubt, that, until a more satisfactory live-stock market is found for the products of the province, the average yield per acre will steadily decline. Although there is still considerable new land to be broken up, we have to remember that the best of the wheat land has already been cropped for some years and is now decreasing in fertility. I believe it is easily possible for the average farmer in this province to double his income without adding a single acre to his present holding and with adding only very little to his present running expenses.

I remember discussing the price of land, a few years ago with what was then the largest wheat grower in Manitoba, and probably is yet. He was a man of long experience and acute observation and had watched agriculture proceed from stage to stage in other countries besides this. I asked him what he thought the prospects of agriculture were in this province, if we were anywhere near the limit of money-producing power per acre. He laughed at the idea of such a thing and replied that for anything he could see, we were just dabbling on the surface and had not really commenced to produce.

To sum up this head, the individual farmer should first of all aim at being a man himself, capable of filling any public place his community may call upon him to fill; he should aim at making men and women of his family, who can hold their own in any walk of life, and who would never be ashamed to say they were raised on a farm; he should aim at having every article or animal he produces as near perfection as possible and produce as many of them as he can properly care for; he should do some experimenting, but more important still, he should closely watch the experiments of others; study the causes which produce certain results, always remembering that life is too short to spend too large a proportion of it experimenting on questions which others have settled long ago.

Isabella, Man.

WM. IVERACH.

Live Stock Receipts at Winnipeg in 1908

There was a large increase in the live stock receipts at Winnipeg stockyards in 1908, over the returns for the previous year. The increase in cattle was 70,112. The increase in hogs amounted to 63,640 head. Sheep receipts totalled 21,557. Taken altogether, 1908, was a remarkable year in Western live stock affairs. Cattle to the value of \$4,279,115 were exported, netting an average of \$47.00 per head at the shipping stations, and butcher stock to the value of \$2,966,488.79 was slaughtered locally or shipped east, netting the producers an average of \$37.53 per head.

The commercial editor of the Free Press has, at considerable pains, compiled statistics of the live stock trade and gives the following summary of the transactions at Winnipeg for the twelve months of 1908, and a comparison with the returns of 1907, and 1906.

Table with 5 columns: Year (1908, 1907, 1906, 1905) and rows for Total number of cattle received, Feeders sent east, Stockers to South (St. Paul, Butchers east), Exporters, Consumed locally.

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Average price of butchers' and feeders, per cwt., off cars, Winnipeg, month by month, with average weight of cattle, of 1908, and comparison of prices with 1907 and 1906.

Table with 5 columns: Weight, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905. Rows for months from January to December, and Totals.

Taking the average weight at 1,061, and the average price at \$3.53, the average value of butchers' and feeders at Winnipeg was about \$37.53, or a total value for butchers' and feeders at Winnipeg of \$2,966,488.79. The average price of exporters to farmers at their own station was \$47.00, or a total value of \$4,279,115.00.

SUMMARY OF HOGS

Table with 5 columns: Year (1908, 1907, 1906, 1905) and rows for Total receipts of hogs, Increase over 1907, Total yearly packing capacity, Total yearly receipts, Daily packing capacity, Daily receipts average.

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS

Table with 5 columns: Average weight, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905. Rows for months from January to December, and Total average.

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Table with 5 columns: Month, Receipts, Av. Weight, Av. Price, Per Cwt. Rows for months from January to December, and Total.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Value. Rows for Total, Average value per head, Total value of sheep crop, Summary of live stock and annual products marketed in Winnipeg in 1908, Export cattle, Butchers' cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Dairy products, and Total.

An elaborate program of live stock lectures and demonstrations has been prepared for the convention of Agricultural Societies, to be held at Regina this month. The live stock part of the program will be managed by W. J. Rutherford, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, who has had a long experience in lecturing upon, and demonstrating with, live stock at the Iowa and Manitoba Agricultural Colleges.

The grand champion steer at the 1908 International dressed 68.56 per cent. of beef. The steer was sold for 26 1/2 cents a pound and weighed 1575 pounds alive.

You are certainly publishing a first-class farm paper and it ought to be in the hands of every farmer in Canada. I must say I cannot express too much admiration in its favor.

Woodglen, Alta. L. OLSON. I received the knife as a premium for the new subscriber I sent you and am highly pleased with it. It is far better than I expected. Macdonald, Man. THOS. WALKER.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

At the head of this, or one of the other departments, we will publish each week a question which we want our readers to answer. The answers, as a rule, should not exceed 500 words, but we will not set a fixed limit, and should be given as the result of personal experience. For what we consider the best answer to each question we will award a cash prize of \$3.00 and for the second \$2.00. If we decide to publish more than two answers we will pay \$2.00 for each one so used.

The question for the first week is asked by one of our readers in South-eastern Saskatchewan and is this: "I want to seed down about ten acres to tame grass. The land is in fairly good condition, but has a few weeds. Grew the second crop of wheat after fallow last year. What grasses should I sow and how should I sow the seed?"

This question will be answered in our February 4th issue, but between now and then we will publish questions to be answered in succeeding numbers. With the assistance of our readers this feature of the paper can be made of immense value to every subscriber, and especially to those who take part, by affording an opportunity for them to be of service to others.

Farmers who are winter feeding steers either inside or out are invited to discuss the subject through our columns with the object of making the truth about cattle feeding more generally known.

The growing of alfalfa seems to be a subject of interest. I sowed a small plot in 1906, also some red clover. They both withstood the severe winter of 1906 and 1907, and gave a good yield the following summer, but last winter, with its light snowfall, completely killed the alfalfa, but did not injure the clover.

One of your correspondents complains of farmers plowing and cropping the road allowances. Could not the municipalities rent the land thus plowed, allowing the first crop free to the man who broke the land, or more than one crop if the land was scrub, and then rent to the highest bidder, assuming no more liability to protect the crop than those people who do so have at present? Another thing, no fall plowing should be allowed, as it spoils the road for sleighing.

Man.

A. J. M.

Certainly: Grow Oats

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I would like to supplement your advice in the January 6th number, to your subscriber who enquires whether or not he should grow oats.

It is of primary importance that the farmer should know the capabilities of the district he lives in and also what will prove the most profitable crop to grow on his own particular farm.

It is a very common mistake in Western Canada for the agriculturist to make wheat the staple crop, whether the conditions for the production of this cereal are favorable or otherwise. He argues that as wheat is a high-priced article and finds a ready cash market, he should grow it, even if his land is not suitable, with the result that he is caught with a lot of feed stuff on his hands every year.

In some parts of the Western Provinces the soil is a cold stiff clay or clay loam, which is often very rich, but thaws out slowly in the spring and remains cool all summer, maturing the wheat crop too late for our comparatively short season. Such soils are almost perfect for the growing of

oats. This grain does not require very early seeding and delights in a stiff, cool soil and if given as good treatment as is generally accorded to wheat, will, on such land, produce enormous crops of heavy oats which will mature in sufficient time to escape injury from fall frosts.

I can recall one particular district in Manitoba where the farmers were very unsuccessful in wheat growing twenty years ago, and good land could be purchased at from three to five dollars per acre. Farmers persisted in sowing wheat with the result that nearly every crop was more or less frozen. At last they gave wheat growing up as a bad job and confined their attentions exclusively to growing oats. By sowing only good seed of approved varieties and summer-fallowing occasionally as they would for wheat they continue to grow very large crops of this useful grain. In the fall of 1907, I travelled extensively over the above district, and in two days drive saw hundreds of thousands of bushels of most excellent oats, many farmers claiming that they had averaged 75 bushels per acre for all their crop. In two days' drive I only saw fifty bushels of wheat. Land there is now worth from twenty to forty dollars per acre, where a few years ago it could be purchased for five dollars. One farmer claimed that he sold, in the fall of 1907, twelve thousand bushels of oats for seed to one man at fifty cents per bushel, netting him the neat sum of six thousand dollars for one transaction.

If he cannot make a success of growing wheat I would strongly recommend your correspondent to try growing good seed oats.

S. A. BEDFORD.

Putting Manure on Timothy Seeding

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Last spring I seeded down about 10 acres to timothy with a nurse crop, half wheat and half oats. With the wheat I got a good catch, but with the oats not so good. I want to use this grass for pasture next summer. Would it be well to haul the manure from the stable and spread it on during the winter? Give reasons.

Sask.

P. L. M.

If our correspondent could manage to get along next summer without using this grass for pasture and this spring sowed some brome and rye grass seed he would have a sod that would last longer and give much more grass. Timothy alone does not make the best pasture and it soon gives up its claim to the ground. But if this is only to be used until a better pasture can be established and must be used next summer, then manure spread upon it this winter will be a benefit, provided there are not too many weed seeds in the manure. In putting on the manure spread it very thin, say, about five to six tons to the acre. There is enough fertility in a load of good manure to produce a big crop on an acre of land and to put manure on thick is to waste considerable of it. The advantage of the manure applied this winter is that the spring rains will leach it and so supply the grass with food in an easily assimilated form so that it will go right ahead and make growth. The last year's crop being shallow rooted would use up the great proportion of the available plant food and the timothy roots also being near the surface would not get their food as soon as they required it for growth.

There is just a possibility, too, that the manure would tend to prevent heaving wherever the land happened to be moist. The manure made on the average western farm has a large proportion of straw and consequently one needs to watch and not get too much straw on the pasture field. A thin layer will do good by helping to prevent evaporation, but thick bunches will choke out the grass so that in the spring, after growth has started, it may be necessary to go over the field and spread out the bunches. Sometimes one can do this quickly enough with a fork, sometimes the harrows can be used, while often the rake has to be run over and the straw burned. This should not be done, though, unless the straw is likely to choke the grass.

Wherever alfalfa can be successfully established it results almost immediately in doubling the value of the land. This indicates the importance of the extension of this forage crop. The production of alfalfa during the past decade has been greatly increased in many sections of the country where it had been thought impossible to produce it. It is found, however, where the necessary requirements are understood and provided for, that success is possible with this crop under a great diversity of conditions. Its production greatly facilitates the development of diversified farming so essential to the agricultural development of the country.

Preventing Silage Freezing

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I read with interest the articles in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE on ensilage as fed for dairy stock, and whilst fully appreciating the value of ensilage as such feed, I do not see how it can be managed in this part of Alberta, owing to frost. Farmers around here never seem to have attempted siloing corn, and although I should very much like to, I do not see how it is to be prevented from freezing up into a solid block when most needed. Can you advise?

Alta.

G. S.

Freezing of silage has sometimes been a source of loss and annoyance to farmers, but little difficulty is experienced when the silo is properly constructed and its contents properly removed for feeding during the winter. Ensilage contains enough natural heat to prevent it from freezing into a solid block, and if the silo is equipped with a tight roof to retain, as much as possible, the heat that escapes from the exposure of the silage during removal, there is little danger of the contents being seriously frozen. There will always be some silage frozen about the sides, and if the weather is severe, the exposed surface may freeze slightly also. But if that frozen is thrown into the stable to thaw out, or is mixed with the warm silage for an hour or two before feeding time, all the silage may be fed out in good condition. That frozen about the walls or at the surface should be taken out each day as it is exposed by the removal of the upper layer. If this is not done, the frozen layer on the walls grows thicker as you dig down into the silo, until by spring you might have the larger proportion of the silage frozen upon the wall. But if taken out day by day, practically all may be fed without loss from freezing.

There is no reason why silage should not be successfully made in Alberta. There are a number of silos in Manitoba, some of which have been in use for years, and we have never heard any silo owners complaining of loss, or even serious annoyance, from the silage freezing. The winter in Alberta is no more severe than in Manitoba. Trouble from freezing was anticipated when silos were introduced first into Ontario, but since farmers have learned how to manage the getting out of the silage in winter, the losses from freezing have been eliminated. We imagine it will be the same in your case.

Mr. Knowles' Compliments to "Caution"

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your issue of December 23rd, is a letter signed "Farmer," and headed "Caution." With your permission I would like to reply to it. I take exception to his first remark, that considerable interest is being taken in his district in the "theory" of government owned elevators; this is not a theory, but a practical business necessity for the grain producer. Again he says "Farmers' elevators, as a rule, have not been a success." What does he mean by a success? I venture to say that no farmers' elevator has not been a success as long as the farmers patronized their own elevator. I go further and say that I doubt greatly if any farmers' elevator did not more than pay its cost when only in existence four or five years by the increased price the farmers got for their wheat, just from the fact that there was a farmers' elevator at that point. Where farmers' elevators have been loyally supported, they have paid and paid handsomely. I was at a point two weeks ago where there is a farmers' elevator and four other elevators, the farmers' elevator got nearly all the wheat in the fore part of the season, and this point was paying five cents per bushel more than the towns to the north and south and west of it where there were no farmers' elevators. Then the farmers' elevator got filled up, because it could get no cars, and since that time the price at this point is the same as at those north, south and west of it.

This is not an exceptional case, but is the experience of all points where there are farmers' elevators. However, I am not writing to justify farmers' elevators, although I should add that if "Farmer" read the evidence and got that evidence correct, as brought out in the grain trial and by the Royal Grain Commission, he would know why many farmers' elevators are out of business and would be surprised that any are left in farmers' hands after the peculiar tactics employed by the line elevator companies. If Mr. pessimist "Farmer" will read the editorial on page 711 of the ADVOCATE—"Cost of Dockage"—he will learn something about mixed farming, or at least of one part, cheap feed, that will open his eyes just enough to notice that they are opening, and I know that the figures are just half what they should be. Then that silly talk of his about "a few more years of continued cropping will rob, etc." In other words, that Manitoba will soon cease to be a grain producing province. Surely "Farmer" has dug up an entirely original idea all his own. I doubt his authority to tell us that in many parts of the province farmers are going into mixed farming. My experience, and I have no doubt I am through the province more than "Farmer" is, is that farmers are going out of mixed farming just as quickly as they can; except those who live near Brandon and Winnipeg, where there is a good market for milk and cream. It almost looks as though "Farmer" is in the pure-bred cattle business and finds trade quiet and wants

to boom his beef or got tired of putting into three cent steers and I find very many No! Mr "Farmer" "Caution." It's no sighted farmers who few, careful old fashioned progressive farmer acres that bound conclusion Mr. pessimists by offering you some yourself, and when to pay for a trip to Grain Growers' Convention and you will doing your best, not of the government, that "idea" of you museum, as a unique man. Hurry up no it's too late. Man.

Drilling

I should very much cussion in your preference between and the merits and This would, I am throughout the new Alta.

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A uniform product the use of good, plus having it uniformly the soil. It is in the at whatever depth n has the great advan of seeding. Where the ground and cov or harrows, a certain covered to the pro deeply covered, and face of the ground. germination and ur Since seeds require lminate, it is appar these conditions in ered in varying dept for sowing depends l and cannot be given of having seed prop only with grains, bu grasses and clovers, with a nurse crop, better catch will re drill such seeds as small seeds it will be coarsely ground gre properly. This met practiced with a nur

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Barley—Drilled, 30

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to boom his beef or dairy stock. For my part, I have got tired of putting 40 and 50 cent barley and oats into three cent steers for the butcher to get rich on, and I find very many farmers of the same opinion. No! Mr "Farmer" I think you are mistaken in your "Caution." It's not the few well meaning but short-sighted farmers who are stupid, but the few, very few, careful old fossils who try to stop the 99 per cent. progressive farmers who look farther than the few acres that bound their own little farm. In conclusion, Mr. pessimist "Farmer," may I be pardoned by offering you some advice? Just try mixed farming yourself, and when you have made enough out of it to pay for a trip to Brandon during the Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, come and get your eyes opened and you will be right with the rest of us and doing your best, not to add to the zoological collection of the government, but to prevent someone securing that "idea" of yours, and getting it placed in a museum, as a unique specimen of a solitary ideaed man. Hurry up now and come to Brandon before it's too late.

Man.

T. W. KNOWLES.

Drilling and Broadcasting

I should very much like to see an article or discussion in your paper before spring, on the difference between drilling in crops or broadcasting, and the merits and disadvantages of each method. This would, I am sure, be much appreciated throughout the newer districts.

Alta.

P. O. H.

The sowing of grain broadcast is much less common than it was in the early years of farming in the west, and the interest in it is largely confined to the newer districts. Under these conditions grain is broadcasted, frequently on account of land being broken and rough, under which conditions a drill would operate imperfectly; the expense of a drill is also a factor that necessitates broadcasting being resorted to even when the results might warrant its use. Under conditions where a drill can be secured and operated, the consensus of opinion is now largely in its favor.

Under conditions where a drill will work imperfectly on account of roots, loose sods, or extreme unevenness of surface, there is every reason for sowing broadcast. Such conditions make it impossible to cover the grain to an even depth or distribute it equally over the surface, no matter how it may be sown, and broadcasting will generally continue to be practiced. Under more favorable conditions of soil, however, where a drill can be used, there are various reasons why broadcasting should be discontinued.

A uniform productive crop depends not only on the use of good, plump, vigorous seed, but also on having it uniformly buried to a proper depth in the soil. It is in thus covering the seed uniformly at whatever depth may be required, that the drill has the great advantage over broadcast methods of seeding. Where seed is sown on the surface of the ground and covered by means of cultivators or harrows, a certain proportion of it is sure to be covered to the proper depth, some will be too deeply covered, and some will remain on the surface of the ground. Under such conditions even germination and uniform growth is impossible. Since seeds require heat, air, and moisture to germinate, it is apparent that they cannot have these conditions in a uniform degree when covered in varying depths of soil. The proper depth for sowing depends largely on the soil and season, and cannot be given arbitrarily. The advantage of having seed properly covered holds good, not only with grains, but also with the smaller seeds, grasses and clovers. Where these are not sown with a nurse crop, I am inclined to think that a better catch will result by sowing with a grain drill such seeds as it will handle. With very small seeds it will be found necessary to mix with coarsely ground grain to regulate the amount properly. This method of sowing can also be practiced with a nurse crop by sowing crosswise.

Some years ago when the advantage or otherwise of using a drill was more in dispute than it is now, experiments were carried on at the Experimental Farm to determine the relative value of the two methods of sowing. These experiments were started in 1889, and continued for six years with the results greatly in favor of the drill in each and every year with both wheat and barley. In reporting in 1893 on four years work, the results are given as follows:

- Wheat—Drilled, 30 bus. 44 lbs. per acre. Broadcast, 25 bus. 18 lbs. per acre.
- Barley—Drilled, 53 bus. 44 lbs. per acre. Broadcast, 46 bus. 37 lbs. per acre.

This gives a difference in favor of the drill in the case of the wheat of 5 bus. 26 lbs. per acre, and with the barley of 7 bus. 7 lbs. per acre. In some

years the difference of yield was much greater, in the case of the barley exceeding 11 bushels. Not only was there a difference in yield in favor of the drilled grain, but it gave an earlier maturing crop—the difference usually being about three or four days. The drilled crop was also more uniform in growth and had a stiffer straw. Similar experiments were carried on at the Indian Head Experimental Farm with similar results, the advantage being markedly in favor of the drilled grain, not only in yield, but also in earliness of maturing and in stiffness of straw.

These results are very conclusive. The experiments were continued over a long enough series of years and on different soils to enable the results to be considered as fairly representative of what might be expected in an average season.

JAMES MURRAY,

Experimental Farm, Brandon.

Does it Pay to Bulk-head Cars?

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In answer to this question let me give some experiences. In 1907, I had a field of wheat that yielded just a car load. I had this field about four-fifths cut when the frost struck the standing grain. I kept the frozen separate from the better grade in threshing, and in loading the car made a partition, placing it by itself. The car graded No. 3 Northern for \$93.50 bus. and 193.50 went 6 Northern and netted me 83 cents and 44 cents respectively. My neighbor across the road had a field of wheat just twice the size of mine, being grown under identical circumstances in new breaking, worked up the same as mine and grown from the same seed. He had this field about one third cut the night previous to the frost; this grain was threshed and all mixed together, two cars were loaded and contained 1950 bus. all told, graded No. 1 feed and sold for 40 cents net.

These three cars were threshed and loaded on three consecutive days and sold through the same agency at the same time. Had the unfrosted wheat been kept separate from the rest and one of those two cars bulk-headed, my friend figures he would have gained 43 cents a bushel on one-third of the out-turn of 1950 bushels or 650 bushels, which would have been \$279.50, less the railroad company's special charge of \$2.00 for handling bulk-headed cars, or a net gain of \$277.50.

This season I again loaded direct, but my wheat being of a uniform quality, I did not bulk-head, but when the last load was in the car there was still room for a couple of hundred bushels. The machine had passed from me to my neighbor across the road who would have as much more than a car load as I had less, so we weighed up the wheat and filled my car with wheat of similar grade. Then we filled his car. He had two fields. From the first we loaded 650 bushels apparently No. 3, or 4 Northern, from the second field 400 bushels No. 1 feed. This went on top of the good wheat and both cars were consigned to the Grain Growers' Association. The first car graded No. 4 Northern and netted us 79 cents. The second car graded No. 6 Northern and netted 60 8-10 cents.

My neighbor figured before receiving returns, that the good stuff would bring up the grade of the poorer and taking into consideration the excessive charge the railways have made for bulk-headed cars, which run up to nearly \$10.00 for a large car, he would break even, but since receiving returns he has done some more figuring and calculates somewhat after this fashion: Lost on 650 bushels 18 2-10 cents per bushel or \$118.30, less \$10.00 cost of bulk-heading or total loss, \$108.30. We have decided that when there are different grades to be shipped in one car it pays to bulk-head.

But why this excessive charge of one cent per bushel for handling bulk-headed cars, is it not one more effort of railroads to force the small farmer to sell at street prices to the elevator interest? It looks like it, for if \$2.00 were sufficient to cover this work a year ago when labor was higher in price than now, it should be sufficient today. We farmers are looking for reductions in the matter of freight charges and mean to get them, a vigorous protest along the line will see this last piece of high-handed extortion rectified. And in closing, I wish to say that the surest way to accomplish this end is to join the Grain Growers' Association in your district, and if there are none in your locality get busy and create one.

Sask.

H. B. DONEY.

Farm Education

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, as we all know, are provinces of farms and farmers, but most of us took up our calling before the days of agricultural colleges. We do not profess to be so scientific as the farmers these colleges are turning out, but what I want to impress upon my fellow agriculturists is that we are not yet too old to learn, and as it is an utter impossibility for the most of us to think of leaving all our care and responsibility to others, there is only one other course for us to pursue, and it is so easy and inexpensive that it is within the reach of all who care to enlighten themselves on the many ways wherein they may turn loss into profit. We are living in the days when we can lay our hands on some of the most excellent farm papers, which deal with almost every branch of the farming industry, from raising poultry for profit to the growing of the No. 1 hard wheat for which Manitoba is so generally noted. But many of the farmers may be heard saying that they do not believe in book farming. Then let me tell them right here that if they read a paper—for instance—the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, they get no worthless trash of useless theory-making farm-mongers, but the genuine experience of good sound farmers, and the reasons why their experiments proved a success go along with their advice. We are also told, on the other hand, where many experiment have proved failures and why. Then it is up to us to keep shy of those without undergoing the loss we otherwise would have if it had not been tried for us. The farmers of these provinces who do not take the opportunity of getting on the list of subscribers for some of these farm papers are what I may say "going it blindfolded". Also, think of the money lost through want of knowledge on many of the mysteries of feeding, caring and looking after cattle. Such a paper is also a book of information whereby a green man, as we call them here, can start up for himself and go to work, look after and feed his horses, fatten his pigs, and, in fact, put on the way for becoming a practical farmer. Should he be a bachelor, it often takes the place of a better half, inasmuch that it tells him how to bake his bread, cook his potatoes and mend his clothes. We also have in it a free veterinary, as it gives free advice on all the ailments peculiar to farm animals. Think of the value this alone is to many of the new farmers just moving into a new district, isolated for many miles from any kind of a professional man. Then again, we are told of numerous devices for saving labor and money, which can be constructed by the farmer himself at a nominal cost. I think it would be well invested money if every farmer in this grand country of ours would get on the list of subscribers, and when they get their paper, after reading it thoroughly, lay it up, where it can be turned back to for reference in a short time. This is the paper that furnishes the education of the sons and daughters of the land of the maple leaf—a paper which you do not have to go searching through an endless amount of political literature to get at something which is interesting as well as educating.

LANSDOWNE.

At the Iowa Agricultural College next month a short course of instruction will be given in the use and care of automobiles. This is the first course of its kind ever given in any agricultural college and reflects something of the increasing use of automobiles among farmers. Most manufacturers nowadays, sell a line of specially constructed automobiles to farmers. The type is rather higher wheeled than the ordinary run of cars, something after the style of a low-wheeled buggy, has hard rubber tires, wooden wheels and a rather lighter engine. They are made specially for travel on country roads, sell at a reasonable price, and among prosperous farmers in certain of the central states, are said to be coming into general use. Since the rich are now aviating instead of automobiling, seeking recreation in more blood-curdling and expensive forms of sport than the comparatively cheap and easy-going automobile affords, it is not surprising that the automobile is being vulgarized by practical use and agricultural colleges are organizing short courses to instruct in the use and care of the machines. Aeroplaning and the navigation of the air by other means is becoming the popular fad now. The old mare will soon have to be educated anew. The auto will soon be no more fearful than the lumber wagon.

This is the season when the value and comfort of a well grown and properly located windbreak about the farm buildings is best appreciated. When the mercury gets down around forty below the zero mark, and the wind wafts merrily in from the northwest, the man whose dwelling and stables are protected from the rigorous blasts by a nice tight shelter of trees, may go about his work a lot more comfortably than the man whose dwelling place is exposed to every icy blast that blows. The temperature may be just as low to the leeward of the tree belt as it is in the open. It is the piercing cold of the wind that deadens the vitality. Each winter adds to the uncomfortable experience of those who try to live in this country without some trees about the farmstead. How much longer will you be content to live so? Find out the species best adapted for your district and location and grow them. It doesn't take a lifetime to produce a shelter belt.

DAIRY

Problems of the Dairy

CONDITIONS THAT REGULATE THE CHURNING TEMPERATURE

The percentage of butter made on the farm is constantly diminishing, and that is as it should be.

There are exceptional cases, but usually it is much better to patronize the creamery or cheese factory, if one is available, than to handle the milk on the farm. Many from choice or local conditions are yet making butter, and making it more especially in the winter, when it is harder to produce a first-class product.

Very often a serious trouble is to get the butter to come in a reasonable time. The different seasons of the year bring about changes which have to be studied and considered. To churn an hour or longer one time is excusable, but to keep on doing so churning after churning is wasting both time and patience. Search for the cause, then apply the remedy.

In preparing the cream for the churn, stir it well, and by the use of a thermometer take the temperature. It is likely to be too cold. Many people bring the cream to the heat the night before, so it will be warm by morning; or they set the crock by the stove. These are not good methods. The best way to heat the cream is to stand the can in a vessel of warm water. Stir constantly, and watch the thermometer. When it shows two or three degrees below what is required, lift out the can, and usually the heat in it will bring up the cream to the desired temperature.

The question so often asked is: "At what temperature should you churn?" No wise person states a definite temperature. Conditions have much to do with it.

1st.—The quality of the cream. The poorer the cream in butter-fat the higher the temperature; the richer the cream, the lower the temperature. Cream containing from twenty-three to twenty-six per cent. butter-fat is the most satisfactory for farm churning. This is equal to about three pounds of butter to the gallon.

2nd.—The amount in the churn. The more cream, the higher the temperature; the less cream the lower the temperature. A churn is best to be only one-third full, and never over a half full. Room must be left for the cream to swell and have a good drop.

3rd.—The length of time the cows are milking. The longer in milk, the higher the temperature; the fresher in milk the lower the temperature. The composition and size of the fat globules change as the cow advances in the period of lactation, making it necessary to have the cream warmer. It is a good plan to have a fresh milk cow introduced into the herd occasionally. She not only helps the churnability of the cream, but improves the quality of the butter.

4th.—The feed of the cow. The drier the feed the higher the temperature; the more succulent the feed the lower the temperature. Feed changes the composition of the butter-fat. It is wisdom, not only from the point of having easier churning cream and nicer butter, but from the increased flow of milk, to provide some kind of succulent food for the cows in winter.

5th.—The temperature of the room, the individuality of the cows, etc., are factors that must be considered in regulating the churning temperature.

Get conditions as nearly right as possible, then by taking careful note of the temperature and time watch the churning.

If the butter comes in ten minutes or sooner it shows that the temperature has been too high. This invariably means soft butter—milky butter, and an excessive loss of butter in the buttermilk.

