

**PAGES
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and Home Journal

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EDITORIAL

As to Our Mortgages

Annual reports of mortgage, trust and loan companies indicate that the amount of money borrowed by farmers and secured by mortgages is very much on the increase. Taking the figures of one company as an example, the amount placed in mortgages in the past six years increased by nearly 50 per cent. These figures are not alarming, for they must be considered in conjunction with the increase in settlement, improvements and yields of our principal crops. In 1902 the total yield of wheat for Western Canada was about sixty-eight million bushels and 1902 was the year of the great bumper crop. The 1908 crop is nearly 40 per cent larger. In Manitoba the estimated value of new buildings on the farms alone is about 30 per cent over the value of those erected in 1907. The total population of the western provinces in 1908 is estimated at about 1,000,000 as compared with 645,517 at the end of 1901. During the same six years, land values made a distinct advance, and a large amount of land that did not figure as at all productive has been brought under cultivation, so that it may be said that the value of visible and productive land has increased over 50 per cent. The country is thus making progress and it is only to be expected that mortgages would have increased. There is, however, one thing about mortgages that should not be lost sight of. It is no discredit to a man to be able to get one, and the money so secured should be invested so that it will return more in convenience, comfort, and actual dividends than the cost of its interest. Besides this, just as soon as a mortgage is placed there should be a serious, determined effort to discharge it. Mortgages should never have permanent homes.

The Profit in a Crop

According to the statistics of the United States crop reporting bureau, there is as much profit in growing one crop which yields twenty bushels to the acre as in growing two which turn out sixteen bushels. The difference between the value of sixteen and twenty represents the greater part of the profit in working an acre, the greater part of the value of a sixteen bushel crop being taken up in defraying the cost of cultivating, harvesting, and paying other expenses and charges. Here is where the successful farmer differs from the less successful, he works not for a bare crop, but for a surplus in his crop over the cost of production and the larger that surplus is the more successful a farmer he is. The agencies he uses to attain his end are the best cultivation he is capable

of giving, the maintaining of his land in the highest possible state of fertility, the use of the best possible seed he can secure and careful attention to details, with the object of avoiding every possible waste of time, soil, crop, and loss in selling.

It is not enough for a man to work his land according to the accepted methods. He must know his land as he knows the disposition of his horses. Some spots in a field will need long, strawy manure, others will need short, well-rotted manure, others will be better with no manure at all, while perhaps, there are whole quarters that may be brought up to virgin fertility by the growing of a crop of grass. Some lands, and their extent is constantly on the increase, will always continue to give decreasing yields until the hard crust at the furrow bottom is broken up and the loose crop-worn soil on top is turned down to make room for fresh fertility-charged soil. The longer most lands are cropped, the more shallow they become, leaving less soil to retain moisture and supply roots of plants with a feeding ground. As farmers, we are too prone to extend our fields on the surface while neglecting to extend them in a vertical direction.

But one of the most commonly neglected aids to larger crops is good seed. The remarkable fertility of our new lands often obscures the importance of strong seed by producing as large a crop from poor seed as from good, but this can only be the case when the season is favorable and the soil rich. If we could always be sure of these two conditions, then we could afford to ignore the necessity of good seed, but the weather is altogether beyond our control so that it is incumbent that every device and circumstance that lends itself to the production of larger crops be employed.

As to what constitutes first quality of seed there are differences of opinions and this is where the necessity of attending a seed fair comes in. Often the very best seed a certain farm produces, is far inferior to the best that is grown elsewhere, but this difference may not be noticed until samples from each are brought into competition. A few years ago British farmers became interested in the improvement of their seeds just as they had devoted themselves to the improvement of their live-stock with the result that today, the grain crops of that country are giving increases in their average yields of fifteen per cent and upwards. The corn growers of the United States have made similar improvement, and the opportunity is now open to Canadian grain growers to add millions of dollars to the annual value of their crops by the use of only the best seed they can produce or buy. The seed fair is a good starting point for such work, and every grain grower will benefit by attending such fairs and so make a start.

The Country's Need

In this issue we begin the publication of a series of articles that should be studied by every farmer, his wife, sons, daughters and hired men. This series is written by men who have observed the conditions surrounding farm life and who have been in close contact with these conditions, so close in fact that the conclusions published have been reached as a result of the influence of these conditions upon their minds. The series is written in response to enquiries by the editor as to what the farming community should have before it as an ideal. For convenience the subject was divided under three heads: 1st, what policy should be followed in farming legislation? 2nd, what aims and objects should characterize farmer's organizations? 3rd, what should be the individual farmer's aim?

Our object in getting expressions of opinions from men in different parts of the country is to assist in developing more unanimity of opinion among farmers as a class. Our population is made up of people having many different ideals. People have come to us with theories which they have nursed in foreign countries, others are carried away by the possibilities and scope afforded them in a new country, others are born radicals and constantly urge for a change of conditions. So many theories are advanced and clash that it is difficult to register an opinion that may be said to be endorsed by the majority of farmers.

It is no doubt impossible to so mold public opinion that it will be unanimous upon the various questions that confront the farming community, but there is a need for fixed ideals, for definite aims, so that when a proposal is made, there will be some standard by which to judge of its soundness and value. Farmers are being called upon constantly to decide certain separate proposals of action when they are not clear as to what the final whole is intended to be. There is many a proposal which upon superficial examination appears to be in the interests of the farming community, or at least, not to be antagonistic, but which, upon careful examination, or by experiment, will be found decidedly injurious.

Take for instance the tariff; how plausible that argument is; that by protecting the manufacturer, large home markets will be built up where the farmer can sell his produce and hence be in a better position than if he had to sell his grain, vegetables, live-stock, fruit, etc., on a foreign market. This argument has been so forcibly put that farmers' organizations have actually endorsed a proposal for higher protection to manufactured goods, while all the time the price of their own products at home was determined by the price that could be got for them in foreign markets after paying a big bill for freight.

In the articles we shall publish we cannot promise that the problems before the farming community will be gone into in detail and a solution offered, but rather they will serve more as outlines of a general policy that the writers think farmers should adopt. At any time during the publication of these articles we shall be glad to receive the opinions of others, especially if they take up some fresh aspect of the case.

HORSE

If any of our readers have hit upon a particularly satisfactory stall and manger for horses we would like to hear about it for the benefit of others.

* * *

Wind-sucking, manger-gnawing, stamping and kicking are not the best forms of exercise. A run in a field or paddock, or, failing that, a drive, is much better for either horse or colt.

* * *

The battle of the breeds is on in earnest, Shire men, Percheron men, Suffolk men, Belgian men, all are giving reasons why the Canadian farmer should not raise Clydesdales. Can it be possible that we have too much of a good thing?

* * *

Horse stables need not be particularly warm, but they should be free from drafts. Half a dollar's worth of tar or building paper and a few cleats will do much towards keeping the stable comfortable and the horses in condition with a minimum feed.

* * *

Everything about horse breeding and raising is not known yet. In this issue correspondents give some personal experience which will be found of interest to many readers. Others having had something to do with horses and having learned something about them are asked to write us a letter about it.

Certificates for Clydesdales

The secretary of the Clydesdale Horse association, in again reminding breeders that the name of the owner of the sire at time of service must accompany every application for registration, makes the following further comments upon the subject:

There is a persistent determination evident on the part of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Canada to conduct its records in a consistent and businesslike manner. As recently announced in the *Sun*, from the date of October 15th forward, the application which asks for the registration of any Clydesdale must be accompanied by the signature of the owner of the stallion, as well as the owner of the mare from which the colt is bred. This will make the question of the parentage of any animal to which the pedigree of the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada is issued, somewhat more of an absolute certainty.

That this move was called for, is a fact well known to all who are in any degree in touch with horse-breeding conditions, and for several reasons. While there is little probability that the business of manufacturing pedigrees out of the whole cloth has reached a numerical proportion of more than perhaps a remote instance or two, still, the possibility of doing such a thing is now safeguarded in a double measure. The principle that "two can keep a secret, if one of them is dead" has its moral effect, and there is at least less opportunity for such an enterprise.

Another feature which this enactment will remedy is the selling and reselling of pure-bred Clydesdales already recorded without making any record of the transaction. Horses are thus traded around and no record of their whereabouts made, and this fact has militated perhaps more than any other against the absolute and final certainty of Canadian Records in the past. Under the new regulation, no colt can be recorded until his sire is certified to, and every transaction whereby he has changed hands since the time of his registration is ascertained. This will keep the Clydesdale Stud Books in close touch with the situation, which alone makes them more valuable, and will at the same time compel a little

more of business method in the matter of getting animals which are eligible for registration, recorded.

There has been far too much trucking and trading in Clydesdales "eligible for registration" in Canada, during recent years. Some of them have been eligible, many have proved unable to qualify. Many animals which, if the first owner or breeder had attended to the matter, would have passed muster, have afterwards proved ineligible because the then owner could not furnish the necessary facts in connection with the case.

But the Clydesdale Horse Association has taken up the work of commercial value. It proves, or should prove, an excellency not merely individual, but hereditary and reproductive. This value was never meant to reside in the mere paper certificate of registration. Yet in selling and buying Canadian bred fillies, to the writer's knowledge, filled-out application forms have been repeatedly given with them as proof that they were "just as good as registered Clydesdales."

There is attached to the registration of an animal an evidence of clearing the atmosphere, and it is to be hoped that they will continue until the lines on which registration is based are clean cut and unmistakable. Under the new enactment, the owner of the stallion has at least an equal say in the matter of registration of the progeny with the owner of the dam. He can give his certificate of breeding, as a receipt for payment of fees.

Another interesting feature of this ruling is in connection with artificial impregnation. By the use of the impregnator, the owner of several mares can return only one to a stallion for service, and often succeed in getting them all safely with foal by artificial impregnation. He is under no more than a moral obligation to pay for these extra foals, but, under the new regulation of the Clydesdale Horse Association, he could only get them registered by a satisfactory settlement with the owner of the stallion.

God Little Horses the Best

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

The letter of Messrs. Jaques Bros., and Mr. Turner re the merits of Clydesdales and Suffolks, also Mr. W. S. Black's remarks in the recent issues of the *ADVOCATE* are quite interesting with perhaps a little too much pepper.

My own personal experience has been with the Shires and Clydes, with a strong inclination to the Shires. That the Clydes are the most popular is no criterion of their claim to being the best all-round horse for agricultural draft purposes for Canada. Facts, not opinions, count. Or because they require big over-grown horses in the large cities like Liverpool would it be wise for us out here to go headlong after that mark. We have a home market here at good paying figures for horses from 1200 to 1500 pounds, and if they have the quality at this weight they are all right. I have a horse bred from an approved light mare and a standard bred stallion weighing 1150 pounds that has more horse power to the pound, that is, for general purpose work on the farms than any horse with Clyde or Shire blood I ever saw, but the extra weight counts on the gang plow.

I am inclined to think, like Mr. Black, that there is a strong relationship between the Clydes and Shires. I have a pure-bred Clyde imported from Scotland at present in my stable and if he was with eleven Shires in a row it would puzzle an expert to pick him out.

The Clyde horse has many good qualities too numerous to mention here. He has the cleanest, best shank, hock, and pastern of any breed, barring the thoroughbred, but in his native home he is bred for a cart horse and he must have a place for the saddle and I have been told by good authority that he must not be so big at the girth that the saddle will slip back! One thing is certain that the majority of the Clydes are deficient here, they have not got fireplace enough to heat the boiler. Every pound a horse possesses at his girth measurement is worth two pounds anywhere else.

If Mr. Jaques has not made a mistake in saying that the average girth measurement of winning Suffolks in England is over 8 feet, they must be whales and are very different from what I have thought them to be, viz: good little horses. I have never seen a horse that would girth 8 feet in Canada.

At present I am looking for a good little Shire, not because I think I could not get a Suffolk horse good enough, but I don't want a mix up. I don't think there is any mistake in using a

medium-sized well-bred horse on small mares. I started my bunch by getting three niche pony mares. I got the three all in foal at the time for less than \$20.00 each. I got an excellent Shire (pure-bred imported) stallion weighing about 1600 pounds and until he played old age my bunch did well. Very few of the horses travelling in this district go much over 1600 to 1800 pounds, and if they have the girth and quality, that weight is sufficient to produce good useful horses from even small mares.

Edenbower Farm, Sask.

J. D. GALE.

Uses and Popularity of Suffolks

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I have carefully read through Mr. Norman Jaques' short article in your paper of October 14th. I fail to see why Mr. Turner should take offence at anything it contained. The article in question was straight forward. Mr. Turner's reply is full of insinuations and innuendoes!

The remark "The Suffolk crosses with Western mares only produce the cheapest horse in the market":

In Australia and the Argentine the Suffolk crosses on the native mares, produce (1) the heavy weight carrying hunters, these have sold in England from \$750 up to \$1,100.

(2) Artillery and cavalry horses.

(3) Crossed on heavier mares produce horses much sought after by the teamsters and cockies (small farmers). They are so much liked, that if they cannot buy them at two or three years, they take them on the understanding that they are returned at five years old and then sent down to the cities where they make good money for city work. The Australian press has often referred to them. They show to great advantage in the lorry, which is fast superseding the dray—even in the colonies—for the conveyance of merchandise to and from the railway and steamers, these active horses have been found to be eminently suited, as in these days, when business has to be conducted at high pressure speed, the empty lorry has to be taken along at a good round trot.

The Irish breeder, the best horseman in the world, has demonstrated that the Suffolk crossed on the light, weedy, thoroughbred mares produce:

(1) A very useful all-round horse and often a good hunter.

(2) The foundation that enables him to again use the thoroughbred, to produce of one the most expensive heavy-weight carrying hunters in the world.

Will Mr. Turner kindly enlighten me on three points:

(1) Why won't the Suffolk crossed on the Western mares produce the same results.

(2) Why was the Suffolk stallion turned out of the ring in the class "Sires suitable for getting remounts" at the Dominion show?

(3) What results do Clydes produce from the same class of mares.



PLOWMEN HYING HOME

Will Mr. Turner time the names of found the Suffolk of the prize winning for sale.

The Royal Show castle, close to the large Suffolk breed district and was gus stallion. The reas Scottish railway m legged horses, they ion:—For railway v their legs are unsui fer clean-legged hor in their feet and legs

No greater argun "The Suffolk is with horses for crossing than the remarks o *Journal*:—

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I entirely agree "After all, the publ must indeed be grati men, who have bac chasing Suffolks, and mares to be covere judgment so well co national show, and t crossing from countr more or less similar t London, England

Treatment

EDITOR FARMER'S AD

As a farmer, I a draft horse; only mer and have considerab horses, can raise road ably. The farmer sho he should raise them. In the first place, it class sires. By all m bred, and possess siz quality. I advocate, as the better bred th factory are the results a colt that the people more to raise him.

The average farme horse, as this class c inclination to walk a A good draft stallion c dispositions produce quiet, and easily train work on the farm. and the restraint of that soon wear themse

Moderate work does carrying a colt, but ju is better to have the or, if they come early day time and turn tl the baby colts the cho oats, with some wheat molasses, is good fo never will make as g vigorously growing. that the weanling gets plenty of it, and a cha in peace. Plenty of e: the open air on pleas age the animal is.

The two-year-old co harness in the winter. gone through, the bett be in the spring to do easier to keep colts fro to break them of such have every strap and strong that there is no a colt finds out that l halter or other part of trouble, perhaps for all t

Don't fail to give tl when idle, sufficient ex healthy condition. Wh on ordinary feed, and c tional food is given, se his digestive system. I

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J. D. GALE.

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Will Mr. Turner kindly publish at the same time the names of Western breeders who have found the Suffolk cross no good, also the name of the prize winning Suffolk stallion (7 years old) for sale.

The Royal Show this year was held at Newcastle, close to the borders of Scotland. One large Suffolk breeder was asked to send up and travel next spring, seven Suffolk stallions in this district and was guaranteed eighty mares for each stallion. The reason given:—The English and Scottish railway managers are demanding clean legged horses, they have given their written opinion:—For railway work, horses with long hair on their legs are unsuitable, they consequently prefer clean-legged horses, as having more endurance in their feet and legs.

No greater argument could be found to prove "The Suffolk is without an equal among the heavy horses for crossing on light and heavy mares" than the remarks of the editor of the *Live-Stock Journal*:—

"Not only was the four-horse team of Suffolks that won the open championship for heavy draft teams at the International show (Olympia, London, 1908), much admired, but the most remarkable thing and generally commented on by the public was how the Suffolk blood showed up to such great advantage in the horses other than the pure breeds.

I entirely agree with Mr. Turner's remark: "After all, the public are the best judges." It must indeed be gratifying to those Western horse-men, who have backed their judgment in purchasing Suffolks, and to those who have sent their mares to be covered by Suffolks, to find their judgment so well confirmed at the recent International show, and to hear of actual results as to crossing from countries where the conditions are more or less similar to the Western range.

London, England. GEO. J. J. J. J.