If the cream takes forty minutes or longer the temperature has been too low. If in the first case you had the cream at 64°, reduce it to 50° or 60° the next time you churn. If in the second case it was 56° or 58°, increase the temperature three or four degrees. This implies, of course, that the amount and kind of cream, etc., is the same from churning to churning.

By watching the time, find out that temperature which brings butter in from twenty to thirty minutes.

Endeavor to make conditions such as will enable you to churn at a reasonably low temperature—54° to 58° in summer, 56° to 62° in winter—and yet get butter within the half hour. You get more and better butter by having things under proper control.

The two chief conditions which cause long churning are: 1st, too poor cream; 2nd, too much in the churn; and these are conditions under our own control. Turn in the screw of your separator; don't let so much skim milk get in with the cream, and then you have less bulk of cream, but of richer quality.

If the cream is persistently hard to churn, pasteurize it while sweet. I know of nothing which helps so much in stubborn cases. To pasteurize, set the can in a vessel of hot water; stir the cream frequently

until the cream is 160° or 170°; then set the can in cold water and reduce the temperature to 50°. If you wish to ripen the cream, add about ten per cent. of good flavored sour cream or milk. If kept at between 55° and 60° the cream should be in condition for churning the next day.

Laura Rose.

The Test Difficulty

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The last number of the *New Zealand Dairyman* has an article from which we take the following: "There is no denying the fact that the present system of testing for butter-fat fails to give general satisfaction. Whether the company be a proprietary concern or a co-operative one, the personal equation will creep in, and the supplier who gets a low test generally has a lurking fear that somehow or other he is not receiving fair treatment."

The writer, who by the way signs himself "John Smith," then has a slight attack of "supposings." For example, take a factory receiving 4,000 gallons daily. Allow the butter-fat to be worth 1s. (24c.) per lb. If the manager reads down the test on this quantity but a single half point (whatever that is) he defrauds the suppliers to the tune of £1 (\$5) daily, in the course of the season, "saving" more than his salary." He then points out that while this "rogue" may not occur, there is a "possibility" of it. After saying that co-operative creamery concerns are tempted to manipulate tests, because it enables them to secure a big overrun, and a big overrun covers a multitude of sins," he asks, "May it not sometimes account for a certain short-sightedness when scrutinizing the fat column?" By this we presume he means, that if the creamery gets a large overrun the patrons are not so likely to find fault with the tests. If so, this is but another illustration of the silly practice in nearly all walks of life, of trying to beat the "other fellow" no matter what the cost—even at the expense of honesty.

The remedy suggested for the "test difficulty" is: "Let the testing be carried out by a disinterested party, who shall be paid by the suppliers. The dairy companies would, as now, supply the testing machine, glassware, acid, etc., while the suppliers would pay the testing expert. In the case of several factories having their testing done by the same person, an arrangement might be made to have all the work done at one factory, thus saving the cost of several machines and their accompanying glassware. To ensure absolute fairness, and to do away with the possibility of any personal element entering into the matter, the tester would be kept in ignorance as to whom the samples belonged. The sample bottles would be given into his charge distinguished by numbers only."

The foregoing suggestion has been made several times recently, but so far as we know has not been put into practice. We presume the chief difficulty is the question of expense. Patrons seem to prefer to run the risk of having tests "manipulated" rather than pay a disinterested party to do the work. However, we think that the testing problem will have to be solved by some such plan as outlined by "John Smith."—H. H. D.

POULTRY

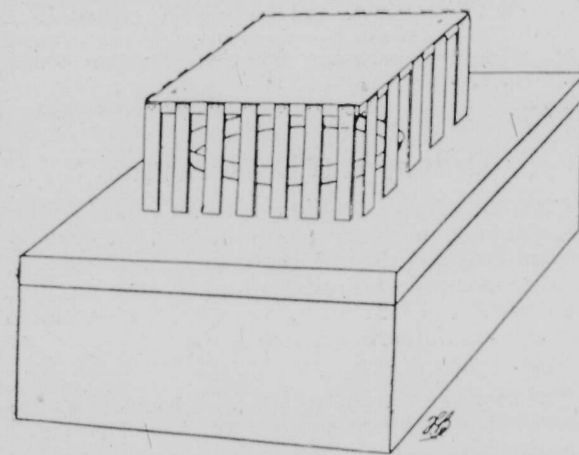
Exercise, Cleanliness and Ventilation

Poultrymen, in the matter of exercising their fowls, are apt to run to extremes. It is quite as undesirable to give the fowls too much to do as it is to give them too little. Because vigorous exercise keeps the hens in a healthy condition, there is no reason why it should be carried too far and the hens worked down until they are hardly able to produce. The amount of exercise required depends, too, upon the breed. A light, leggy, active Leghorn requires more work to keep it in condition than heavy breeds like the Asiatics, the Brahmas or the Cochins do. Walking around is

all the exercise the heavy breeds need. Scratching in the litter, a labor for which their short feathered legs does not adapt them, is altogether too strenuous a work. The litter for the Asiatics requires to be rather light.

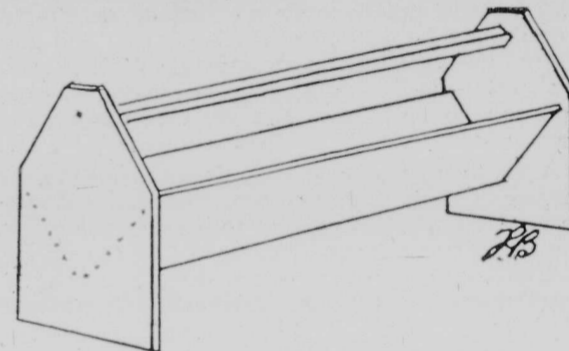
Coming down to the intermediate weight breeds, the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Orpingtons, litter arrangements for harder scratching work may be made. These are bare-legged breeds, fairly active. They should be worked one-third of a day for one-third of a day's rations as the ruling goes, and will be all the better for it. The light, leggy Mediterraneans are not apt to be injured by any kind of exercise.

Fowls take exercise by scratching chiefly. Scratching is the most common habit of the



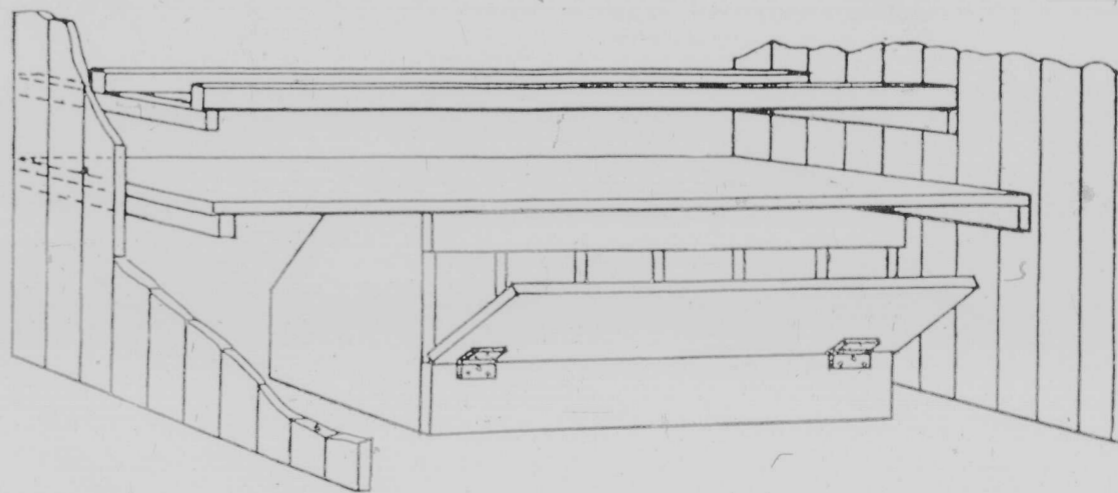
WATER PAN THAT THE FOWLS CANNOT SCRATCH FILTH INTO.

domestic hen, a vice almost, but taken advantage of by poultrymen to induce the birds to exercise when they are confined and where other means of exercising cannot be employed. Work keeps fowls in an egg-producing condition in winter, providing it is not carried too far and the hens worked down to skeleton form. As much exercise is needed as will keep the fowls in a healthy condition. More than that is wasted. Anyone can determine when a hen is getting too much or too little exercise by her condition. A hen in



FEED TROUGH PROTECTED BY A REVOLVING ROD.

good condition is always plump, not loaded with fat, but in good strong condition. An overworked hen will be thin and scrawny. No definite instructions can be given as to the exercise a flock should be required to take. The only general rule that can be offered is to make the fowls scratch for one-third of each day's ration in a litter heavy enough to keep them scratching one-third of a day. Straw is the usual material used for scratching litters. It is sometimes cut, but more frequently used as it comes from the thresher. Some poultrymen feed whole grain in the sheaf, but this practice is not general. Straw should be scattered on the floor to a depth of four or five inches. After a week or two, when the straw becomes broken up so that it requires a lot



ILLUSTRATING THE ARRANGEMENT OF ROOST AND DROP BOARDS. THE NESTS ARE UNDERNEATH THE PLATFORM.

of scratching to get into it, the coarse stuff raked into a corner; stuff upon the floor; dusty stuff upon the inches of coarse stuff is just about right; a little fresh straw some of the fine month or so.

Supplying the hen presents some difficulty when the flock is moving. Water is supplied in a receptacle which has been exposed half an hour in the water-pan and closed in such a way that only the heads of the fowls go into the water. There are automatic drinking fountains by means of which water cannot be polluted. A poultry-keeper would construct his own water in the accompanying purpose well enough made. An ordinary water. It is set up eighteen inches or so above the face of the box or bench and the pan and platform while drinking over the pan, supported in length, nailed two inches apart. To insert their heads between the pan and platform is prevented from except in drinking. The water pan should be refilled. If the water is not changed thoroughly, give the water a good cleaning.

Cleanliness in the poultry house is of great consideration, absolute being and productive first of all so that the fowls are not removed. As the gaffers are evacuated, the perches, dropping boards, rather a smooth plank beneath the roosts, the removal of the manure about three feet above the floor space beneath the roosts will not diminish the cleanliness. The nests may be arranged in the manner shown. They should be moved daily. An object such as is used about the platform to use to draw the platform from whence the box or harrow and easel dust, air-slaked lime or wood or coal ashes, may be used to absorb the liquid helps to keep down the

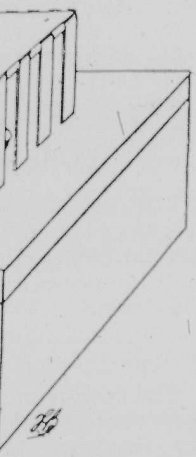
Ventilatory system is recommended sometimes at Ways of all kinds having fresh air into the general rule, one can get house by opening the closing them again when the temperature is high. A cheese cloth tacked in front of the window prevents the wind from blowing in. The frame simply fits over the window opening. It is taken off when the window is closed. In this climate the windows are very long. The warm air is kept in the room to do the airing. If the windows face the wind they should be kept open; in spring, summer, and in winter. Little or no ventilation is needed. If the house is not crowded, as one would air out, is adequate.

"I enclose \$1.50 for your issue of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is a very good one and every farmer and stockman should take it."

M. M. Ranche, Alta

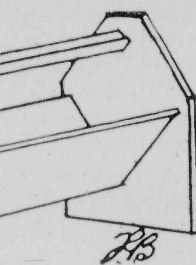
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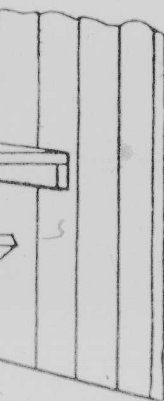
NOT SCRATCH FILTH

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REVOLVING ROD.

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WITH THE PLATFORM.

of scratching to get at the grain that is thrown into it, the coarse stuff on the surface should be raked into a corner and the finely-broken, dusty stuff upon the floor removed. An inch of fine, dusty stuff upon the floor, with four or five inches of coarse stuff on top, makes a litter that is just about right. It can be kept right by adding a little fresh straw once a week, and removing some of the fine stuff from the bottom every month or so.

Supplying the hens with pure, clean water presents some difficulties, in winter especially, when the flock is more or less confined. If the water is supplied in a pan or dish set on the floor, the receptacle will be full of litter before it has been exposed half an hour. It is necessary to have the water-pan up from the floor a little, enclosed in such a way that the hens can get their heads only into the dish and cannot scratch in litter. There are a number of so-called automatic drinking fountains on the market, contrivances by means of which the main water supply cannot be polluted with filth, but the average poultry-keeper would be well advised to construct his own watering device. One is shown in the accompanying illustration that serves the purpose well enough and is cheap and easily made. An ordinary milk pan does to hold the water. It is set up on a box or small bench eighteen inches or so above the floor. The surface of the box or bench should be large enough to hold the pan and provide space for the hens to stand on while drinking. A board cover is placed over the pan, supported on pieces of lath eight inches in length, nailed to the cover, and set about two inches apart. The hens, to drink, have to insert their heads between the strips of lath and are prevented from fouling the water in anyway except in drinking. The pan can be easily taken out and cleaned or refilled as required. The water pan should be rinsed out as often as it is refilled. If the water is too cold to cleanse it thoroughly, give the vessel a good scalding.

Cleanliness in the poultry house is an important consideration, absolutely necessary for the well-being and productiveness of the flock. Arrange first of all so that the droppings may be readily removed. As the greater proportion of the faeces are evacuated while the hens are on the perches, dropping boards, as they are called, or rather a smooth platform eight inches or so beneath the roosts, greatly facilitates the removal of the manure. If the roosts are built about three feet above the floor, there will be floor space beneath the platform, and the roosts will not diminish the capacity of the house, or the nests may be arranged beneath the platform in the manner shown. Droppings should be removed daily. An ordinary manure scraper, such as is used about stables, is a handy implement to use to draw the manure to the edge of the platform from whence it may be dropped into a box or harrow and easily removed. A little road dust, air-slaked lime of gypsum, if it is at hand, wood or coal ashes, may be scattered on the platform to absorb the liquid manure. Such material helps to keep down offensive odors.

Ventilatory systems such as one sees recommended sometimes are really of very little use. Ways of all kinds have been advised for introducing fresh air into poultry houses, but, as a general rule, one can get as good ventilation in the house by opening the windows as required and closing them again when the air is changed or when the temperature inside gets low. Cotton or cheese cloth tacked in a frame may be used to prevent the wind from blowing in too violently. The frame simply fits into the sash and does to hold the window open while fresh air is being admitted. It is taken out and hung up on the wall when the window is closed. In winter weather in this climate the windows cannot be kept open very long. The warm part of the day is the time to do the airing. If the weather is fairly warm and the windows face the south as they should, they should be kept open the greater part of the time; in spring, summer and early fall, all the time. Little or no ventilation is needed at night. If the house is not crowded, airing it out, much as one would air out a bedroom, during the day, is adequate.

* * *

"I enclose \$1.50 for my renewal to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE. It is an excellent paper and every farmer and stockman in the west ought to take it."

M. M. Ranche, Alta.

W. S. BLACK.

HORTICULTURE

For Trees Apply Direct to Indian Head

A much needed change has been made in the management of the government tree distribution work in Western Canada. Heretofore all application for trees grown at the forestry farm at Indian Head have been sent to Ottawa, and naturally most of the correspondence in connection with the forestry work has been conducted from Ottawa, but, by the change, all such work will be done at Indian Head under the direction of the chief of the tree-planting division, Norman M. Ross. In the future, therefore, all applications for assistance in tree planting and all letters asking for advice on related subjects should be directed to Indian Head. The division is sending out notices that all applications for trees for 1910 delivery must be received at Indian Head before March 1st, 1909. People intending to plant trees, and everyone should undertake something in that direction, should get their applications in early, and so assist the forester in preparing a sufficient number for all applicants.

Forestry on the Eastern Slope of the Rockies

The timberland of the eastern slope of the Rockies differs in character and situation from any other in Canada. From the International Boundary, 140 miles north to the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway the forest area consists of a strip fifteen to forty miles wide between the elevations of 3,500 and 6,500 feet. The whole of this mountainous belt is not under timber; a large proportion of it, that which comprises the very steep mountains, the summits of the ridges and the higher peaks, is, because of its very rocky nature or extreme altitude, incapable of producing commercial timber. The remainder of the area, the valleys of the main rivers and their tributaries, the gentler slopes leading to them and the lower ridges separating them, have in the early days been completely covered with dense stands of lodgepole pine, Engelmann's spruce and Douglas fir. These species, especially east of the summit of the continental divide, do not produce as much lumber per acre as is common in the forests of British Columbia; the trees are small, rarely exceeding eighteen inches on the stump, and seldom producing on the average, more than three and a half 16-foot logs per tree. The logs run 16 to 24 to the thousand feet, and the timber usually grows in very dense stands. As a result, the average cut per acre in the best Alberta timbers, is, over large areas, 5,000 to 7,000 feet, and a high average yield is anything over 10,000 feet. The great value of the east slope forest to the lumberman, lies in the fact that the timber is small and easily handled, that the formation of the country presents no great difficulties to render logging expensive, and, most important of all, that it is a short distance and down grade from the timber to the prairie market. Its natural situation has thus placed upon this pine and spruce a high value, which is attested by the fact that nearly every square mile of timber on the eastern slope of the Rockies, accessible or inaccessible, is at present held under license.

At present only a few of the limits are being worked. The sawmill capacity on the east slope is not large; the present cut per year of 31,651,000 feet has not yet cleared any large area of forest, and will not soon, at its present rate of growth, consume all the merchantable timber.

The resources of the eastern slope, as measured in timber, have been reduced at least 75% by fire; the loss of this timber has not only deprived the region of much trade, decreasing the volume and jeopardizing the permanence of the lumber industry, but that timber has been destroyed which is even now needed for the development of the coal mines; the land is now unproductive, fit neither for agriculture, grazing nor mining, land which should yearly be producing a timber supply; the property of private citizens, corporations and governments is being periodically damaged or destroyed by floods originating in this burned over area; the navigability of the large inland rivers is becoming year by year more difficult, and the supply of the two dearest possessions of the prairie farmer, wood and water, is becoming yearly more uncertain.

The cure for these disorders is forestry. The first and largest dose must be fire protection. The sources of fire in that country are (a) railroads; (b) campers (including prospectors, fishermen and hunters); (c) settlers clearing the land; (d) lightning. The railroads have received the larger share of the blame and have probably earned it. From survey and construction through every day of their history they carry fire through prairie and wooded country. The greater part of the Crow's Nest Valley was burned by fires set by the railroad before 1904; since then they have done no damage. The railroads are now governed by a very complete set of regulations issued by the Canadian Board of Railway Commissioners. Railroad fire protection will consist of holding the companies to the letter and spirit of these regulations and patrolling the line through the timber during the danger season.

The greatest service that can be rendered by forestry in the way of closer utilization on the Eastern slope will be in proving that the large quantities of perfectly sound fire-killed pine and spruce can be, by preservative treatment, rendered more valuable, more durable, than the green timber now used for ties and posts. Where this timber cannot be used for mining props it is going to waste in spite of the fact that experiments with the same quality and species of timber in the United States have proven that it exceeds the green timber in strength, that treated with chemical preservatives, its life of service is at least four times that of green timber, and that it is therefore better adapted to every use.

H. R. MACMILLAN, M.F.

FIELD NOTES

Things to Remember

- Provincial Seed Fair and Agricultural Societies' Convention, Regina, January 19-22.
- Manitoba Grain Growers' Convention, Brandon, January 19-21.
- Annual Meeting Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Toronto, February 2.
- Alberta Provincial Seed Fair, Calgary, February 3, 4, and 5.
- Convention for Agricultural Societies, Winnipeg, February 15-17.
- Manitoba Winter Fair, Brandon, March 9-12.
- Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina, March 23-28.
- Spring Horse Show, Fat Stock Show and Auction Sale of pure-bred cattle, Calgary, April 5-9.
- Portage Exhibition, July 6, 7, 8 and 9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.

SEED FAIRS IN MANITOBA

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

SEED FAIRS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Sintaluta	Jan. 15
Indian Head	" 16
Saskatoon	" 16

SEED FAIRS IN ALBERTA

Lethbridge	Jan. 16
Three Hill Valley	" 16
Raymond	" 18
Magrath	Jan. 19-20
Stettler	Jan. 19
Alix	" 20
Lacombe	" 21
Cardston	" 21
Red Deer	" 22
Macleod	" 23
Nanton	" 25
Sedgewick	" 25
Daysland	" 26
Gleichen	" 26
Didsbury	" 27
Olds	" 28
Vermilion	" 30
Innisfail	Jan. 29-30
Strathcona	Jan. 28-29
Okotoks	Feb. 1
Alberta Provincial, Calgary	Feb. 3, 4, 5

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

The legislature of Saskatchewan met on January 7th.

There were eleven murders in Winnipeg in 1908. None of the perpetrators of the crimes paid the death penalty.

The Winnipeg bonspiel opens this year on February 10. It promises to be the greatest curling carnival for years.

The contract has been let for another terminal elevator at the lake front. It will have a capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, will take in grain at the rate of twenty cars an hour and load out to vessels fifty thousand bushels per hour.

Returns from Ontario indicate that quite a number of municipalities will go dry on May 1st. Local option carried in a majority of the municipalities where a vote was taken and a very considerable reduction will be made in the number of liquor licenses issued in the province.

The report of the Alberta pork commission is now complete and has been submitted to the government. The report will not be made public until it has been presented to the legislature at the coming session.

The department of immigration is at present collecting information with reference to available homesteads in various parts of the West. This is with a view to the imparting of information to the thousands of people who will be arriving here in the spring, and who will want all the facts which can be supplied.

The superintendents of the central division of the C. P. R., held a meeting at Winnipeg last week for the discussion of the question, "How can the wheat crop be most satisfactorily handled by railway companies?" The officials were asked to submit a list of the practical difficulties confronting the railway in the handling of the crop, and these will all be fully considered with a view to the possible correction of the mistakes which have been made in the past.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Messina, the chief city destroyed in the recent Italian earthquake, will be rebuilt.

Henceforth the salary of the President of the United States will be one hundred thousand dollars per year instead of fifty thousand. A measure to double the presidential salary is now before congress.

Latest estimates of the loss of life in the earthquake of December 26th, places it at 200,000. The damage to property is estimated at one billion dollars.

Dr. Woods Hutchinson, the physician author, has outlined a scheme for completely ridding New York of tuberculosis inside of five or ten years. It involves the taking out of the city every tuberculosis patient that can be discovered, and the isolation of the patient in a great camp to be provided by the city, or by private philanthropy. The estimated cost is sixteen million dollars.

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, the well known American evangelist, has completed arrangements with Charles Alexander, the singer, and the two leave for Europe in March on a tour of the world, holding meetings in Great Britain, Australia, China, Japan, Corea, and the Philippines.

One of the most interesting events of the winter in Europe will undoubtedly be the great international aeroplane contest which is to take place between the dates of January 24 and March 24 next, and in which the contestants will have to cross a stretch of open sea six times. The course fixed is from the Port of Monaco to Cap Martin and back and the prizes to be competed for amount to \$20,000. Each competitor will have to travel over the course three times.

The United States government has started proceedings in Chicago against the Standard Oil Company in cases regarding rebates, and, if the charges are proven, will mean an aggregate fine against the oil octopus of forty million dollars. Judge Landis, before whom the last similar case of the Standard Oil Company was tried, and who imposed the twenty-nine million dollars fine, has refused to try the present case in his court. It will be tried before Judge Anderson of Indiana, known as the "Hoosier Terror," one of the most prominent "big stick" artists on the American bench. He has a reputation for relentless punishment of violators of the laws, whether they be rich or poor. Some interesting developments are expected.

Movement of the Grain Crops.

The following is a summary of the grain inspections and value of the grain crop that has passed through Winnipeg since Sept. 1st, 1908.

WHEAT	
Inspected at Winnipeg	53,505,350
In store in C.P.R. interior elevators	14,416,000
In store in C.N.R. interior elevators	3,500,000
In store in G.T.P. interior elevators	200,000
Wheat in Winnipeg not inspected	250,000
Wheat bought at Winnipeg not inspected	200,000
Wheat to be milled in interior mills	5,000,000
For seed, and seed on farms	12,000,000
INSPECTIONS OF OATS, BARLEY AND FLAX	
Oats	11,115,000
Barley	2,703,000
Flax	1,376,000
	15,194,000
TOTAL VALUE OF GRAIN MARKETED TO DATE	
Value of wheat inspected to Dec. 31 was	\$50,356,351.89
Value of oats inspected to Dec. 31 was	4,168,125.00
Value of barley inspected to Dec. 31 was	1,324,470.00
Value of flax inspected to Dec. 31 was	1,637,440.00
Total	\$57,476,386.89

Making Life Livable in a Bachelor's Shack

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

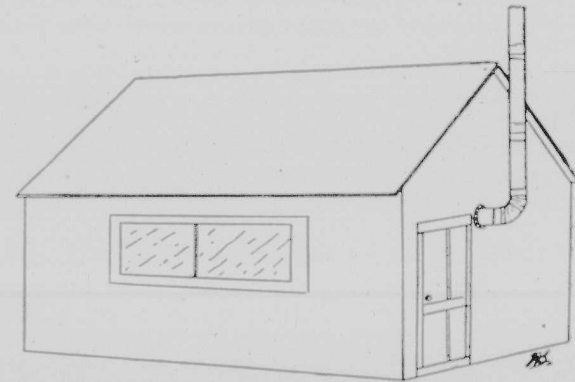
I notice that you are asking the bachelors and homesteaders to contribute their experiences in the solution of such practical problems as present themselves to beginners and even to old hands in the batching and homesteading business. I will presume that I am talking to a "batch" of brother bachelors and will relate some of my own ideas on the bachelor and his problems.

We will suppose a man has built a shack on his homestead. Before he builds, he should make a rough drawing, showing the floor plan, position of the cellar door, cooking stove, bed, etc. I enclose a rough sketch of my own place. The door faces east and the window is inserted lengthwise, which gives more light and warmth in winter. Where there is more than one in a shack the bunk system is best and saves room. Long, flat boxes should be made to fit under the bottom bunk for clothes, thus saving space. Try to get as much light in as possible and where the walls are low put on a peak roof. It is cheaper than a car roof in the long run.

Now if the shack is finished, we come to the real "problem" i.e., cooking. This, like everything else, only needs tackling, but a young man must first learn to look on the brighter side and not mope because he can't cook. So I say keep the shack swept and blacklead the little cook stove. I think some of you will be glad that you did it. My usual system is this: I have my kindling ready the night before and when the fire is lighted, the kettle on for tea or cocoa, and the water on for porridge, I brush the stove over, swept out the shack and by the time I am washed and have the table laid, the breakfast is cooked.