Treatment of Draft Horses

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

As a farmer, I am greatly in favor of the draft horse; only men who are born horse-lovers, and have considerable time to spend on their horses, can raise roadsters or saddle horses profitably. The farmer should not buy his work horses, he should raise them. He can do so at a profit. In the first place, it is necessary to secure first-class sires. By all means see that they are well bred, and possess size, style, conformation and quality. I advocate nothing but registered sires, as the better bred the animal is, the more satisfactory are the results. By doing this, you raise a colt that the people want, and it will cost no more to raise him.

The average farmer should breed the draft horse, as this class of horses is born with an inclination to walk and work. It is inherited. A good draft stallion crossed on mares with good dispositions produce colts that naturally are quiet, and easily trained to do slow and steady work on the farm. Trotters are born to go and the restraint of slow work makes fretters that soon wear themselves out.

Moderate work does not injure the mare when carrying a colt, but judgment must be used. It is better to have the colts come after fly-time, or, if they come early, take them in during the day time and turn them out at nights. Give the baby colts the choicest of the hay. Ground oats, with some wheat bran, oil meal and a little molasses, is good for them. A stunted colt never will make as good a horse as one kept vigorously growing. The main point is to see that the weanling gets the most nutritious food, plenty of it, and a chance to eat it and digest it in peace. Plenty of exercise should be given in the open air on pleasant days, no matter what age the animal is.

The two-year-old colts should be handled in harness in the winter. The earlier the process is gone through, the better broken the animal will be in the spring to do some light work. It is easier to keep colts from learning bad tricks than to break them of such habits. For that reason, have every strap and rope used by the colts so strong that there is no danger of a break. Once a colt finds out that he can get away from a halter or other part of a harness, there will be trouble, perhaps for all time.

Don't fail to give the colts or work horses, when idle, sufficient exercise to keep them in a healthy condition. When a horse does not thrive on ordinary feed, and does not gain when additional food is given, something is wrong with his digestive system. First, have the teeth ex-

amined by a competent veterinarian, and see that the grinders come together evenly, and have the sharp points smoothed off. Then see that the mangers are kept sweet and clean, as sour, mouldy feed will soon put a horse "off his feed," and a lack of nervous energy soon follows. Use slatted mangers, not overhead hay racks, as the horse is compelled to inhale dust. This is bad for the lungs.

In fitting horses for spring work, or for exhibition, molasses—the old-fashioned black kind—have a wonderfully good effect upon the digestive organs. This is a grand appetizer and an economical food. Dilute it and sprinkle on the hay. A variety of feed is always beneficial. All hay should be well forked and shaken; also, dampened with diluted molasses or fresh water. For hard-working horses, well-cured timothy hay is best. Always use well-fanned oats and fresh wheat bran, sprinkled with diluted molasses occasionally. Salt is also very helpful.

The feeding should always be done by the driver or one who knows how the horses are working, and always at regular hours, or as regular as possible. When horses are idle, crushed oats, bran and roots (carrots) are the best. There is no economy in using a horse that is in low condition. It is a leak on the farm, for the horse cannot do so profitable an amount of work. It also injures a man's credit to use a poor, heart-broken horse. When idle, some men take away the grain and increase the hay ration. This is unwise. Give a lighter grain ration and no increase in hay. Never leave a reeking mess of wet straw and manure under the horses. It ruins the health and eyes, and is a disgrace to any horse-owner. Always shake the bedding, and bed well at night. This keeps the animals from bruising their knees on the floor. Keep the floors level, if you wish to have sound horses.

If the mane and tail are kept clean, the horse will not be apt to get in the habit of rubbing these parts. If an animal is in the habit of rolling or getting fast in the stall, this may be overcome by widening or narrowing the stall.

At nights, judgment should be exercised in putting a horse in the stable, when heated from work or driving. Give him a thorough rubbing with a towel or cloth, and put on a light woollen blanket. If this becomes damp, put on a dry one for the night. It is still better to rub the animal until it is dry; it does not take long, and it pays, though few farmers do it. Thorough grooming is one-third the care and feed of horse. Proper grooming, feeding and driving all a horse needs to make him the noblest on earth. Therefore, be generous in the the comb and brush, especially the brush using a currycomb, see that the teeth bent. Such a comb is an instrument of the boys to use it gently, as r are given ugly tempers by cruel currying. To hurt a horse will cau the operation and the operator.

Half the pleasure of country ownership of a good quiet, g every farmer should have one daughter can drive. The b farm horses to "get up and on the road. This is a r steady for all-round farm to think exclusively of spe in much of the farm work

When drivin a horse More horses are spoiled any other way. Of al the ones who rush a worst. It weakens th the shoulders, and s who is in the habit of he can buy them che makes good-horses o ever was born balky, driver.

When you are wo team, do not have t slippery, as they are upon themselves, or p hot weather use as lit sure to see that the e rly. Every horse sl own, which should no, as the shoulders are r Also see that the bel as this often causes s Use long whiffletrees bruised or chafed. l taken to have the ho sible while doing his wo

Always keep the stable well ventilated. In the summer put screens in doors and windows to keep flies and mosquitos out. Do not forget that fly-nets or muslin covers are a great comfort to horses when working in fly season.

When a pair of horses become accustomed to working together, do not keep changing them around and breaking up the team, as it is hard on both the team and the driver. Never teach your horse to start faster than a walk, as it may some time avoid an accident. Nor is it fair, when a team is pulling heavily, and one gets behind the other, to make him pull up even; rather stop and give them an even start. Always see that the horses are well shod when travelling on slippery streets or icy roads.

Do not allow your blacksmith to fit your horses' feet to the shoes. See that the shoes are fitted to the feet. By the right kind of shoeing many defects in gait may be overcome, takes a blacksmith who understands that work.

Horses can do a farmer's work, or be sold to advantage and profit. If horse that has long passed his sell him to a huckster. If you keep him in his old age, it is put him to death by shoot to condemn him to severe semi-starvation in the brutal master.

Discussi

A fle kept fe Station tailed study facts bre st n

effective measures for the protection of Canadian live-stock against the introduction of diseases from outside sources. In view of the geographical position of the country, it is necessary to guard against infection through importations from Europe and countries over-seas, and also to prevent the possibility of diseased animals gaining entrance from the United States. While such measures naturally cause considerable inconvenience and additional expense to the importer, the immense value of Canadian live-stock, together with the large annual expenditure required under usual conditions for the maintenance of an adequate corps of trained veterinarians and other officers to deal with, and keep under control, contagious diseases originating in the country, unquestionably warrants the most earnest vigilance toward incoming stock. The indiscriminate importation of animals is not, therefore, permitted, in order to prevent the possibility of the entrance of stringent measures against valuable stock which might be shipped in good faith, the regulations, intending importers to file, in addition to the regulations, intending importers, except the equine species, from any other country, first forward an application for the number and species of animals to be imported, together with full particulars of the country and point of origin, and date of shipment, and a certificate of sale.

Such a certificate is required if it is found that the animals originate in a country where such diseases are prevalent, and that effective measures have not been taken to prevent their introduction. The certificate must be directed to the proper authorities in the country of origin, and must be countersigned by an officer in charge of the port of entry, and must be presented to the Veterinary Inspector, in default of which they are detained at the boundary and submitted to mallein by the veterinarian in charge of the station, and if any are found diseased the whole consignment is immediately returned to the United States and the authorities of that country promptly notified.

Owing to the large influx of settlers' horses at certain periods of the year it is impracticable at late times to detain them for the mallein test at the boundary. Under such circumstances they are carefully inspected, and if no suspicious symptoms are detected are allowed to proceed to destination to be there tested. If any reactors are found they are destroyed without compensation. A provision is also made for the testing of other horses at destination when undue hardship would result from their detention at the boundary. In such cases, however, the terms of the special license must be strictly observed, and the owner must prohibit him from bringing his horses in contact with others, or disposing of them until they have been tested by an officer of the Veterinary Department, and released by him. Such procedure is only considered in cases where the hardship would otherwise result.

For breeding purposes and milk production, a mallein-test chart, signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and retained in quarantine for one year, may be deemed sufficient for the tuberculin test; and animals returned immediately to the United States, or slaughtered there, are exempt from the test. All range cattle, however, must be tested at the port of entry and must be held to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Department unless such cattle are accompanied by a certificate from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they are not affected by the disease, and are exposed to the contagion within the thirty days following their arrival at the port of entry, or shipped or otherwise transported to the officers in charge of the port of entry.

A rigid inspection at the port of entry is required if the officer has reason to believe that the animals have been exposed to contagion, or have been dipped, or have been in contact with Canadian animals.

With the exception of swine which are not admitted under any circumstances until they have been first detained in quarantine for thirty days at the boundary, lengthy detention periods are not now enforced upon animals presented for entry from the United States and Newfoundland.

There are 28 quarantine stations and 39 inspection ports along the international boundary, through one of which consignments of animals must be presented for entry, as at no other point are they admitted under any circumstances. All such animals, however, are subjected to a careful inspection, and if any suspicious symptoms are detected are immediately returned. They must also be accompanied by a statutory declaration or affidavit, made by the owner or importer, stating clearly the purposes for which they are imported, viz., whether for breeding purposes, for milk production, for work, for grazing, feeding or slaughter, or whether they form part of settlers' effects, or whether they are entered for temporary stay, as provided by the regulations. The said declaration or affidavit must be presented to the collector of customs at the port of entry, who decides whether the animals are entitled to entry under the regulations, whose duty it is also to notify the Veterinary Inspector of this Branch in order that the necessary inspection may be carried out.

In view of the difficulty and frequent impossibility of making a rigid inspection of range horses, mules or asses, their importation is forbidden unless they are gentle and broken to harness or saddle. They must, nevertheless, be accompanied by a satisfactory mallein-test chart, dated not more than thirty days prior to the date of entry, signed or endorsed by a Bureau Inspector, in default of which they are detained at the boundary and submitted to mallein by the veterinarian in charge of the station, and if any are found diseased the whole consignment is immediately returned to the United States and the authorities of that country promptly notified.

Owing to the large influx of settlers' horses at certain periods of the year it is impracticable at late times to detain them for the mallein test at the boundary. Under such circumstances they are carefully inspected, and if no suspicious symptoms are detected are allowed to proceed to destination to be there tested. If any reactors are found they are destroyed without compensation. A provision is also made for the testing of other horses at destination when undue hardship would result from their detention at the boundary. In such cases, however, the terms of the special license must be strictly observed, and the owner must prohibit him from bringing his horses in contact with others, or disposing of them until they have been tested by an officer of the Veterinary Department, and released by him. Such procedure is only considered in cases where the hardship would otherwise result.

For breeding purposes and milk production, a mallein-test chart, signed by a veterinarian of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, and retained in quarantine for one year, may be deemed sufficient for the tuberculin test; and animals returned immediately to the United States, or slaughtered there, are exempt from the test. All range cattle, however, must be tested at the port of entry and must be held to the satisfaction of the Veterinary Department unless such cattle are accompanied by a certificate from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that they are not affected by the disease, and are exposed to the contagion within the thirty days following their arrival at the port of entry, or shipped or otherwise transported to the officers in charge of the port of entry.

A rigid inspection at the port of entry is required if the officer has reason to believe that the animals have been exposed to contagion, or have been dipped, or have been in contact with Canadian animals.

All swine entering the country must be accompanied by a certificate from the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, stating that neither the animal nor the premises on which it is kept have been exposed to the disease within a period of six months prior to the date of shipment, and that the animal has been inspected and submitted to a mallein-test thirty days before being imported into Canada with Canadian animals.

FARM

Comment upon farming operations invited.

The Determining Factor

A correspondent in writing us upon that Herculean proposal "Government ownership of internal elevators," says, "I think good, open expression of the editor's opinion on this vital subject would not be taken as an offence, but would be regarded as an unbiased opinion from a disinterested party."

Probably this is as good a time as any to state the position of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE upon this question, which is being discussed by the grain growers' associations and which is also under consideration by the provincial governments.

As a proposal, the grain growers have endorsed it, their executives have drafted it into a concrete proposition and put it into the hands of the government, where it now lies as a political plank, to be accepted or rejected according as the governments of the respective provinces deem wise. Petitions are being circulated to secure the signature of as many as possible to the scheme.

The principle of government ownership is open to diverse opinions. This is not a case where it can be said such a course is morally, politically, and economically right, and the opposite is wrong. The manner in which a man regards the proposal depends more upon the bent of his mind than upon its ethics, or, for that matter, upon his necessity. The government ownership proposal must be regarded as a suggestion to engage in an experiment, the outcome of which is by no means certain, even though all appearances point to its success. And this is a truth that must not be ignored, namely, that as between the very best possible politico-economic expedient that can be devised, and the second best, the difference is so slight that the latter may prove entirely satisfactory. How shall we know then that we are not approaching a desirable climax through the channels we are now in, or whether by declaring unanimously for government ownership, we throw all we have thus far acquired overboard, and we begin at the foundations to rear a structure that may prove but little, if any, more satisfactory than the one we have had long under way.

This paper is in genuine sympathy with every well-directed effort to improve the present unsatisfactory conditions. The opinions expressed above are those of the class of men who set a high value upon what we already possess in the way of liberty and opportunity for personal enterprise. Not so much, perhaps, because the existing institutions have afforded a means to opulence, as on account of the efforts and sacrifices that have been made to gain our present position in the world of industry, intellect, finance and public security. In expressing them, we do not say that others err in not attaching the same value to existing economic institutions. We are only too glad to accord to others the right to advocate what to them appear better methods and conditions. Approval of government ownership requires a process of mental evolution which, in some, requires a longer time than in others. Probably we shall all in time come to be ardent advocates of the system. To the conservators of existing institutions, however, is given the duty of endeavoring to improve whatever we have, rather than to advance new theories or to promote changes in system. And it is a further fact that when the more progressive, as we may call them, have reached some advanced position, the conservators will assume their natural function to improve upon the new conditions in which society finds itself.

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Shall I Grow Oats or Wheat?

Writing us from one of those districts where frost has frequently injured the wheat crop one of our correspondents says: "I now think of putting in mostly oats. Would there be more money in an oat crop than in wheat and is there a good sale for oats?"

Oats can always be sold in car lots on the Winnipeg market and our market reports give an idea of the range of prices. It will be seen by these market quotations that the difference in price between No. 2 White oats and No. 3, or feed, is not very great. The spread is nothing like as wide as between the high grades of wheat and rejected or feed. A late quotation gives a difference of only 2 cents per bushel between No. 2 White oats and feed, while on the same day there is a difference of 24 cents between No. 2 Nor. wheat and feed. Then it will be remembered that only last summer, owing to manipulation on the Winnipeg market, feed oats went higher than the best grades.

There is also this in favor of growing oats, where there is danger of frost, that oats will stand more frost without being injured for seed, on account of their husk, and a slight touch of frost does not injure them at all for feed.

In the matter of yield to the acre, a great deal depends on the particular sort of land under consideration and upon the condition of that land. It generally follows, however, that in those districts which have frosts the land is lower, richer and more moist than where frosts are not frequent and such soils are more adapted to oat growing than to wheat raising. But every thing must not be left to the natural conditions of the soil and climate, good preparation and sound seed count for nearly everything in the oat crop.

Taking the country all over, the average oat yield for this year is estimated at 31.5 bushels to the acre and wheat at about 15 or 16, which, at the prices which have obtained, gives a considerable advantage to the wheat crop, but the wheat crop is the mainstay of the country and is seeded earlier on the best soils and the great majority of our lands are better adapted to wheat-raising than to oat-growing. Oats are generally sown late on land that has raised two crops of wheat since breaking or fallow on shallow plowing which soon dries out. Under these circumstances, it is a wonder the average yield of oats is not lower. But 31.5 bushels to the acre is no criterion of what may be done in oat growing. If a man makes a study of the work of growing oats, gets the best seed he can buy and prepares his land just to suit, then has an ordinarily favorable season, he should have an average yield of 60 bushels and upwards to 100. There is a district up on the Yorkton branch that has been through a similar experience to which our correspondent is now going, but that district has become noted for its oat crops and stock. The wise sailor adjusts his sails to the changing breeze.

Earning Power of Farm Labor

The earning capacity of farm labor is in almost direct proportion to the number of horses used by each individual worker. U. S. Government statistics indicate that in North Dakota, each farm worker uses five horses, cultivates 135 acres of land and has an earning capacity of \$755.62 yearly; in Iowa each laborer has four horses, tills 80 acres and earns \$611.11 annually; in Alabama each farm laborer has three fifths of a mule, works 15 acres and earns \$143.98.

The value of labor depends upon its accomplishment. Farm workers in the Orient earn from three to ten cents a day. One man in this country with a five or six horse outfit and modern machinery, will do as much work in one day as two hundred of these five cent men will, and he will not cost more than one fifth as much. The price paid for farm labor is not the measure of its cost. The labor of one farm hand nowadays produces more than the work of ten or a dozen did half a century ago. But labor costs no more because we pay two or three times as much to each worker as used to be paid. The earning capacity has been increased, more work is accomplished in a day.