Before going on to the dinner preparation, let me say that I have a cooking day once a week and do other little odd jobs in between. I generally proceed thus: I get together what vegetables I intend cooking, the potatoes I wash and scrub well and boil in the skins. I cook enough to last several days for dinner and supper. I find the best way to keep potatoes

after they are thus boiled is to put them in the oven for about ten minutes to thoroughly dry. They are then put away in the cellar, but never covered. Sometimes I boil a batch of carrots or turnips, but of cabbage I cook only enough to last two meals. Sometimes I boil a piece of bacon or roast a small joint, so when I come in to dinner, into the frying pan goes a bit of lard, then some potatoes are cut that have been already boiled and any other vegetables that are ready. In a very short time I have a tasty dinner ready for a hungry man. Now we come to supper, this is the meal that most men feel, even the very tidiest, for when a man who has been working hard all day, comes in tired, and worse still all alone, sees the dirty dishes staring at him, and no fire lighted and often no crocks, the experience is none too pleasant. Now, boys, just try this way, it will only take a few minutes and it makes dull things bright and a heavy heart light. When dinner is over wash up the crocks, lay the table ready for supper and if the fire is out, lay the paper and kindling ready for the match. Do this, it will not take long and you will soon get into the habit of doing it. Do not say it is all very well talking, I know from experience what I am talking about. I have gone into my shack at dinner and supper time and walked out again and gone hungry, just because of the cooking and my shack wasn't dirty either. I have "batched" for nearly nine years, but I will give my word I don't go without a meal now. Even in a shack there must be system. Where

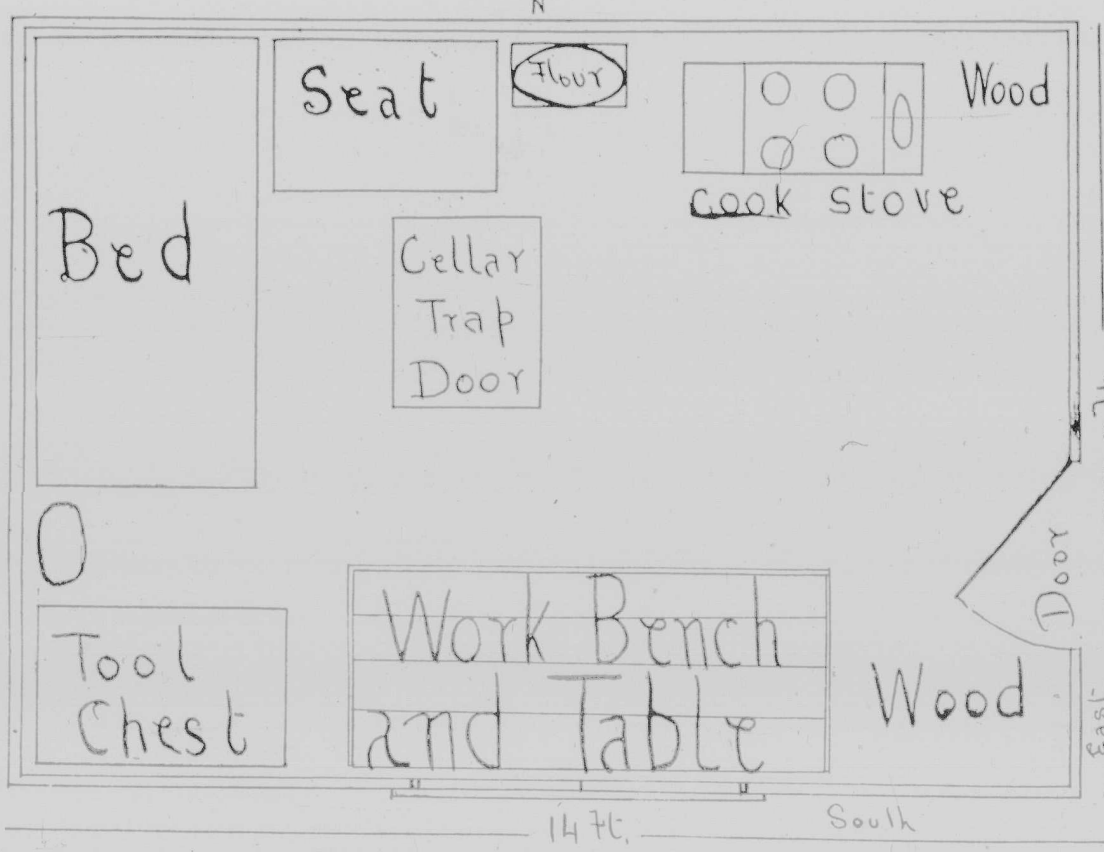


SKETCH OF THE EXTERIOR OF A CONVENIENT AND SUBSTANTIAL SHACK.

there are two, it is much more pleasant and one can help the other. Those who can't cook should buy a cook book, which is a great help. In a short time you will be surprised at the cooking results. With regard to washing, it is best always to do the washing when the clothes are changed and do not let them accumulate.

Some have difficulty with the bread, I need not go into full details, for bread making is often discussed in the FARMER'S ADVOCATE, the only difference I make is, that sometimes I put about half a cupful of lard to three loaves, this I rub in lightly before adding the yeast. Another way is to boil some peeled potatoes, using the water from them, about two pounds of potatoes to four or five loaves. Either of these methods will keep the bread nice for ten days or even more. And in conclusion, never contradict the dear women folk on the cooking question, keep quiet and you will learn a lot, and when you are invited out to dinner or supper, do as I do, ask how they make and cook this or that little dainty, then have a try.

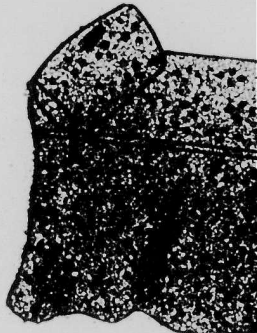
Sask. ONE OF THE BOYS.



FLOOR PLAN OF ONE HOMESTEADERS SHACK

The Bachelor

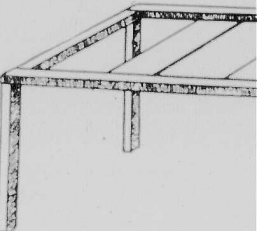
"THE SHACK" It may be observed "Bachelor and his Prairies that, in the under conditions of durable, yet generally Why, for instance, stantly in a state presses are so easily One will find that ventiveness is display



COMBINED LOUNGE AND TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN SASK.

the bachelor homesteader. This sounds paradoxical reputation for consistency to surmount difficulties these men with regard but they do not apparently carry these same talents comfortable arranging of themselves.

A small shack, with the dweller therein a



FRAME OF COMBINED LOUNGE AND TABLE TO BE CONSTRUCTED IN SASK.

amply repays him for the in planning schemes to the ideal as possible.

The modern steam stands cunningly arranged space, at the same time and comfort. An ad played by these could be any room where space which is hard to fill with for such an article.

A hinged board will dropped from the "closed stand upon which the From this stand to the ing reserved to hold a into which the basin at when the stand is raised zontal or "open," to the position, where it is seen some other means. When the effect of a corner serves its purpose admirably that when not in use those moving around the and a shelf for brushes and washstand will give a take away the bareness.

A lounge may be regarded as essential that when of wearying toil that perhaps be indulged in, both for health. But to throw which they have to sleep bring the desired sensation couch reserved solely for minutes rest" is more than

An extremely cheap one out of a few pieces of perhaps from building the frame, say 6 feet by 3 feet

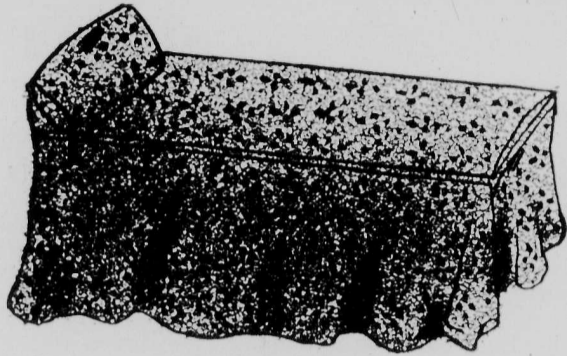
The Bachelor and His Problems

"THE SHACK COMFORTABLE."

It may be observed by those who know the "Bachelor and his Haunts" on the Western Prairies that, in the majority of cases, he lives under conditions of discomfort well nigh unendurable, yet generally unnecessary.

Why, for instance should the shack be constantly in a state of disorder, when shelves and presses are so easily constructed?

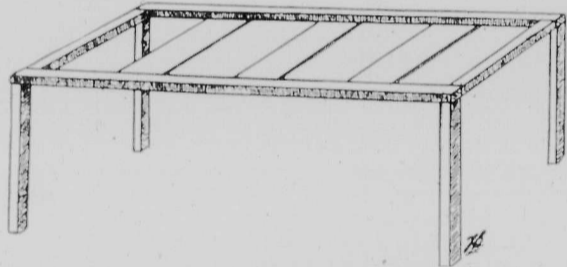
One will find that a lack of originality and inventiveness is displayed in the average house of



COMBINED LOUNGE AND CLOTHES CLOSET. SHELVES TO BE CONSTRUCTED UNDERNEATH AND HIDDEN BY SKIRTING.

the bachelor homesteaders of Western Canada. This sounds paradoxical because a well-earned reputation for constructiveness, and general ability to surmount difficulties, has been given to these men with regard to their work on the farm, but they do not apparently deem it necessary to carry these same talents and powers into the comfortable arranging of a place of habitation for themselves.

A small shack, with space-saving devices gives the dweller therein a sense of cozy comfort that



FRAME OF COMBINED LOUNGE AND CLOTHES CLOSET. IT IS CONSTRUCTED OF TWO BY FOUR SCANTLING AND INCH BOARDS.

amply repays him for the mental exertion entailed in planning schemes to make his home as near to the ideal as possible.

The modern steamboat cabins possess washstands cunningly arranged in the smallest possible space, at the same time giving the utmost service and comfort. An adaptation of the idea displayed by these could be conveniently fitted up in any room where space is of value. A corner which is hard to fill will be just the proper place for such an article.

A hinged board which stands rigid when dropped from the "closed" position is used as the stand upon which the basin is securely fastened. From this stand to the floor is boarded, space being reserved to hold a receptacle for waste water into which the basin automatically empties itself when the stand is raised on hinges from the horizontal or "open," to the perpendicular or "shut" position, where it is securely fastened by a bolt or some other means. When closed, the whole gives the effect of a corner cupboard. When open it serves its purpose admirably, with the advantage that when not in use it is not inconvenient to those moving around the room. A shaving glass, and a shelf for brushes firmly attached above this washstand will give a finished appearance and take away the bareness so often seen in corners.

A lounge may be regarded as a luxury by some. It is essential that when a man returns from a day of wearying toil that perfect relaxation of muscles be indulged in, both for the sake of comfort and health. But to throw oneself on the bed upon which they have to sleep that night, does not bring the desired sensation; therefore a lounge, or couch reserved solely for the purpose of a "few minutes rest" is more than a luxury.

An extremely cheap couch can be manufactured out of a few pieces of 2" x 4" lumber, left over perhaps from building the shack. First make a frame, say 6 feet by 3 feet so that it stands upon

the narrowest, or 2" end. At the bottom of the frame, slats are attached that give a recess of 4" depth which is packed with excelsior and neatly rounded off, so raising it another few inches. Old binder twine sacks are nailed on for a covering, all inequalities in height are attended to before the last of the sacking is nailed down. Legs are attached to this frame, the skirting and final covering are made of some cheap cretonne or denim, brown is a serviceable color. Whatever is left over of the material, if sewn into the shape of a bag, makes a convenient receptacle for dusters, and other unsightly things which make a house appear untidy, but nevertheless cannot be done without. A cushion of the same stuff makes a harmonious effect not excelled by the most costly productions of the furniture store.

A bed that during the daytime can be closed tightly against the wall and hidden by a curtain is worth constructing. Two legs only are required, which are hinged to one side of the frame, the other side is attached by stout hinges to the wall. A wire mattress may be placed in this frame which gives a bed that during nights is the acme of comfort, but during the day is completely hidden from sight. Cheapness, however, is the feature which chiefly commends this article of furniture to the attention of the man of limited means.

There are many small conveniences which tend to make for comfort, but usually are considered so insignificant as not to be worthy a description. For instance, how often a bachelor has got to search his shack from floor to ceiling for a needle

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

and thread, and how much more convenient it would be if he endeavored in a few idle moments to thread in different colors a selection of needles placed in a pin-cushion, so that when it was a pressing necessity to sew on a button he would have at hand "the means towards the end" without loss of temper and a liability to lapse into profanity.

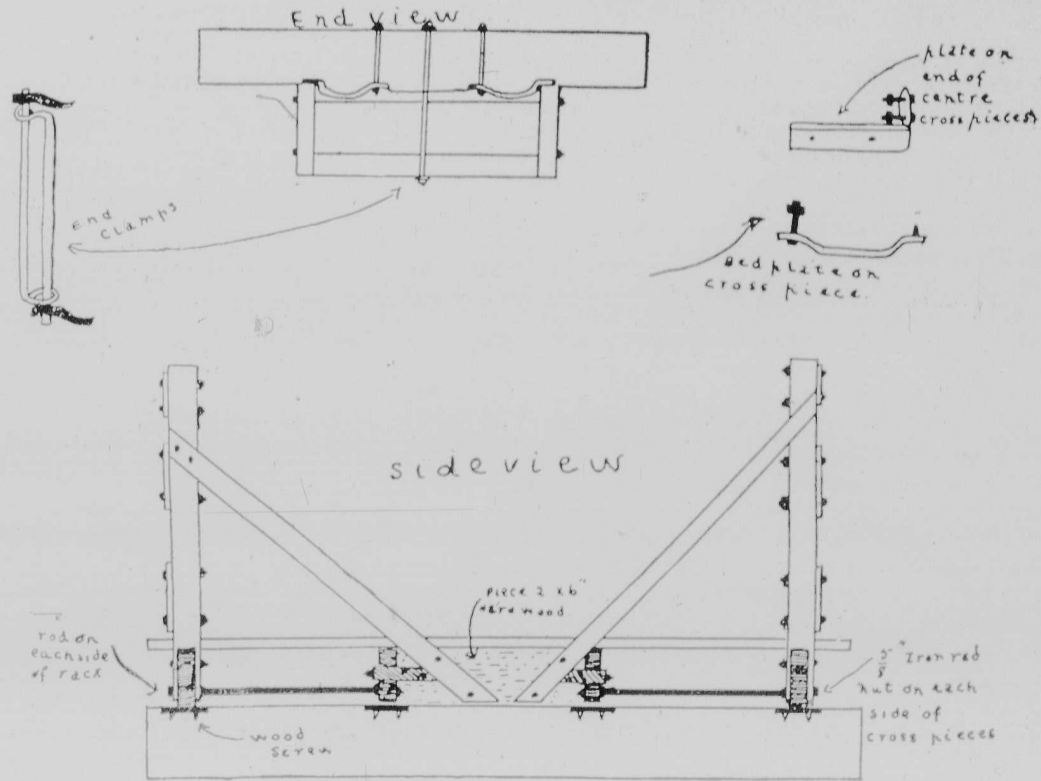
A board of about 6 inches square, covered with cloth, into which a few nails had been driven, would be of service to hold several spools of thread.

A comfortable shack should contain at least one armchair and perhaps a rocker. The dreary winter evenings then would not be a nightmare of loneliness, but with a good lamp and an interesting book, seated before a warm stove, the inmate of the house would feel indeed that his lot was not the hardest on record.

It has been endeavored to show that comfort is attainable to all who homestead in Canada, even if financial reasons compel them to develop the habit of twice inspecting the "almighty dollar" before parting company.

Alta.

LOUIS C. BELROSE.



PARTS AND PLAN OF A HAY RACK.

White Prairie Chicken

From Roblin, Man., Mr. F. C. Sercombe sends us a photo of a white prairie chicken. Upon examining the photo, Mr. G. E. Atkinson, taxidermist of Portage la Prairie, says:

The bird is an albino specimen of the sharp-tailed grouse or ordinary prairie chicken. As a color phase, it is not any more unusual among the grouse than among any other groups of birds of animals. In fact, I have seen and handled several specimens of both sharp-tailed grouse and common partridge in albinistic plumages.

Albinism is a condition general throughout nature and is due to the entire lack of color pigment in the epidermis or outer layer of skin from which hair or feathers take their color. In complete stages it is accompanied by pink eyes, and is significant of individual weakness, and the reason specimens are not more numerous is because they seldom reach a breeding age, usually the stronger individuals or partial albinos revert to the normal colors after first moult, or change of hairs as the case may be.

The specimen shown is not a perfect albino, spottings of normal coloration being noticeable in the photo.

Plan of Rack

Would you give us plans for the construction of a hay rack?

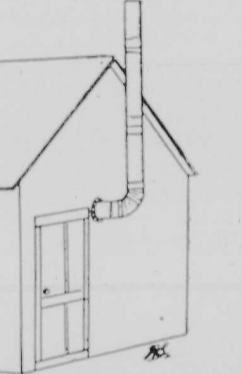
Sask. E. S. J. The accompanying design was supplied us by one of our readers for our July 10th number, 1907, and as the rack is strong and the plans complete, we republish them here. If any of our readers think such a rack is too heavy or too expensive to build, we would be glad of a plan of a lighter and less expensive rack.

The first consideration in building a hay and grain rack is to secure the maximum strength with the minimum of weight and to secure this result in this country where the choice of woods is necessarily limited, requires careful study. The rack should be constructed with a tight bottom, of 2" x 10" planks, sixteen feet long, which I think is the best length suited to all round conditions, and this bottom should be built separate from the super-structure, and can then be used for many purposes around the farm where a wagon would be unsuitable, such as hauling stone, etc. The racks generally used in this section are eight feet wide, and are built with end ladders about 3' 6" or 4' high, with a brace of 2" x 4" from the top of each corner post, running to near the center on each side. Another advantage in having the rack built thus in two parts is, it can be loaded and unloaded by one man, which is an impossibility with a rack constructed on the one piece plan, unless an unloading device is used. I would recommend hardwood plank 2" x 10" for the beams, and 2" x 6", also hardwood for the crosspieces. These are the parts which are most subject to wear and strain. The balance of the rack may be built of good sound fir, and can be easily renewed in case of breakage. The end post and boards running lengthwise on sides should be strongly bolted to the crosspieces; also bolts of suitable size should be used in constructing the end ladders. A rack built on this plan should, with proper care, carry any required load, and last for years. It is a good plan, also, to have the bed plank loose from the sides, which makes it still easier to load. The accompanying sketch will give an idea of the general construction."

Sask.

H. N. BINGHAM.

put them in the oven... dry. They are... but never covered... rots or turnips, but of... st two meals. Some... roast a small joint... the frying pan goes... es are cut that have... ther vegetables that... me I have a tasty... Now we come to... st men feel, even the... has been working hard... orse still all alone... m, and no fire lighted... nce is none too pleas... ay, it will only take... things bright and a... r is over wash up the... supper and if the fire... ready for the match... nd you will soon get... not say it is all very... ence what I am talk... shack at dinner and... ain and gone hungry... ad my shack wasn't... for nearly nine years... t go without a meal... st be system. Where

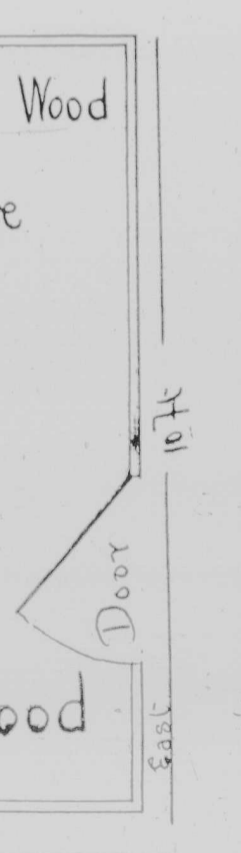


A CONVENIENT AND RACK.

pleasant and one can... n't cook should buy... alp. In a short time... oking results. With... ys to do the washing... and do not let them

bread, I need not go... is often discussed... he only difference I... bout half a cupful of... lightly before adding... o boil some peeled... n them, about two... ve loaves. Either of... ad nice for ten days... on, never contradict... oking question, keep... and when you are... do as I do, ask how

OF THE BOYS.



Wealth and Waste

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In reference to your article headed "Stomach Plate for Defence" in FARMER'S ADVOCATE of Dec. 2nd, and also re Mr. Arthur Traffords' letter headed as above in your issue of Dec. 23rd. I beg to endorse your remarks economically, though with exceptions. In the first place what poverty and idleness there is in the Old Country is in the large towns and cities, but in the country good farm hands are in demand. You have only to look at the advertisement columns in rural papers to notice; likewise female servants are even in greater demand both for the towns and rural districts, see "Stamford Mercury" and other rural newspapers. The villages of England are not populated so much as they were about 30 years ago; one reason is improved agricultural machinery, another is, with many people the preference for city life, also farmers don't employ so many to "live in" with them as they used to do; therefore the single men go, in many instances, to cities, often overcrowding and spoiling the town labor market. Sometimes, in most cases, owing to the shorter time in which manufacturers can execute their orders than some years ago, in fact, "the seasons' trade is sooner over than previously, and I can only see one remedy for it—viz: to be sufficiently frugal in times of good trade to enable them to "weather the storm" in times of slack trade. Nevertheless I cannot see any objection to the British government or to County Councils or other bodies giving out employment (which has to be done) sooner, so as to give temporary assistance in cases of need. All the same I don't believe in making work or encouraging idleness. I am with you in a great measure, but against those (Protectionists, Bounty-givers, etc.) who are so blind that they believe in "taking in each other's washing for a living," at least that's what their policy amounts to. It's as much a policy of the British government to keep up a powerful navy and a standing army as it is the policy of any city in Canada to keep up a sufficient police force. It is needed to protect the commerce of the greatest trading country the world ever saw. Quarrelling amongst nations will last as long as amongst individuals, so it's useless for those "peace at any price" people to delude themselves into such nonsense—be prepared, as of old. Respecting waste, the upper and middle classes of England are careful in comparison to the waste I've seen here. I hate to think about it, in fact, I really think the waste of wheat in the form of bread, cake, etc., would help very largely to seed the wheat land of Canada in the form of wheat every season. I never saw such waste!

Regarding your remarks as to idle aristocracy in the Old Country. Well, the large landed proprietors compare favorably with the wealthy men of any country. They probably get less than three per cent interest upon the value of their land and farm buildings, and contribute their share toward that essential "backbone of agriculture," their tenants having to agree upon a proper crop rotation; they will allow no one to beggar their land—resulting in good crops according to the season. The last 10 years average of wheat is well over 30 bushels per acre. This year's wheat yield is nearly twice the yield of Manitoba's wheat crop per acre, and is often 2 1/2 times the yield per acre of the United States wheat crop. The aristocracy and squires of England generally "run" one of their own farms so they know how things go, often also providing valuable stud animals for the benefit of their tenants, besides, they are themselves great lovers of agriculture and a country life. They keep the farm premises, etc., in good condition, resulting in the tenantry of the same family occupying the same land for generations. There are exceptions, but what I write is the general rule, therefore, I claim that the aristocracy of Great Britain is not idle, but are certainly of more value than the nigger drivers and exploiters of labor in other departments of industry, certainly they are good managers, as results prove. The British government returns show the wheat yield per acre to be increasing, whereas on this continent it is decreasing. Good farming is the reason of the British success.

Respecting the statement of Mr. A. Trafford that the Free Trade policy of Great Britain is detrimental, I cannot agree with that gentleman, as results again prove. He writes as if the country that puts on the duty—which, of course, that country's public pay—reaps the benefit, whereas it is those who get their goods duty free who get the benefit. In effect he says: "Your price for a given article is \$300, but I prefer to give you \$400, as although your nation seems better adapted for making these goods, as your price proves, I wish to encourage the manufacture of the goods here, notwithstanding the fact—which I persist in not seeing—that we should be better employed in agriculture as we are better adapted for it, but ought to show better results.

The land in Canada is easier to work than in the Old Country and can be bought for almost the price of the one year's rent in England. Likewise it takes a man with a good capital to farm the land in England and yet agriculturists here will not see that they are

(Continued on page 61)

MARKETS

The grain markets for 1909 opened dull. There was little doing abroad, and while prices stood firm or advanced slightly during the fore part of the week, there was nothing sensational anywhere to affect the price situation. Terminal stocks for the week before showed an increase of 400,000, and the first week of the new year started with a decrease of 1,700,000 bushels in stocks over the same week last year. Receipts have been light, both at Winnipeg and the American primary markets. Severe weather and storms all through the Northwest reduced shipments considerably and delayed transportation somewhat.

Bradstreet's estimate of the world's visible, shows a decrease of 2,318,000 as compared with an increase of 2,400,000 at this time last year. On the strength of this shortage in visible, which was entirely in European and wheat afloat, cables came higher and towards the middle of the week wheat gained in value. Export demand, however, is light, the reason given by grain brokers being that prices here put wheat out of line for export. Prices in Winnipeg, it is said, are at least three cents too high for export.

Cash prices for the week were:

Table with columns: Mon., Tues., Wed., Thur., Fri., Sat. and rows for No. 1 North-ern, No. 2 North-ern, No. 3 North-ern, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, Feed, Winter Wheat, No. 1 Alber-ta Red, Oats, No. 2 White, No. 3 White, Feed, No. 2, Barley, No. 3, Flax, No. 1 N. W., No. 1 Man.

SPECULATIVE MARKET

Futures are as dull as cash wheat. Locally the fluctuations are narrow. There was some movement in distant deliveries, but nothing startling. In Chicago the bear element was strongly in evidence all week, though Patten, the star operator on that exchange remains steadily bullish, and continues to predict strong advances in May and July options. The Argentine and Australian stocks are not yet in sight sufficiently to make the future anything but anybody's chance, whether it will be strong or weak. If European demand for cash wheat increases, as it should in the face of decreasing supplies, there will be some activity in futures with undoubtedly an advance. Europe, however, is holding off. Buyers there seem to think that the Argentine and Australia are going to help out their depleted supplies largely. The extent to which their anticipations are realized will be the measure of the advance or decline in speculative wheat during the next fortnight or month.

Winnipeg options for the week were:

Table with columns: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday and rows for Jan., May, July for various grades of wheat.

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

Table listing prices for Bran, Shorts, Chopped Feeds, Barley and oats, Barley, Oats, Hay, per ton cars on track.

Table listing prices for Winnipeg (prairie hay), Timothy, Baled straw.

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Table listing prices for Fresh turned creamery bricks, Boxes, 28 to 14 lbs., DAIRY BUTTER, Extra fancy dairy prints, Dairy, in tubs, EGGS, Manitoba, fresh candled, Cold storage, candled, Pickled, Ontario, fancy fresh, Ontario, cold storage, Ontario, glycerined, POULTRY, Turkeys, Manitoba, Turkeys, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weights), Spring chicken, per lb., Boiling fowl, per lb., Ducks, per lb., Geese, per lb.

FUR MARKET

Funsten Bros. & Co., St. Louis, comment on the fur market as follows: Everything on the entire list of furs is in as strong demand as could possibly be desired.

About the only article on the list at present that shows any weakness is mink, though prices remain about the same. This is due largely to the fact that fashion for furs is getting back to the long-haired fluffy skins, such as fox, lynx, wolf and other long-haired furs. This accounts for a lighter demand for mink. While mink is a desirable, durable and beautiful fur, it will not sell to as good advantage if fashion does not want it. However, it will always be more or less in use and will doubtless bring good enough prices.

The choice dark mink from Canada and other northern sections are still in strong demand and bringing as good prices as ever. The average round price that good Canadian mink are bringing is from \$4.00 to \$7.00 a piece, according to size, quality and color. Other mink are bringing from \$3.50 to \$6.50 round.

SKUNK are very active at unusually high prices. The good southern Canada black skunk are bringing from \$1.80 to \$2.25. Short stripe from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Narrow stripe from \$1.10 to \$1.25. Broad stripe from 40 to 60 cents.

The good southern Canada COON are bringing from 90 cents to \$1.60.

Canada and northern WOLF are bringing from \$2.00 to \$3.50 round for the cased, and from \$1.15 to \$3.00 for the open. The large timber wolves will bring all the way from \$4.00 to \$7.00 each.

Dark OTTERS are bringing from \$12.00 to \$18.00, and the pale from \$10.00 to \$17.00—both according to size, quality and condition.

FOXES are in particularly strong demand. Red foxes are bringing from \$3.50 to \$6.50 round. Some choice northwestern foxes would bring as high as from \$5.00 to \$7.50 round.

MUSKRAT from Canadian sections bring from 28 to 30 cents round.

Dark MARTEN will bring from \$12.00 to \$35.00, according to size, quality and condition and color, and the pale skins from \$7.00 to \$12.00 according to size, quality and color.

LYNX are now selling at the highest prices ever reached in the trade. They are bringing from \$16.00 to \$22.00 round. These prices on lynx have reached an unusually high point, and it is not considered safe to hold them.

FISHER are in very strong demand at from \$7.00 to \$12.00 according to size, color and quality. Beaver are bringing from \$4.50 to \$8.00.

BEAR from \$3.00 to \$12.00 for the black and brown, and from \$15.00 to \$30.00 for the good grizzly.

ERMINE or white weasel are not in such strong demand as in former years, but they are bringing from 20 to 50 cents.

All of the above prices are made on the round basis, according to quality and condition.

The market is very strong, and as prices have reached the high point that they have, shippers are advised to market their furs as fast as possible, as it is the general opinion of the fur trade of America that prices have reached the highest point that they will be at any time this season.

LIVE STOCK

Prices at the Winnipeg yards show little change. The run is light and little business is doing. Export steers run from \$3.50 to \$4.00. Very few are being handled. Butcher cattle, steers and heifers, are worth \$2.75 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.00 to \$2.50.

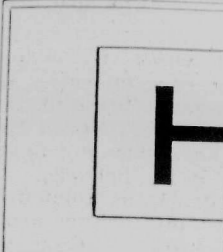
Hogs are coming forward in good numbers. Bacon hogs are quoted at from \$5.25 to \$5.50, with rough stock running as low as \$3.00.

CHICAGO

Live stock deliveries, cattle especially, were heavy during the past week. There is little change in price quotations. Hogs are reported a trifle low, with a corresponding increase in demand. Cattle prices firm.