It would be an interesting line of economic inquiry to find the actual cost of farm labor, as measured by the value of the commodity produced fifty years ago, by each unit of labor and compare it with the value of the same commodity produced by each labor unit to-day. It might alter, somewhat, our ideas regarding the increasing cost of doing farm work.

The Experiences of Homesteading

Scattered over this country from Eastern Manitoba to the Pacific, are several thousand young men and men of maturer age, living on quarter sections of land doing such duties as are required by law to make that piece of land theirs. Homesteading, it is called. A rather large percentage of these homesteaders are unmarried men, hardly any of them have had house-building or house-keeping experience before settling here, some of them have had little experience in farming, mostly all of them have come from homes where mothers or sisters attended to the preparation of meals and the keeping of the house; they are living here in strangely different circumstances to any experienced before. The homesteader's life appeals to some as the ideal mode of existence. But it is not exactly a perpetual picnic to those who elect to live it for a time. It has its difficulties and its drawbacks as most other things have.

It has occurred to us that it might be interesting and highly instructive to quite a large number of the readers of this paper, if the homesteading experiences of as many as possible of those who pioneered, or are now pioneering, this country could be given. With this end in view we have arranged with a gentlemen, well qualified to per-

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

To present subscribers:

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

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

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

form the task, for a series of articles on the homesteader and his problem. These articles will be chiefly on housekeeping for bachelors, the building of the "shack," furnishing and equipping it, cooking and so on. We believe that homesteaders will supplement this writer's efforts by contributing chapters from their own experience and thus widen the good that may be done.

It is not house-keeping experience alone that is wanted. Ways of making the home a better place to live in and methods of better and more expeditiously satisfying the wants of the inner man, are things important enough in their place. But they are not the whole of homesteading. There are several thousand men living on farms or homesteads in various parts of the west whose early experiences in farming in this country would be invaluable to several thousand others who are now trying their hand for the first time at farming in a country where farming conditions are very different to what they have seen or been accustomed to before. We learn from the experiences of others and others may learn from ours. Experience loses nothing by being written down. Publishing it extends its influence for good.

We expect to publish some very interesting matter for homesteaders during the next few months. A number of valuable contributions are already on hand in addition to the special articles previously mentioned, and these will be

supplemented by others as time goes on. Any one who wants to may contribute. Names will be withheld if requested and everything published will be paid for at our regular space rates. Drawings and photos are especially useful in elucidating ideas, and however crudely the former may be done, they can be worked up by our staff artist into publishable form. Nobody can monopolize ideas. Yours are as valuable to others as those of others are to you. Let us have them.

Farmer's Co-operative Demonstration Work.

Working through the department of plant industry, the United States government maintains an organization that has for its aim the placing of practical object lessons before farmers, the illustrating of the most profitable methods of producing farm crops, demonstrating that the average farmer can produce better results. The organization is known as the Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work. Its operation, thus far, has been confined to certain states in the south, where the condition of the average farmer is such that he is most likely to be benefitted most by demonstrations of the modern and economic methods of doing farm work. There the average farmer works with one mule or sometimes none at all, tills a few acres of land, earns low wages and does not use economically the resources at his disposal.

Demonstration agents go about in the states operated in and induce farmers here and there to co-operate with the organization in demonstrating the value of following modern farming methods. The object is to have the work done by individual farmers on their own land, to demonstrate to the neighborhood that anyone employing the same methods can produce similar results. Instructions to these demonstrating farmers are clearly given. Government agents visit the farms each month and explain anything not fully understood. Modern farm practices are carried into every district. The government undertakes, with the co-operation of farmers, to show what can be done. No one is asked to believe anything not clearly proved. When the crop is harvested, a meeting is held to discuss the methods by which it was grown. The neighbors become interested and the entire district is influenced for better farming. The Farmers' Co-operative Demonstration Work aims to reach directly the men who should reform. It reaches them in a practical way and establishes a different local standard of excellence for farming and for living.

The idea of those behind this agricultural educational movement is that long-time customs cannot be overcome simply by writing a book or preaching at those who are practising out of date and uneconomic methods. The prime object is to increase the efficiency of the farmer and the net returns from each farm. On that depends the prosperity of the country.

More on Thick and Thin Seeding

Under the heading "How Can Wheat Escape Frost" the opinions of Mr. McKay of Indian Head and of the North Dakota Station were given on the question of thick and thin seeding in our December 23rd issue. These opinions point conclusively to the fact that the thickness of seeding of our commonly grown grains in any one particular season does not noticeably affect the length of time the crop takes to come to maturity. It seems impossible to change the inherent tendency of a plant by a change of conditions during one season of growth. But in the light of the experience of other countries, there is reason to believe that a change in our system of seeding will effect a change in the length of time of growth and in yields. We haven't yet really tackled this question in dead earnest. Our crops are too much at the mercy of the season and the soil. We want grain crops that are more special purpose in their functions. As our grain crops exist at present, they perform a dual function, they stool to produce more vegetable matter, then they go forward and form seed and bring it to maturity. The performance of one of these functions is at the expense of the other, if we had non-stooling grain we would, in all probability, have from that rapidly produced, one stem with a heavy head which would come early to maturity. This is the experience in English grain growing, but we try to keep our cereals growing a certain amount of straw and then some grain. See how

it acts: If the spring is favorable to growth, the crop forms many stools using up its energy for the purpose, then if the rain becomes less plentiful or the soil is not just rich enough the plants are not able to bring as much seed to maturity, nor will the plant make provision for large heads, for it has attempted to propagate itself by producing several stems which carry small heads rather than one stem with a very large head. One may then say the matter is as broad as it is long, but if one had a strain of grain that was non-stooling, we would sow much thicker and have all the single stemmed plants the land would carry, bearing large heads which would come to maturity earlier. This has been the experience of the British farmers.

The object to be attained with our cereals is much the same as that already attained by the American corn growers. The Americans grow corn for grain and plant it in hills so many inches apart and so many kernels to the hill. If they sowed the corn thicker they would have a heavier crop of stalks and a lighter crop of grain and if they looked about they would find some old types of corn that would stool like our cereals do and produce much less grain than the sorts they now use.

Now we do not mean to say that everyone should begin to try to produce types of wheat and oats that perform the special function of seed production, by sowing thicker to prevent stooling, but we are inclined to think that, as thicker seeding tends to prevent stooling, in the course of a few years grain, after several years of thick seeding, would stool less, carry larger heads and ripen earlier. To develop such types of grain is properly the work of our experimenters and plant breeders, but inasmuch as some farmers are more favorably situated than many experimenters, we commend the work to them.

What I Consider Farmers Should Do

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

You ask me what I consider the agricultural interests of this province are most in need of, to which I submit the following as my views as far as I have had time and opportunity to formulate them. I arrange my answers under the three heads into which you divide the subject, viz:

1st. The course that should be adopted in framing legislation.

2nd. The aims and objects that should characterize farmer's organizations.

3rd. What the individual farmer should aim at.

As to the first, I consider whatever legislation is required to secure and protect for the farmer the best markets for his products, with as little intervention from the middleman as is practicable, and the cheap, rapid and safe transportation thereto, is of great importance. All such legislation as provides for the enlightenment and scientific development of the farmer in his chosen calling through educational means is also to be encouraged. Anything that contributes to the social and moral improvement and welfare of the farmer and that increases the comforts and pleasures of farm life is of great value. This includes good schools, good roads, rural mail delivery where practicable, and rural telephone systems.

2nd. The aims of the farmers' organizations have been many and diverse, ranging from the harmless social gathering to the "Dollar Wheat" schemes, the abolition of the middleman, the attempted control of markets, etc. The fundamental reasons for the failure of so many of these ambitious dreams have been the ignoring of, or indifference to, one of the underlying principles of political economy—the law of supply and demand—and the wide-spread ignorance of market conditions, together with the notorious inability of farmers to "hang together."

For such reasons as these, the first objects of farmers' organizations should, it seems to me, be educational; not alone for the inspiration and encouragement gained in comparing methods of work, and in gleaned new ideas, but in the opportunity thus given to learn to recognize that they are not a collection of units each pulling in different directions, but that they have common interests, and that concerted action spells power. From this, it is but a short step to the realization that there is no antagonism between the farmer and the public; that the price of commodities cannot be controlled by any arbitrary measures, and that a knowledge of conditions and a careful catering to public demand is the key to success.

No one who has studied the development of agricultural methods in the last generation can doubt the value of such educational work. Take, for instance, the experience in corn raising of our neighbors to the south, the history of whose development we are in some respects paralleling. Corn was easily and cheaply raised in what was known as the corn belt, and the consequence was that the market was glutted—refused to buy it almost at any price. The same market was always ready to pay good prices for fat stock and at this point the educational value of farmers' organizations and the press came to be tested. The farmers had to be taught to feed, as well

as to raise, the corn, and they learned to do it. It is a far cry from the Nebraska farmer of twenty years back, who used his corn for fuel "because it was cheap" to the one of today whose corn-fed cattle and hogs buy not only his fuel, but many luxuries besides;—from the ten cent corn of that day to the fifty cent corn of this.

3rd. The individual farmer should aim at being, in all senses of that word, a successful farmer. We need men who can raise good crops on clean land worked to the best possible advantage according to all that modern science can teach them, and no farmer should lose sight of the fact that he cannot afford to carry on his farm by antiquated and slipshod methods any more than a merchant or manufacturer can do so. The latter may be taught by the exigencies of trade to recognize his failure rather more quickly than a farmer, but there is no spectacle more pitiable than that seen too often in older farming communities, of a discouraged, debt-ridden farmer hanging on year after year to his poorly-tilled acres till the mortgage forces a separation. Neither the richness of our soil nor the vastness of our untilled acres will protect our eyes from such sights long if the same methods are pursued.

No man in any walk of life can fail in making a living for his family and preserve his self-respect, therefore I should place success in his calling as the first aim of a farmer, but no man worthy the name will be satisfied with that alone.

Who has not seen instances of the most successful farmer in his district—the one who pays the largest threshing bills and exhibits the finest stock,—having a home as bare and unattractive as the poorest laborer. No trees or lawn, flowers or shrubbery to screen the bareness of the barn-like dwelling. No fruit or garden to vary the diet of the family. No touch of refinement, in short, inside or out, to make anything but a sordid work-shop of what should be a cozy home.

The country is the ideal place for a home. More and more is it becoming difficult to find the right conditions for a true home life among the crowded tenements and apartment houses of the large cities.

It is the rural homes of New England that have supplied the mental and moral backbone of the American Republic, and Ontario has helped in the past with thousands of boys from her country homes—though now the tide has turned and our own new West is getting the benefit of this good material. Homes of this sort are what we need. No ambition can be loftier than that of founding a true home where honor, peace and happiness reign, where simple courtesy and refinement are cultivated and a generous mutual interest in all that concerns the family welfare binds the members together. This should, in my opinion, be the great aim of the farmer and the accumulation of wealth should only be one means to gain that end. No man can expect to gain it who becomes a mere machine for grinding out dollars and who neglects to make his home attractive in the process.

This aspect of the case—the beautifying of the home—seems to me to be one of special importance to the prairie farmer in our new provinces. Nature has done much in the way of soil and climate, but for the beauty of noble trees and grassy slopes, of running brook and shady glades, we must go to less fertile lands or make Nature the servant of Science and Toil and win them for ourselves. It takes time, but fortunately, not much money, for the government is at hand to help, with the Forestry Department and the Experimental Farms. It takes time, and for that reason should not be delayed. The fine buildings can wait—they will look bare and unlovely enough if the trees are not there. The poorest dwelling surrounded by trees, shrubbery and lawn, is more attractive than the most imposing without them.

It may seem to some a trivial matter, this of surrounding our homes with the beauty of which Nature has been, in some lands, so lavish, but I believe it to be of more importance to us than some of us quite realize.

W. H. FAIRFIELD.

(This is the first of several articles in answer to the three questions asked above. At any time we shall be glad to have further letters from those who have thought seriously upon these subjects, especially if they embody conclusions based upon years of experience. Ed.)

Why "Caution"

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I notice in your December 23rd number a communication from "Farmer," who advises the farmers to be cautious in the matter of government owned elevators. He says farmers' elevators have not been a success, but I would like to know what difference it makes to government owned elevators, what farmers' elevators amounted to. I cannot see why the government owned system should not be a success. It would not need to be an entire success to be better than the system we now have. "Farmer" does not give us any reason why he thinks wheat-growing is at its height in Manitoba. Why should it be when farmers are beginning to adopt more improved and up-to-date methods both in killing weeds and conserving moisture?

We need some improvements in the elevator methods as badly or more so than we do in killing weeds and if the elevator companies will not improve

their methods of doing business the farmer is compelled to do something to help himself and government owned elevators look to me as a step forward. "Farmer" says commercial fertilizers are out of the question. Well then, why not keep more stock and use the home made fertilizer which costs nothing to manufacture? I wonder, Mr. Editor, how much stock there will be to ship after our country has no wheat to ship! I think if "Farmer" lives till then instead of hearing people shouting for creameries and government owned cold storage plants, they will be pale faced and begging for something to eat if there are any left alive. "Farmer" also thinks the government got a white elephant when they bought the Bell Telephone. Barnum when he added a white elephant to his great circus thought he had a good thing, and I think most people who use the telephone today think the government got a good thing. We are paying each year for all the elevators in our different towns and villages, then why not buy them out, then in the future if we happen not to need them we can sell them or turn them into creameries or cold storage plants and save red faces and sore throats from shouting.

Morton, Mun. Man.

R. J. KING.

Making the Scalding Water Just Right

To remove the hair thoroughly after the hog has been scalded, it is necessary that the water be just about right when it goes into the scalding barrel. Next time you have hogs to kill try this plan of getting the scald ready:

Bring the water to boiling point and throw in a couple of handfuls of wood ashes or a little soda or tar, which helps to loosen the hair and removes the scurf from the skin. Boil briskly a few minutes and remove water to the scalding barrel, which will make it about the right temperature for use, if not add cold water. Avoid a hot scald; it sets the hair and makes the skin tender. Place a hook with a handle in the pig's mouth, then sling the back half of body into the scalding barrel, churn up and down several times, pulling it out occasionally to air. Reverse the hog, cut open ham strings, insert gambrel, and scald the front end the same way. Test the scald by pulling the hair on legs and ears. If it comes off freely the scald is sufficient. Pull the carcass on to platform and scrape off hair quickly, removing it from the legs and head first. Return the water from barrel to kettle to have it heating for the next. After the water has been used or tempered, subsequent scalds will be more successful.

Practical Paint Tests

The North Dakota College of Agriculture in collaboration with the American Paint Manufacturers Association is conducting a series of practical tests with commercial paints to determine the relative value of the ready-mixed paints most generally used in the State. The tests are being made on specially constructed fences made with four kinds of lumber, also on buildings newly constructed and painted for the first time and on buildings needing repainting. The work will be carried on for a number of years that the fullest data possible may be obtained. The wearing qualities of the various ready-mixed paints on all kinds of lumber and subjected to different exposures has been reported on in detail in a bulletin recently issued by the station, but as the experiment has been running for only two years yet no very definite information as to the relative value of different mixtures is possible.

* * *

When the shelly or brittle foot is observed before the colt has been shod or worked it is more than likely that the fault is in the digestive organs, or else in the nature of the food supplied, says an English veterinarian. The intimate connection between the horn of the feet, the skin of the animal and the lining of the alimentary canal is not so generally known as it should be, and our efforts to build good feet are often best directed when we prescribe a more liberal diet and one in which the elements of horn are abundant. Gelatinous foods, of which linseed stands at the head for horses, are calculated to supply the binding material that is wanting in a brittle hoof, but there must be power of appropriation, which may be aided by such things as clumba, potash, soda or dilute mineral acids, which enable the stomach to better deal with the food. The robbery committed by worms may be at the root of shelly feet. The intimacy between the skin and digestion is recognized in a practical way by most men, for they readily associate a hidebound condition with worms, but do not carry the comparison to the feet.

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There are a lot of disappointed farmers on account of the impossibility of the railroads hauling out all the wheat that has been offered, but there is the consolation of the certainty of higher prices between now and next July.

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DAIRY

Breeding the Foundation

Few good dairy cows have been produced by chance or careless breeding. The exceptionally good ones are the results, largely, of intelligent breeding on the part of the man who produced them. Colantha 4th's Johanna, the most remarkable milk-producing animal in the world, was conceived first in one man's brain. Then he mated a male and female of the Holstein breed, animals of approved merit and ancestry, and the most phenomenal milk-making machine in the world was the result. The manner in which a cow is bred is the first factor entering into the determination of the future usefulness of her and of her progeny. The breeding is the foundation. Upon that by feeding, training and management the profit-producing kind of cows are built up. But the foundation has to be sure, the ancestors on both sides have got to be milkers, or no amount of feed and careful management will develop the milking function to any marked extent in their offspring. Chance plays a less important part in breeding than is generally believed. The application of average intelligence will out-balance it in most cases, in pure breeding especially.