TORONTO

Business shows some improvement in eastern live stock markets. At Toronto, export steers are quoted at \$5.00 to \$5.25; butcher cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.20. Hogs, \$5.75 to \$6.00. Sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.60; lambs, \$4.50 to \$5.40.



People a the

The Prince of Wales at Brantford, made Six Nation Indian chose the Turtle Clan at the Oheweken title, 'O-Non-De-Yo All the tribes were r

The C. P. R. Irrigation of Calgary, which flax straw grown on has got back a report that a new industry is assured. The diameter, and thence it equal to a This means that t two crops from his hamp.

A remarkable basketball institution for the the players were ins the simplest of all step was more intr fingers the players notes, and in this w and committed to r taught with the developed a confidenc the average musical laid down, which t explicitly, and the r in playing.—The Str

'So far as their concerned, our great n dry', asserts the delphia), after an of our popular mont In this investigatio other class papers, publications, were purpose to limit t magazine of gener editors who were as accepted or refused a liquors, forty put t solutely excluding t the list does not Sunday School Time typical.

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HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

The Prince of Wales having given his assent, was at Brantford, made head chieftain of war in the Six Nation Indians, by proxy. The Prince chose the Turtle Clan, and, amid Indian splendor, at the Oheweken council house, was given the title, 'O-Non-De-Yoh,' meaning Lord and King. All the tribes were represented.

* * *

The C. P. R. Irrigation Colonization Company, of Calgary, which recently sent a shipment of flax straw grown on their grounds to California, has got back a report demonstrating conclusively that a new industry for this portion of Canada is assured. The hemp is of even strength and diameter, and those competent to judge pronounce it equal to any product on the continent. This means that the Alberta farmer will have two crops from his flax fields, the seed and the hemp.

* * *

A remarkable band belongs to the New York Institution for the deaf and dumb. First of all, the players were instructed how to blow the fife, the simplest of all wind instruments. The next step was more intricate. By the use of certain fingers the players were made to produce given notes, and in this way various tones were taught and committed to memory. Being of necessity taught with the utmost exactness the pupils developed a confidence of execution not found in the average musical student. Certain rules were laid down, which the deaf-mute had to follow explicitly, and the result was absolute correctness in playing.—*The Strand*.

* * *

'So far as their advertising sections are concerned, our great magazines are rapidly "going dry"', asserts the *Sunday School Times* (Philadelphia), after an investigation of some sixty of our popular monthly and weekly publications. In this investigation 'strictly agricultural and other class papers, whether trade or religious publications, were not considered, it being the purpose to limit this inquiry to the secular magazine of general interest.' Of the sixty editors who were asked whether their periodicals accepted or refused advertisements of intoxicating liquors, forty put themselves on record as absolutely excluding such advertisements. While the list does not approach completeness, the *Sunday School Times* claims for it that it is typical.

* * *

The terrible disaster in Italy and Sicily from the earthquake has brought once more into public notice the fine qualities of the King and Queen of the affected country. They were not content to stay in the royal palace at Rome and send money and provisions for the helpless. But direct to the scene of action went the monarch and his royal wife and joined promptly with the other workers in the relieving force. The King dragged at fallen timbers, worked at clearing the streets or tended the sick, and the Queen went from stretcher to stretcher in the hastily improvised hospitals, tending with gentle hands the horrifying wounds and speaking words of cheer to the sufferers. The anarchist can only keep silent in the face of an aristocracy that serves with its own hands when there is need.

* * *

Madame Albani, in the *Quiver*, gives some advice to ambitious oratorio aspirants. "I would strongly advise would-be artists to adopt any other calling unless they know for certain that

they will have money enough to support themselves whilst working to establish a reputation. Some of the great artists of the last twenty years—singers, pianists, violinists—would in all probability never have been heard of, had they not had at least a competence, or else been temporarily supported by friends or relatives. I think it quite likely," added Madame Albani, "that there are today young men and women with true talent, artistic temperament, determination to work, and the remaining necessary qualifications, who none the less will never be heard of because they have not money enough to support themselves during the initial stage of their careers."

A Phrase Shaken by an Earthquake

The earthquake in Sicily has destroyed the potency of a phrase. For centuries to "shun Scylla and fall in Charybdis" was an expression, the reference to which could be traced to an existing source. Now Scylla has sunk into the sea and Charybdis is no longer a whirl. The severity of former earthquakes in that region had not been powerful enough to affect these two features of nature, which became long ago symbolical of difficulties not to be entirely avoided.

Scylla was, until two weeks ago, a high rocky cape on the west coast of Southern Italy, jutting out into the sea just at the north entrance to the straits of Messina. It is about two hundred feet high and the action of the waves through the years has worn and hollowed out the lower part of the rock. The ancients looked upon the rounding of this rocky cape as a hazardous piece of navigation, but vessels of later times have not experienced any unusual difficulty. But just beyond Scylla, inside the strait, was the swirling Charybdis, into whose whirlpool the unwary mariner of early days was liable to steer and to see his danger too late to free his ship from the destructive current. His troubles had only begun when he had safely rounded Scylla; Charybdis was a more dangerous foe. But the convulsion which loosened the very foundations of the "Land of Sunny Skies" has obliterated all traces of rock and pool, and nothing is left to preserve their memory but the ancient phrase.

Attacked at its Source

Earnest research among scientists to discover some method of combatting the tuberculosis scourge is meeting with the success that attends earnestness of effort. The discovery by Koch, of the bacillus which breeds the disease, was a distinct advance in the solution of the problem, and this discovery has now been followed by one of even greater importance. Dr. Randle Rosenberger, biologist and bacteriologist of Jefferson Medical College, Pennsylvania, has found that the tuberculosis germ can be detected in the blood long before it reaches the lungs or other parts of the body which are affected by the disease. The most pitiful aspect of the plague has heretofore been that not until the tissues are affected beyond hope of cure, does the patient realize that the disease has seized him. If Dr. Rosenberger's experience bears out his newly formed theory, any one can have his blood tested and either be assured that he is free from taint, or be warned in time if germs are discovered, and so be able to drive out the disease by simple treatment and fresh air before it obtains a strong hold in the system.

Consumption will have lost its terrors if Dr. Rosenberger is right, and it seems probable that he is right, for he has tested his discovery and applied the cure of an anti-toxin in one hundred and fifty cases, none of which proved failures. He has given the results of his work to his faculty and also to the College of Physicians, and will later treat of the subject in an article for a medical publication.

A Vote's Value

"The reception of the *Citizen's* second number has exceeded that of its first, both in enthusiasm and numbers. The distributors round the city claiming that many were in the streets asking for them.

"The promoters are well satisfied with the good work it is doing, every day bringing us news of those who had hoped so much from local option nearly three years ago, now see its effects and the bearing it has had on the community; saying, without any hesitation, that they will vote against it in January.

"There may possibly have been a few who did not read it; we are sorry if such is the case, because it takes away the value of that vote whichever way it may be given. Any voter who has only seen one side of the question must be giving away something as a genuine article, when it is really only worth half its value.

"If this only effected the individual himself, it would be of comparatively little consequence, but each vote so given is likely to do much harm to the community, and is an offence against them, which no amount of penitence afterwards can alter. To the individual voter himself, it shows cowardice and a want of confidence in the view he professes to hold, and he ought, in justice to himself, reason the subject out from both sides before definitely committing it to paper.

"The same applies to the many oral arguments, which are often amongst those who are all of the same mind before there is any discussion, carrying out the old proverb "That birds of a feather flock together." This should not be, every voter should do all he can to find out the facts, and think not only what is good for himself, but embrace his fellow men as well. Not to be led by any one who will only take the one side, and who, however sincere and earnest they may be, have no right to suggest and use the name of the Deity for political purposes, excommunicating the remainder of the world who do not happen to think as they say they do.

"Further, a vote so given is, if it helps to swell the majority, practically tyranny in its worse form. We know of generals who have had to be hard and tyrannical on the battle field, but it was for a principal and purpose well weighed as to its advantages or disadvantages; but a vote, if not well thought out in all its bearings is, if successfully uneducated coercion of the worst kind.

"No; on January 4th, it is to be hoped that every voter will have well weighed the advantages and disadvantages, looked up the subject for himself, divesting it of all outside influences brought to bear on him, either through his sentiments or emotions, and having done this, *The Citizen* has no doubt as to the result."

The above is not a joke. It is an actual editorial in a paper published in the liquor interests of an Ontario town. It seems hard to believe that any could, by the farthest stretch of imagination, think of such a travesty on the English language and on all the laws of logic and rhetoric, accomplishing any purpose whatever. What does it mean? Half a dozen readings of it have failed to shed any light on the true inwardness of its subject matter. It has been suggested that it be made into a prize contest for the *FARMER'S ADVOCATE*, Literary Society, first prize going to the contestant who can tell what it is all about, second prize to the person who can assign with certainty an antecedent to the pronoun "it" in every instance where it is used. A third prize should surely be given to the person who can make a better Irish bull than that contained in the last sentence of paragraph three of this convincing and beautifully expressed editorial. Temperance people have been accused of rashness of speech and feebleness of argument, but they will have to yield the palm now to the writer of the *Citizen's* editorial.

THE QUIET HOUR

BASTING THREADS

Prepare thy work without, and make it fit for thyself in the field; and afterwards build thine house.—Prov. xxiv., 27.

"A New Year? Well, we will call it so. But each new shower is the same old rain; and the New Year, some of us happen to know, is only the old one over again."

You will think I have chosen a queer title for our New Year's chat, but really it seemed to choose itself. My young niece was facing a dress skirt the other day, and she showed me with great satisfaction three neat rows of basting-threads which she had put in as a preparation to the permanent stitching. Three rows of sewing which all had to be pulled out again! That seems like wasted work, doesn't it? and yet she expected—and received—approval for her thoroughness. I used to despise basting-threads, before sad experience taught me their use and great value; the attempt to finish things in a great hurry, without careful preparation, often resulted in waste of time—as the work had to be done over again—and usually failed to secure satisfactory results at all.

I think there is a valuable lesson to be learned from these stitches so carefully placed in position, only to be pulled out when their work is done. They preach the importance of thoroughness and proper preparation. They preach of the tedious schooling required before the work of a man begins. Too great impatience to start, causing the runner in

life's race to enter the lists without training, spells failure. God works with infinite patience, holding us back—often very much against our will—until we are prepared for our work. And what a lot of that preparation seems like basting-threads! Here is a woman who feels that she is accomplishing nothing permanent, because her days are spent in a monotonous round of cooking, washing, sweeping, and other household tasks which will all have to be done over again next week. Here she is at the close of another year and there is apparently nothing gained by all her tiring work. She is just where she was last year, just where she will probably be next New Year's Day. The "new shower is the same old rain; and the New Year is only the old one over again." That sounds dreary and hopeless, doesn't it? Does God make even one human soul, with its infinite capacity for joy and power and glorious usefulness, simply to condemn it to a weary treadmill existence with no particular result? That would indeed be to hitch a wagon to a star. But we must learn to look for invisible results; for the things which are seen are temporal, while the things that cannot be seen by our outward eyes are eternal—and those are the results God prizes. S. Peter easily saw how incongruous it was that the Master should stoop to do a slave's duty and wash the feet of His servants, but he did not so quickly realize the mighty, far-reaching results of that lowly act of service which has been an inspiration to the world ever since.

Let us treat our basting-threads with

respect and set them with cheerful thoroughness, remembering that no one can ever accomplish good work without a great deal of what is often called "drudgery." Indeed, the saying is probably true:

"Of all work that produces results, nine-tenths must be drudgery. There is no work, from the highest to the lowest, which can be well done by any man who is unwilling to make that sacrifice."

God expects beautifully finished results when He takes the trouble to put a great many basting-threads into His work—the great work of making character. While you fancy nothing permanent is being done, while you cheerily and thoroughly do the chores, which will have to be done all over again tomorrow, God is closely watching the slow growth of Patience, Trust, Fortitude, Tenderness, and other beautiful permanent graces in your soul. If He can see the value of a lifetime of monotonous duty, surely we can learn to rejoice in it too, and then beauty of soul will spring up more swiftly under His hand—the hand of a Master workman who never makes mistakes.

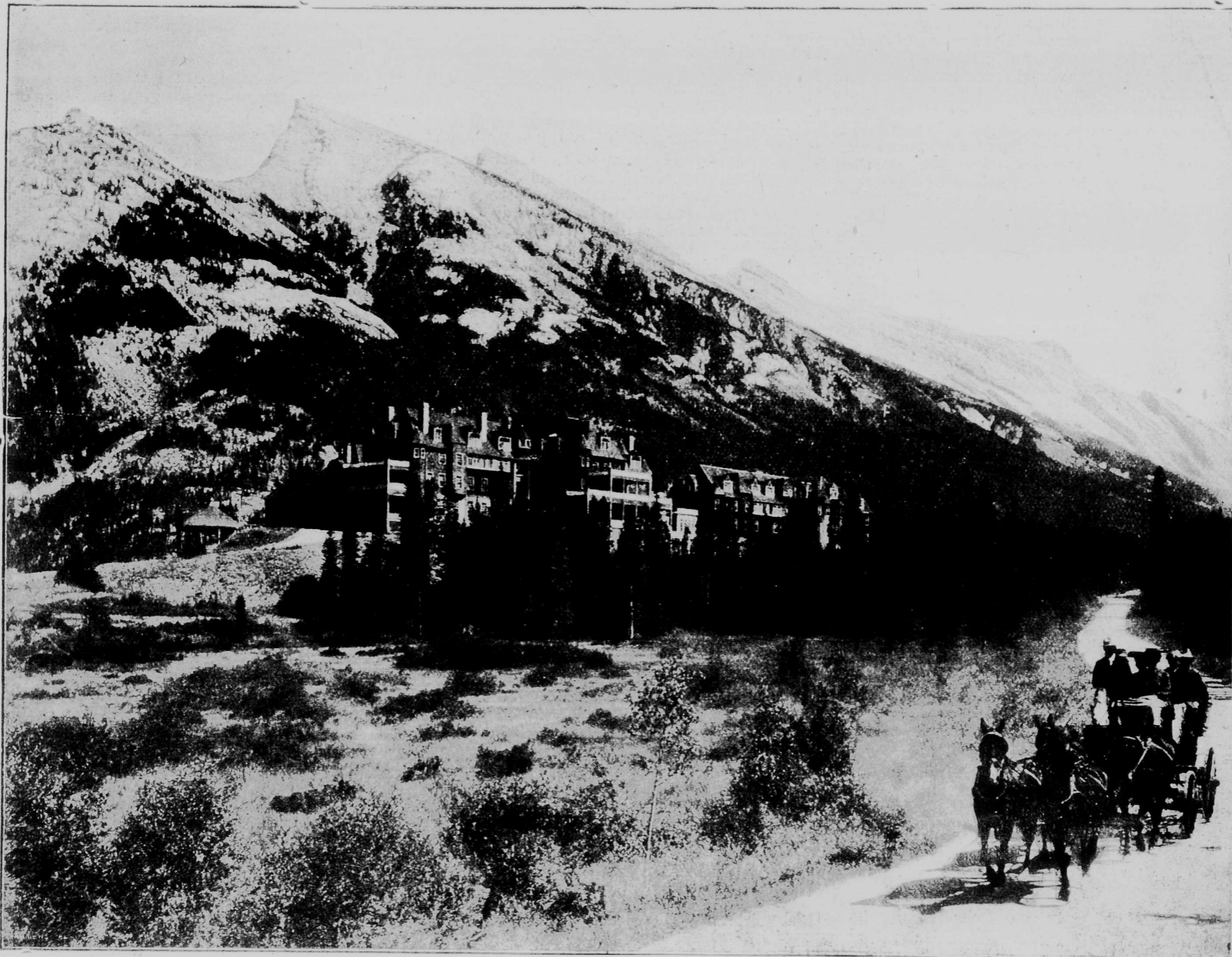
A friend wrote to me a few weeks ago—referring to a lame knee which has stopped my settlement work for six months—"God must love you very dearly to allow you to suffer so much, and He must be doing some great work through you in your fellowship in the sufferings of our dear Lord." Isn't that an inspiring thought which may well fill us with joy when God holds us back awhile even from the delight of actively serving Him? He is trying to fit us for nobler work in the future, and will not allow us to spoil it by shirking any of the necessary training. Pain of heart or body—and we all are called to share in Christ's fellowship of suffering—is never an end in itself, but only the means to an end. It is a tool in the hand of the

Master-builder with which He shapes His precious stones here on earth, so that they may be perfectly fitted for the place He has prepared for them in His glorious Temple—that House not made with hands, eternal in the heavens. It is being made as silently as Solomon's Temple, which "was built of stone made ready before it was brought thither; so that there was neither hammer nor axe nor any tool of iron heard in the house while it was in building." And our business is not only to accept with glad willingness God's thorough way of preparing us for the position He intends us to fill, but we must set ourselves to copy His methods and work with thoroughness. As Briggs says:

"If you have to earn a living and begin at the bottom, make the bottom stronger because you are there. Then trust to time. So few workers in proportion to the whole number give themselves intelligently, loyally and unreservedly to their immediate duty that if you thus give yourself you cannot but succeed. Thousands of people in small positions whine because their talents are thrown away—because their ability has no elbow-room. It is not elbow-room that they need; it is 'elbow-grease'; it is energy and strength. Their very whining shows that they are too small for the places they are in now. When the right kind of person has too small a place, he does his work so well as to make the place bigger; people see in it more than they ever saw before. He who laments that an unappreciative world has slighted his talents is a more wicked and slothful servant than he who hides his one talent in the earth. Do your work and you will succeed."

My father used to be fond of quoting, in praise of thoroughness, the following jingle:

"If I am a cobbler I'll make it my pride



BANFF HOTEL AND MOUNT RUNDLE, BANFF, ALBERTA, ON LINE OF CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

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LITERAR

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ghness, the following
I'll make it my pride

The best of all cobblers to be;
If I am a tinker, no tinker beside
Shall clout an old kettle with me."
HOPE.

OUR GIFTS

"They gave to thee
Myrrh, frankincense, and gold;
But, Lord, with what shall we
Present ourselves before thy Majesty,
Whom thou redeemest when we were
sold?
We've nothing but ourselves, and scarce
that neither,
Vile dirt and clay;
Yet it is soft, and may
Impression take.
Accept it, Lord; and say, this thou
hadst rather;
Stamp it, and on this sordid metal make
Thy holy image, and it shall outshine
The beauty of the golden mine."
—JEREMY TAYLOR.

A DAILY THOUGHT

When God at first made man,
Having a glass of blessings stand-
ing by,
"Let us," said He, "pour on him
all we can;
Let the world's riches, which dis-
persed lie,
Contract into a span."
So strength first made away;
Then beauty flowed; then wisdom,
honor, pleasure;
When almost all was out, God made
a stay;
Perceiving that alone, of all his
treasure,
Rest in the bottom lay.

"For if I should," said He,
"Bestow this jewel also on my
creature,
He would adore My gifts instead of
Me,
And rest in nature, not the God
of Nature—
So both should losers be.

"Yet let him keep the rest—
But keep them with repining rest-
lessness—
Let him be rich and weary; that at
least,
If goodness lead him not, yet
weariness
May toss him to My breast."
—George Herbert.

LITERARY SOCIETY

CONTEST THREE IN LITERARY SOCIETY

When our Literary Society opened for this season the promise was made that the contests would cover more than strictly literary ground, and that there would be something during the season in which every reader of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE could take part if they wished. Contest three is a proof that the promise is being fulfilled. Here it is—in three sections:

(a) Write two eight-line stanzas suitable for setting to music as a song.

(b) Send a drawing of your own, illustrating some Western subject. It must be done on fairly good unlined paper with pen and ink. Make it at least 5"x4".

(c) Send a photograph of your own taking that would be suitable for reproduction in the ADVOCATE. It should be at least 4 1/2" wide.

Any subscriber may take part in this contest but can compete in only ONE section.

Manuscript, photo or drawing must be in this office not later than February 4th.

Now, let every one get to work putting on paper with pen or pencil one of those ideas that struck you, but that is still in your head.

FOUR NICE BOYS

Dear Chatterers:—Isn't it surprising how much kindness there is in the world? The trouble is that our eyes are so busy with the unpleasant things and the hardships that we fail to see the good there is all round us. Sometimes, too, we women think that men in general are a little slack concerning the little courtesies and thoughtful acts that make life move easily, though we grant that in momentous issues they do not fail to make good. But I think we misjudge them in this matter. During the last month it has been my good fortune to see several instances of a man's willingness to do small things, almost inconsistent with the approved standard of manly dignity, to make some one else happier.

A boy about eighteen, who has just attained the dignity of his first sweetheart, took the money he had saved for a new hat and went to a physician. "My mother is suffering," he said, "but will not call you in on account of the expense. I wish you to go down now and give her a treatment that will relieve her pain. Here is the money."

Another pretty little incident came to my notice at a Christmas concert given in a little mission church in the city. It was a great event for the children, and the mothers came to see their bairns perform. Babies were much in evidence to sight and hearing. One little mortal cried and a boy—a big boy just at the self-conscious, awkward age, reached out and took it from the mother and kept it amused. Presently presents from the tree were being distributed and the baby's name was called. To my great astonishment the boy limped—he was slightly lame—up the aisle, the baby in his arms, got the present and came back, facing a smiling audience, whose smiles were not all of amusement.

You know the usual ceremonials that precede most people's singing at informal gatherings. It runs about like this and is not confined exclusively to men: "Let us have some music. Isn't there some one here who can sing?"

A solemn silence.

Finally some one says, "Mr. Brown sings."

Mr. B.—"Oh, no indeed, I can't sing."

Hostess—"Please sing for us, Mr. Brown."

Guests—"Yes, do. Try it anyway. We'd love to hear you."

Mr. Brown then brings forward a series of excuses:

"I am badly out of practice.

"Don't know anything new at all.

"I have a nasty cold.

"Afraid there is nothing among these that I know very well.

"Can any one play the accompaniment of this? It is not very new, but I'll try it."

Then the same performance is gone through with an accompanist, and by the time the two are ready to go on with the song, no one cares very much whether it is sung or not, even though the man really sings very well and the player makes no mistakes.

You have all suffered from that, and will appreciate my joy of a few nights ago. At a little gathering a man was asked to sing.

"Sure," he said. "Will somebody play?"

Only one girl could play at all and she promptly offered to try, found out she could not manage it and as promptly gave it up.

"Can't you sing without the music?" asked the guests who did not want to lose a treat.

"Well, of course, it doesn't sound so well, but if you can stand it, I can."

And without a trace of posing or affectation he stood up and warbled as musically as if accompanied by a full orchestra. He did what he could in difficult circumstances without fussing or coaxing.

The fourth story in this little book of golden deeds is that of a boy in a boarding-house. He was accustomed to being waited upon, but when the landlady,

who was daughterless, lost her maid, he came to the rescue. One pair of hands could not prepare in the kitchen and serve in the dining-room, so the big boy turned waitress. There was no more call for him to do it than for any other one of the dozen men who took meals there, but he cared more than they that a woman was being driven too hard. He brought in the courses, removed the plates, kept the teacups filled, and never dreamed of sitting down to his own dinner till every one was served. And he wasn't a namby-pamby, goody-goody man either. He was as fond of sport, as ambitious and as anxious to get all that he could in pleasure or prosperity as any man in town.

I've seen some women, too, lately, who inspire optimism and make you sure that the old world is getting better, not worse. Will tell you about them another time.

DAME DURDEN.

WISHES US A JOLLY WINTER

Dear Dame Durden,—In response to your kind invitation to the girls, I am going to write an account of some socials our young People's Society has held. We never spend much money, but every one seems to have a good time, and that is the most important thing, don't you think?

At our last social on Thanksgiving night there were fifty-five or sixty people present.

The first game we had was "Descriptions,"—

"Oh, wad some power the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as ithers see us."

Each person was given a piece of paper on which to write his or her own name. The papers were then collected and redistributed, each person thus getting a paper with some other person's name on it. Each then wrote a description of the person whose name was on the paper. The papers were then collected and read. Of course it was funny, because some people did not know the one they were describing at all, perhaps had to have them pointed out.

The refreshments consisted of pumpkin pie and coffee, and certainly seemed popular, for after we had cut the thirtieth pie we stopped counting.

One other time we had rather a good game. We filled a basket with about twenty different kinds of small kitchen utensils. The room was darkened and the articles were passed round one at a time, each person having the chance to feel each thing. Then the lights were turned on, the utensils taken away, paper and pencils given out, and we wrote down the names of as many things as we could remember. This was especially hard for the boys who did not know the names of all the things. Good fun, though.

A good way to interest people at the start and get them talking to one another is this: Write the name of some statesman, poet, author, teacher, etc., on slips of paper and pin one on each person's back as they come in. They are not to be told whose name they bear, but must guess whom they are representing by the remarks which the others make about and to them.

Another thing which we have tried twice at our socials with great success is the "Bean Bag." A little bag containing ten beans is given to each person as he enters. Then if one answers "yes" or "no" at any time during the whole evening's program he must forfeit a bean to the person addressing him if that person does not forget to claim the forfeit. This is a good plan for mixing people up and starting strangers talking. A prize can be given for the most or the least beans

at the close. We made the bags of mosquito netting.
Wishing the Ingle Nook and all its members a jolly winter.

Yours for fun,

MOLLIE O.

A GOOD LETTER FROM SARAH

Dear Dame Durden:—I have been a long time making another call, but although silent I look forward each week to see what is in the Corner, as I nearly always find something good. I have read with pleasure the letters on the home garden. I may say mine has done well; we have a good supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the winter.

I have also been interested in how the farmer's wife can take a holiday, but the letters on the subject of personal purity are about one step nearer to the opening of an old, old subject which goes to show the want of system, or the lack of knowledge, the average person has attained. Life is too short to obtain all knowledge desired, but that of the person should be amongst the first taught to youth. I, myself, have a book, "Motherhood" by an English lady doctor which is an excellent work in that direction. I should like to ask "Just One" for the name of her books with publisher's price.

We were told that the schools were fitted with the latest, but my little girl of seven, with 12 months' tuition in England, can show the teacher a few things. There are no signs of kindergarten work. Can you or any of our readers supply the name or names of such stores?

Alberta A mentions having taken a prize for cheese-making. Could she supply me with the directions for the making?

Some time ago one of our readers asked for directions for bedroom slippers in crochet. I have a very nice one which I will enclose. Materials required are from 2 to 3 ounces of Berlin wool and a medium sized hook. These slippers look very pretty worked in dark blue or red and the looped border round the top of a light contrasting shade with a ribbon to match.

Commence by working 15 chain, turn, and work 15 double crochet, 1 on each stitch. Keep turning and working, double in each and 2 in last one of each row until you have 25 double crochet in a row. Now leave off increasing at the end of each row, and work 3 double crochet into the centre stitch of every other row, until you have worked 26 rows more, which should leave you with 51 double crochet. Turn and start as for another row, but only work 18 double. Turn and work the same 18 double crochet backwards and forwards alternately until you have worked 48 rows. Now join to the other side of instep portion. Having joined the slipper round, work a border of loops round top as follows: Twist the wool round a mesh (or piece of cardboard) 1 inch wide, and work a double crochet in the first stitch. Pass the wool round the mesh again and work another double crochet in next stitch, and so on all round, taking off the loops when the mesh gets full. Work 6 rounds of this looped crochet, make a bow of ribbon, and sew shoe firmly on the sole. In working the double crochet be careful always to take up back loop.

I am sending also a recipe for "Party Cobs" which are welcome during the Christmas season or out of it, and if directions are followed are a great success: Take 2 lbs. flour, 1 lb. sugar, 1 lb. lard, 6 oz butter, 1 lb. currants, 1/4 lb. sultanas, 2 oz. mixed candied peel, 1 large tablespoon good baking powder, 3 eggs. Rub the lard and butter into the sugar and flour, clean the currants and raisins and mince the peel. Add the three to the first mixture. Break the eggs in one at a time and mix all well. Lastly put in the baking powder. If not moist enough add a little milk. Drop from a spoon on to a clean baking pan or into small cake tins and cook from 15 to 20 minutes in a good oven. I use a queen cake tin. These cakes are all the better when made a week before using and stored in a tin.

Perhaps some of our readers would like these wheaten biscuits: Take 2 lbs. of wheatmeal, the granulated; 1/4 lb.



of flour; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. butter; $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoonful of baking soda, and enough buttermilk to make a workable dough. Sift the powder with the flour and mix it with meal and sugar. Rub butter into the above and mix with milk. Roll out very thin and cut out either with a round cutter or a square one, and bake a nice brown in moderate oven. I must now close, wishing you and all your readers a most happy New Year.