Developing the Heifers

Ex-Gov. Hoard of Wisconsin, says that ninety per cent of the farmers of the United States do not know how to properly develop their heifers, how to feed them from calthood up to milking age, that the maternal machinery may be developed and the heifer equipped for the function her breeder intended her for—the production of milk and butter fat.

A dairy heifer should be kept growing right from birth to maturity. Feed is as important for the development of the various organs concerned in milk-making in her as it is in the developing of the meat-making habits early in life in beefing animals. Breeding a dairy cow right is only laying the foundation. Feeding properly the heifers, resulting from the right kind of breeding, is of equally great importance. Feed will do a lot to overcome the effects of injudicious breeding, but it will not overcome them completely. The hees by feed alone, transform the worker grub into the queen of the hive.

Dairy heifers, all through their growing periods, require abundance of albuminoids in their feed. Of all grains, oats is the best adapted for developing the milk-producing tendency in heifers, and equipping them best for the purposes they will be required for. Oats with a little bran and plenty of good hay, and clover above all else, will keep heifers during calthood and the first few years of life, in a vigorous, growthy condition, will carry them so constantly forward that by the time they are full-grown they are large sized animals with the milk-making and food-digesting apparatus strongly developed. That is what is required in dairy cows: size, plenty of digestive capacity and a place where the lactic fluid may be elaborated after the materials for its elaboration have been withdrawn from the blood—in brief, a well developed udder. Feed, in the development of this equipment, is more intimately concerned than breed or breeding. The feed creates the super-structure wherein the life activities are carried on. The breeding is foundational, important enough, but not by any means all.

Milking Indications in the Male

There are no physical characteristics in the bull that may be taken as infallible indications of his ability to produce females of milking merit. In the cow there are some few things that seem to indicate merit, or lack of merit, as a milk producer. A large, well balanced udder, firmly attached and connecting with the blood system by well developed milk veins, indicate, providing there is a well sprung barrel and ample digestive system going with it, that the cow will be of some value as a milker. Sometimes these signs are true indicators of milking merit, sometimes they are misleading. But with the bull there is little outward indication, even passably reliable, to show what his value will likely be as a sire of milk producers. Constitution he should have, but constitutional vigor and high milking perform-

ance do not always go together. Records of his female ancestry is the surest way to a possible accurate determination of his possibilities as a sire of milk producers. But this, except in a small number of cases, is not obtainable.

One of the first authorities on dairy cattle breeding on this continent selects his bulls on the basis of the development of their rudimentary milking organs. He pays attention to the records of their ancestry of course, of the cows on each side as far back as can be traced, but he takes the placing and development of the rudimentary teats as a fairly constant guide to the animal's ability to sire milkers. If these teats are small and clustered closely together, the bull would not be used in the herd, unless he came from a line of milking stock that was fairly uniform in individual merit. If the teats are well placed, large, and with some show of udder to back them up, the bull is taken as an almost sure getter of the desirable kind of milking stock. And invariably, it is said, his offspring size up to the standard of production indicated by this characteristic in their sire. The sign is not infallible, no signs of milking ability we ever heard of were, but there is a good deal of sound reason in the sign of the rudimentary udder to back the indication up. The matter, anyway, is worth considering when one is purchasing a dairy sire, especially if the purchase is being made with nothing to guide the buyer but the appearance of the bull before him, and the word of the man doing the selling.

Problems of the Dairy

CARE AND RIPENING OF CREAM

Closely following the creaming of the milk, comes the care of the cream till the time it is ready for the churn.

A good tin can, well soldered and free from rust, is preferable to a crock for holding cream. The can is easier to lift, being lighter in weight and having a handle, and is easier to wash and scald. The can should be kept in a clean place, free from bad odors, and should always be covered.

There is great need that the cream should be stirred each time fresh cream is added. In all cream there is considerable skim milk. The skim milk being the heavier portion, naturally sinks to the bottom of the can. If allowed to remain undisturbed, it becomes a hard curd, when the cream sours. It is this hard curd that makes those undesirable white specks in the butter. The cream stirrer should be such as to lift the cream. A stick or a spoon is not good for the purpose; a ladle with a long handle, or a small, shallow tin saucer, with a heavy piece of tinned wire soldered in the center to form a handle, is the proper thing to use. The motion should be an up-and-down one, not merely around and around; then we get the cream thoroughly stirred right from the bottom to the top. This makes it ripen evenly, and keeps it free from lumps.

Cream from the shallow pans has usually developed enough acid not to require any special treatment to get it ripe. Do not keep it in too warm a place, or it will become over-sour.

Occasionally we find cream and butter with a bitter flavor. This is apt to occur if a few cows are kept, and the cream held for a long time at a low temperature. The lactic-acid germ ceases practically to develop when the cream falls below 50 degrees, but other germs which produce this bitter flavor are able to grow and multiply in a low temperature. To prevent this bitter flavor, either pasteurize and cool each day's cream before adding it to the cream can, or add a little good-flavored sour milk or cream to the first skimming, and hold the cream at a higher temperature, so as to give the lactic-acid bacteria a chance to develop.

I prefer to assist the cream to ripen, rather than let it sour when and how it likes. I do not think it practical for the average farm butter-maker to make and keep on hand a pure culture made from the pasteurized skim milk. If care be taken in all the steps, the easiest method is to take half a pint of the sour cream about to be churned and add it to the first skimmed sweet cream. This amount should be sufficient for the ordinary churning held at 50 to 60 degrees, depending on the length of time the cream is kept before churning. But remember, if the flavor of the cream which you use as a culture is not desirable, you are seeding the fresh cream to produce the same flavor, only it is likely to be worse. If your cream has gone wrong, try to get a cup of

good sour cream from your neighbor; it is exactly the same as borrowing yeast; or, you may fill a sterilized glass jar with clean, sweet, fresh milk. Keep it at a temperature between 60 and 70 degrees. If, when sour, it has a pleasant, clean, acid taste, use it as a culture.

In winter, cream from the deep cans may have to be heated to about 60 degrees before adding it to the can; otherwise, its being so cold would lower the temperature of the cream in the can, and cause it to ripen too slowly.

The cream which needs the most attention is that which comes from the separator. Many people who have invested in a machine are not making as good butter as when they used the cans, for two reasons: the separator is not well washed, and the cream is not properly cooled. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the necessity of cooling the cream immediately after it is separated. If left to itself, cream takes so long a time to part with its heat that a splendid opportunity is given for all kinds of bacteria to thrive and produce bad flavors.

It is not sufficient to set the vessel containing the cream in the cold air. It must be set in cold water, and frequently stirred, until the temperature is reduced to 60 degrees, or lower. The quicker the cooling, the better for the cream.

I have talked of ripening cream, but it is not necessary to ripen it; sweet cream may be churned, and a mild, creamy-flavored butter produced. My experiments have shown very little, if any greater, loss in the buttermilk from churning sweet cream. The majority of people like the higher aroma and more pronounced flavor obtained by ripening the cream.

To get good butter, the cream should be churned at least twice a week in summer, and three times in two weeks in winter.

Cream ready for the churn should have a mild, pleasant, acid smell and taste, should pour smooth, velvety and free from lumps, and contain in the neighborhood of 25 per cent. butter-fat, or make about three pounds of butter to the gallon. This, of course, is for farm-dairy butter-making.

By LAURA ROSE

The Dairy Ice Supply

In order to have ice keep well in an ice house, three things are necessary, and three only. So long as we get these, the ice will keep well, no matter how crude the form of ice house. No person need be without a supply of ice on the ground of expense, as a few poles or stones in the bottom, posts, rough lumber or sawdust on the sides, other insulating material on the sides and top, will give all that is needed. The three requisites for keeping ice are, drainage below, ventilation above and protection from warm air and rain. Sawdust is, possibly, the best insulating material to protect the ice from warm air. This should be as dry as possible and preferably fresh each year. Cut straw will answer, if sawdust is not available, but as straw is porous, it conducts the warm air into the ice much more rapidly than will a close, compact material, like sawdust or tan-bark. There should be about one foot of sawdust or two feet or more of cut straw in the bottom and over the drainage on which the layers of ice are placed to prevent warm air entering from below. At least two feet of the insulating material should be packed around the sides and top of the ice. Some sort of a chimney, or open space at the sides, is necessary to allow the warm air between the roof and the top of the sawdust over the ice to circulate, else this warm air will penetrate the sawdust and melt the ice. When taking out the ice in summer keep it covered as much as possible with the insulating material.

The amount of ice which should be stored is at least one ton of ice for each cow—two tons per cow would be better. The cost of cutting, drawing, packing, and for insulating material, ought not to be more than one dollar per ton. A man milking 10 cows could not invest \$10 to better advantage. He will probably receive at least ten per cent interest on the money so invested.

The following table of blocks of ice required per ton is given by Dairy Commissioner J. A. Rud-dick, of Ottawa:—

12 blks. 18 in. x 36 in., 8 in. thick 1 ton
15 blks. 11 in. x 16 in., 10 in. thick 1 ton
8 blks. 11 in. x 16 in., 12 in. thick 1 ton
6 blks. 11 in. x 16 in., 16 in. thick 1 ton
5 blks. 11 in. x 16 in., 20 in. thick 1 ton

Sometimes a pond of water near the barn or elsewhere on the farm may be utilized for securing

a supply of ice. Pure water ice is preferable, but where this cannot be got conveniently then the ice from a more or less impure pond may be stored. Such ice should not be put directly into water or anything else to be used for human consumption, though it may be all right for cooling purposes. The freezing of water does not render the ice pure—it merely deadens the bacteria or other harmful causes which may be present. Some bacterial forms may be destroyed, typhoid bacilli will not survive freezing for several months, and some other pathogenic forms as well will be rendered incapable of propagating themselves and producing disease but it is best not to use suspected ice in direct contact with food that is to be used uncooked for human consumption.

We need not speak of the value and uses of ice for the creamery. These are too well-known to butter-makers and creamerymen to require any emphasis from us. Farmers, milkmen and patrons of creameries and cheeseries are too apt to neglect this important part of dairy work. Among the uses for ice on the farm may be mentioned.

1. To put in tanks of water for cooling the cans of milk as soon as milked. Unless a cooler be used, we believe this to be the most effective way to use ice for cooling milk. If the ice be broken into small pieces it will cool the milk more rapidly, because it melts more rapidly and renders heat latent more quickly.

2. To cool water for raising the cream on milk set in deep cans by gravity. Ice is almost a necessity for this form of creaming milk.

3. For cooling cream as soon as the milk is separated with a cream separator on the farm. Most of the troubles in cream-gathering creameries are caused by patrons neglecting to cool the cream at once after separating. Cream allowed to stand for some time after separation without cooling, sours quickly and usually develops a bad flavor.

4. For keeping butter, cream, milk, meat and other perishable household necessities in hot weather. A great deal of food is wasted in the average house in summer because of a lack of ice to keep the food cool, thus causing a loss of what otherwise would be valuable human food.

5. For making cooling drinks in summer. While it is an error, to pour water icy cold down our oesophagus, a cool drink in hot weather is always refreshing.

The Cause of Poor Butter

The first cause begins and ends at the cowbarn, by the use of improper feed improperly fed, cows improperly kept and cared for, improperly constructed barns, which preclude the possibility of proper ventilation, cleanliness and comfort, light, heat, and dryness. Improper methods of milking, keeping cows clean, cleanliness of person, clothing, etc., have much more to do with the causes of poor butter than the average dairyman is willing to admit or has the inclination to remedy.

Next comes the care of milk, cream, and dairy utensils. Forgetting to thoroughly scald and air the utensils immediately after use (especially the separator after each and every operation) is one of the greatest causes of the deterioration in the raw material, which goes very far to enhance the rancid odor and flavor of poor butter.

Then comes the delay in delivering cream to the factory without proper cooling, and the insanitary conditions surrounding the storage of the same all help the deterioration along, until eventually it reaches the buttermaker for final conversion into that delicate product which we call butter. The aforesaid buttermaker, under the present systems which we have drifted into, should have undivided and unstinted sympathy. The salesmen of hand separators in the beginning who were ever over-zealous in hawking their wares, come in for their due share of blame in bringing about some of the conditions which have tended to make the buttermaker lie awake nights, thinking over remedies by which conditions might be improved.

The use of all kinds of cream, good, bad and indifferent is the greatest cause of poor butter. No buttermaker, however efficient he or she may be, can produce a high quality of product from a low grade of raw material. And when half a hundred different samples of low grade goods are mixed in together, the problems of the maker are not rendered any more simple. The underlying cause of poor butter is carelessly produced milk.

POULTRY

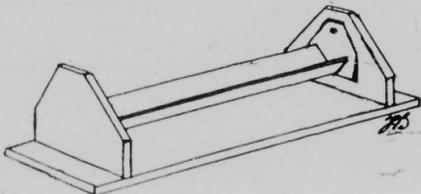
Feeding a Flock in Winter under Western Conditions

The discussion of this subject ought, logically, to be prefaced by a thorough discussion of the feeding value of such grains and fodders as are available in Western Canada. We expect, however, there will be enough ground left untouched in this article to furnish scope for further enquiries along the line of scientific feeding, and at some future date to discuss the feeding question more fully. This subject anyway is very seasonable now. If it interferes with the logical sequence of topics, that is our excuse for inserting it at this stage of the series.

The question which the subject suggests is: How best can the Western farmer feed his hen flock in winter with the grain and other foods at his disposal, and how best can he supplement the home supply, should it prove inadequate in variety or character? We take it that the average farmer, undertaking to feed a poultry flock, will have at his disposal plenty of the ordinary cereal grains, wheat, oats, and barley, that he will be in a position to procure a supply of middlings, or shorts as they are called, and that he will have fodder of some kind that may be employed to give bulk to the ration. In addition to these, he will be able to purchase meat foods, either meat meal or cheap meat, such as beef heads at his butchers. Or failing this, that he will have meat scrap about his own place from hogs or cattle killed for household use. Given these in the line of feeds and grit of some kind to keep the hen's grinding machinery going, together with a supply of drinking water, a man is in pretty good shape to go ahead and feed his stock in a manner proper for most profitable productions. Practically everything named above is essential in feeding for winter eggs. If a man has not got all the foods named or cannot procure them, he may worry along in a way and make something of a success, but in about the same proportion as he is deficient in these feeding materials will he be unsuccessful in winter hen-feeding for eggs. Eggs cannot be produced except by the use of food of the proper kind. A feeding system of some kind is a necessity. Hens have to be regularly fed. The common practice among poultrymen who have any method in feeding, is to give the fowls a mash feed first thing in the morning, vegetables, green stuff or meat scrap at noon and whole grain at night. This feeding system rests upon the theory that the fowls need, after their night's fast, something that is easily digestible and that they need at night whole grain that will digest slowly. Experience proves, however, that there is not very much reason in this theory, for those feeding exactly the reverse of this get equally as good results. One thing we want to impress is that whatever system of feeding you adopt, follow that up with regularity. Do not give a mash one morning and the next throw the hens a few handfuls of grain. Radical changes either in the ration, or in the method of feeding, are pretty sure to bring about digestive disorders, are not conducive to heavy laying and will result ultimately in a seriously impaired flock.

The amateur poultryman is always anxious to know the amount of food a hen flock should receive. As a matter of fact it is pretty hard to give laying hens more than is good for them, that is, if they have digesting apparatus capable of digesting and assimilating large quantities of food. The lack of such equipment is the cause of a good part of the troubles of feeding. A good rule in determining the amount of mash to feed, is to give the hens all they will eat up clean at once. By this it is not meant that the mash should be left in the trough before the flock all day and the hens allowed to eat at will, returning to it as often as they feel the need of more. Simply what they will eat up clean at one time. The same applies to grain fed in litter, except that it is a little more difficult to gauge the amount of grain than of mash. There should always be a little grain in the litter anyway. It does hens no harm to eat plenty of grain if they have to dig pretty lively for it. When grain is fed in litter a quart of it gives a full feed to a dozen average sized fowls.

Mash feeds may be prepared by the use of skim-milk if it is convenient, or without milk by using water. The mash should not be cooked. If mixed up with hot or warm water, let it cool down before feeding. Never cool it down by throwing in cold water as this makes too sloppy a mixture. A good mash may be compounded by taking of shorts, one part, of oats finely ground and the hulls sifted out, one part, with a little bran and boiled vegetables



A SWINGING FEED TROUGH DESIGNED TO PREVENT THE FOWLS FROM FOULING THE FOOD.

such as potatoes in quantity about equal to the shorts. This is fed in troughs in the morning and the troughs cleaned out as soon as the hens have finished eating.

Meat foods such as beef scraps, blood meal, green bone, raw, lean beef or horse meat should be fed occasionally, about twice a week is often enough. Meat is necessary for egg formation and green bone is needed for bone and egg shell. The meat used should be of healthy animals. That of stock dying from disease should never, under any circumstances, be used. Potatoes are the most commonly used in this country of vegetable foods. Mangels are a very useful vegetable food in hen feeding, or sugar beets. A root may be suspended from the ceiling of the house by means of a string or wire, and the fowls allowed to pick it to pieces. A good thing to add to the mash once in a while is a handful or so of powdered charcoal. It aids digestion and purifies the blood. Grit should be kept before the flock all the time. A small box of it fastened to the wall will supply the fowls with all the "hen's teeth" they need. Pure drinking water also is indispensable and should be constantly before the flock.