North Alberta

SARAH.

A DESIGN IN CORAL WORK!

The pretty design in coral work given in our issue of December 9th is sent in by "Northumberland Lass." The work is done entirely in French knots and looks well in centrepieces and doilies. It is done usually in white on white linen. The design so kindly sent by our friend would look well repeated and made up into a tea cosy. "Northumberland Lass" wishes us all a happy Christmas, which good wish we reciprocate most heartily. D. D.

ASKING FOR BOOKS!

Dear Dame Durden:—Although I have been an interested reader of the "Ingle Nook" for six years I have not had the courage to write before. But when I read "Just One's" letter telling about those books written by Alice B. Stockham I made up my mind I would write to you and get the address, as I have been wondering where I could get just such books. I enjoy the Ingle Nook chats so much, as I am a mother of seven am sure to find something I want to know every week. I have five boys and two girls from ten months to fourteen years of age. The oldest is a girl but she is away at school all the time, so I have all the work to do alone. You can imagine how much time I have for amusement. But they all have perfect health and very seldom ever have a day's sickness, for which I am very thankful. As this is my first letter I think I had better close, so thanking you in advance for your kindness and the Chatters for all the help I have received, I remain,

SUN-FLOWER.

(With your seven olive branches you cannot have very much time for amusement, but I trust we shall have the pleasure of hearing from you in the Ingle Nook sometimes. I sent the information for which you asked and hope it will reach you safely. D. D.)

BERTZ' TIP FOR FROZEN EGGS

Dear Dame Durden:—It is quite a long time since I called in to see you, but here I am again! You wondered if I was going to change my estate on account of having changed my name.

Now, do you know I had a notion to get insulted, but then I thought, "she does not know how scarce the girls are here or she would not have thought of such a thing, so I will forgive her this time."

Say, do you Ingle Nookers ever get hold of any frozen eggs? This is the time of year for such accidents. If you do, do not throw them to the pigs as useless, for by putting the eggs in a pan and covering them with boiling water they are almost as good as ever if let stand covered until the water is cold.

Well, I guess I will have to be going as it is near dinner time and—

Wishing you a merry Christmas and happy New Year I am, Yours truly,

BERTZ.

(Many thanks for your "tip" about the eggs. Somebody will thank you heartily for that, Pm sure.

I'm sorry if I seemed to mock at your misfortunes. Are girls really as scarce as all that? You ought to be able to take part in the Literary Society's discussion re the matrimonial bureau. Hope your own holiday was a merry one. D. D.)



PHILA DELPHIA WRITES FROM DENVER

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am doing something today that I think you would not approve of. Can you guess what it is?

This is Christmas day and it is a very strange one for me, have just come home from church, where the nicest services were held, and it made me quite lonesome to be so far from all my friends.

We did not leave Denver as I said we expected to, but will on January first. I think we shall go to Los Angeles and I am quite anxious to go there. I have read so much about its lovely climate. Have any of the cousins ever been there, or have you, Cousin Dorothy?

Denver is a nice city, but is quite cold now. I don't know any one here, so my greatest pleasure is attending the theatres, when I am permitted. There will be many fine attractions next week.



ENJOYING THE WESTERN WIGWAM.

Is it very cold in Winnipeg now, Cousin Dorothy?

No, I have never read "Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm" but I will the first chance I have. I have never read the other two books either. I am not allowed to read or write very much now. I shall try to write a story for the "Western Wigwam" while I am in California. I think the poem "Lillian Anderson" wrote was very fine. I know I could not do half as well. If some one could help me I could do much better than if I wrote alone. Must it be written with no help, Cousin Dorothy?

I think, "Anonymous," you write very nice letters too, but I do not worship Dickens like you do. I think I am like a big friend of mine who said she always had bad dreams after reading his books when she was a little girl.

I think you wrote to me, "Brownie" didn't you? I would like very much to have your letter, and if I remain in one place long enough I shall send my address to Cousin Dorothy. I never know where I will be nor how long I will be in one place.

I ask questions each to find out, but every one says "I don't know." The other girl who wrote to me may get my address from Cousin Dorothy, too. Regards to all the Cousins,

Colorado (a) PHILA DELPHIA.

(Christmas away from home always seems unnatural. I have been away for six Christmas days, and find that you

never get quite used to it, but if you are cheerful and try to please somebody else, nobody can guess that you are awfully homesick inside.

We all hope you will enjoy California and that it will make you strong again. Be sure to write us a letter about it if you are well enough. I have a friend in Pomona, Cal., whom I would like to visit. We were school friends when quite little girls and have never forgotten each other.

Is it cold in Winnipeg? Yes, "Phila Delphia," it is today, but we have had a beautiful winter until now, and I do not think this frosty spell will last very long. C. D.)

AN ENGLISH MEMBER'S HOME

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I am sending you this card which I hope you will like. It is the picture of the place where I live with my daddy and brothers and sister. Close to the windmill are the reservoirs where the water for the towns is stored. Behind it you see the remains of Jezreel's Tower, on the left the houses along the Rainham Road, and farther over, the clock tower and observatory of the Royal Naval Hospital. The green where the people are is a part of the Darland Banks which reach for nearly a mile along to the woods. We all hope you will have a happy Christmas and a bright New Year. Yours Sincerely,

England (a) CHRISSIE PAIN.

(I wanted to have a cut made of the picture of your home that you so kindly sent, but the engraver said it would not make a successful cut. That makes it impossible to share my pleasure with the other inmates of the Western Wigwam. The "ruins of Jezreel's Tower" sounds quite interesting and romantic to me. Couldn't you tell us the story about it—for I'm sure it has a story? C. D.)

TWO PEN NAMES

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—I have been an interesting reader of the club for a long time. Papa has taken the Advocate for a year and we think it a very nice paper. I am going to start school again on the 6th of January. I went ten days before the Christmas holidays as we have not been here very long. I think that "Scotch Beauty" and "Irish Girl" would be nice pen names. I think I will close wishing all success to the Club and members.

Man. (b) MARY ARNETT (10)

THE CROWNING OF CHRISTMAS

Dear Cousin Dorothy:—This is the second time I have written to you. The first time I wrote was three years ago. I was not very old then. I think the name of our Club is the best you could get. I think it would be a good plan if we could get a button or pin for the Club. We are having a telephone put in now. The surveyors are surveying just here now. We are going to have quite a crowd here Christmas day. We had our Christmas tree on the 18th. It was a cantata named "The Crowning of Christmas." It was a committee judging which holiday was best. The one chosen was to be given a crown. Christmas day won the crown. Wishing your paper a happy New Year.

Man. (a) DUGLAS HALL.

(Don't wait so long to write your third letter. I can't remember be-

tween times just what your writing is like. C. D.)

CLIMBING UP THE HILL

Never look behind, boys;
Up and on the way!
Time enough for that boys.
On some future day.
Though the way be long, boys,
Fight it with a will;
Never stop to look behind
When climbing up the hill.

First be sure you're right, boys;
Then, with courage strong,
Strap your pack upon your back
And tug, tug along;
Better let the lag lout
Fill the bill,
And strike the farther stake,
Higher up the hill.

Trudge is a slow horse, boys;
Made to pull a load,
But in the end will give the dust
To racers in the road.
When you're near the top, boys,
Of the ragged way,
Do not stop to blow your horn,
But climb, climb away.

Shoot above the crowd, boys;
Brace yourselves, and go!
Let the plodding land pad
Hoe the easy row.
Success is at the top, boys,
Waiting there until
Brains and pluck and self-respect
Have mounted up the hill.

—JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY

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CHAPTER

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THE GOLDEN DOG

A ROMANCE OF THE DAYS OF LOUIS QUINZE IN QUEBEC

By WILLIAM KIRBY F. R. S. C.

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CHAPTER IV.—(Continued).

Amelie knew enough by report of the French Court to cause her to shrink instinctively, as from a repulsive insect, at the name of the mistress of Louis XV. She trembled at the thought of Angelique's infatuation, or perversity, in suffering herself to be attracted by the glitter of the vices of the Royal Intendant.

"Angelique!" exclaimed she, "I have heard things of the Intendant that would make me tremble for you, were you in earnest."

"But I am in earnest! I mean to win and wear the Intendant of New France, to show my superiority over the whole bevy of beauties competing for his hand. There is not a girl in Quebec but would run away with him tomorrow."

"Fie, Angelique! such a libel upon our sex! You know better. But you cannot love him?"

"Love him? No!" Angelique repeated the denial scornfully. "Love him! I never thought of love and him together! He is not handsome, like your brother Le Gardeur, who is my beau-ideal of a man I could love; nor has the intellect and nobility of Colonel Philibert, who is my model of a heroic man. I could love such men as them. But my ambition would not be content with less than a governor or royal intendant in New France. In old France I would not put up with less than the King himself!"

Angelique laughed at her own extravagance, but she believed in it all the same. Amelie, though shocked at her wildness, could not help smiling at her folly.

"Have you done raving?" said she; "I have no right to question your selection of a lover or doubt your power, Angelique. But are you sure there exists no insurmountable obstacle to oppose these high aspirations? It is whispered that the Intendant has a wife, whom he keeps in the seclusion of Beaumanoir. Is that true?"

The words burnt like fire. Angelique's eyes flashed out daggers. She clenched her delicate hands until her nails drew blood from her velvet palms. Her frame quivered with suppressed passion. She grasped her companion fiercely by the arm, exclaiming,—"You have hit the secret now, Amelie! It was to speak of that I sought you out this morning, for I know you are wise, discreet, and every way better than I. It is all true what I have said, and more too, Amelie. Listen! The Intendant has made love to me with pointed gallantry that could have no other meaning but that he honorably sought my hand. He has made me talked of and hated by my own sex, who envied his preference of me. I was living in the most gorgeous of fool's paradises, when a bird brought to my ear the astounding news that a woman, beautiful as Diana, had been found in the forest of Beaumanoir by some Hurons of Lorette, who were out hunting with the Intendant. She was accompanied by a few Indians of a strange tribe, the Abenaguais of Acadia. The woman was utterly exhausted by fatigue, and lay asleep on a couch of dry leaves under a tree, when the astonished Hurons led the Intendant to the spot where she lay.

"Don't interrupt me, Amelie; I see you are amazed, but let me go on!" She held the hands of her companion firmly in her lap as she proceeded:

"The Intendant was startled out of all composure at the apparition of the sleeping lady. He spoke eagerly to the Abenaguais in their own tongue, which was unintelligible to the Hurons. When he had listened to a few words of their explanation, he ran hastily to the lady, kissed her, called her by name, 'Caroline!' She woke up suddenly, and recognizing the Intendant, embraced him, crying 'Francois! Francois!' and fainted in his arms.

"The Chevalier was profoundly agitated, blessing and banning, in the same breath, the fortune that had led her to him. He gave her wine, restored her to consciousness, talked with her long, and sometimes angrily; but to no avail, for the woman, in accents of despair, exclaimed in French, which the Hurons understood, that the Intendant might kill and bury her there, but she would never, never return home any more."

Angelique scarcely took breath as she continued her eager recital.

"The Intendant, overpowered either by love of her or fear of her, ceased his remonstrances. He gave some pieces of gold to the Abenaguais, and dismissed them. The strange Indians kissed her on both hands as they would a queen, and with many adieus vanished into the forest. The lady, attended by Bigot, remained seated under the tree till night-fall, when he conducted her secretly to the Chateau, where she still remains in perfect seclusion in a secret chamber, they say, and has been seen by none save one or two of the Intendant's most intimate companions."

"Heavens! what a tale of romance! How learned you all this, Angelique?" exclaimed Amelie, who had listened with breathless attention to the narrative.

"Oh, partly from a hint from a Huron girl, and the rest from the Intendant's Secretary. Men cannot keep secrets that women are interested in knowing! I could make De Pean talk the Intendant's head off his shoulders, if I had him an hour in my confessional. But all my ingenuity could not extract from him what he did not know—who that mysterious lady is, her name and family."

"Could the Huron hunters give no guess?" asked Amelie, thoroughly interested in Angelique's story.

"No. They learned by signs, however, from the Abenaguais, that she was a lady of a noble family in Acadia which had mingled its patrician blood with that of the native chiefs and possessors of the soil. The Abenaguais were chary of their information, however: they would only say she was a great white lady, and as good as any saint in the calendar."

"I would give five years of my life to know who and what that woman is!" Angelique added, as she leaned over the parapet, gazing intently at the great forest that lay beyond Charlebourg, in which was concealed the Chateau of Beaumanoir."

"It is a strange mystery. But I would not seek to unravel it, Angelique," remarked Amelie, "I feel there is sin in it. Do not touch it: it will only bring mischief upon you if you do!"

"Mischief! So be it! But I will know the worst! The Intendant is deceiving me! Woe be to him and her if I am to be their intended victim! Will you not assist me, Amelie, to discover the truth of this secret?"

"I? how can I? I pity you, Angelique, but it were better to leave this Intendant to his own devices."

"You can very easily help me if you will. Le Gardeur must know this secret. He must have seen the woman—but he is angry with me, for—for—slighting him—as he thinks—but he was wrong. I could not avow to him my jealousy in this matter. He told me just enough."



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madden me, and angrily refused to tell the rest when he saw me so infatuated—he called it—over other people's love affairs. Oh, Amelie, Le Gardeur will tell you all if you ask him!"

"And I repeat to you, Angelique, I cannot question Le Gardeur on such a hateful topic. At any rate I need time to reflect, and will pray to be guided right."

"Oh, pray not at all! If you pray you will never aid me! I know you will say the end is wicked and the means dishonorable. But find out I will—and speedily! It will only be the price of another dance with the Chevalier de Pean, to discover all I want. What fools men are when they believe we love them for their sakes and not for our own!"

Amelie, pitying the wild humors, as she regarded them, of her old school companion, took her arm to walk to and fro in the bastion, but was not sorry to see her aunt and the Bishop and Father de Bery approaching.

"Quick," said she to Angelique, "smooth your hair, and compose your looks. Here comes my aunt and the Bishop—Father de Bery too!" Angelique prepared at once to meet them, and with her wonderful power of adaptation transformed herself in a moment into a merry creature, all light and gaiety. She saluted the Lady de Tilly and the reverend Bishop in the frankest manner, and at once accepted an interchange of wit and laughter with Father de Bery.

"She could not remain long, however, in the Church's company," she said, "she had her morning calls to finish." She kissed the cheek of Amelie and the hand of the Lady de Tilly, and with a coquettish courtesy to the gentlemen, leaped nimbly into her caleche, whirled round her spirited horses like a practised charioteer, and drove with rapid pace down the crowded street of St. John, the admiration of all observers, the admiration of the men and the envy of the women as she flashed by.

Amelie and the Lady de Tilly, having seen a plenteous meal distributed among their people, proceeded to their city home—their seigniorial residence, when they chose to live in the capital.

CHAPTER V.

THE ITINERANT NOTARY.

Master Jean Le Nocher the sturdy ferryman's patience had been severely tried for a few days back, passing the troops of habitans over the St. Charles to the city of Quebec.

Being on the King's corvee, they claimed the privilege of all persons in the royal service: they travelled toll-free, and paid Jean with a nod or a jest in place of the small coin which that worthy used to exact on ordinary occasions.

This morning had begun auspiciously for Jean's temper however. A King's officer, on a gray charger, had just crossed the ferry; and without claiming the exemption from toll which was the right of all wearing the King's uniform, the officer had paid Jean more than his fee in solid coin and rode on his way, after a few kind words to the ferryman and a polite salute to his wife Babet, who stood courtesying at the door of their cottage.

"A noble gentleman that, and a real one!" exclaimed Jean, to his buxom, pretty wife, "and as generous as a prince! See what he has given me." Jean flipped up a piece of silver admiringly, and then threw it into the apron of Babet, which she spread out to catch it.

Babet rubbed the silver piece caressingly between her fingers and upon her cheek. "It is easy to see that handsome officer is from the Castle," said Babet, "and not from the Palace—and so nice-looking he is too, with such a sparkle in his eye and a pleasant smile on his mouth. He is as good as he looks, or I am no judge of men."

"And you are an excellent judge of men, I know, Babet," he replied, "or you would never have taken

me!" Jean chuckled richly over his own wit, which Babet nodded lively approval to. "Yes, I know a hawk from a handsaw," replied Babet, "and a woman who is as wise as that will never mistake a gentleman, Jean! I have not seen a handsomer officer than that in seven years!"

"He is a pretty fellow enough, I dare say, Babet; who can he be? He rides like a field-marshal too, and that gray horse has ginger in his heels!" remarked Jean, as the officer was riding at a rapid gallop up the long, white road of Charlebourg. "He is going to Beaumanoir, belike, to see the Royal Intendant, who has not returned yet from his hunting party."

"Whither they went three days ago, to enjoy themselves in the chase and drink themselves blind in the Chateau while everybody else is summoned to the city to work upon the walls!" replied Babet, scornfully. "I'll be bound that officer has gone to order the gay gallants of the Friponne back to the city to take their share of work with honest people."

"Ah! the Friponne! The Friponne," ejaculated Jean. "The fowl fiend fly away with the Friponne! My ferry-boat is laden every day with the curses of the habitans returning from the Friponne, where they cheat worse than a Basque peddler, and without a grain of his politeness!"

The Friponne, as it was styled in popular parlance, was the immense magazine established by the Grand Company of Traders in New France. It claimed a monopoly in the purchase and sale of all imports and exports in the Colony. Its privileges were based upon royal ordinances and decrees of the Intendant, and its rights enforced in the most arbitrary manner—and to the prejudice of every other mercantile interest in the Colony. As a natural consequence it was cordially hated, and richly deserved the maledictions which generally accompanied the mention of the Friponne—the swindle—a rough and ready epithet which sufficiently indicated the feeling of the people whom it at once cheated and oppressed.

"They say, Jean," continued Babet, her mind running in a very practical and womanly way upon the price of commodities and good bargains, "they say, Jean, that the Bourgeois Philibert will not give in like the other merchants. He sets the Intendant at defiance, and continues to buy and sell in his own comptoir as he has always done, in spite of the Friponne."

"Yes, Babet! that is what they say. But I would rather he stood in his own shoes than I in them if he is to fight this Intendant—who is a Tartar, they say."

"Pshaw, Jean! you have less courage than a woman. All the women are on the side of the good Bourgeois: he is an honest merchant—sells cheap, and cheats nobody!" Babet looked down very complacently upon her new gown, which had been purchased at a great bargain at the magazine of the Bourgeois. She felt rather the more inclined to take this view of the question inasmuch as Jean had grumbled, just a little—he would not do more—at his wife's vanity in buying a gay dress of French fabric, like a city dame, while all the women of the parish were wearing homespun,—grogan, or linsey-woolsey,—whether at church or market.

Jean had not the heart to say another word to Babet about the French gown. In truth, he thought she looked very pretty in it, better than in grogan or in linsey-woolsey, although at double the cost. He only winked knowingly at Babet, and went on to speaking of the Bourgeois.

"They say the King has long hands, but this Intendant has claws longer than Satan. There will be trouble by and by at the Golden Dog—mark that, Babet! It was only the other day the Intendant was conversing with the Sieur Cadet as

they crossed the got me, or tho them; but I had always have. said, and I hope to the good Bou

"I don't know folk would deal him," said Babet always get civil worths at the G the lying cheats ed in my hearin being a Hugue that be, Jean, w weight and the any merchant it is a just yard v lief, Jean!"

Jean rubbed his plexed air. "I he be a Huguen guenot is. The he was a Ja which I suppos Babet—and it d you or me. B a gentleman ar and gives just weight, speaks body, is Christ A bishop cou honestly; and t geois is as reli:

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they crossed the ferry. They forgot me, or thought I did not hear them; but I had my ears open, as I always have. I heard something said, and I hope no harm will come to the good Bourgeois, that is all!"

"I don't know where Christian folk would deal if anything happened him," said Babet, reflectively. "We always get civility and good penny-worths at the Golden Dog. Some of the lying cheats of the Friponne talked in my hearing one day about his being a Huguenot. But how can that be, Jean, when he gives the best weight and the longest measure of any merchant in Quebec? Religion is a just yard wand, that is my belief, Jean!"

Jean rubbed his head with a perplexed air. "I do not know whether he be a Huguenot, nor what a Huguenot is. The Cure one day said he was a Jansenist on all fours, which I suppose is the same thing, Babet—and it does not concern either you or me. But a merchant who is a gentleman and kind to poor folk, and gives just measure and honest weight, speaks truth and harms nobody, is Christian enough for me. A bishop could not trade more honestly; and the word of the Bourgeois is as reliable as a king's."

"The Cure may call the Bourgeois what he lives," replied Babet, "but there is not another Christian in the city if the good Bourgeois be not one; and next the Church there is not a house in Quebec better known or better liked by all the habitants, than the Golden Dog; and such bargains too, as one gets there!"

"Ay, Babet! a good bargain settles many a knotty point with a woman."

"And with a man too, if he is wise enough to let his wife do his marketing, as you do, Jean! But whom have we here?" Babet set her arms akimbo and gazed.

A number of hardy fellows came down towards the ferry to seek a passage.

"They are honest habitants of St. Anne," replied Jean. "I know them; they too are on the King's corvee, and travel free, every man of them! So I must cry Vive le Roi! and pass them over to the city. It is like a holiday when one works for nothing!"

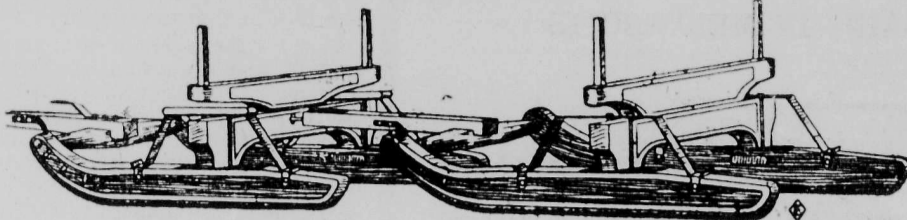
Jean stepped nimbly into his boat, followed by the rough country fel-

How to Reduce Fat Proportionately

Proportion is the thing. A fat woman yearns to reduce her abdomen, but she doesn't want to produce a scrawny neck. This fact condemns the dieting method of reducing. You can't starve the fat off one place and not off another. Simply impossible. But why try dieting, or even exercising, when there is a better way of reducing fat than either.

Try the following: One-half ounce Marmola, 1 ounce Fluid Extract Cascara Aromatic, 4 ounces Peppermint Water. Any druggist will fill the above cheaply. Take a teaspoonful after meals and at bedtime and see if in a few weeks you are not losing about a pound of fat a day—not from places where you are normally plump, but from those that are overly fat. The receipt works like a charm, I am told, and though it produces delightfully apparent results, yet it is perfectly harmless. Doesn't even cause wrinkles, they say who have used it, nor interfere with one's diet, which are two other exclusive and important differences it possesses over all other fat reducers I ever heard of. Instead of being harmful, in fact, as so many of the advertised remedies are, it improves the health and appetite and complexion.

Splendid Value in Heavy Bob - Sleighs \$27.75



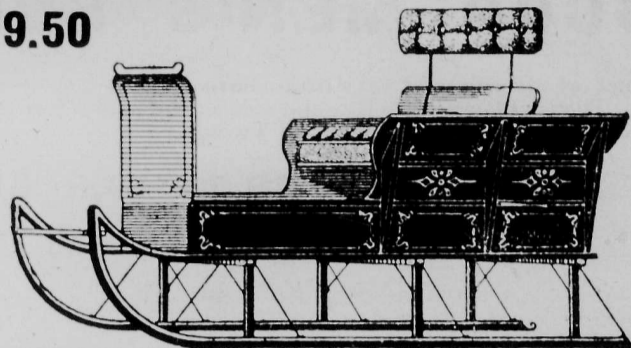
They are made of carefully selected white oak and both the workmanship and the material are of the best and we can recommend them with confidence. Our selling price is the cost of production with our one small margin of profit added. Order at once and have the sleighs when you require them. (Shipping weight 450 lbs.) Eaton Price \$27.75

Our 1909 Jumper at \$19.50

Well made from well seasoned material, well trimmed with good strong plushette, tastefully decorated and serviceably painted, this jumper is certainly great value at our price, which is a very small advance on the cost of production.

Eaton Price - \$19.50.

This price does not include shafts or pole and the reason is that buggy shafts or pole can be used. It has a shifting shaft bar.



THE **T. EATON CO.** LIMITED
WINNIPEG CANADA

lows, who amused themselves by joking at Jean Le Nocher's increasing trade and the need of putting on an extra boat these stirring times. Jean put a good face upon it, laughed, and retorted their quips, and plying his oars, stoutly performed his part in the King's corvee by safely landing them on the other shore.

Meantime the officer who had lately crossed the ferry rode rapidly up the long, straight highway that led up on the side of the mountain to a cluster of white cottages and an old church, surmounted by a belfry whose sweet bells were ringing melodiously in the fresh air of the morning.

The sun was pouring a flood of golden light over the landscape. The still glittering dewdrops hung upon the trees, shrubs, and long points of grass by the wayside. All were dressed with jewels to greet the rising king of day.

The wide, open fields of meadow, and corn-fields, ripening for harvest, stretched far away, unbroken by hedge or fence. Slight ditches or banks of turf, covered with nests of violets, ferns, and wild flowers of every hue, separated contiguous fields. No other division seemed necessary in the mutual good neighborhood that prevailed among the colonists, whose fashion of agriculture had been brought, with many hardy virtues, from the old plains of Normandy.

White-walled, red-roofed cottages, or more substantial farmhouses, stood conspicuously in the green fields, or peered out of embowering orchards. Their casements were open to catch the balmy air, while in not a few the sound of clattering hoofs on the hard road drew fair faces to the window or door, to look inquisitively after the officer wearing the white plume in his military chapeau, as he dashed by on the gallant gray.

Those who caught sight of him saw a man worth seeing—tall, deep-chested, and erect. His Norman features, without being perfect, were handsome and manly. Steel-blue eyes, solidly set under a broad forehead, looked out searchingly yet kindly, while his well-formed chin and firm lips gave an air of resolution to his whole look that accorded

FRUIT LANDS IN THE GLORIOUS KOOTENAY, B. C.



Grown in the Kootenay

If you are looking for a mild winter climate, an ideal home, magnificent surroundings, and a profitable occupation, **ROBSON** is the place for you. It is a charming and progressive fruit-growing settlement and has special advantages over any other district. Write for our illustrated Booklet, No. 5. It's Free.

McDermid and McHardy

210 Portage Ave.

And Nelson, B. C.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

UP-TO-DATE PRINTERS

WE are printers of all work desired by the UP-TO-DATE farmer such as Bill Heads, Envelopes, Cards, Catalogs, Booklets, etc. Send in your order and we will, if desired, submit an estimate.

Farmer's Advocate of Winnipeg Ltd.

Winnipeg, Manitoba

perfectly with the brave, loyal character of Colonel Philibert. He wore the royal uniform. His auburn hair he wore tied with a black ribbon. His good taste discarded perukes and powder, although very much in fashion in those days.

It was long since he had travelled on the highway of Charlebourg, and he thoroughly enjoyed the beauty of the road he traversed. But behind

him, as he knew, lay a magnificent spectacle, the sight of the great promontory of Quebec, crowned with its glorious fortifications and replete with the proudest memories of North America. More than once the young soldier turned his steed, and halted a moment or two to survey the scene with enthusiastic admiration. It was his native city, and the thought that it was threatened

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SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MEN'S SUITS

We have for sale **direct from the manufacturer** over

5000 MEN'S SUITS

which we are selling at very little above cost. These suits are strictly up-to-date and are made from extra choice Blue and Black Serges and Tweeds.

OUR PRICE \$8.50 PER SUIT

Double Breasted 50c. Extra

SIZES FROM 36 TO 42

BE SURE AND SEND BUST, WAIST AND LEG MEASUREMENTS

FREE—OUR CATALOGUE upon request, listing Boots, Shoes, Harness, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware and Furniture. We can supply all your wants at wholesale prices.

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FORMALDEHYDE

Used with success at

Manitoba Experimental Farm, Brandon
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All tests show

LESS SMUT

LARGER YIELDS

LESS INJURY THAN ANY OTHER TREATMENTS.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS

Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request to

Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Limited
Box 151, WINNIPEG Manufacturers

The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. of
New York

Perth Amboy, Agents for Canada

by the national enemy roused, like an insult offered to the mother that bore him. He rode onward, more than ever impatient of delay, and not till he passed a cluster of elm trees which reminded him of an adventure of his youth, did the sudden heat pass away, caused by the thought of the threatened invasion.

Under these trees he remembered that he and his school companion, Le Gardeur de Repentigny, had once taken refuge during a violent storm. The tree they stood under was shattered by a thunderbolt. They were both stunned for a few minutes, and knew they had had a narrow escape from death. Neither of them ever forgot it.

A train of thoughts never long absent from the mind of Philibert started up vividly at the sight of these trees. His memory flew back to Le Gardeur and the Manor House of Tilly, and the fair young girl who captivated his boyish fancy and filled his youth with dreams of glorious achievements to win her smiles and do her honor. Among a thousand pictures of her hung up in his mind and secretly worshipped he loved that which presented her likeness on that day when he saved her brother's life and she kissed him in a passion of joy and gratitude, vowing she would pray for him to the end of her life.

The imagination of Pierre Philibert had revelled in the romantic visions that haunt every boy destined to prominence, visions kindled by the eye of woman and the hope of love.

The world is ruled by such dreams, dreams of impassioned hearts, and improvisations of warm lips, not by cold words linked in chains of iron sequence,—by love, not by logic. The heart with its passions, not the understanding with its reasoning, sways, in the long run, the actions of mankind.

Pierre Philibert possessed that rich gift of nature, a creative imagination, in addition to the solid judgment of a man of sense, schooled by experience and used to the considerations and responsibilities of weighty affairs.

His love for Amelie de Repentigny had grown in secret. Its roots reached down to the very depths of his being. It mingled, consciously with all his motives and plans of life, and yet his hopes were not sanguine. Years of absence, he remembered, work forgetfulness. New ties and associations might have wiped out the memory of him in the mind of a young girl fresh to society and its delights. He experienced a disappointment in not finding her in the city upon his return a few days ago, and the state of the Colony and the stress of military duty had so far prevented his renewing his acquaintance with the Manor House of Tilly.

The old-fashioned hostelry of the Couronne de France, with its high-pitched roof, pointed gables, and broad gallery, stood directly opposite the rustic church and tall belfry of Charlebourg, not as a rival, but as a sort of adjunct to the sacred edifice. The sign of the crown, bright with gilding, swung from the low, projecting arm of a maple-tree, thick with shade and rustling with the beautiful leaves of the emblem of Canada. A few rustic seats under the cool maple were usually occupied, toward the close of the day, or about the ringing of the Angelus, by a little gathering of parishioners from the village, talking over the news of the day, the progress of the war, the ordinances of the Intendant, or the exactions of the Friponne.

On Sundays, after Mass and Vespers, the habitants of all parts of the extended parish naturally met and talked over the affairs of the Fabrique—the value of tithes for the year, the abundance of Easter eggs, and the weight of the first salmon of the season, which was always presented to the Cure with the first-fruits of the field, to ensure the blessing of plenty for the rest of the year.

The Reverend Cure frequently mingled in these discussions. Seated

HEADACHE.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS.

What Medical Skill Could Not Do Was Accomplished with

Burdock Blood Bitters.

If you are troubled with Headache do not hesitate to use B.B.B. It is no new product, of unknown value, but has an established reputation.

COULD NOT WORK.

Miss Murial Wright, Muniac, N.B., writes: "I was sick and run down, would have Headaches, a bitter taste in my mouth, floating specks before my eyes and pains in my back. I was not able to do any house work at all and could not sleep at night. Several doctors doctored me but I saw I was getting no help, and on the advice of a friend I got three bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters and they effected a complete cure."

When answering advertisements please mention the FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL.

Steedman's aim.



To make children
Happy & Healthy.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS

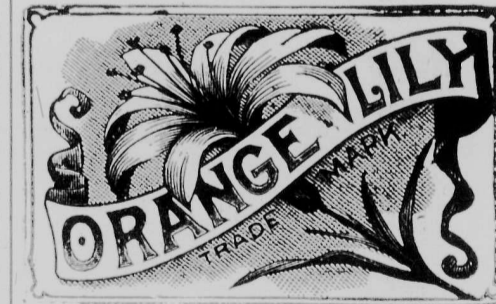
contain no poison.

They prevent fits and convulsions,
and relieve feverish heat.

STEEDMAN'S
THE DOUBLE EE
IS
YOUR GUARANTEE.

"Orange Lily Saved My Life"

These words, or expressions having the same meaning, are contained in hundreds of letters I have received during the past year. Many were from women who had suffered agonies from



Falling of the womb; others from women who had escaped dangerous surgical operations, as the tumors and ulcers had been removed by the action of Orange Lily; and others who had suffered from suppressed menstruation, leucorrhoea, painful periods, etc. For all these and the other troubles known in general as Women's Disorders, Orange Lily furnishes a positive scientific, never-failing cure. It is applied direct to the suffering organs, and its operation is certain and beneficial. As a trial actually proves its merit, I hereby offer to send, absolutely free a box worth 35c. sufficient for ten days' treatment, to every suffering woman who will write for it. Address with stamp—

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

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Thousands

—KEEP TH
HAPPY AND
BABY'S
DO NOT USE AN
BABY'S OWN IS
BEST FOR YOU.
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It is business!
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T. Mayne Daly, K.C.
W. Madeley Crichton

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Business

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Write us a

Catalogue No

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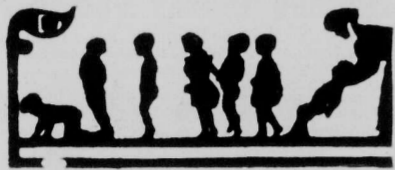
RAH, Windsor, Ont.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Thousands of Mothers

—KEEP THEIR CHILDREN HAPPY AND CLEAN BY USING BABY'S OWN SOAP. DO NOT USE ANY OTHER BECAUSE BABY'S OWN IS BEST FOR BABY—BEST FOR YOU.

Albert Soap, Ltd., Mfrs. MONTREAL



It is businesslike to say you saw the advertisement in the Advocate.

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THE Very Best,

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Send for our Circular in reference to CUSTOM-TANNING, HEAD-MOUNTING, COW-HIDE ROBES, COATS, ETC. CARRUTHERS & CO., Brandon Man.

in his accustomed armchair, under the shade of the maple in summer, and in winter by the warm fireside, he defended, ex cathedra, the rights of the Church, and good-humoredly decided all controversies. He found his parishioners more amenable to good advice over a mug of Norman cider and a pipe of native tobacco, under the sign of the Crown of France, than when he lectured them in his best and most learned style from the pulpit.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP

WEALTH AND WASTE (Continued from page 52.)

working against themselves by adopting protection. Mr. Trafford evidently thinks it's wise for a nation to adopt protection, but a nation adopting it makes it difficult for that country—the buying country—to pay, as in the end, produce is paid for by production of one sort or another, likewise is borrowed money between nations paid for in produce. For instance, British investments in Canada amount to \$1,275,264,000, and the interest due yearly amounts to about \$60,000,000. Is this paid in cash—and it certainly is paid—and is the British government so green as to make it difficult to be paid? No! It is paid in Canadian produce, so Great Britain places no barrier to importing the goods, and freely receives Canada's produce or any other country's for that matter. Now what does Canada's natural produce exported amount to? I see by "Winnipeg Free Press" for May 16th last, for period June 1906 to March 1907, it is \$91,000,000. The interest due to Great Britain amounts to \$60,000,000, and of the \$91,000,000 of exported produce, 70,000,000 goes to Great Britain, so the biggest lump of it goes to pay the yearly interest of borrowed money. Now, further, showing that free trade is not detrimental to the Old Country, I beg to inform Mr. A. Trafford that Great Britain's investments abroad are all the time increasing, upon which as I have stated, the interest is paid for in produce of her clients all over the world, hence the reason of Great Britain's exports and imports exceeding all other nations in value—even then her home market takes over three-fourths of the value of her produce and industry. Respecting the poor, in cities all over the world they are always present, sometimes their own fault, sometimes otherwise, but often through drink, and the Old Country is no exception, but slackness of trade or poverty is advertised more in the Old Country, while it is kept in the background in most other countries.

As Mr. Trafford has alluded to free trade, I beg, Mr. Editor, you will allow me to make a few advisory remarks, most especially to young enterprising farmers or any other business men in their own interests. First, I advise them to read and digest Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations." This work, the late Mr. Gladstone used to advise young men to read. That great man was once a Protectionist and a Tory; likewise was Sir Robt. Peel, but eventually were converts to free trade under which Great Britain has prospered so much since, and the purchasing power of wages has also advanced. Canada has at present a great chance to gradually become a great country under free trade, especially a great chance as against the United States, where it will be most difficult especially as protection has fostered monopolies and trusts and other vested interests which have dissipated her natural resources and which are so strong that it will be difficult to break them down. The United States has been a successful country but has been living on the capital of the country. Their capital is in the land, which is decreasing in value, with decreasing yields per acre. It is an object lesson to Canada to avoid the protective policy of the United States, it is a better policy to keep the land clean and in good cultivation for which this country is adapted, then to prop up industries for which

FENCE TALK No. 1

Common sense and simple arithmetic can show you the economy of Page Fence as against any other fence there is.

Common sense will show you that because Page Fences are—by actual test—fully one-third stronger than the best of other fences.

Common sense shows you that the stronger fence is the better fence—because it can be stretched tighter, and will stand up to its work longer.

Page Fences, with their high-carbon (tougher, harder) steel nine-gauge horizontal wires, are a third stronger than the best of the other kinds. By harsh tests, this Page wire stands a strain of 2,400 lbs. The "hard drawn" horizontals in the other kinds break at 1,800 lbs. strain. Some of them break at less.

Simple arithmetic will show you that Page Fences, costing maybe a cent more a rod than the half-as-strong kinds, are actually five cents and more a rod cheaper—because fewer posts will keep them in better shape.

Figure it yourself. Using Page Empire Fences, say, you can safely set the posts half as far apart again as you'd dare to with ordinary wire fencing. That means two posts for Page Fence to three for the other kind.

What is it worth to dig post holes? What are fence-posts worth in your section? Figure out the saving for yourself—it is easy to do.

Here are but part of the reasons why you can't afford to buy other than the Page Fences—no matter what you pay. Let us send you a booklet (free) that shows you how to prove fence-value before you buy. Ask by mail of our nearest place. The Page Wire Fence Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Toronto, Montreal, St. John, Vancouver, Victoria.

"PAGE FENCES WEAR BEST"

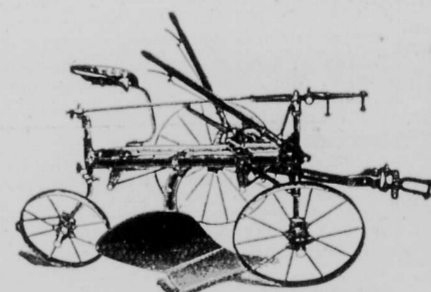
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The "EMPIRE" brand of Wood Fiber and Cement Wall Plaster is the standard of quality.

Specified by all the leading architects throughout the west.

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New Eclipse Plows

Light Draft is one of the great features of New Eclipse Plows which appeals to every user.

They draw light because there is absolutely no side draft, and, also because there is only one point of contact with the bottom of the furrow.

Therefore—your horses are not pulling a dead load. Light draft, combined with the enormous strength—and the many other good things—make the New Eclipse just what we claim—

"THE PERFECTION OF ALL RIDING PLOWS."

Made by The Fuller & Johnson Mfg. Co., Madison, Wis.

The STEWART-NELSON CO., Ltd.

General Agents WINNIPEG

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 Mail Order Job Printing Department. Prices Quoted. Sample sent on application. Address Mail Order Dept. The FARMER'S ADVOCATE, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE or exchange for small B. C. Farm, 960 acres good mixed farm land. Full particulars Box 48, Medicine Hat, Alta.

FOR SALE in Okanagan Valley, one mile from Enderby, 20 acres of land, 10 acres cleared, 3 acres bearing orchard, 3 acres plowed ready to plant out in fruit trees, 4 acres rich bottom land with creek running through, 7 roomed house with water piped into house and stable. Stable will hold 7 or 8 head, chicken house for 200 chickens will be sold cheap, apply R. Mowat, Enderby, B. C.

FOR SALE—Nordheimer Piano—Upright, walnut case, beautiful tone, good as new. Original price \$450.00. Bargain at \$225.00. Discount for cash. The Winnipeg Piano Co., 295 Portage Ave. Winnipeg.

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

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

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

B. C. FRUIT LANDS—Do you want reliable information of British Columbia fruit lands and farms? Write for free copies of Westward Hol Vancouver, B. C.

FOR SALE the pure-bred Percheron stallion Albany, the property of Carnduff Horse Co. This horse, a nice dappled gray, age nine years, weight 2000 lbs., has taken first place at all local fairs and carried off the diploma at Brandon 1905. Good reason for selling. For particulars apply or write to George Fairbairn, Carnduff, Sask.

PRESTON WHEAT re-cleaned—guaranteed free from noxious weeds, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free, F. O. B. Wolseley. Don't Delay, book now. S. Major F. Coles, Moffat, Sask.

Lost, Strayed or Impounded

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

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTON Cockerels for sale, from Cooks strain, from \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. R. Hall, Box 373, Wapella, Sask.

R. C. BROWN Leghorns, Choice Cockerels from prize-winning stock. W. A. Dunsmore, Franklin, Man.

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

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, one Buff Rock cock and three hens for \$6.00. Pekin and Indian Runner ducks. R. P. Edwards, South Salt Springs, B. C.

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

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

BANTING STOCK FARM—Clydesdales; Shorthorns, Tamworths. T. E. M. Banting, proprietor, 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.

FOSTER AND LYLE, Lyleton, Man. Imported and home-bred Clydesdales and Shorthorns. Correspondence solicited.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, P. O. Ont.—Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester sheep and horses. T. 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. 1 bn

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

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

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

other countries are better adapted at the expense of the agricultural interests here. The Americans have often endeavored to belittle the Old Country when they would have been better employed in considering their posterity, which they have put in the background for the present dollar. Great Britain sets an example to the world, would that her offshoots followed more in her footsteps, instead of clinging to the short-sighted policy of protection! Students of history well know of countries which at one time were rich and fruitful, but are now deserts, and history repeats itself.

Edmonton. T. W. SWALLOW.

In writing of the Clydesdale horses advertised in this issue by Mr. O. Sorby of Guelph, the *Scottish Farmer* of November 28th, says:

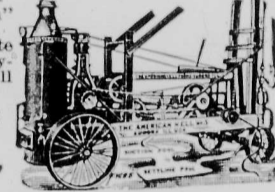
A big shipment was made, last week by Mr. Oswald Sorby, Guelph, Ont. With two exceptions all were purchased from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery, Netherhall and Banks, Kirkcudbright. The two were a pair of thick, well-bred Clydesdale fillies, purchased from Mr. Wm. Taylor, Park Mains, Renfrew. One is a three-year-old, got by the big horse General French (11048), which gained first prize at Stranraer when a two-year-old colt; the other is a two-year-old filly, got by Montrave Ronald (11121), the sire of the great prize mare Veronique; and the dam of the filly was got by the Highland and Agricultural Society's prize horse Montrave Sentinel (10094), a fine, thick stamp of the Clydesdale. Mr. Sorby had also on board a splendid three-year-old Hackney stallion got by the London champion Copper King, and a great mover. He is up to a big size, and goes well all round. Among Mr. Sorby's Clydesdale purchases from Messrs. A. & W. Montgomery is Montrave Wisdom (12258), an exceptionally well bred five-year-old horse, got by Baron's Pride (9122), out of Wild Rose (13083), own sister to the renowned champion mare Royal Rose. Montrave Wisdom was one of the Bute premium horses when a three-year-old, and in 1907 he was stud horse at Mr. Wood's, Drawdykes Castle, Carlisle, the breeder of Everlasting (11331). Another is the big horse Flash Sturdy (11710), which for several seasons was stud horse for the Limavady Stud Company. He was got by the noted prize horse Prince Sturdy (10112), which left many high class animals in different parts of the country. An exceptionally well bred colt is New Blend (13112), a four-year-old, got by the unbeaten champion Everlasting (11331), and out of a choicely-bred mare whose sire was Baron's Pride (9122), and her dam the dam of the Cawdor Cup champion Royal Garty (9844). New Blend made 250 gs., by public auction, at the Blacon Point sale. A well-bred two-year-old is Ranger (14327), by the grand breeding horse Pride of Blacon (10837), out of a mare by that favorite premium horse Up to Time (10475), grand dam by Royal Garty (9844). Another of the same age was got by the champion Everlasting (11331), and yet another by Pride of Blacon. A very good three-year-old stallion is Royal Crown (13690), the Dalkeith premium horse last year, and very well bred. His sire was the great, thick, prize horse Royal Edward (11495), which recently died; his dam was by Lord Lothian (5998), sire of many champions, and grand dam by Prince Robert (7135), the sire of the renowned champion Hiawatha (10067). Evermore (13470) is a three-year-old horse. He was got by the champion Everlasting (11331), and his dam was by the great show horse Prince of Caruchan (8151), which was never beaten in his class, and won the Cawdor Cup four times. Evermore was first as a two-year-old at Falkirk and Linlithgow in 1907, and the Newton-Stewart premium horse in 1908. Others owned by Mr. Sorby are two very fine yearlings, one by Pride of Blacon, and a colt by Prince of London (11859), and the Machars premium horse Bulwark (12070). Mr. Sorby had also two three-year-old fillies from Messrs. Montgomery, one a thick, well-bred animal by St. Elmo (12345), and the other by that grand big, sappy, premium horse Lothian Again (11804), out of a mare by Prince Sturdy (10112).

RANGER BARB WIRE
HEAVY SINGLE WIRE
STRONG DURABLE
The only absolutely successful single strand barb wire ever made.
M. M. S. Poultry Fence Saves 50%
We make the most complete line of Field, Hog, Poultry and Lawn Fencing in the country. Write for our new catalogue.
DEKALB FENCE CO., - DEKALB, ILL.
Southwestern Office and Warehouse, Kansas City, Mo.

59 Styles and Sizes AND FORTY YEARS AT IT has established the standard by which others are judged in the

"American" Drilling Machinery
Rotary, Coring, Rock or Earth drilling, any depth, any size, thru any formation, for water, coal, oil or mineral prospecting, the "American" is the standard.

Our new complete catalog is the encyclopedia of the drill hole.
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R. H. BUCHANAN & CO.
243 W. Craig St. MONTREAL, CANADA

FREE TO HOUSEKEEPERS

You need our New Perfect Egg Separator, and we will send it FREE with our Handsome, Large New 1908 Illustrated Catalogue of necessary up-to-date Household Articles. This separation of the egg is perfect. Not a drop of the white remains in the separator, and the yolk is held perfect and unbroken. We will send the Egg Separator, Large Catalogue of our Free Premium Plan with Beautiful Illustrations, on receipt of 12 cents, stamps or silver, to pay postage.

Dept. A
PURITY MFG. CO. Main 8t., Winnipeg

RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for
GOUT, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, &
BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS
All Druggists at 40c. and \$1.00 per box.

D. McEachran, F.R.C.V.S., D.V.S.
Ormsby Grange, Ormstown, P. Que.
Importer and Breeder of High-Class, Pure-bred Clydesdales. Imported and Canadian bred Stallions and Mares will be personally selected to fill special orders.
Breeders in the west can have Canadian breeding mares selected and shipped on commission, saving travelling and other expenses.
Correspondence invited.

BOG SPAVIN
Cure the lameness and remove the hunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.
Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-cold blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.
Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

SHIP YOUR FURS AND HIDES TO McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.
220 KING STREET WINNIPEG, - MANITOBA
WRITE FOR CIRCULAR TRAPPERS GUIDE FREE TO THOSE WHO SHIP TO US.

DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.
KEYSTONE DEHORNER does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bones. Write for free booklet.
R. H. MCKENNA, Late of Platon, Ont.
219 Robert St. Toronto

YOU WILL BENEFIT YOURSELF AND HELP US BY MENTIONING THAT YOU SAW THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

MISCELL

The elder's wit and the doctor ad. But the lady w church work, and hysteria because she services and hear l preach.

"She must not," warned the doctor, ily arrange to have mon by telephone."

The elder grasped made the necessary transmitting the ser room.

At noon on the called and asked: "Fine," declared his hands gleefully, the sermon began asleep."

A correspondent Spectator the follo The servant man kitten to a pond w drowning it. His with him, and wh thrown into the wa in and brought it l

A second time t and again the dog l for the third time drown it, the dog, the little helpless l to destroy it, swam side of the pool, ra with it, and depc kitchen fire.

From that time t watch over the kit inseparable, even s

Four-year-old J Bible stories, and example of his bes meditation "in th

He waked his m midnight, with th where is David now "In heaven, I gu "Will I go to he "I hope so, Joe "Mama," (the l eager now), "do y there David will sling-shot a little w

"THE GIRL I L

In one of the in the South of and a half ago bandmaster who mon peculiarity Erin of being ab ten minutes with he might chance hurt him much, out again as r and so acquired every town th through. When leaving the plac sweetheart, he o play "The Girl which even then melody. The modating heart the Army, and o the request of diers, began to parting melody, the eighteenth counted disrespec the garrison and away without pl Left Behind Me," became a stock toire of every B out the wide w

The tune, si popular, has bec two centuries part" when a anchor, and wh the town in whi tered, consequen ried wherever E British mariners

"The Girl I of indisputable though the exac position is not O'Neill, the ce formed Bunting thurity on Ire

MISCELLANEOUS

Join the Peerless Poultry - for - profit Club

An association, the chief object of which is to help the Farmers of Canada make more money out of poultry

The elder's wife was seriously ill, and the doctor advised rest and quiet. But the lady was very devoted to church work, and worried herself into hysteria because she could not attend services and hear her favorite pastor preach. "She must not leave the house," warned the doctor, "but you can easily arrange to have her hear the sermon by telephone."

There is big money in poultry raising—Anyone who is raising poultry right will tell you that.



Money Makers of the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited, Pembroke

Not one of them came up to the standard which we were looking for. The best United States machines failed because they were not built to suit Canada's climate. The Canadian incubators were mere copies of obsolete United States machines—built to sell, not to hatch chicks.

A correspondent sends to the London Spectator the following anecdote: The servant man of a family took a kitten to a pond with the intention of drowning it. His master's dog went with him, and when the kitten was thrown into the water, the dog sprang in and brought it back to land. A second time the man threw it in, and again the dog rescued it; and when for the third time the servant tried to drown it, the dog, as resolute to save the little helpless life as the man was to destroy it, swam with it to the other side of the pool, ran all the way home with it, and deposited it before the kitchen fire.

Though there are no official figures for 1908, the following is a conservative estimate made by F. C. Elford, of Macdonald College:— If the Canadian hen laid the same average in 1908 that she laid in 1901 there would be for this year about 103 million dozen eggs, which at 25 cents would mean a gross revenue of 25 3/4 million dollars. But a good, honest hen should lay more than seven dozen eggs in 12 months. No class of farm stock will respond so readily to good treatment. Providing she gets this care and that one dozen more eggs per hen is the result, the increased revenue from the extra dozen eggs would amount to 3 1/2 million dollars. Give the hen yet a little more selection and care, so that the average yield would be 10 dozen, which is by no means large, and the increased revenue would be 11 million dollars, or a gross income from the poultry yards of Canada of 36 3/4 million dollars. In spite of this, the demand has not been filled by the supply.

So we built the Peerless Incubators and Brooders out of the knowledge and experience which actual poultry-raising in Canada taught us. We have published a booklet called "When Poultry Pays," which tells the whole story of how we came to build the Peerless Incubator—and why it must be the best machine for anyone in Canada to use. Writing for a copy of this booklet is the first step towards joining the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club—the first step on the road to sure profits from poultry. This booklet tells how poultry is being profitably raised now in Canada. It tells how you can work in with the most successful poultry farm in the country, and make big profits under their guidance. Join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club now and start in making money. This is not like a gold mine. In a mine you just guess or hope that the yellow metal is there—99 times out of a hundred it isn't. But in the poultry business the gold is there—that's sure and certain. Others are getting it. You can get it—if you go about it right. Going about it right means joining the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club, and taking advantage of the knowledge and experience of those who are making poultry pay—who are ready to help you in every way. There is no farmer in Canada who is making so much money that he can neglect to get the certain profit that he can make out of raising poultry the Peerless way. It takes but little time and little work to clean up a tidy sum each year raising poultry—your wife or daughter can do all that is necessary, and do it well, under our advice and help. You see, if you buy an ordinary incubator you have to struggle along by yourself. The maker's interest ends when the machine is paid for. But that's not the Peerless way.

From that time the dog kept constant watch over the kitten. The two were inseparable, even sharing the same bed. * * * Four-year-old Joe is very fond of Bible stories, and evidently follows the example of his best beloved hero as to meditation "in the night watches."

There are more eggs and poultry wanted than the farms of Canada are producing. The farmers of Canada are not raising enough poultry, nor are they making as much profit as they should out of the poultry they raise. Now, the Peerless Poultry-for-Profit Club has been formed to help the farmers of Canada raise more poultry, and raise it more profitably. Help them with expert advice on every point in the production of poultry, from the hatching of the chicks to the selling of them. This is practical advice given by men who are raising poultry, and making money out of it—men who have made a study of the subject—men who have been up against all the difficulties of poultry-raising and have overcome them. Membership in this Club, and all the advice and help that goes with it, is absolutely free to every user of a Peerless Incubator and Brooder. You see, we, who make the Peerless Incubators and Brooders, are closely allied with the largest and most successful poultry farm in the Dominion—the Poultry Yards of Canada, Limited.

Peerless Incubators & Brooders. necessary, and do it well, under our advice and help. You see, if you buy an ordinary incubator you have to struggle along by yourself. The maker's interest ends when the machine is paid for. But that's not the Peerless way. We want to see every Peerless Incubator make big money for its owner. You can't help but make money once you join the Peerless Poultry-for-profit Club. We won't let you fail. Now, while you are thinking of it, is the time to take the first step. Write us a postcard now for our booklet—"When Poultry Pays." We'll mail it to you at once.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME" In one of the regiments quartered in the South of England a century and a half ago there was an Irish bandmaster who had the not uncommon peculiarity with the sons of Erin of being able to fall in love in ten minutes with any attractive girl he might chance to meet. It never hurt him much, however, for he fell out again as readily as he fell in, and so acquired a new sweetheart in every town the regiment passed through. Whenever the troops were leaving the place where he had a sweetheart, he ordered the band to play "The Girl I Left Behind Me," which even then, was an old Irish melody. The story of his accommodating heart soon spread through the Army, and other bandmasters, at the request of the officers and soldiers, began to use the time as a parting melody, and by the end of the eighteenth century it was accounted disrespectful to the ladies of the garrison and the town to march away without playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and in this wise it became a stock piece in the repertoire of every British band throughout the wide world.

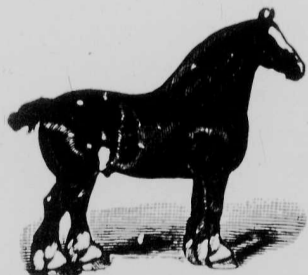
WE SHIP THE PEERLESS FREIGHT PREPAID. In fact, it was raising poultry on this farm—looking for every means to make it more successful, more profitable, that induced us to produce the Peerless Incubator and Brooder. We tested every incubator on the market; gave each one a thorough and careful trial.

profit Club. We won't let you fail. Now, while you are thinking of it, is the time to take the first step. Write us a postcard now for our booklet—"When Poultry Pays." We'll mail it to you at once.

The tune, since it first became popular, has been played for nearly two centuries as a "loath to depart" when a man-of-war weighs anchor, and when a regiment quits the town in which it has been quartered, consequently it has been carried wherever British soldiers and British mariners go. "The Girl I Left Behind Me" is of indisputable Hibernian origin, though the exact date of its composition is not certain; but Arthur O'Neill, the celebrated harper, informed Bunting, the greatest authority on Ireland's ancient music

LEE Manufacturing Co. Ltd. 281 Pembroke St. PEMBROKE, Ontario Canada

WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE



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.

Advertisement for Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure. The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.

Vertical sidebar containing various advertisements: 'Founded 1866', 'STRONG, DURABLE', 'Machinery', 'KEEPERS', 'ATISM', 'ogavin', 'YOUR R S ES', '& WOOL CO.', 'CIRCULAR', 'IN YOUR CATTLE', 'YSTONE DEHORNER', 'R. H. MCKENNA'.