This feeding system is adapted to average western requirements, but it is by no means a complete or perfect one. The man who aims to feed his fowls properly should have a rather larger variety of feed than is mentioned here. He should have clovers to feed steamed, should grow a few roots for the use of the flock and try to widen his grain ration by the addition of other varieties of corn and buckwheat, which are both valuable winter feeds. Green feed of some kind is as essential to successful hen-feeding in winter as it is in the successful feeding of dairy cows. Red clover or alfalfa cut up and steamed, makes an excellent bulky ration for the flock. It imitates summer conditions and tends to stimulate the egg-forming organs to increased activity.

Briefly then, the system we have endeavored to outline is this: Mash feed, consisting of shorts and ground oats each one part, a little bran with mashed vegetables, uncooked, one part, fed first thing in the morning in a warm condition, followed by a root or two hung up for the fowls to pick at, or a light feed of meat at noon twice a week, grain, wheat preferably, scattered in the litter an hour or two before dusk and the hens sent to roost with a full crop and warm from the vigorous exercise of digging out their night meal.

The litter in which grain is fed should be fairly deep and formed of cut straw or chaff. It should be changed frequently. The troughs in which the mash is fed should be removed from the pen after each feed to prevent them from becoming fouled. They may be hooked up on the side of the wall, out of the way.

Feeding poultry requires a good deal of skill and experience. Of course anybody can mix up a mash and throw it in a trough or scatter a little cracked grain on the floor. But the successful feeder watches closely the appearance of his flock. He notes at the start any departure from normal conditions and changes his feeding immediately to preserve and restore the health of his fowls. That is the great aim and object in feeding—to keep the fowls healthy and up to the top notch in performance. Skill in this respect comes only through practice. It will come all right if a man persists in practicing.

Enteritis in Poultry

Two hens took sick within the past week at different times. When first noticed were lying on the ground sideways. I placed them on their feet, but they immediately fell down. They would not eat. When I killed the first one she seemed to have little blood. The second bled freely. When opened, food was found in the crop and gizzard. Noticed yellow, slimy excreta. Internal organs seem all right. I feed oats, principally, with scraps from house. Good, dry and well-ventilated quarters. What is the trouble?

Ans.—The trouble is enteritis, or inflammation of the intestines, brought on by too long continued feeding of an unvaried ration, mayhap without sufficient green food, grit, etc. The bird lies on its side, has fever, with a distressed look and bearing. Sometimes there is spasmodic action of wings or legs, perhaps both. These symptoms are more or less acute, according to severity of attack. Diarrhea is usually a result. The remedy is at once to change diet and feed a varied one, with green food predominating, for some little time. If the attack is unusually severe, a teaspoonful of castor oil is likely to be beneficial. But in this, as in many other diseases, it is easier to prevent—by proper feeding and management—than to effect a cure. Variety in rations is not only conducive to good health, but will undoubtedly prevent egg-eating and feather-picking, two vicious habits that improperly-fed hens are liable to acquire.

As I cannot farm without the "Farmer's Advocate" please find enclosed \$3.00 for two year's subscription.
Waldheim, Sask. E. B. MORRIS.

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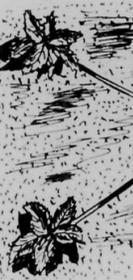
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In our western and strong, gene strawberries in a manured and use as a little manu to warm the soil: the moisture in c good plants that patches and gro better rooted an Get your plants other things being to do well than it distance. Plant ground will permi

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STRAWBERRY PL

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It is far better fo of strawberries, to s they have some ex best kinds that are

Now as to how they want to be s Ontario so as to g straw or marsh hay because there is no I have a three-fold cover the plants: winter; second, so mulch raked into t

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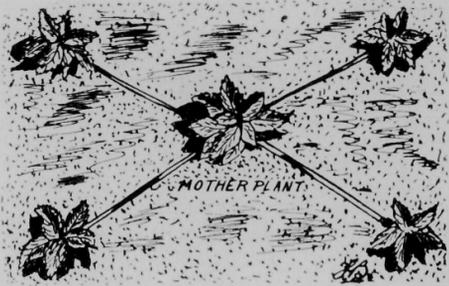
How to Grow Strawberries

The strawberry is, I think, the most universally grown of fruits. It is grown on every continent and in almost every climate, and on our own North American continent it is found growing wild in every state of the American union and every province of our own Dominion and even in the valleys of Alaska. And who does not relish it as one of the best of the fruits the Lord has given to man? It has been said by someone that the Lord might have made a better fruit than the strawberry, but he didn't.

As to the preparation of the ground for strawberry plants: Any soil that is strong enough to produce a large crop of corn or potatoes is good for a good crop of strawberries.

In our western provinces here, our soil is good and strong, generally, but I prefer setting the strawberries in a piece of ground that has been manured and used the year before for potatoes, as a little manure even in our rich land helps to warm the soil and quicken growth, also to hold the moisture in case of drought. Next is to get good plants that have been taken out of new patches and grown for plants, as they will be better rooted and will be more likely to grow. Get your plants as near home as you can—all other things being equal they will be more likely to do well than if they have been shipped a long distance. Plant as early in the spring as your ground will permit.

If you are transplanting your own grown plants or getting your plants from some neighbor, dig them before the growth starts in the spring and while they are dormant and if your ground is not ready, heel them in a trench until you are ready to plant, as that will keep the growth back and they will do better than if left to grow before planting. I always keep the mulch on my plants in the spring until I want them to set out; they can be kept back several days, sometimes weeks, with the mulch.



STRAWBERRY PLANT AND FOUR RUNNER PLANTS ROOTED.

The strawberry has two ways of reproducing itself: by its seed and by runners. The runner is the common way of propagation. In the strawberry there are two kinds of flowers, some called the male or bisexual, which is perfect in itself, and will produce fruit if planted alone; and others called the female or pestillate, which will not produce fruit without the bisexual be planted close to it, so that when in bloom the pollen will fly from it to the pestillate variety. When we plant a pestillate variety we should be careful that we plant with it a bisexual variety that blooms about the same time, not a late kind with an early kind. Then again, we have some kinds that are heavier pollenizers than others and the pollen remains on them in the blooming season longer than on other kinds, so we have to govern ourselves accordingly and plant with varieties to suit.

It is far better for beginners in the cultivation of strawberries, to start with a bisexual sort until they have some experience, as there are lots of the best kinds that are bisexual.

Now as to how to set the plants. I find that they want to be set a little wider apart than in Ontario so as to give room for a good mulch of straw or marsh hay, which I like better than straw because there is no seed in it to dirty your ground. I have a three-fold reason for a good mulch to cover the plants: first, as a protection in the winter; second, so as to have a good depth of mulch raked into the middle, between the rows

to hold the moisture and keep the fruit clean; third, to have a good covering to fork over the top of the plants in case of a late frost, which sometimes comes just when the plants are in bloom. If I find that the thermometer registers down to below thirty-seven or thirty-eight when my plants are in bloom, I keep a good look-out that night in particular; if it is a clear night about ten o'clock, then I put all hands on to cover the plants as it will likely be colder before morning. In this way I have sometimes saved my first and earliest berries when my neighbors, who did not cover theirs, lost all their first fruit. Sometimes there are several years in succession that we do not have a late frost to injure the bloom, as has been the case here in central Alberta these last two years. But there is always the danger and it is good to be prepared for it when you can.

It is not only in these western provinces that there is danger from frost, but I have known years that as far south as Georgia, where the strawberry is grown for the New York market and to be shipped all over the States, that they have lost a great part of their crop by a late frost. It is not a great job to cover and uncover an acre and it will ten times pay the cost if by that means you can save your crop. I, therefore, advise setting rows four feet apart and the plants in the rows set about eighteen inches apart, and grow them in what is called the double-row (hedge) system. That is: letting four plants grow from each plant set (the same as shown in cut) then cutting off all runners after, so as to let the new plants form a large fruit crown for the next year's bearing.

The bloom should be all cut off when it comes out after planting in the spring so as to allow all the strength to go to making a strong and vigorous plant, as it is only from such plants you can expect to get the best fruit. But I have sometimes, since I have been in the West, allowed some of the strongest and most vigorous plants to mature some of their fruit, in particular when I am cutting off the bloom. I find that the plant has started out one or two runners at the same time as blooming, that shows that the plant has a good hold on the ground and is likely to do well.

I have many letters from people who got plants from me last spring stating that every plant they got grew, and they got quite a few berries the first year. Still I do not recommend allowing many to fruit the first year, only the very strongest plants.

PLANTING

After you have the ground in good order stretch a line (binder twine will do) then take a narrow spade, put it down nearly perpendicular pull the handle towards you, then press it from you till it leaves a space sufficient to receive the plant. If the ground is moist enough to allow you to extract the spade without refilling the hole, you can pull up the spade and take the plant between the thumb and finger with one hand and holding it just by the crown take the other hand and spread the roots out in the shape of a fan, then place the plant up against one side of the pole with one hand while you press the earth firmly against the plant, being sure that the earth touches the roots all the way to the bottom. I generally take my foot after planting and press the ground around the plant, always drawing a little loose earth over my foot marks to keep the earth from baking when it gets wet.

Watering plants is not generally necessary, if the ground is in good order when the plants are put in, and the land is kept well cultivated so as to form a dust mulch on the surface to prevent evaporation, they will need no watering except the rain. But if you do water never put the water on the plants, but make a trench close by or a little distance from the plants and let it percolate to the roots. In so doing, the ground will not harden and dry out in a few hours and be worse than before you put on the water. Clean cultivation is absolutely necessary, as the strawberry will not dispute the ground with weeds. And in keeping the ground clean and loose the runners will more quickly take hold and begin to grow from their own roots. This is very essential as it has a longer season to develop the crown for the next year's fruit. When the runners begin to grow and form the nude at the end preparatory to taking root, care should be taken in placing them in their proper place, the mother plant and the four runners as per cut: the mother plant forming the center while the runners form the four outer points so that the plants are about six to ten inches apart. This will allow room for sun and light. In placing the runners, place a

little earth on them just behind the nude that will keep the wind from blowing them around. It will also help the runner to take hold of the ground with its rootlets, for, if allowed to blow around, the rootlets will get calloused and will not readily penetrate the soil. I have often placed a little earth about the nude of a plant at night after scratching the ground with my finger to get the moisture, and went out the next morning to find the rootlets had penetrated the ground a half inch or more.

After the four new plants have taken hold and begin to send out their runners, they should be kept cut off, also any others coming from the mother plant, as they will overrun the ground if not attended to, and some times the worst weed in the patch is the strawberry plant.

If you wish to grow plants for yourself or others, it is better to grow a row exclusively for that purpose then you can let more plants grow to each mother plant, but do not let too many grow, or they will become weakly plants and soon run out in size of fruit. This is the reason that some of the older kinds we used to have are now almost useless. But if care is taken and nothing but good, strong, well-developed plants used there is no reason that they should not only be as good in twenty years from now as they are now, but actually improved.

Good clean cultivation is all that is needed after keeping the runners in check until fall, when, as soon as the ground gets hard enough from frost to drive over the patch with a wagon, (keeping the wheels between the rows) cover up the plants with good clean straw or marsh hay as I have stated before.

Central Alberta. JAMES CHEGWIN.

Richard Waugh Memorial Fund

An effort is being made to enhance the Richard Waugh memorial fund for the purpose of purchasing a portrait in oils to be hung in the Manitoba agricultural college. It is requested that those intending to contribute to this fund remit before January 15th, so that the portrait may be unveiled at the time of the agricultural societies' convention, February 15th to 17th. A large number of farmers have expressed their appreciation of the late Mr. Waugh's services to agriculture by contributing \$1.00 towards the fund, but the fund should be double its present size. Subscriptions will be received by David Horn, Chief Grain Inspector, Winnipeg.

Provincial Seed Fair for Alberta

The Alberta Provincial Seed Fair will be held in Calgary in one of the Exhibition buildings of Victoria Park on Feb. 3, 4, 5. Judging by both the standard prizes and the trophies there should be a good exhibit. Trophies are all regulated by the rule of passing into possession after being won three times, but not necessarily three times running. The classification and prize list is given below with the exception of the trophies. Including the prizes given by the Canadian Seed Growers' Association the money, independent of trophies, totals over a thousand dollars:

Winter Wheat, Alberta Red.	20	15	12	8	5
Winter Wheat, any soft variety	15	12	8	5	5
Spring Wheat, Red Fife.	18	14	10	6	4
Spring Wheat, any other hard variety.	18	14	10	6	4
Oats, Banner.	20	15	12	8	5
Oats, any other long or milling variety.	20	15	12	8	5
Oats, any short or feed variety	18	14	10	6	4
Barley, six-rowed.	15	10	5	5	5
Barley, two-rowed.	15	10	5	5	5
Peas.	12	8	5	5	5
Flax seed.	12	8	5	5	5
Timothy seed.	12	8	5	5	5
Brome Grass Seed.	12	8	5	5	5
Rye Grass Seed.	12	8	5	5	5
Red Clover Seed.	12	8	5	5	5
Alsike Clover Seed.	12	8	5	5	5
Alfalfa.	12	8	5	5	5

JUDGING COMPETITIONS

Judging Wheat.	10	8	5	3
Judging Oats.	10	8	5	3
Identification of Weed Seeds.	10	8	5	3

Alberta Poultry Shows

Poultry shows are announced for the following points in Alberta: Magrath, January 18th and 19th. Calgary, January 20th, 21st and 22nd. Edmonton, January 20th, 21st and 22nd. Lethbridge, January 26th, 27th, and 28th.

FIELD NOTES

The Bachelor and his Problems

The call of the "Young Man's Country," our Western Canada, has stirred the hearts of thousands of manly youths and even men of maturer age. Many have answered the call, turned westward and journeyed towards the setting sun, passing evidences of the richness of the resources of the boundless prairie, till at last they reach the very verge of civilization, where they claim their "quarter" and are surprised by the ever rolling wave of immigration which flows, steadily onward, leaving them in an incredibly short space of time in the midst of a fully settled district having schools, churches and many other social benefits.

The difficulties of pioneer settlement have been enlarged upon by those who perhaps have never known the joy of possession that thrills the man who fences his quarter section and views his own—his very own—160 acres of the finest land that heart could wish for. Nor would we deny the existence of these difficulties, yet maintaining that properly ordered, the lives of the bachelor homesteaders during the time they are preparing to receive their "patent" may be a holiday from which a source of pleasure can be derived, equalled only by that experienced when a man shakes off conventionalities, and spends a glorious vacation in camp with rod and gun.

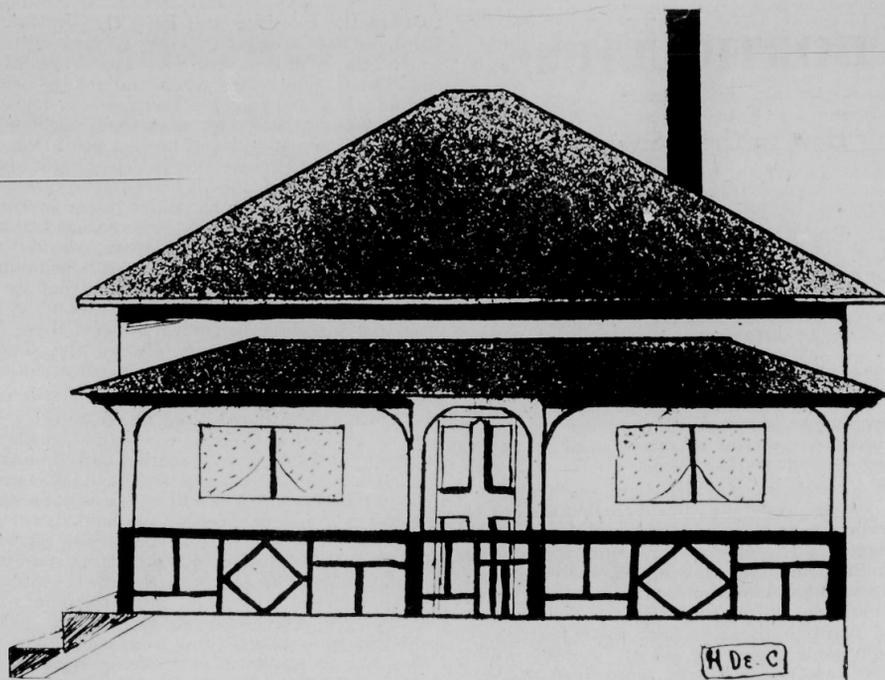
When nature invites, few can withstand. So today we see men—thousands of them—pouring ever onward, northward, and westward, answering her call, scattering themselves over the vastness of the lone prairies with the determination to be a unit that counts in the building of an Empire; and reclaiming the best of God's earth from the coyote and the owl.