THE NEW
Demi-Bloc System
of
Double-Gun Manufacture

adds new excellences
to the superiority of the

STEVENS
FIREARMS

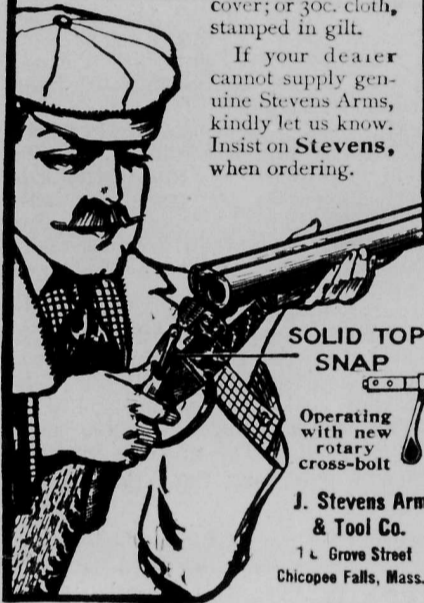
One of these new features is the forging and compressing of the barrel and lug all in one piece. This gives the strongest breech mechanism possible to make.

Then the barrels, loop and extension rib are brazed in one process. So the barrels are necessarily straight and true.

While the solid top-snap, illustrated below, operating with our new rotary cross-bolt, makes a fastening unequalled for strength. Thus Stevens Guns cannot shake loose.

If you'll send for the **Stevens Catalog**, you'll learn all about these new Demi-Bloc features, and all the many superiorities of Stevens firearms—shotguns, rifles, pistols. 5c. for postage brings it.

"Guns and Gunning," by Dan Beard—all about hunting and shooting, game, the care of a gun, etc., will be sent, postpaid, for 20c., paper cover; or 30c. cloth, stamped in gilt.



SOLID TOP SNAP

Operating with new rotary cross-bolt

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.
14 Grove Street
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TOP CASH PRICE FOR SKINS

You will like to trade with us. For if our spot cash price doesn't suit, shipment is returned to you just as we got it, when shipping, you advise us to keep apart. You will find trading with us profitable; you can't lose. When express charges do not exceed one-tenth of the value of shipment, we pay them. Get "The Trappers' Guide"—175 pages, illustrated—valuable hints how to trap successfully and profitably—costs 10 cents—refunded to you, on request, after your first shipment. Send for **FREE** price list, market reports, shipping rates.

C. L. PERCIVAL CO.
1103 Cherry Street Des Moines, Iowa

PREVENT BLACKLEG

BLACKLEG VACCINE FREE
To introduce we will send one 10-dose package (value \$1.00) of

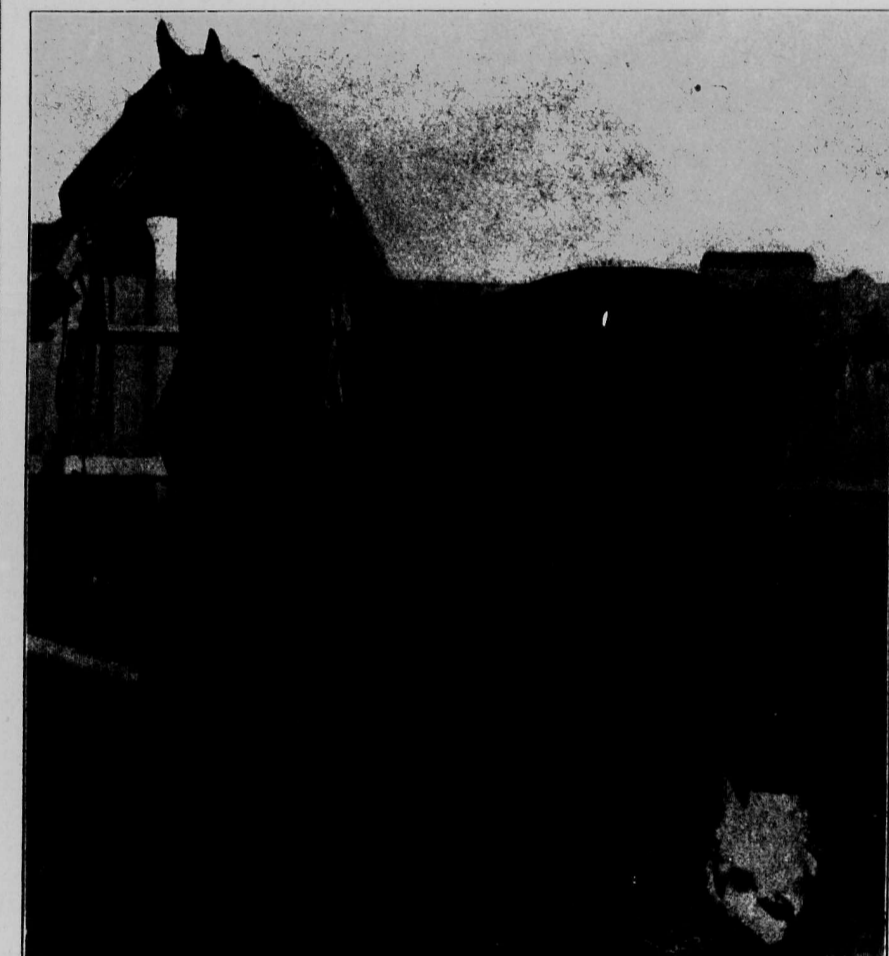
CUTTER'S BLACKLEG PILLS

"CALIFORNIA STOCKMEN'S FAVORITE"
and our booklet on Blackleg and Anthrax **FREE** to each stockman who sends the names and addresses of 20 cattle-raisers. If you do not want Vaccine, send us your name and address on a post card and we will promptly send the booklet. It is up-to-date, valuable and interesting. Mention this paper. Address

The **CUTTER LABORATORY**, BERKELEY CALIFORNIA

that we have, that it had been taught him when he was little more than a child (he was born in 1730) by Owen Keenan, who had had it from a previous harper. O'Neill died in 1815 at the age of eighty-five. As the British Army has been largely composed of Irishmen, especially in the foot regiments, ever since the days of Elizabeth, it is conceivable that the musical men of Erin brought the tune into the English bands as a sort of heirloom of their native land. "The Girl I Left Behind Me," according to military tradition, became the parting tune of the British Army and Navy about the middle of the eighteenth century.

He was a man of peace, and he came upon two youths in a back street fighting. Accordingly he pushed through the crowd and persuaded the combatants to desist. "Let me beg of you, my good fellows," earnestly besought the peacemaker, "to settle your dispute by arbitration. Each of you choose



CLYDESDALE STALLION SHURLOCK (IMP.)
Winner of first at Virden and champion over all breeds at Reston Summer fair 1908. Owned by Albert Grose, Elm Valley, Man.

half a dozen friends to arbitrate." "Hurrah!" yelled the crowd. "Do as the gentleman says, boys."

Having seen the twelve arbitrators selected to the satisfaction of both sides, the man of peace went on his way rejoicing in the thought of having once again prevailed upon brute force to yield to peaceful argument.

Half an hour later he returned that way and was horrified to find the whole street fighting, while in the distance police whistles could be heard blowing and police rushing to the spot from all quarters.

"Good gracious! What is the matter now?" asked the peacemaker of an onlooker. "Shure, sor," was the reply, "the arbitrators are at work."

The refusal of the House of Commons to adjourn over Derby Day recalls a story related of one of the Roman Catholic peers who took their seats some four or five years before the passage of the first Reform Bill, after an exclusion of a century and a half.

He gave notice that on a certain day he would make a certain motion, whereupon there arose from his noble colleagues a general cry of

"Derby!" The astonished novice named another day, only to be greeted with an equally unanimous expostulation of "Oaks!"

At this, he explained that he would have to ask the forgiveness of their lordships, but, having been educated abroad, he was forced to acknowledge that he was not familiar with the list of saints' days in the Anglican calendar.

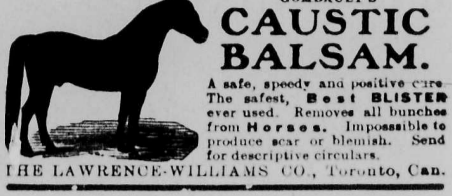
A South Side woman went to a butcher shop the other day to get a roast of beef. The butcher is a little old man, inclined to be cranky. He began to cut the roast. She thought he was sawing off too much bone.

"That roast will have too much bone in it I fear," she said.

The butcher stopped and sighed: "Madam," he said, "that the cow's fault. These cows would be in awful shape if they had to run around without bones."

The woman said no more.—Denver Post.

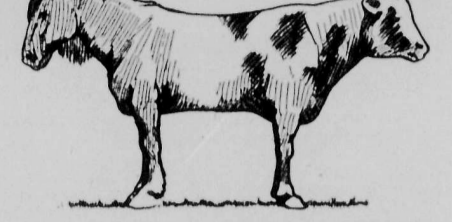
HORSE OWNERS! USE



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

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

"Stock Owner's Medicine Chest"



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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches. Cure Boils, fistula or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **Horse Book 7 D free.** ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Gout, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. **W. F. YOUNG, P. O. F., 48 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.** LYMAN, SONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin, Boyle and Wynne Co. Winnipeg, The National Drug and Chemical Co. Winnipeg and Calgary, and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.

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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless. Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 961 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich.**, and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, **absolutely free**, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

LEASING OF LANDS

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

I can't explain it (They used to blind) But since it has Forgive my kind, Or, if you're not well, never

Senator Beveridge an eloquent after Boston, said of "When we come with which some men look upon t we can't help men are so very Senator Beve smiled.

"An orator," dressing an assen He recounted th Then he passiona "Where are men? Why don cudgel in ourdef of our manifold remain cold, imr "Because th bronze," shouted rear."

Long after the George Grossmi come tax commi son, the well-kn assessing the inc at \$10,000. Mr the document to with the follo across it:

"I am glad to doing so well \$10,000 is a gre ever made in th this notice to h remember me al

A SWEET

Brushing and a little Swedi cleaning a big holm. She was worked, like a l lady riding p heard the song, ten to the swee the building, a she found the child was shy, but her man that the lady w "I must tal Craelius, the fa she said to th the janitress of "She has a vo fortune."

So the lady away with her ter. The grea with her voice. to Count Puch great judge of But Count P the young sing the music mas him to do with "Only to hea Craelius.

This the C and when she out in delight the advantag Academy."

At the acade studied, and st was not yet t praise and att her she was a ing spoiled.

One evening she was to sin she had ever tr was filled, and ing for the litt her place befo when she tried sound. She t silvery notes ter, was very were surprised poor little so sorrow.

Her voice di next day, no beautiful drea faded away; y

USE
JUSTIC
LSAM.
 and positive cure
 Most BLISTER
 Removes all bunches
 or bluish. Send
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 O., Toronto, Can.

REMEDIES
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are the finest pre-
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 common ailments
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 Vell bound and in-
 and stock-breeders
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RBINE

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 does not blister
 or remove the hair,
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 D free.
 E. J.R. for minkind,
 e. Reduces Varicose
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 d inflammation
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This valuable med-
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 plain, simple lan-
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 our own home. If
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Y COMPANY

OF LANDS
 prepared to lease
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 the Land Depart-
 y Company, Win-

I can't explain the thing, you know
 (They used to tell us Love was
 blind)
 But since it happens to be so
 Forgive my weakness, and be
 kind,
 Or, if you're not that way disposed—
 well, never mind!
 —Punch.

Senator Beveridge, in the course of
 an eloquent after-dinner speech in
 Boston, said of child labor:
 "When we consider the indifference
 with which so many of our great
 men look upon the child labor evil,
 we can't help wondering if these
 men are so very great after all."

Senator Beveridge paused and
 smiled.
 "An orator," he said, "was ad-
 dressing an assemblage of the people.
 He recounted the people's wrongs.
 Then he passionately cried:
 "Where are America's great
 men? Why don't they take up the
 cudgel in our defence? In the face
 of our manifold wrongs, why do they
 remain cold, immovable, silent?"

"Because they're all cast in
 bronze," shouted a cynic in the
 rear."

Long after the death of the elder
 George Grossmith, the British in-
 come tax commissioners sent to the
 son, the well-known actor, a notice
 assessing the income of the deceased
 at \$10,000. Mr. Grossmith returned
 the document to the proper quarter,
 with the following note written
 across it:

"I am glad to learn my father is
 doing so well in the next world;
 \$10,000 is a great deal more than he
 ever made in this. Kindly forward
 this notice to his new address, and
 remember me affectionately to him."

A SWEET LITTLE SINGER

Brushing and sweeping and dusting,
 a little Swedish girl was busily
 cleaning a big schoolroom in Stock-
 holm. She warbled and sang as she
 worked, like a bird in springtime. A
 lady riding past in her carriage
 heard the song, and stopped to lis-
 ten to the sweet voice; then entered
 the building, and hunted about till
 she found the little singer. The
 child was shy, and not at all pretty
 but her manner was so courteous
 that the lady was charmed.

"I must take your daughter to
 Craelius, the famous music master,"
 she said to the mother, who was
 the janitress of the school building.
 "She has a voice that will make her
 fortune."

So the lady took the little girl
 away with her to see the music mas-
 ter. The great man was delighted
 with her voice. "I must take her
 to Count Puche," he said; "he is a
 great judge of music."

But Count Puche looked coldly at
 the young singer, and gruffly asked
 the music master what he expected
 him to do with such a child.

"Only to hear her sing," answered
 Craelius.

This the Count consented to do,
 and when she had finished, he cried
 out in delight: "She shall have
 the advantages of the Stockholm
 Academy."

At the academy the child sang and
 studied, and studied and sang. She
 was not yet twelve, and with all the
 praise and attention showered upon
 her she was almost in danger of be-
 ing spoiled.

One evening at an entertainment
 she was to sing a higher part than
 she had ever tried before. The house
 was filled, and everybody was look-
 ing for the little favorite. She took
 her place before the audience, but
 when she tried to sing there was no
 sound. She tried again, but all her
 silvery notes were gone. The mas-
 ter was very angry. Her friends
 were surprised and grieved, and the
 poor little songstress drooped with
 sorrow.

Her voice did not come back the
 next day, nor the next. Slowly the
 beautiful dream of fame and fortune
 faded away; yet she bore her disap-



**The lock
 on Frost
 Woven
 Fence**

There are reasons for the conspicuous
 success of "Frost" Agents. The reputation of
 their goods gives them an influence no other
 Fence Agents have. They have the most
 complete line: Woven Wire Fence, Field Built
 Fence, Ornamental Fence and Gates. No
 order they cannot fill. They can supply
 every possible fence requirement.

They are able to sell fencing of the
 famous "Frost" quality at a rate that
 makes the price for inferior goods appear
 highly unreasonable, to say the least.

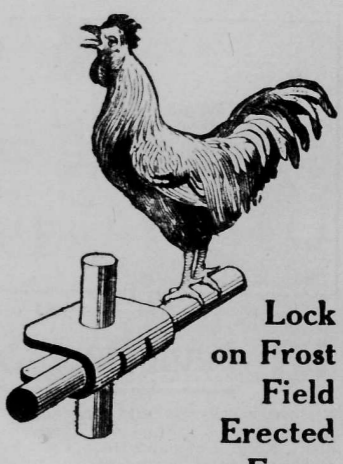
FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Hamilton, Ont. MANITOBA FROST WIRE FENCE CO., LIMITED, Winnipeg, Man.

"Frost" Fence

**Frost Agents have Reasons
 to "Crow." They increased
 their sales 25% last year.
 Why not join them?**

Nine out of ten Manufacturers, Merchants and Agents
 will tell you that last year was a "lean" business year,
 yet "Frost" Agents did not find it so. They increased
 their sales of "Frost" Products 25%. Do you wonder
 that they are crowing?

On account of its elasticity, the farmer has
 great faith in Coiled Wire for horizontals in
 his wire fence. Without that springiness or
 elastic feature, wire fence will, as you know,
 soon become slack, unsightly and fail to give
 the service required.
 "Frost" Coiled Wire has made "Frost"
 Field Erected Fence famous. But provisions
 for expansion and contraction are as neces-
 sary in a machine-made fence as in the field-
 built kind. In "Frost" Woven Fence there
 are extra provisions made for this. A piece
 of this fence stretched on the posts has every



**Lock
 on Frost
 Field
 Erected
 Fence**

appearance of a field-built fence with coiled
 laterals. Horizontals and Stay Wires in the
 "Frost" Woven Fence are identically the
 same grade as the "Frost" Coiled Wire used
 for horizontals in "Frost" Metal Lock Fence.
 Now we are increasing our field force for this
 year, so why not join our "crowing" Agents
 and take orders for the easy selling "Frost"
 Products, and largely increase your Bank
 account.
 Remember there is only one "Frost" Wire.
 The farmers have become educated to this
 and you will find a big trade awaiting you.

pointment, bravely, and said: "I
 will study."

Four years passed, and the people
 had quite forgotten the little singer,
 till one day someone was wanted for
 an important part in a chorus
 which none of the regular singers
 were willing to take, and the master
 thought again of his poor little
 pupil. Would she take it? Pleased
 to be useful and oblige her kind mas-
 ter, she consented to sing.

While practicing her part, to the
 surprise and joy of both pupil and
 teacher, the long-lost voice suddenly
 returned with all its beauty and rich-
 ness. All who remembered the lit-
 tle nightingale received her back
 with a hearty welcome, and she
 afterwards became one of the most
 wonderful singers the word has ever
 known.

Have you guessed the little Swed-
 ish girl's name? It was Jenny
 Lind.

Questions & Answers

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

SETTLING SQUATTER'S CLAIM

A squatted on unsurveyed land in
 British Columbia three years ago;
 two years later the land was sur-
 veyed and A got notice that he
 could get entry to the land on May
 1st by paying for improvements,
 which amounted to \$60 for a wire
 fence which a rancher had left on the
 land. The fence consists of four
 strands of wire with rotted posts,
 not on the lines and of no use to A.
 A protested the price of the fence,
 and offered \$10 entry fee, but the
 agent would not accept. A then
 went ahead and put in fall wheat, an
 orchard and a crop of potatoes. The
 agent afterwards accepted the entry
 of B, who admits that he did not see
 the land nor the improvements and
 made a false declaration. A never
 got a final notice, but there are
 others who were in the same position
 who did. What can A do about it?
 B. C. J. W. J.

Ans.—In the matter of the dis-
 posal of public lands, the decision of
 the Minister of the Interior is final.



THE HAPPY FRUIT GROWER

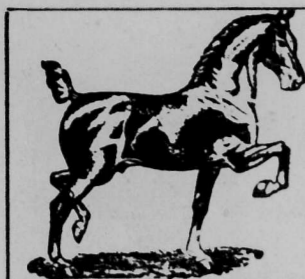
needs no expensive binders
 and teams to handle his
 crop, and he gets as many
 dollars off 5 ACRES OF
 FRUIT TREES as you get
 off 300 ACRES OF WHEAT.
 Think of it! No drills,
 binders, threshing outfits,
 teams and expensive build-
 ings to house them! He
 gathers his fruit, packs it,
 and ships it by fast electric
 car line in 40 minutes to
 cities of 100,000 people. A
 few hundred dollars will
 start you on 5 acres of rich
 fruit land. Your success is
 certain from the start.

If you are really interest-
 ed in securing an orchard
 home for yourself on the
 Pacific Coast, near Vancou-
 ver, write us for all partic-
 ulars. We will gladly furn-
 ish you with any informa-
 tion concerning Vancouver
 and its surroundings.

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

Harrow While You Plow
 Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by
 harrowing when the soil is first turned up.
**Kramer's Rotary Harrow
 Plow Attachment**
 Attaches to any gang or sulky and levels, pulverizes and makes a
 much of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the
 ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—
 you'll be surprised to see how little. A great time and labor
 saver. Quick Canadian Shipments. Stock now carried at
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North-West Trade a Specialty. Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.
HERBERT SMITH
 (Late Grands Repository) Manager.

10 Imported Scotch Shorthorn Bulls 10

Personally selected from the leading Scotch herds. Now in quarantine. Will be for sale at my farm first week in January. They are of such noted families as Broadbinks, Butterfly, Claret, Clara, Roan Lady and Jilt. I also have for sale four bull calves from imp. sire and dam, and a number of good young cows and heifers. Catalogue being prepared. Write for one. Prices as well as quality will please you. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



We have a bunch of the best **Clydesdale Fillies** bred that could be picked up in Scotland. Every one is an outstanding individual. Four two-year-olds are bred to Scotland's most noted sires. Three colts and a few home bred fillies and mares.

Burnett & McKirdy - Napinka, Man.



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.



Glencorse Yorkshires

Stock from boar, Oak Lodge, Prior 36th, sired by Dalmeny D.C. Imp., bred by Earl of Rosebery, K.G., Scotland, also from the boar Markland Candidate 4th-Imp., in the dam, champion sow at Edinburgh, Scotland, two successive years. Stock not akin, in numbers to suit purchasers.

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH

To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks. and Berks., aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks. are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.



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

F. C. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

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

YORKSHIRE HOGS

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

Clendenning Bros. Harding, Man.



HIGHLAND and SHORTHORN CATTLE

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

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

G. L. WATSON, Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B.C.

\$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

STAR FARM SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister (Imp.) This herd won, during 1905, at Edmonton, Alta. Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 3 Grand Championships, 6 Championships, 32 firsts, sixteen seconds and twelve thirds. Several animals for sale, a number of prize winners in the lot, also Improved Yorkshire pigs and Barred Plymouth Rocks.

R. W. CASWELL, importer and Breeder, Phone 375, Box 13, Saskatoon, Sask. G.T.P., C.P. and C. N. Railways

SHORTHORNS—We have several promising young bulls on hand yet, and anyone requiring one that is 18 months old or younger might do worse than write us for particulars and prices.

BERKSHIRES—Entirely sold out of young stock. Have one yearling boar bred by Teasdale, of Ontario, which we will part with.

YORKSHIRES—We can still supply a number of boars and sows of almost any age and at very low prices.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man.

Shorthorns and Tamworths

For immediate sale. The well known bull, Neepawa Chief, winner at Neepawa, Portage la Prairie, Winnipeg and Brandon fairs, guaranteed sure stock getter. Red Jack, a splendid 3 year old; also 3 exceptional yearlings. In Tamworths, everything in the herd. This stock has won firsts and championships wherever shown. A nice bunch of May pigs for quick sale. Write for particulars. A. W. CASWELL, Neepawa, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm SHORTHORNS CLYDESDALES

Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.

George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.

J. C. POPE Regina Stock Farm Regina, Sask.

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

Mr. A. I. Hickman, Court Lodge

Egerton, Kent, England, exports pedigree Live-Stock of every description to all parts of the world. Exported during 1907 more Shetland Ponies, more Romney Marsh Sheep, and more champion Oxford Downs than any other breeder or exporter, besides large numbers of other breeds of horses, ponies, cattle, sheep and hogs. Correspondence invited. Highest references given.

Brampton JERSEYS CANADA'S PREMIER HERD

Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long distance phone at farm.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

SHORTHORNS!

As I am giving up farming, I am prepared to quote rock bottom prices on Short-horns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.

H. O. AYEARST, Mount Royal, Man.

He is the administrator of the lands and endeavors to get compensation for improvements such as the fence, which amounts to selling goods, and if A did not want to pay the price demanded, the Department was at liberty to try and get the value some other way. However, as the matter is not finally settled, A should state his case plainly and make application for the land direct to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, who will give a final decision and accept the responsibility.

VETERANS' GRANTS—BLASTING SLOUGH

Is a man who enlisted in the old country, and served all through the war in South Africa entitled to a veteran's grant of land in Canada? I have a homestead now, but would like to get another quarter.

2. I have a slough which is about 3 feet deep, and I would like to make it deeper. If I were to dig a hole in it and blow it out with black powder, would it be a success?
 Sask. M. S.

ECZEMA AND SCRATCHES

1. Heavy draft horse has itchy legs, both hind and front. Is cleaned daily, but keeps scratching against wall. He also has appearance of scratches below. What is the cure?
 2. Horses had mange in our stable a few years ago, and ever since we have had trouble with it. Would you advise whitewashing? Would it rub off on clothes?
 "JERRY."

Ans.—1. The symptoms are those of eczema, treatment for which is thorough washing of the parts first with warm soft-soap suds, then wash with a warm solution of corrosive sublimate, 40 grains to a quart of rain water. As the horse appears to have scratches also it would be good practice to first purge him with a ball consisting of ten drams aloes and two drams ginger, which your druggist will make up for you. Horse should be fed bran mashes only for 24 hours before administering purgative and for same time after. After purgation ceases give one and a half ounces Fowler's Solution of Arsenic twice daily for a week. For scratches on heels and legs, apply warm poultices of linseed meal with a little powdered charcoal mixed, renewed every six or eight hours, then dress three times daily with a lotion consisting of 1 ounce each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead and 2 drams carbolic acid to a pint of water.

BUREAU OF BREEDING

Will you kindly let me know per your columns, address of Secy. of National Breeding Bureau; mentioned page 434 No. 841; 4-11-08
 G. E. B.

Ans.—Colonel McLaughlin who represents this movement in Canada, might be reached by writing care Department of Militia, Ottawa, as we notice by press reports that he is buying horses in Quebec. Farther details might be had from him or from Col. Lessard, Militia Department, Ottawa.

BLEEDING FUNGUS IN EYE OF OX

An ox has a growth in his left eye. It started last spring about the size of a pea when I first noticed it, in the inside of his eye, between the eye and his nose, and it has been growing ever since, until now it is about the size of a marble. The growth and all around it is very red, and it runs a kind of a water very much. It does not seem to hurt his eyesight, but looks very sore. He is in very good shape and is six years old. It seems to be slowly covering his eye.
 Sask. J. S.

BARRED ROCK COCKEREL MARKINGS—ROUND EGGS FOR PULLETS

1. What are the markings of a Barred Rock cockerel, single comb?
 2. Is there anything in the belief that round eggs hatch out pullets?
 D. H. T.

Ans.—1. A Barred Rock cockerel

has grayish-white plumage, each feather being crossed by regular narrow, parallel, sharply-defined, dark bars, not a positive black, free from brownish tinge or metallic sheen; the light and dark bars are of nearly equal width, and extend throughout the length of the feathers on all parts of the bird, the combination of overlapping feathers giving the plumage a bluish appearance. Shanks and toes are yellow; beak yellow; face, comb, wattles, and ear-lobes, bright red; eyes bright red, or bay.

ECZEMA OR RINGWORM IN DOGS

Greyhounds, five months old, well fed on brown bread and meat, lose their coats in spots, which are inflamed. They are getting dull. They eat well, but seem to lose flesh. Is that distemper, and can you tell me what to do? I have given them one teaspoonful of sulphur for the two dogs twice a day now for a week.
 Sask. C. W. L.

Ans.—There is a skin eruption in

many cases of distemper, it usually appears on the under surface of the body inside the thighs or other hairless parts. We are of the opinion that your dogs are suffering from "eczema," or, possibly, "ringworm." If the former, the eruption commences in small spots or vesicles, which break and discharge a gummy fluid. The sore gradually becomes larger from coalescence of the

vesicles and the of the dog. It dusting powder composed of equal zinc, powdered acid. If the dis it is distinguish the ring format which first make the head and neck there all over patches or rings, ation, are found t vations. The tre the patches with once a day, but iodine so long as due irritation. I tagious disease. must be isolated ones. Bedding prevent spread of

PROBABLY FRAC BC

I have a colt, by some means g hind leg, which kick, but I could jury, and after se ed in a veterinar pronounced it atro and prescribed b have done as di



Sire, Baron's Dec. Dr third at W

but the colt is n to get graduall afraid he will ne you advise me, t ary column if I out of suffering, can be done to b Sask.