Yet how strange! Many of those men of noble enthusiasm imagine that, for at least three years, life to them must mean incessant toil, self-denial, hardships and disappointments, while there are those who trod the first step on Canadian soil penniless and destitute, are now owning farms worth at least \$2000, which by judicious management they secured with practically no outlay, while enjoying a long spell of intercourse with nature, surrounded with the sublime grandness of her beauty, and participating in recreations only known to the lone frontiersman.

Many there are homesteading, who greet each morning, the coming day, with sorrow and disgust as they contemplate the problems known to all who "batch." Indeed, these problems are the bane of the bachelor's existence in many cases where they are of easy solution.

In these articles we wish to show, by practical suggestions, that a homesteader's "shack" can be transformed into a most comfortable and artistic dwelling-place, at an outlay not exceeding his generally meagre income.

The nature of a country largely affects its buildings. So if a timbered district is chosen, a



SHOWING FRONT ELEVATION OF A SUGGESTED SHACK.

The cottage roof and verandah are the features. A shack of this design contrasts favorably with the log one shown.

log hut will probably be the house of the homesteader. Logs make quite a serviceable house, though not as warm perhaps as a properly constructed frame building. There are two common methods of joining logs in building, viz: dovetailing, and notching. The former requires greater skill, but is the superior mode of work; the latter is rough, but simple enough for anyone to learn. The interior of a log building should be boarded both for the sake of comfort and appearance.

In many districts logs cannot be obtained, therefore, more expense is incurred in purchasing lumber to construct a frame building. Very neat bungalows can be bought in sections, each portion being numbered so that any amateur can build his own house, often inside twenty-four hours. If a man has to pay high wages for help in building a "shack" it would be about as cheap to buy a house in parts ready for fitting together, and do the work himself.

Almost the first problem that confronts the bachelor is where to choose his site. It would appear, though, that a great many give this matter no consideration at all, judging from the position in which we find houses all over the prairies. The ideal site is a slight hill top situated near the road allowance, and convenient to the water supply. We have seen "shacks" built away back, almost in the middle of a quarter hidden by hills, and causing the utmost exasperation to the visitor who is not familiar with the gates. We have seen

again homes in deep valleys which in winter time receive more than their share of cold, whereas, if they were placed upon a slight rise, the difference in temperature would be considerable. The well or spring should always be near the house. Nobody relishes a walk of one-quarter mile in a blizzard for a couple of pails of water.

Usually the next mistake a homesteader falls into is to place his barns and outhouses too near to his own dwelling. Some even allow their stable and house to be one building! The sight of ugly barns, cowsheds and chicken-houses, intercepting the view of the house from the road is familiar to many who have travelled in the West. It requires no comment to show the absurdity of such arrangements when a man has 160 acres at his disposal, and is not usually cramped for space.

It is remarkable too what constructive genius is displayed in making the gates on Western farms defy all efforts to open them. Of course, a wire gate is easiest and cheapest to construct, but there is no excuse for the man who makes it so stiff that it is preferable to dig up his fence posts rather than attempt to open his gate.

The accompanying sketch of a bachelor shack will serve as a model on which alteration can be made to suit various tastes. The cottage roof is preferable to the style usually found on "shacks" in Western Canada. Instead of building a house too high, a seemingly common fault, the extra lumber might be used in building a verandah, giving a more comfortable and artistic effect. If the walls on this account were too low to receive the standard size windows, a pleasing arrangement would be to insert the frames on their sides, the windows opening with a sliding movement. A coat of paint is a good investment for a homesteader's dwelling. White and green make a pleasing combination.

After the exterior of the building is complete, attention is next devoted to making the interior so comfortable as to be at least habitable. In future articles we shall endeavor to show how spare time can be utilized to advantage in making the place look something like a home.

Alta.

LOUIS C. BELROSE.

This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Belrose on "The Bachelor and His Problems." In subsequent issues, other phases of the subject will be presented.

I write to thank you for the premium knife. I have no hesitation in saying I was well paid for the little trouble I went to in securing another reader of the "Farmer's Advocate."
Maple Creek, Sask. G. UDAL.

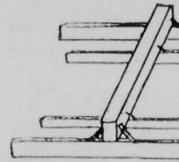


— A SHACK CONSTRUCTED OF LOGS.

The logs are "notched" at the corners instead of dovetailing one into the other. Dovetailing is rather more difficult than notching but makes a more substantial building.

An Improv

A correspondent "I wish to thank you for the article on the outside of the farm, as the trouble with the hay and straw. Nothing, as it is, I have ordered as



certainly solves the shape in winter, and on horses as well as best thing I ever believe it would do publish it again."

The design from was made was supposed Dakota readers, who especially for hauling as it never upsets.

Investigati

An enquiry is being a federal grand jury, of some of the leading is being made by the trust exists in, and the United States, packing houses in C buying of live stock products, that this practically a trust prices paid for stock the selling price to that at the Union St one price only for buyers of the packers pete for the offering divide them up at the

It is affirmed for ins man, who seems back, the yards, sets the fig that day, and until to the buyers, no morning, it is said, houses meet in a bar await the arrival of t in about nine o'clock the buyers' ears, and a price for that day court is endeavoring powerful individual is

The relation of cer prominent packing hot of inquiry. All the le willing to furnish the with every possible bottom of the so-called so far nothing of much covered. Hosts of wit but nothing very d houses or railways has are some, however, w grand jury will bring facts about the live st its labors are ended.

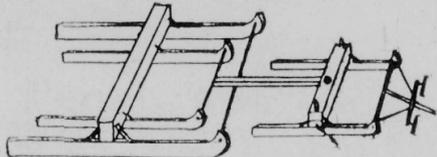
South Dakot

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOC

I was for more than South Dakota and, right divorce from my first wife informed regarding the proceedings there. I have berta nearly seven years read a great deal in Canada to Canadians, nauseous been amused, shocked an ignorance displayed, dis and shocked at advice th was gratuitous. Despite trary, South Dakota ra private morals, Christian any English-speaking last general election Canada Dakotans for chang from six months to one the granting of divorces the courts.

An Improved Device for Sleighs

A correspondent at Dauphin, T. C. McDonald, "I wish to thank you for the description you gave last winter of a sleigh with a pair of runners on the outside of the hind bob. I built one after the description you gave just to use about the farm, as the boys were always getting into trouble with the ordinary sleigh when hauling in hay and straw. Now they use the new sleigh for everything, as it is so much safer and handier, so I have ordered another for my own use. It



certainly solves the problem of keeping roads in shape in winter, and good roads mean light work on horses as well as a saving of time. This is the best thing I ever saw in a farm paper, and I believe it would do your readers a good turn to publish it again."

The design from which the accompanying cut was made was supplied by one of our North Dakota readers, who is very enthusiastic about it, especially for hauling out grain loose in the box, as it never upsets. Ed.]

Investigating the Beef Trust

An enquiry is being carried on in Chicago before a federal grand jury, into the alleged transactions of some of the leading American packers. Effort is being made by the prosecution to show that a trust exists in, and controls, the meat trade of the United States, and that certain prominent packing houses in Chicago work together in the buying of live stock and the marketing of meat products, that this understanding, which is practically a trust in its nature, dictates the prices paid for stock to the producer and makes the selling price to the consumer. It is alleged that at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, there is one price only for each grade of stock, that the buyers of the packers in the combine never compete for the offerings in the yards, but simply divide them up at their own prices.

It is affirmed for instance, that each morning one man, who seems back of the entire buying force at the yards, sets the figure to be paid for each grade that day, and until his price is fixed and given to the buyers, no sales can be made. Each morning, it is said, the buyers for the various houses meet in a bar-room near the yards, and await the arrival of the price-maker. He drops in about nine o'clock, whispers something into the buyers' ears, and there is then a market and a price for that day at the stock yards. The court is endeavoring to discover who this all-powerful individual is, and what he represents.

The relation of certain railways with certain prominent packing houses is also to be the subject of inquiry. All the leading packing houses seem willing to furnish the government's inquiry court with every possible facility for getting at the bottom of the so-called American Meat Trust, but so far nothing of much importance has been discovered. Hosts of witnesses have been examined but nothing very damaging to the packing houses or railways has yet been unearthed. There are some, however, who believe that the federal grand jury will bring to light some interesting facts about the live stock and meat trade before its labors are ended.

South Dakota Divorce Laws.

EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

I was for more than twenty years a resident of South Dakota and, rightly or wrongly, procured a divorce from my first wife. I think I am fairly well informed regarding the divorce laws and court proceedings there. I have now been a resident of Alberta nearly seven years and during that time have read a great deal in Canadian newspapers upon this, to Canadians, nauseous subject. I have certainly been amused, shocked and disgusted. Amused at the ignorance displayed, disgusted with the reasoning, and shocked at advice that was as superfluous as it was gratuitous. Despite all these ways to the contrary, South Dakota ranks as high in public and private morals, Christianity, and respect for law as any English-speaking commonwealth. Since the last general election Canadian papers are congratulating Dakotans for changing the term of residence from six months to one year and for discontinuing the granting of divorces except at regular sittings of the courts.

I might digress long enough to ask when Canadians will have an opportunity to vote upon questions of public policy or to elect the thousand and one officials who are now appointed.

Possibly I may be somewhat dull of apprehension, but, frankly, I see no reason for expecting any great reform from these changes in the term of residence required or from preventing hearings by the court in chambers. I call to mind one editorial in a Winnipeg paper, bewailing the moral condition of the people in South Dakota for permitting divorces without a trial. Why, bless you, it is a well established principle of law that a plaintiff shall be granted the relief asked for in the complaint if the defendant fails to join issue. I might pay my compliments to the divorce laws of Canada, but that is not the object of this article. In all these criticisms of the divorce laws of South Dakota and the moral decrepitude of the people, I have never seen a criticism of the patrons of the "divorce mill" for perjuring themselves by swearing that they have established actual residence when they have not and never intended to do so. South Dakota may, and probably does, grant divorces for some causes that should not be recognized. However, these critics have not touched the real evil in the divorce laws, not only of South Dakota but of other states. These writers would have to hunt another field for criticism if no state or country would grant a divorce only where the cause of action arose. Such a law would not only close "divorce mills" but would cut off a great deal of false swearing and—and possibly in time, the populace of Canada might demand a reasonable and inexpensive divorce law.

Edensville, Alta.

D. C. TIFFANY, JR.

Government Ownership the Remedy

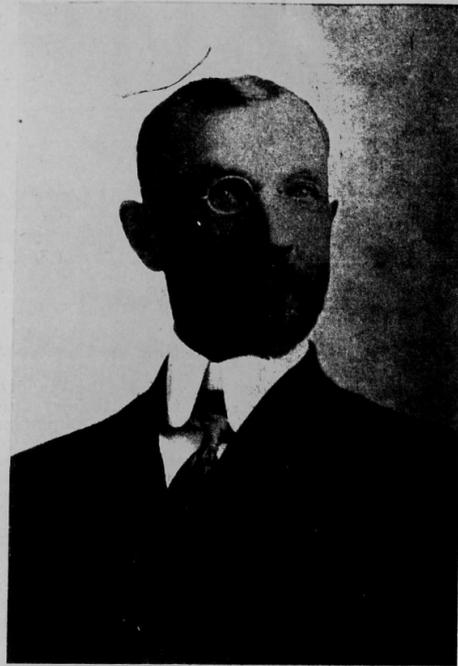
EDITOR FARMER'S ADVOCATE:

In your Christmas Number appears a very good article from your own pen under the head of "Some Mishaps in the Canadian Grain Trade," but I think the article would have been improved upon if you had gone a little further and suggested some remedy for existing evils, or at least commented on the remedies that are being sought for through the Grain Growers' Association, viz., government ownership of the storage facilities. We have been trying for eight or ten years to frame legislation which will rectify existing evils, but are met with so many manoeuvres on the part of the grain dealers, the railway companies, and last year even the banks took a hand in the systematic hold-up, which compelled thousands of farmers to sell their year's product at from three-fifths to four-fifths of its actual value, inasmuch that we feel obliged to abandon the hope of attaining the desired goal, "a square deal" through amended or even new legislation, and have arrived at the conclusion, after very mature consideration, that the only hope of arriving at the desired goal is to have the storage facilities taken out of the hands of those who are so vitally interested in the manipulation of prices. Ample proof can be shown that, under existing conditions, the majority of the existing elevators are making money by illegitimate practices; and were the car supply equal to the demand, we think one-half of the wheat would be loaded direct from vehicle to car, which would leave still less to be made by the elevators in a legitimate way. Don't you think then that the time has arrived when some radical change should be made?

We are considerably indebted to Mr. Castle and Mr. D. D. Campbell for the help given, and also I think sufficiently grateful for it; but we cannot help but deplore the little notice taken of their advice either by the farmers or dealers. The farmers appear too utterly careless and indifferent to their own interests, and the dealers not only ignore the law themselves, but also instruct their local operators to both ignore and even violate the law in various ways, such as excessive dockage both in case of purchased wheat, stored wheat and special binned stuff; and I have yet to see one operator who will fill out his tickets showing the exact gross weight, dockage, and net weight. Why? Simply because his job would only last until his employers found it out, which might be almost a week. In our opinion the local operator is in a very unenviable position. He is most decidedly between two fires, and bound to be more or less scorched by both.

We think these conditions would be largely ameliorated were the system in the hands of the government. The local operator would have no incentive to fill up his bins with excessive dockage in order to secure his job for next year. He would have no particular incentive to gain grades, but would show his superior judgment if he could make grades come out as near right as possible. He would also have a much better chance to get exact correct returns. It would not be necessary to instruct him to write fictitious letters, such as were brought to light last winter accidentally, setting out fictitious reasons to show to the warehouse commissioner, accounting for surpluses, and various other discrepancies in connection with their elevators. I think good open expressions of the editor's opinion on these vital subjects would not be taken as an offence, but regarded as an unbiased opinion from a disinterested party; and if it were criticized by both parties it would be read with as much interest as most subjects.

H. A. FRASER.



ANDREW GRAHAM, POMEROY, MAN.

Recommended by the executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers Association to the Minister of Railways for appointment to the vacancy on the Railway Commission. Mr. Graham is a well-known farmer and stock breeder of Manitoba. He is a prominent member of the Grain Growers' organization and active in agricultural educational work.

Things to Remember

- Annual Convention of Alberta Farmer's Association, Edmonton, January 13, 14 and 15.
- 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 23-26
- Spring Horse Show, Fat-Stock Show and Auction Sale of pure-bred cattle, Calgary, April 5-9.
- Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, July 7-17.
- Brandon Exhibition, July 19-23.
- Provincial Exhibition, Regina, July 27, 28, 29, 30.

SEED FAIRS IN MANITOBA

Springfield	Jan. 16
Elkhorn	" 22
Virden	" 12
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
Dauphin	" 6
Meadowlea	" 8
Stonewall	" 9

SEED FAIRS IN SASKATCHEWAN

Oxbow	Jan. 7
Wadena	" 7
Abernethy	" 7
Stockholm	" 8
Battleford	" 9
North Battleford	" 11
Moosomin	" 11
Bresaylor	" 12
Kennedy	" 12
Lashburn	" 13
Lloydminster	" 14
Wolseley	" 14
Sintaluta	" 15
Indian Head	" 16
Saskatoon	" 16

SEED FAIRS IN ALBERTA

Irvine	Jan. 14
Taber	" 15
Lethbridge	" 16
Three Hill Valley	" 16
Raymond	" 18

Magrath	Jan. 19-20
Stettler	" 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
Alberta Provincial, Calgary	Feb. 3, 4, 5

Disquieting rumors continue from the Balkan country and in the best informed circles it is believed that unless terms are arranged very soon between Austria and Turkey, war is inevitable.

The Russian government is suffering from one of its periodical Nihilist scares. Hundreds of arrests are being made and a close watch kept on the frontier to prevent the incoming or outgoing of suspects. Several high officials have been murdered recently.

President-elect Taft, accompanied by a board of expert engineers will proceed to Panama to investigate first hand some of the problems confronting the engineers in charge of the Panama canal project. It is said that serious difficulties have lately arisen which may necessitate a radical change in the plans previously decided on for the digging of the canal.

Events of the Week

CANADIAN

Senator Bernier, St. Boniface, Man., died last week.

Edmonton was defeated last week by the Wanderers of Montreal, in their series for the Stanley Cup, the championship trophy in hockey for the Dominion.

The legislature of Alberta will be convened on January 14th. Two of the important questions to come before the session are the government's railway policy and the redistribution for the province. The redistribution will have the effect of materially increasing the number of members.

The temperance people in Toronto secured a signal victory in the civic elections on Jan. 1st. The by-law to reduce the number of hotels from 150 to 110 was carried by a substantial majority. The campaign waged over this measure has been one of the warmest seen in Toronto for years. Mayor Oliver was re-elected by a majority of eighteen thousand.

The executive of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association have recommended Mr. Andrew Graham, Pomeroy, Man., to the Minister of Railways and Canals, to fill the vacancy on the Railway Board occasioned by the death of Hon. Thomas Greenway. A resolution expressing the desires of the grain growers in this appointment has been forwarded to the Ottawa authorities.

Tommy Burns, the Canadian heavy weight champion of the world was defeated at Sydney, Australia, on Christmas day in a bout of fourteen rounds, by Johnson an American negro. Burns is estimated to have cleared two hundred thousand dollars in the fighting game since he attained the championship in 1906. He has defeated all the prominent heavy weight boxers of the world.

The following are approximate dates fixed for the railway commission's sittings during the western circuit: Winnipeg, February 1 to 10, leaving at 1.30 p.m. on February 10; Regina, February 11 and 12; Medicine Hat, February 15 and 16; Calgary, February 17 and 18; Edmonton, February 19 and 20; Vancouver, February 23 to 26, inclusive; Victoria, February 27. Nelson and Lethbridge dates are to be fixed later on.

Foster, the long range weather forecaster, predicts a warm wave for the center of the continent about the 8th of the month, followed about the 11th by a cool wave. This disturbance will bring out some of the most prominent weather features of the month. Before the arrival of its storm center the temperatures will have risen more than 40 degrees within six days and following it will come a long period of falling temperatures that will go down 60 degrees within ten days. No cold wave will follow this disturbance immediately but a cool wave that will cause rain or snow according to latitude. Heaviest rains and snows will probably be in the great central valleys.

The Dominion Marine Association made a proposal last week for the installation of a clearing house for grain cargoes at Port Arthur and Fort William so as to do away with the necessity of freighters having to go to so many elevators to collect cargo. In the opinion of prominent vesselmen, such a plan would not only save anywhere from four to five days in a boat's loading time, but would tend to obviate trouble over shortage in cargoes. Another decision of equal importance to the grain shippers was that in future the association members will carry grain only on a bill of lading, which relieves them from all liability for shortages on more than one-half bushel on each 1,000 bushels of cargo. This season the vesselmen have suffered serious loss through dockage for short cargoes.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

Ten thousand people were given a free Christmas dinner in Chicago this year.

A mountain peak in the Alleghenies in Virginia commenced to eject fire and smoke recently and the people in that quarter are in terror for their lives.

Abraham Ruef, former political boss of San Francisco, and one of the most noted of American municipal grafters was sentenced the other day to fourteen years imprisonment. His trial has been running for the past two years.

The old age pension measure recently passed in England went into effect on Jan. 1st. Five hundred thousand men and women over the age of seventy will receive bounties from the state of sums from \$1.25 to 25 cents a week. There are 1,246,000 persons in Great Britain over seventy years of age, of whom 572,000 are eligible for pensions. The cost to the country the first year will be thirty million dollars and possibly more.

One of the most terrible catastrophes of modern times, occurred on the morning of Dec. 26 in the provinces of Calabria, Cozena, Catanzaro and Reggio, in Italy. Thirty violent earthquake shocks carried death and disaster into that part of the country that forms the toe of Italy's "boot" and into the island of Sicily. To complete the monstrous tragedy, a huge tidal wave engulfed the coasts of the stricken provinces and a wall of water fifty or sixty feet high rolled up into the towns and destroyed thousands who had escaped the earthquake's shock. The number killed is estimated at two hundred thousand. Thirty towns and cities were destroyed, the chief of them Messina, where the loss of life is placed at fifty thousand out of a population of one hundred and forty-seven people. The proportions of the disaster cannot as yet be fully estimated. The governments of all civilized countries are extending aid. The Dominion government will forward one hundred thousand dollars for the relief fund.

MARKETS

Nineteen hundred and eight closed quietly in the grain exchanges. Nothing of a sensational nature has projected itself into the world's wheat market during the past week. Nothing sensational has occurred during the past month. Six weeks ago it was predicted freely by those in touch with the world's situation that ere the old year went out there would be doings in the distant futures, May and July. Down in Chicago it was said that prominent operators like Patten, were holding on to a long line of May wheat in expectation of advance in that option. But no advance of much note has come. The Patten crowd now are said to be selling heavily and experts who care to hazard an opinion of the future seem inclined to predict a slight falling off from the present price level for the next fortnight at least.

Prices for the week for grains in the cash market were as follows:

Wheat—				
No. 1 Northern	98½	99½	99½	98½
No. 2 Northern	95½	96½	96½	95½
No. 3 Northern	92	92	92½	92
No. 4	87	87½	87½	87
No. 5	83	83	83½	83
No. 6	76½	76½	77	76½
Feed	67½	67½	68	67½
Winter Wheat—				
No. 1 Alberta Red	96	96	96½	96
Oats—				
No. 2 White	36½	36	36½	36½
No. 3 White	35	34½	34½	35
Feed	35	34½	34½	35
Feed 2	34	33½	33½	34
Flax—				
No. 1 N. W.	119	119	120½	119
No. 1 Manitoba	117	117	119½	117

Friday, January 1st, being a holiday, the grain markets of the world were closed from Thursday, December 31st, to Monday, January 4th.

Option fluctuations at Winnipeg:

Monday—				
Wheat—				
Dec.	98½	98½	98½	98½
Jan.	97½	97½	97½	97½
May	102½	102½	102½	102½
July	103½	103½	103½	103½
Oats—				
Dec.	36½	36½	36½	36½
May	41½	41½	41½	41½
Tuesday—				
Wheat—				
Dec.	98½	99½	98½	99½
Jan.	97½	98½	98½	98½
May	102½	102½	102½	102½
July	103	103	103	103
Oats—				
Dec.	36½	36	36	36
May	41½	41	40½	41

Wednesday—				
Wheat—				
Dec.	99½	102	99½	101½
Jan.	98½	98½	98½	99½
May	102½	103½	102½	103
July	103½	103½	103½	104½
Oats—				
Dec.	36½	36½	36½	36½
May	40½	41½	40½	41½
Thursday—				
Wheat—				
Dec.	101	101	98½	99
Jan.	98½	99½	98½	98½
May	102½	103½	102½	102½
July	104	104	104	103½
Oats—				
Dec.	36	36	36	36
May	41	41	40½	40½

CHICAGO

Monday—				
Dec.	103½	103½	102½	103
May	107½	107½	106½	106½
July	98½	98½	98½	98½
Tuesday—				
Dec.	102½	103½	102½	103½
May	106½	107½	106½	107½
July	98½	99½	98½	99½
Wednesday—				
Dec.	103½	104½	103½	104½
May	107½	108½	107½	108½
July	99½	100½	99½	100
Thursday—				
Dec.	104½	105	104½	104½
May	103½	108½	107½	107½
July	99½	100	98½	98½

MINNEAPOLIS

Monday—				
Dec.	107½	107½	107	107
May	109½	109½	109	109½
July	109½	109½	109½	109½
Tuesday—				
Dec.	107½	107½	108	108
May	109½	110½	109½	110½
July	109½	110½	109½	110½
Wednesday—				
Dec.	108½	109	108½	108½
May	110½	111½	110½	111
July	110½	111	110½	110½
Thursday—				
Dec.	108½	109	108½	108½
May	110½	110½	110	110
July	110½	110½	109½	109½

PRODUCE AND MILL FEED

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

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

VEGETABLES

Potatoes, per bushel	50 @ 60
Carrots, per cwt.	\$1.00
Beets	1.00
Turnips, per cwt.	75
Manitoba celery, per doz	40
Cabbage, cwt.	75 @ 1.00
Onions, cwt.	1.50
Parsnips per cwt.	1.50

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS

Fresh turned creamery bricks	35
Boxes, 28 to 14 lbs.	28 @ 30

DAIRY BUTTER—

Extra, fancy dairy prints	24 @ 26
Dairy, in tubs	21 @ 23

EGGS—

Manitoba, fresh candled	29 @ 32
Cold storage (candled)	26½ @ 27
Pickled	26½
Ontario, fancy fresh	30
Ontario, cold storage	27 @ 28
Ontario, glycerined	26 @ 29

POULTRY—

Turkeys, Manitoba	18 @ 20
Turkeys, fine Ontario (undrawn and case weights)	17 @ 18
Spring chicken, per lb.	15
Boiling fowl, per lb.	11 @ 12½
Ducks, per lb.	15
Geese, per lb.	12 @ 15

LIVESTOCK, WINNIPEG

There is little doing at the stock yards these days. Some exporters are passing through at \$3.50 to \$3.75; export cows are quoted at \$3.25 to \$3.50; butchers' best grade cows and heifers, \$2.75 to \$3.25; hogs are worth from \$5.25 to \$5.50. These are the figures for first quality bacon hogs. Heavy and other grades run from \$4.25 to \$4.75. Sheep are quoted at \$5.00 and lambs at \$5.75.

TORONTO

Export steers, \$5.00 to \$5.35; picked butchers, \$4.50 to \$4.60; cows, \$2.75 to \$3.00; bulls, \$2.75 to \$3.00. Hogs, \$5.85 to \$6.10; sheep, \$3.40 to \$3.60; lambs, \$5.75 to \$6.00.

People

Mistaking the p on the hat of a bird, an Irish se buried his teeth in ing from pain and dog. The animal whi of the best pheas Every one here a viciousness that t but merely because tation to retrieve th hat.

Canadian Rhodes distinctions at Ox Archibald, Quebec college; G. B. Mart tory, £50; Brassey, £100; H. J. Rose, Passmore Edwards English literature.

Sir Joseph Duve markable instance of Dutch origin, but of 23. From being the antique busine buyer of art treasur over a million pound time ago he offered t for the housing of pictures and drawin

The Emperor Will according to a semi Potsdam to-day. T drink concocted whi He will drink this c public dinners to a private life it is to h to dinner the empero him. The temperan ously the news of the

Who were the moa ica? The Rev. Dr. the British Associat examined a large n structures, and is of built by the Toltes Toltec immigration Mississippi and Ohio St. Lawrence; along Mississippi proper to This would make the about 1100 A.D.—B

Details of the prohi as stated in recent pre show a decided victor won in the remote isl. tricts have now decl "reduction" carried i torial gain is additior which prohibition alre tricts a majority vote license, but under the fifth vote is required t vote for continuance i the no-license vote i greater rate. About guished by the recent

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HOME JOURNAL

A Department for the Family

People and Things the World Over

Mistaking the plumage of an English pheasant on the hat of a Long Island woman for a live bird, an Irish setter sprang at her head and buried his teeth in her face and forehead. Screaming from pain and fright, she tried to beat off the dog.

The animal which attacked the woman is one of the best pheasant hunters in this district. Every one here admits that it was not out of viciousness that the dog attacked the woman, but merely because he could not resist the temptation to retrieve the pheasant which adorned her hat.

* * *

Canadian Rhodes' scholars gained the following distinctions at Oxford during the year: J. G. Archibald, Quebec, fellowship in All Soul's college; G. B. Martin, Beit prize in colonial history, £50; Brassey studentship in colonial history £100; H. J. Rose, Quebec, now of Manitoba, Passmore Edwards scholarship of £30 for classical English literature.

* * *

Sir Joseph Duveen, who just died, was a remarkable instance of a self-made man. He was of Dutch origin, but settled in England at the age of 23. From being a blacksmith he drifted into the antique business, and became the greatest buyer of art treasures in the Kingdom. He gave over a million pounds for one collection. A short time ago he offered to provide a gallery in London for the housing of the Turner collection of pictures and drawings.

* * *

The Emperor William has become a teetotaler, according to a semi-official announcement from Potsdam to-day. The emperor has had a special drink concocted which is absolutely non-alcoholic. He will drink this on all state occasions and at public dinners to avoid embarrassment, but in private life it is to be discarded. When invited to dinner the emperor takes his special drink with him. The temperance element has received joyously the news of the emperor's new departure.

* * *

Who were the mound-builders of North America? The Rev. Dr. Bryce, of Winnipeg, where the British Association meets next year, has examined a large number of these interesting structures, and is of the opinion that they were built by the Toltecs, and mark the course of a Toltec immigration from the South along the Mississippi and Ohio to the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence; along the Missouri, and along the Mississippi proper to the Rainy and Red rivers. This would make the earliest mound date from about 1100 A.D.—*Boston Herald*.

* * *

Details of the prohibition vote in New Zealand, as stated in recent press reports from Wellington, show a decided victory for temperance has been won in the remote island colony. Fourteen districts have now declared for no-license, while "reduction" carried in eight others. This territorial gain is additional to the nine districts in which prohibition already prevailed. In 43 districts a majority vote was polled in favor of no license, but under the New Zealand law, a three-fifths vote is required to secure prohibition. The vote for continuance is steadily declining, while the no-license vote is increasing at a much greater rate. About 150 licenses will be extinguished by the recent voting.

During Madame Melba's recent visit to Belfast, a newsboy named Charles Pollock laid a bundle of papers on the footpath from the hotel to the carriage to save the distinguished singer from wetting her shoes. He has now received the following letter:—"Ritz Hotel, Piccadilly. Dear Boy,—I was much touched by your chivalrous thought for me in Belfast the other day, and I shall always remember it with great pleasure. I am glad to hear you are a steady, industrious boy and a comfort to your mother, and I know you will grow up a brave, honorable man, for you have already given evidence of the possession of exceptional qualities. You readily sacrificed your little bundle to make an easy path for me, and I hope your path through life may be made easy and bright by the kindness of others. I enclose a cheque for five pounds to buy you some small gift that will remind you of how I appreciate your thoughtfulness.—Faithfully yours, Nellie Melba."

The Church of the Letter From Home

There is a church in Boston that is getting to be as well-known as the "Little church around the corner" in New York. The Boston place of worship is Scotch Presbyterian, but has won the name of the "Church of the Letter from Home." And this is why: Behind the door of the minister's study down in the basement is a wooden box of generous dimensions into which have fallen for years letters from the folk at home to their kin who have wandered to America and Boston. Instead of having to leave relatives in doubt as to where a letter will reach him, a man who has as yet no settled stopping-place in the city, can have his mail addressed to the "Church of the Letter from Home" upon a simple request to the pastor. If he is shifting around, his letters will be forwarded to him to whatever address he designates. It is nearly thirty-five years since this novel idea was originated, and during that time its usefulness has been amply demonstrated. Not only is it a help to the stranger in a strange land, but it gives the church a hold upon the men thus served and an opportunity for influence not otherwise obtainable.

Thankful For Solid Ground

After reading the accounts of the terrible earthquake in Italy and Sicily with which 1908 closed, there ought to be a general, national, New Year's resolution made in Canada that all complaining about the Canadian climate shall be avoided forever. On days of blizzard and twenty below it is natural enough to direct a longing thought to the lands of December roses, balmy breezes and Italian skies. But when we read of the breaking up of the very foundations—a rocking, reeling world giving no place of security—we can be very thankful that, if this is a strenuous and stern region in winter, yet the solid ground will not fail beneath our feet. Imagine the utter despair and hopelessness of feeling that even Mother Earth had deserted you and become a menace instead of a refuge!

Thousands of Italians on mainland and island are utterly homeless. Not only have house and storehouse disappeared, but even the very soil which yielded the bread of existence has gone. What utter bewilderment and confusion when not even the earth is left for a foundation to build up the home again!

The need of their brethren at home has made itself felt in the hearts of the Italians of America, and money is coming in with surprising rapidity. Many of the donors have lost in the earthquake every tie that bound them to the Fatherland. Father and mother are among the dead, and the old home is as if it had never been. But others need the help and there is no holding back.

The Hobgoblin of Little Minds

"A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds. . . . With consistency a great soul has simply nothing to do. He may as well concern himself with his shadow on the wall. Out upon your guarded lips! Sew them up with packthread, do! Else if you would be a man speak what you think today in words as hard as cannon balls, and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said to day."

So says Emerson in *Self-Reliance*, and that is all very well as far as he goes. But consistency is more than the agreement between the opinions and words of yesterday and tomorrow. A man may brush it aside to the extent of making a statement now and a contradictory one hereafter. But today's actions should bear out today's words; tomorrow's speech and deed be in accord. That is the true consistency, and no little mind can live up to it, and no great mind will regard it as a hobgoblin or any other unimportant thing.

Why the Bill Died a Violent Death

After the Lords killed the British Common's Licensing bill as dead as the proverbial door-nail the *London Chronicle* started in to do a little investigating on its own account to try to discover the wherefore of the large majority that did the killing. It was not far to seek if the evidence from the mere beginning of the investigation can be trusted. The shareholder's lists of about fifty brewing companies were examined. There are two hundred such companies in the United Kingdom, so that the following figures represent only a probable twenty-five per cent of the total vote. Sixty-two peers who had stock in one or more of these fifty companies voted against the Licensing bill in its amended form. The list is a representative one and goes to show to what an extent the most doubtful of all "trades" has obtained influence in a class which is constitutionally and popularly supposed to regard "being in trade" as degrading and low. Twenty-eight of the peers on this list are not holders in stock in their own names, but are trustees for others, some excuse, perhaps, for their attitude towards the question.