Ans.—It appea colt is sufferi of some part of since he has been conclude that the or near, the hip the case, we can In fracture of tl of the hip on t lower than its f cles of that qu (shrunk up). seton over the jo

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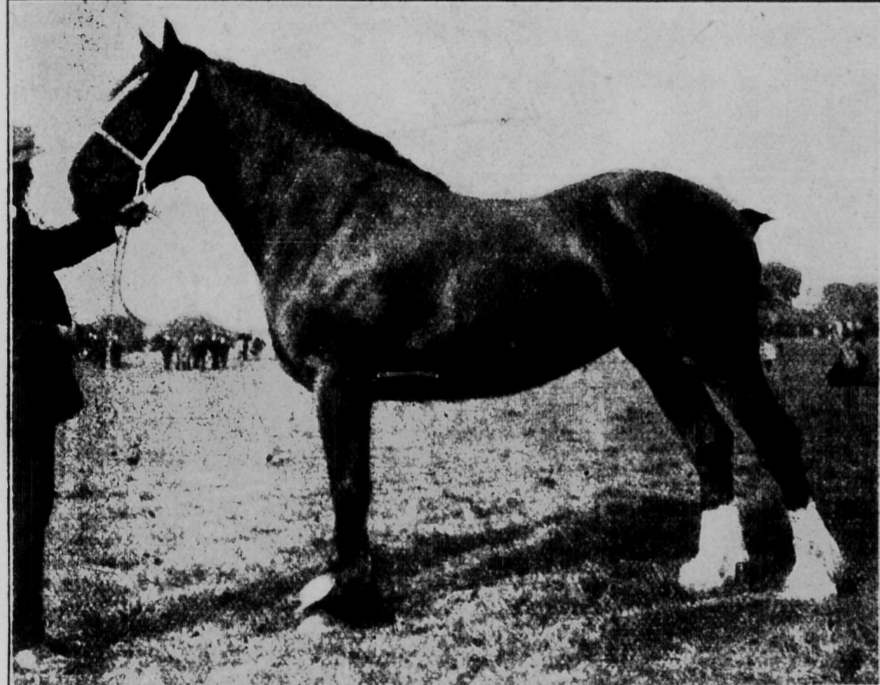
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vesicles and the continual scratching of the dog. It is best to use a dusting powder in this condition, composed of equal parts of oxide of zinc, powdered starch and boracic acid. If the disease is ringworm, it is distinguished from eczema by the ring formation of the patches which first make their appearance on the head and neck and extend from there all over the body. These patches or rings, upon close examination, are found to be brownish elevations. The treatment is to paint the patches with tincture of iodine once a day, but do not keep up the iodine so long as to cause any undue irritation. Ringworm is a contagious disease. Affected animals must be isolated from the healthy ones. Bedding must be burned to prevent spread of the disease.

PROBABLY FRACTURE OF PELVIC BONES

I have a colt, one year old, that by some means got hurt in the left hind leg, which I thought was a kick, but I could not locate the injury, and after several weeks I called in a veterinary surgeon, and he pronounced it atrophy of the muscle, and prescribed blistering, which I have done as directed three times,



CLYDESDALE MARE, MISS DEE (IMP.)

Sire, Baron's Dee. Dam, Miss Ferguson, winner of many firsts in Scotland, first at Morden and third at Winnipeg, 1903. Her filly foal was first at Morden and second at Winnipeg. Owned by Matt. Gibb, Morden, Man.

but the colt is no better. He seems to get gradually worse, and I am afraid he will never get better. Can you advise me, through your veterinary column if I had better put him out of suffering, or if anything more can be done to help him?

Sask. E. J. W.
Ans.—It appears to us that this colt is suffering from a fracture of some part of the pelvic bones, and since he has been lame so long, we conclude that the fracture occurred in, or near, the hip joint, and if that is the case, we cannot hope for a cure. In fracture of these bones the point of the hip on the affected side is lower than its fellow, and the muscles of that quarter are atrophied (shrunken up). You might try a seton over the joint.

GOSSIP

PROGRAM FOR REGINA CONVENTION

The following program has been prepared for the convention of representatives of agricultural societies in Saskatchewan, to be held at Regina on January 19, 20, 21 and 22:

Tuesday, January 19th.

- 9.00 a. m.—Registration of Delegates.
- 10.00 a. m.—The work of Saskatchewan Agricultural Societies in 1908—John Bracken.
- 10.25 a. m.—Discussion led by representatives from Saltcoats, Carlyle, Fairmeade and Grenfell.
- 11.00 a. m.—Improving the Live Stock Department of Shows—W. J. Rutherford.
- 11.45 a. m.—Appointment of Committees (Resolutions Exhibition dates. Seed Fair dates).
- 1.30 p. m.—Introduction to Stock Judging Work—Robert Sinton, Pres. Sask. Stock Breeders' Association.
- 1.40 p. m.—Judging Heavy Horses, Demonstration—W. J. Rutherford.
- 8.00 p. m.—Address of Welcome—Mayor.
- 8.15 p. m.—Reply to Address of Welcome—Hon. W. R. Motherwell (Chairman).
- 8.40 p. m.—Features of Successful Grain Growing—Prof. Bedford.
- 9.15 p. m.—Shipping and Marketing of Grain—Matthew Snow.
- 9.00 a. m.—Explanations of Judges' Awards in Wheat—J. A. Mooney.
- 9.20 a. m.—Judging Wheat, Demonstration—J. A. Mooney and Prof. Bedford.

- 9.00 a. m.—"Attractions at the Fair"—John Nicholls.
 - 9.30 a. m.—"Organization of Fair Day"—R. L. Kidd.
 - 10.00 a. m.—"How Plants Grow"—John Bracken.
 - 10.30 a. m.—"Yield and Early Maturity as Effected by Soil Cultivation." Discussion led by A. M. Campbell, Argyle, Man., and J. H. Fraser, Qu'Appelle.
 - 11.30 a. m.—Identification of Weed Seeds and Plants, Demonstration—T. N. Willing.
 - 1.30 p. m.—Judging Demonstrations, Swine and Sheep—W. J. Rutherford.
 - 8.00 p. m.—Round Table Conference—Question Drawer, Resolutions, etc.
- Each agricultural society is entitled to send one delegate, whose travelling expenses will be met out of a general fund, but as many delegates as can arrange it are asked to be present. Each society is urged to send as many entries as possible to the grain show. Every delegate should purchase a single first-class ticket and get a standard certificate with it, which will entitle him to return free, or at a reduced rate.

That new firm of Clydesdale importers and breeders, Messrs. Bur-

SUFFOLK HORSES

—AND—

SUFFOLK SHEEP

IMPORTED STALLIONS for sale, winners at the Dominion and other fairs.
RAM AND EWE LAMBS for sale bred from imported rams and ewes, Three Championships and six firsts awarded to this flock at Dominion Exhibition, 1908.



JAQUES BROS., NORTHERN STAR RANCH Ingleton P.O., Alta.

JOHN A. TURNER

Balgreggan Stock Farm

CALGARY

A consignment of Clydesdales, personally selected from the best stables of Scotland, has just arrived home and are now offered for sale.
Experience counts in the horse business, and my customers will get the benefit of my many years in the business. No middleman's profits. I deal direct, personally select and personally transact all my business. The first to come has the largest choice.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Our inducements to come and see us are that we can offer a larger choice of first-class horses, stallions and females, than can be seen at any other place in Canada.
We have imported and home-bred stock for sale, having landed a large consignment, with Baron Cedric at the head, from Scotland in November. Intending purchasers may look up Wm. McDonald, at Pense, or Jas. Kennon, at Lumsden, and be driven free to the farm.



A. & G. MUTCH, LUMSDEN, SASK.

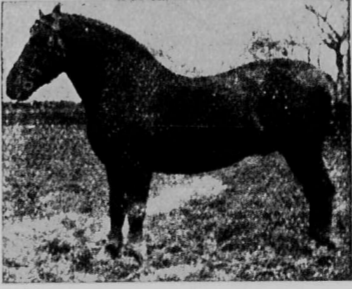
PLEASE MENTION THE ADVOCATE WHEN ANSWERING ADVERTISEMENTS

Hawthorn Bank Clydesdales and Shorthorns

I have the largest breeding and importing establishment in Manitoba. My horses are all young and newly imported, and the sires represented are Baron's Pride, Marcellus, Sir Everest, Baronson, Prince Thomas, Royal Edward, Everlasting, Hiawatha, Godolphin, Mercutio.
I have some fine yearling Shorthorn bulls and females of all ages for sale. Also a litter of beautiful marked working collie pups—not the trainless show kind—and an imported trained two-year-old bitch, black and white in color. DON'T ALL SPEAK AT ONCE.
Come and see me or write, and let me have a chance to demonstrate how well I can treat you. If you come to buy with cash or bankable paper, you won't get away from Carberry.

JOHN GRAHAM, CARBERRY, MAN.

"Suffolk Punch Stallions"



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

JAQUES BROS. THE SUFFOLK HORSE FARM

LAMERTON P. O. 10 miles from Alix Station, Alta.

My New Importation of Clydesdale Stallions

has just arrived. It comprises a number of prize winners and premium horses, ages from one to four years. Four are by the renowned Everlasting and two by Hiawatha. All are for sale at the lowest prices possible. Correspondence and inspection invited.

O. Sorby

Guelph, Ont.

CONTINUOUS INDUSTRIAL ALCOHOL DISTILLERY APPARATUS

For light, heat and power from **NATURAL GAS**, and portable stills for vegetable, waste matter and wood alcohol.

Economy and rapidity of construction a specialty. Unquestionable references. Write for particulars to

The Continental Natural Gas Alcohol Co.

See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

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

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

nett & McKirdy, of Napinka, Man., write us as follows concerning their trade:

"We have lately made the following sales of Clydesdales: To Mr. Albert Grose, of Elm Valley, Man., the two imported Clydesdale fillies, Royal Maiden (28820), and the two-year-old Peach Bloom (20821). These are two exceptionally good fillies with the best of breeding, and should do well in the hands of Mr. Grose, who is starting a Clydesdale stud. To Mr. R. E. Foster, of Lyleton, Man., goes the good two-year-old stallion, British Cheer (14473), sired by Revelanta (11869). This is a good colt, stands 16 hands 3, with the best of feet and legs and good action, and is sired by one of the best breeding horses in Scotland. To Mr. Foster also goes the brown filly, Star Princess (20823). This is a filly of great scale and the best of breeding, being sired by the good breeding horse, Baron Mitchell (10688), dam by Prince Romeo (8144), grandam Fickle Fortune Princess (13201), by Cedric (1087)." It will be good news to learn that

business is moving with the Clydesdale dealers.

It was only to be expected that A. & G. Mutch, of Craigie Mains, Lumsden, Sask., would not be long in making sales from their choice collection of Clydesdales. Almost before their advertisements and catalogs were out, they reported the following sales: To J. B. Thompson, of Hamiota, Man., the splendid Sir Hugo colt, Sir John [8576]. This colt is a well-bred one, also a good individual, and in Thompson's hands will no doubt be seen at exhibitions as well as being a boon to his district. A regular customer, James Hanson, of Cardston, has just taken his fourth selection from Craigie Mains in two years. In this lot are included the full brother to the great show and stock horse, Baron's Gem—Baron of Cromer, three years old in the spring. Another is Baron's Craigie [7104], a five-year-old, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, the third best breeding horse in Scotland. Still another is the three-year-old, Brandon [8571], sire Moncrieffe Marquis, dam by Baron's Pride, and grandam by Prince Romeo. Brandon is a colt that should "make good," as he has the breeding and strong individuality behind him. With the bunch the Mutchs have to offer we may expect to hear of numerous sales in the near future.

DESTRUCTION OF CONCRETE BY ALKALI

Cement has been found so generally serviceable and beset with so few disadvantages that its use is generally recommended without any reservation, and this confidence has been fully justified with but few exceptions.

Dr. W. P. Headden, chemist of the Colorado Experiment station, has found serious injury to cement tiles from alkali. He reports as follows:

"There were sent to me, some months ago, a number of fragments of tiling which had been laid but from eight to nine months. They had been disintegrated to such an extent that one of the samples was simply a white, putty-like mass mixed with sand. There was nothing about this sample remotely suggestive of concrete. Another of the samples consisted of a fragment of the tile, the interior portions of which had been wholly decomposed, while there still remained an outer and inner portion in good condition, or comparatively so. Another sample had been attacked on the inner side, leaving a mass on the outside of the zone of decomposition apparently sound. The line of decomposition was sharply limited and showed distinctly, but even in this case there remained a thin layer of cement on the inside.

"I do not know whether the tiles were running full of water or not; probably not, as the fragments seem to be parts of sixteen or eighteen-inch tile. The importance of this point is simply this, that it would answer any question in regard to the separation of solid alkali salts in that portion of the tile above the water line. That such a separation of these salts should take place does not seem very probable in this case.

"The point of attack, so far as the samples at my disposal indicate, is either in the center of the cement mass or near the inner surface. In either case we are almost compelled to assume the action of the water, i. e., of the salts held in solution. At the same time we see the resisting power of the outside and inside surfaces, which are evidently richer in cement than the inner portion of the mass of the tile."

Dr. Headden made a chemical examination of the changes that had occurred in the damaged tiles, and reports his findings in Bulletin No. 132, "Destruction of Concrete by Alkali."

The information is important, as concrete bridges, culverts, foundations, etc., are being erected in places where they will be subjected to the deteriorating action of alkali.

HOUSEHOLD, LEGAL AND VETERINARY INFORMATION

THE WESTERN FARMERS' HANDBOOK

WOULD YOU LIKE THIS HANDBOOK FREE

This is the most useful book ever published for the people of Western Canada. It contains legal information, veterinary advice, social etiquette and household hints, over two hundred first class recipes, useful interest and market tables, ready reckoners—in all over 200 pages. It's a household encyclopedia of special interest to every family in the Canadian Northwest.

This magnificent book contains much information of value to every man and woman in Canada. Those who already have a copy would not be without it for five dollars.

SPECIAL OFFER FOR 30 DAYS

Send one dollar and the book will be mailed free, postage prepaid, to any address in Canada or Great Britain, together with the best farm weekly in the Dominion, for one year—51 issues. If not satisfied, money refunded. Address—

The Farmers' Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg

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Costs \$2.50 in th

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A Canadian fa
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WILL YOU HELP ?

WE WANT THOUSANDS OF NEW SUBSCRIBERS TO THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE and HOME JOURNAL



For three new subscribers you receive this Carbo-Magnetic Razor. Costs \$2.50 in the ordinary way.

"CARMICHAEL"

A Canadian farm story, bound in cloth, illustrated, makes a nice Christmas or birthday gift. "Should be in the homes of all the people," says the *Toronto World*. For two new subscribers, or \$1.25 cash.



For three new subscribers. This watch is 16 size, nickel, open face, seven jewels, enameled dial, stem wind, stem set. A reliable time-keeper for man or boy.

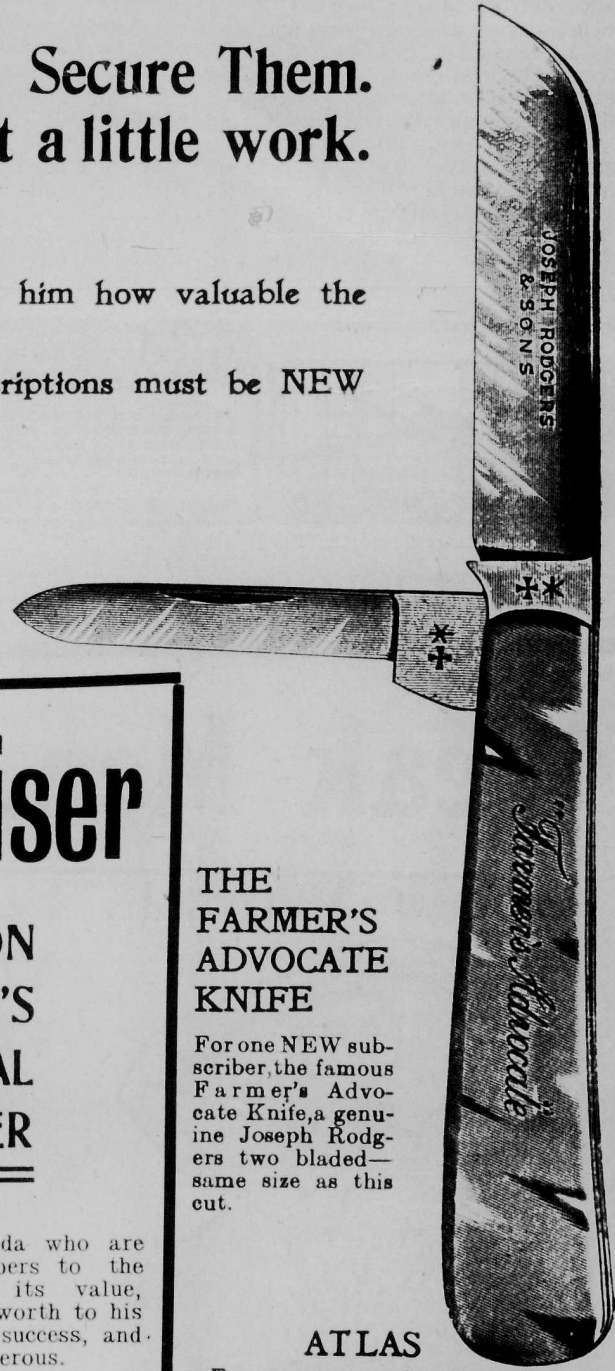
For four new subscribers will send a lady's watch; silver, handsomely engraved, open face, illuminated dial, stem wind, pendant set.

MICROSCOPE

With strong magnifying lens. Useful for examining weed and other seeds, insects or other small objects. TWO MICROSCOPES for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

BIBLES

(Bagster's) one of the best of our premiums. Handsomely and well bound; convenient size. For TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE KNIFE

For one NEW subscriber, the famous Farmer's Advocate Knife, a genuine Joseph Rodgers two bladed—same size as this cut.

ATLAS

For one new subscriber. Contains 16 maps of the greatest divisions of the world, with names of cities and their population. Contains new map of Western Canada, showing railway lines. Should be in every home.

BLUE RIBBON COOK BOOK

For one new subscriber. This book is the best of the kind ever published; 154 pages, 850 valuable recipes, 6 pages of useful tables. Every recipe is of practical value, and the cook's convenience has been kept in mind throughout the book. Ingredients are given by measure, the cup being the standard instead of by weight, as many housekeepers do not possess accurate scales. The time needed to cook the different dishes is given, also a number of convenient tables and other useful general information will be found in its pages.

BARON'S PRIDE

Handsome picture of the champion Clydesdale sire; size 17 x 13 in. Suitable for framing. FOR ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER.

These Premiums are given only to our present subscribers for sending in bona-fide NEW yearly subscriptions at \$1.50 each.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed; if discovered, premium will be withheld.

We Want YOU to Help US Secure Them. Splendid Premiums for just a little work.

READ THE LIST

If your neighbor is not a subscriber tell him how valuable the **ADVOCATE** has been to you.

To secure any of these Premiums the subscriptions must be **NEW** ones and in addition to your own.

\$1.50 per annum 3 cents a week

Be a Club Raiser

SAVE THE SUBSCRIPTION PRICE OF YOUR FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL BY BEING A CLUB RAISER

There are thousands of farmers in Western Canada who are losing every year in consequence of not being subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate." Every regular reader knows its value, knows the benefit it has been to himself and what it is worth to his neighbor. It is a publication that helps the farmer to success, and it is the successful farmer that makes the country prosperous.

We want all the readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" to act as club raisers this year and send us large lists of **NEW SUBSCRIBERS**.

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

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

Premiums not included in club offers.

START RAISING YOUR CLUB IMMEDIATELY. GET THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE INTO EVERY HOUSEHOLD IN YOUR LOCALITY

BALANCE OF THIS YEAR FREE TO ALL NEW SUBSCRIBERS

Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal

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SELECTED RECIPES

Beef Olives.—A pound of round steak cut in square pieces. Chop the fat edges and scraps up fine, and add 1 teaspoon parsley, 2 tablespoons chopped suet, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. grated bread, a little nutmeg, $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon pepper, grated rind of a lemon, 1 egg. Put a bit of the stuffing about the size of a cork on each piece of beef, roll it up, and tie with a string. Roll in flour, and fry in a little butter till browned on the outside. Then add a dessertspoon of

flour, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of water or stock, and put all into a stewpan. Add an onion for flavor, and steam for an hour. Dish on mashed potatoes, and garnish with a carrot and turnip. (Sent by "A Nook Help.")

To keep moths from woollen goods or furs, use any of these: Camphor, cedar wood, Russia leather, tobacco leaves, bog myrtle, or any strong aromatic.

A good hard soap equal to the best castile is made from 6 lbs. good clean grease, 6 lbs. soda, 4 lbs. of good stone lime, 4 gallons of water, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of borax. Put lime and soda in a vessel; pour

the water boiling hot over it and let stand until the soda is dissolved and lime settles. Pour off the clear liquid, put in a kettle with the grease and borax and let boil until it becomes ropy. Have a tub or box thoroughly wet; place inside a wet cloth and pour in the soap to cook. Cover well with another wet cloth, and when sufficiently hardened remove and put on a board to dry. This is nice for washing white flannels and calico, and, by putting 1 oz. of castor oil or bergamot just before it hardens an excellent toilet soap is made.

Salmon Croquettes.—One pound can of salmon, one cup of milk, two level tablespoonfuls of butter, three heaping

tablespoonfuls of flour, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, one level teaspoonful of salt, three shakes cayenne pepper. Remove the bone and skin from the salmon. Place the milk in a double boiler. Rub the butter and flour together and add to the boiling milk, stirring until it thickens. Add to the salmon the salt, pepper, chopped parsley and lemon juice; then pour the cream sauce over the salmon, stirring the whole together until thoroughly mixed. Spread out on a platter to cool. When thoroughly chilled, roll with the hands into cylinder-shaped croquettes of suitable size, roll them into fine bread crumbs, then in a beaten egg, and again in coarser bread crumbs. Fry in hot lard.

Wash tan shoes with soap and water and dry them before applying a tan shoe dressing, for in this way many stains are removed instead of being covered. Washing tan shoes with warm sweet milk now and then will prevent them from turning dark. The same directions for cleaning tan shoes may be applied to tan leather suitcase.

RECIPES FROM WISFUL TO LEARN

Cocoanut Ice.—One teacup milk, 1 lb. castor or granulated sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. desiccated cocoanut. Put the milk and sugar into a saucepan; let boil 20 minutes after boiling begins, stirring all the time. Take off the fire, add the cocoanut, and pour half the mixture into a baking tin which has been rinsed out with cold water. Color the other half with a few drops of coffee or cochineal, and pour it on the top. When cold, cut in squares.

Marzipan potatoes.—Take $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each of ground almonds and castor or best granulated sugar, a pinch of salt, 1 tablespoon cocoa, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon lemon juice, the yolk of 1 egg, 3 drops vanilla. Mix the almonds and sugar well together, adding the salt. Beat the yolk of the egg, and add to it the flavoring and lemon juice, then work the dry ingredients with the liquid to a stiff paste. Knead for ten minutes, then form into miniature potatoes; sprinkle with the cocoa and wrap in fancy paper.

Pyramid Cake.—One cup rice flour, 1 cup best flour (breakfast cups), 1 cup white sugar, 1 good slice butter, 3 fresh eggs, 1 teacup of sour milk or cream, 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a few drops of essence of lemon. Rub all the dry ingredients well with the butter. Beat the eggs well, add milk and essence of lemon. Mix all well into an even paste, taking care all lumps are rubbed out. Have ready a well buttered flat bottom baking tin; pour in the mixture, bake in moderate oven to a nice brown; cut into 6 inch squares, and when cold, cut open and spread with raspberry jam. Cover and cut each square into 6 lengths; place these on a glass dish, say 7 lengths, then 6 crossed the other way until you get to only two at the top. This makes a pretty dish.

Marrow Ginger.—Quarter vegetable marrow as you would an apple, pare it and remove the seeds. To 4 lbs. of marrow allow 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. sugar. Lay it in a deep pan with the sugar and the juice and rind of 2 lemons, and let stand. On the third day pour off the syrup and boil it for 20 minutes; then add the marrow and boil for an hour. Dissolve 1 ounce gelatine in a little of the warm syrup. Add it and 1 ounce of ground ginger. Put in also a few cloves tied in a bit of muslin, and remove them before putting into the jars.

Vegetable Marrow Pickles.—Peel and cut two large marrows into pieces about 2 inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick. Sprinkle with salt and leave for 12 hours then drain. Prepare the pickle as follows:—2 quarts vinegar, 2 ounces mustard, 1 ounce each of ground ginger and tumeric, 4 ounces brown sugar, 12 sliced shallots and a few Chili peppers. Boil all together for 15 minutes more, then add the marrow, boil 10 minutes more, put into jars and seal.

Green Tomato Jam.—Wipe each tomato with a cloth and remove the stem. Put into a preserving pan with 12 ounces white sugar to every pound of fruit. Add a very little water, and the juice and rind of a small lemon. Boil until thoroughly done and the syrup thick.



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

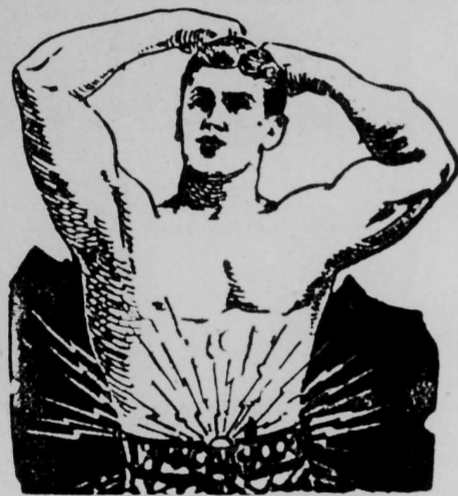
THE RANWELL WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.
Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario. Winnipeg, Manitoba.



WHEN WRITING OUR ADVERTISERS MENTION THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

Weak Men, Ginger Up!

Arouse Yourself, Feel the Spark of Life in Your Nerves, Recover the Vigor You Have Lost



If you are a man whose youthful vitality has been wasted by indiscretions, excess or overwork, I want to assure you that there is a positive remedy for your trouble. If your condition is that of exhaustion or feebleness, the very element which you have wasted, viz., human electricity, can be put back into your body. When you get it back, your weakness will disappear, and you will become strong in nerve, brain, muscle, and every organ, and filled with joy that you are once more a perfect specimen of manhood. DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT will fill your system with the power you have lost. It does this in a gentle, glowing, soothing way while you sleep. You get up in the morning refreshed, all aches and pains disappear, and you feel strong enough to attempt and accomplish what any other man can or may. It makes you feel like a new man, because it restores and develops the vigor originally given to men by nature.

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them, with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts, and a clasp of the hand that tells you: "I am a man." To those who are tired of paying without results, and to those who doubt if anything will help them I make this offer: If you will secure me my

PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED

I will let you have my Belt without paying me one cent in advance.

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

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

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir—I have derived great benefit from your Belt. In fact, I might say that I am completely cured. I cannot say too much in favor of your great invention. Your Belt seems fully as strong at the present time as when I got it, and I have failed to find that anything you said about it has not been fully demonstrated by its use. I will admit that I have not treated you right by my reticence, but it was mostly on account of the satisfaction it has been giving that I said nothing. However, you have my best wishes for the success of your good work, and you may be sure that anything I can do personally to forward it shall be done.

G. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Delisle, Sask.

Dr. McLaughlin: 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, I am, yours truly,

TIMOTHY LEADBETTER, Lethbridge, Alta.

CALL TO-DAY

FREE CONSULTATION BOOK TEST

If You Can't Call Send Coupon for Free Book

DR. M. D. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, TORONTO, CANADA
Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books, as advertised.
NAME..... Write plainly
ADDRESS.....
Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday until 8.30 p.m.

MISCELL

Some years before Horne gave up the ship of the Canada the question of red was a burning (There were no rail) in those days, and reduced rates could the railway company conducted campaign subject, and when Horne went to Winnipeg a tour of inspection sent down to the him and ask as possible.

It was Sir William receive all the private car, a ten minutes before trip uptown. The crossfire of questions upon which many based in the coming On this occasion ers put the question "Sir William, why the freight rates on Sir William's answer not rapid, but it is conclusion. Lying gently at his side or two, and closing and penetrating eye half reminiscent of her.

"On the way washout on the line tained for some River. I am the of the Canadian It is an important I hold it because confidence of the company and I was confidence. Now it time to do any such to reduce the rate directors would take present post and agent at Gravel ever see Gravel River

CONFES

Dear Pussy, I I your true frier 'Cause I saved you day, When cook missed everyone said. It was puss that away. You know you at times, pussy d So in course you all that! An' cook took a 'clared she was The thief out that But I—didn't feel in my heart. So I saved you see, 'Cause I went to n her I 'spect She'd better tell ce

'Cause the custard bad little girl Who felt dreffely so An' it wouldn't pussy, in cour When that bad I blame. "Was it my lit' dear mamma: I felt dreffely scare my head. An' then mamma I nurse, for I gi There's some custard little girl's dr Well, then, 'course It was I, an' not y Who stole all the ran away. But it's best to be In the things that An'—that's how spankin' to-da