Content at Home

I could not find the little maid Content,
So out I rushed, and sought her far and wide;
But not where Pleasure each new fancy tried,
Heading the maze of reeling merriment;
Nor where, with restless eyes and bow half-bent,
Love in a brake of sweetbriar smiled and sighed,
Nor yet where Fame towered crowned and glorified
Found I her face, nor wheresoe'er I went.
So homeward back I crawled like wounded bird,
When lo! Content sate spinning at my door;
And when I asked her where she was before—
"Here all the time," she said; "I never stirred;
Too eager in your search you passed me o'er,
And, though I called, you neither saw nor heard."
—ALFRED AUSTIN.

THE QUIET HOUR

NAMELESS SAINTS

"The healing of the world is in its nameless saints. Each separate star seems nothing, but a myriad scattered stars break up the night, and make it beautiful."

"Ye are the light of the world," says Christ, who is Himself the Sun of Righteousness and the Bright and Morning Star; and He goes on to declare the business of those whom He has set to be lights in a dark world. They are forbidden to hide their light, but are set like candles in a candlestick to give light to all within reach. They are failing entirely, unless they let their light so shine before men that God may be glorified in and through them.

God's nameless saints are lighting the world in every generation, though the world may fail to appreciate their unassuming radiance. Elijah was a great light in Israel long ago. He fully realized the fact that God had set him in a conspicuous position and that it was his business to see that the glory of the true religion was not entirely darkened by Baal-worship. But he did not stand alone for God, as he imagined. In the corrupt nation of Israel there were seven thousand nameless saints, unknown to the world, but known to God; and their quiet influence could do more, probably, in the healing of the world than Elijah's great miracle of calling down fire from heaven.

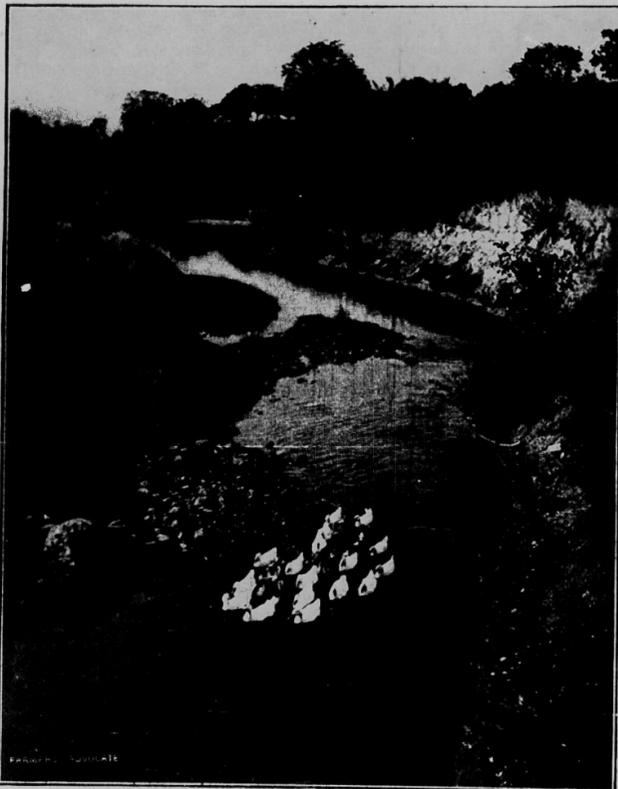
There is inspiration in the thought of the power and value of common things. The flowers may be more showy than the tiny blades of green grass, and yet without grass this world would be uninhabitable, and we should soon die of starvation. We can live very comfortably without grand luxuries, but the common air and light and water, bread, potatoes, etc., are things of which we seldom tire.

If, then, you are rather disappointed because your life is being lived out in obscurity, remember that God has lighted you to give light to all in your house and neighborhood. If you are unknown to the world, it is a glorious thing to know that God has called you by name and that He expects you to do great things just where you are.

Everywhere God has set His stamp on the things which we call "little." The plant, the animal, the man grows slowly to maturity. The result is great and wonderful, but it is made up of little things—the rain, the sunbeams, food and exercise in small quantities. Let a man try to break this rule and eat enough in one day to last a year, or take exercise enough for a year in one day, and he will fail utterly in his object. God sent the manna for one day at a time, and both our bodies and souls can only thrive on regular food and not too much of it.

As in a battle, so it is in life, "the man behind the gun" has his own important work to do. God gives to each his special work, places him at his post, and if he neglect that in order to shine in a more conspicuous position he may well feel that his life has been a failure. I once read an allegory about the soldiers in the Great Army of Christ. One eager young warrior, longing to do great things for his Captain, was stationed in a lonely pass in the mountains. He could see hard fighting going on beneath him, and longed to be in it. He chafed at inaction, for no foe appeared to test the power of his arm. It really seemed as if the Captain must have made a mistake in placing such a well-armed, enthusiastic servant in that out-of-the-way spot where he could not do anything. At last he felt his post, tempered away by his very enthusiasm and courage, and won high approval from his comrades as he forced his way into the thick of the fight. But it was the

soldier, not the Captain, who had made a mistake. As soon as the coast was clear, dark fingers glided swiftly through the unguarded pass. More and more slipped through, unchallenged by the unfaithful sentry, and at last the young enthusiast discovered his mistake—too late. His company was attacked in the rear. I heard once of a woman who had for years taken a very prominent part in missionary meetings. She was looked up to as a shining light—but she had failed terribly. Her sons had grown up feeling that their mother was too busy looking after the heathens to have time to spare for their affairs. Home was a lonesome place and nobody seemed to care if they drifted away from it. The result was what might have been expected. That mother might have done great things if she had been satisfied to be a nameless saint. She might have stirred up her children to be zealous for their Lord. They



A CURVE IN THE GRAND RIVER, NEAR ACTON, ONT.

were put in her hands to be trained and inspired, but she had been in too great a hurry to see results for her work.

Let us be very sure that we know what God wants us to do, and then let us do that special work with glad enthusiasm. To do really good work, we must enjoy it, and it is possible to enjoy most things if we are not wasting energy by looking over the fence into the future.

"The battle of life extends over a vast area, and it is vain for us to inquire about the other wings of the army; it is enough that we have received our orders, and that we have held the few feet of ground committed to our charge. There let us fight, and there let us die, and so fighting and so dying in the place of duty, we cannot be condemned, we must be justified."

God does not need our help (though He allows us to help Him) in the extension of His kingdom, but He does need our help in the building up of our own character. And character is apt to grow best without too great a blaze of public approval.

Let us keep our eyes open to

recognize God's saints under any disguise. We shall find them if we look for them, otherwise we might easily pass them by, like violets in the grass. God loves to watch them, and we should delight in them, too. There is the quiet, patient woman, who meets vexation with a smile and goes cheerily on her way, doing her daily work for God's eye to see, and caring little whether her clothes are in the latest fashion. There is the brave and faithful man, whistling as he does his monotonous chores day by day, always ready to do odd jobs to help his women-folks, or to go out of his way to oblige a neighbor. These, if they walk each day brightly and righteously, caring to please God rather than to be popular with men, are saints worth discovering and prizing. They are lighting with love's pure ray countless homes in this land—and love has always been the greatest thing in the world. In the parable of the Prodigal Son, the beauty which has made that story a pearl among parables, is the unfeeling love of the father. The dark background is not so much the wild career of the younger son as the unloving churlishness of the

life that completes the book—through that greater soul, wrapped like a larger self around every man, which is the diviner half of the Bible, which, whether it be called the Christian consciousness, or the world, or life, is at once the approach and the issue of the truth—the eternal, tireless, patient emphasis of God.—Gerald Stanley Lee.

A CLEVER APPLICATION

A Mr. Knight, a young divine at Oxford, in the time of James I. advanced in a sermon something which was said to be injurious to the king's prerogative, and for this he was a long time imprisoned, and a regular impeachment was about to be drawn up against him for preaching treasonable doctrine.

At the same time a Dr. White, a clergyman far advanced in years, was in danger of a persecution of a similar kind.

Fortunately, however, both gentlemen had a friend in Bishop Williams, then Keeper of the Seals, who, in order to bring them off, hit upon the following way of moving the King to clemency. His Majesty had appointed some instructions to be drawn up, under the Lord Keeper's care and direction, for ensuring useful and orderly preaching. Among the provisions which Bishop Williams caused to be inserted was one that no clergyman should be permitted to preach before the age of thirty, nor after three score. The King, on coming to this singular regulation, said, "On my soul, some fit of madness is in the motion; for I have many great wits, and of clear distillation, that have preached before me at Royston and Newmarket, to my great liking, that are under thirty. And my prelates who are chaplains that are far stricken in years, are the best masters of that faculty that Europe afford."

"I agree to all this," answered the Lord Keeper; "and since your majesty will allow both young and old to go up into the pulpit, it is but justice that you show indulgence to the young ones if they run into errors before their wits be settled (for every apprentice is allowed to mar some work before he be cunning in the mystery of his trade); and pity to the old ones if some of them fall into dotage when their brains grow dry. Will your majesty conceive displeasure and not lay it down, if the former set your teeth on edge sometimes before they are mellow wise, and if the doctrine of the latter be touched with a blemish when they begin to be rotten and drop from the tree?"

"This is not unfit for consideration," said the King; "but what do you drive at?"

"Sir," replied Williams, "first to beg your pardon for mine own boldness, then to remember you that Knight is a beardless boy, from whom exactness of judgment could not be expected; and that White is a decrepit spent man, who had not a fee simple, but a lease of reason, and it is expired. Both these have been foolish in their several extremities of years, I prostrate at the feet of your princely clemency." In consequence of this application, King James readily granted a pardon to both of them.—T. P.'s Weekly.

HOPE.

THE DIVINE WORK

The disciples did not follow the Master because they believed in Him. They believed in Him because He made them believe in their own lives. The faith of the Son of God was His faith in the sons of men. Crying His faith upon the very cross, it is His divinity that He brought out the divinity of those who crucified Him, that He had the divine daring to give them divine work to do and divine things to see, and showed them that they could see and do them. It is His divinity that strives with men, not through a book, but through

CHRISTMAS AND

Dear Friends,—Y having a busy ho scarcely any one i write to the Ingle N old corner is feeling and the hearth fire discouraged at havin crackle for Dame Du it is putting ash Doesn't that move y

But if you have Christmas and a hap the New Year, the forgive you this tim let it happen again. As usual, Santa Cl me. Friends who housekeeping experi household things— table and bed linen, and a most appet cakes, pudding, pies own make. We v over our possessions dinner party to two ers in boarding-hou pride of a child with something to do wit hospitality. The tu The guests said they we are all alive to t seems good fortune day.

I hope you do not all this nonsense to seems like a part of to talk to the g Ingle Nook. It is ter to the family, a sion is so strong th what I inflict on y one sure way to sto many letters that t room. Try it.

Have you made resolutions yet, and keep them. It is r idea to make reso they do get smashed of the year. In think of any here a made ones that wou Resolved: 1. "Th to the Ingle Nook sc uary.

2. "That I will to write just that or repeat the dose seve the year.

3. "If I order a fashion department number and the size. Isn't that mean of

DA

"F A R



6130 Girl's Over Dress, 6 to 12 years.

The above patterns any subscriber at th of ten cents per p ful to give Correct l of Patterns Wanted.

INGLE NOOK

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR MAKING A PANTOGRAPH AT HOME

Dear Friends,—You must all be having a busy holiday season for scarcely any one is taking time to write to the Ingle Nook. The poor old corner is feeling quite deserted, and the hearth fire is getting so discouraged at having to glow and crackle for Dame Durden alone, that it is putting ashes on its head. Doesn't that move you all to pity? But if you have had a Merry Christmas and a happy beginning to the New Year, the fire and I will forgive you this time, only do not let it happen again.

As usual, Santa Claus was good to me. Friends who knew of our housekeeping experiment sent us household things—pretty dishes, table and bed linen, fruit and pickles and a most appetising array of cakes, pudding, pies of "mother's" own make. We were so uplifted over our possessions that we gave a dinner party to two homeless dwellers in boarding-houses. Pride—the pride of a child with a new toy—had something to do with it as well as hospitality. The turkey was tender. The guests said they enjoyed it, and we are all alive to tell of it, which seems good fortune enough for one day.

I hope you do not mind my writing all this nonsense to you. It never seems like a part of the day's work to talk to the group around the Ingle Nook. It is more like a letter to the family, and that impression is so strong that it shows in what I inflict on you. But there's one sure way to stop me—write so many letters that there will be no room. Try it.

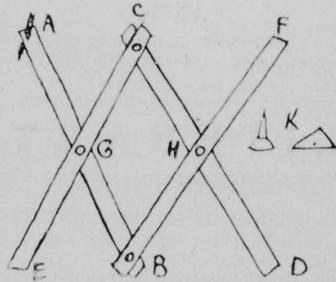
Have you made any New Year resolutions yet, and are you going to keep them. It is not all a wrong idea to make resolutions, even if they do get smashed before the end of the year. In case you cannot think of any here are a few ready-made ones that would help:

- Resolved: 1. "That I will write to the Ingle Nook some time in January."
- "That I will not be satisfied to write just that one time, but will repeat the dose several times during the year."
- "If I order a pattern from the fashion department I will give the number and the size."

Isn't that mean of me?

DAME DURDEN.

I did not know much about the pantograph when Wishful-to-Learn wrote about it; but, as often happens, the first fact that introduces a new subject to one's mind, is followed speedily by an array of information on that subject. Just after finding out instruments and prices for her, I came across full directions for making one at home. They do not seem too complicated to be followed with the illustration there to help.



THE PANTOGRAPH

An instrument that can be used to copy maps or drawings or to enlarge or reduce them is called the pantograph, and you can make one yourself with just a little care.

You can use four flat pieces of wood, as shown in the illustration, or four plain flat rules, which you can buy for a cent apiece. The rules are better, for they have the inches and smaller divisions already marked on them, whereas if you use the pieces of wood you will have to make those marks yourself.

The four pieces must be so fastened together at B, C, G and H that they can turn freely on each other, and all parts of the pantograph must be supported at the same distance from the table, so that the motion will be an even one. If you use ordinary screw eyes to fasten the joints G, B and H from below they will lift the pantograph to an equal level.

A lead pencil is fastened at A, and a screw eye should be put in from underneath just next to it to hold it level also. At C a steel nail is used of such a length that its point just clears the table when the pantograph rests on the screw eyes. F is fastened to a block of wood screwed on the table by means of a steel nail, on which it must move freely. It is well to shape this block like K, so that the screws that hold it

to the table will not prevent the stick from moving freely on the nail at F.

If now you place a map or a picture under C and a piece of blank paper under A and then move the steel nail at C along the lines of the picture the pencil at A will draw a similar picture twice the size of the one at C. If you put the pencil at C and steel nail at A the picture drawn will be one-half the original size.

The proportions may be made different by changing the position of the joints G and H, where the pieces of wood are fastened together, but the opposite sides of the figures CG and HB must be kept equal.

You can regulate the size of the drawing by remembering that the line drawn by A will always be as much larger than that drawn by C as the line AB is larger than CH, so that if you wish to enlarge the picture or map to four times its size move the hinge halfway up to C. And since the opposite sides of the diamond must be kept equal G must also be moved halfway down to B.

If you make the pantograph carefully, it will more than repay all your trouble.

PROTECTING PLANTS FROM FROST

Many people do not know that a sheet of paper placed over a plant will do a great deal in protecting it from frost.

A nurseryman had one of his boilers, which heated a portion of the houses, break down in March. The same night that the accident happened to the pipe there were six degrees of frost and the succeeding night twenty degrees. The consequence was that three long, low, span-roof houses were without the means of being heated.

He obtained a lot of old newspapers and spread them over his plants and in the case of such subjects as cyclamens placed a layer of straw on the top of the paper, but the majority of the plants had only a double thickness of paper to protect them, with the result that not a plant was seriously injured.—The Gardener.

UNBURDENING HER MIND

Dear Dame Durden:—May I come back again so soon? I feel very talkative of late, and have no one to whom I can "unburden my mind" except you.

One burden is the question of votes for women. I do not know that ever I wanted particularly to vote, but I do resent the implication that I haven't sense enough to use the ballot. Let me explain why. Right here in our settlement there are five men who voted last election. One of them can read, but

not one of them ever does. One is simply a harmless lunatic, and another is almost, if not quite, a lunatic and not altogether harmless. Still another did not even know which party was in power. There isn't a woman or a girl in the whole community who does not know more about politics than all five combined, yet we are not considered capable of casting a vote intelligently! It's the silliness of it that riles me.

Another burden was that remark of Minnehaha's about us being so serious, and her not being interested in house-keeping and babies.

Perhaps we are too serious. It is easy to be too serious. I remember my first visit home after I was married. For three years I had associated with very young children and staid matrons only. My only unmarried sister was sweet sixteen and always had some of her young friends in the house, and among them they quite spoiled my visit. They seemed so silly! Such giggling, such chattering, such inane conversations, etc., etc. I was grieved, I was shocked, I was disappointed. But after all, it was I who was silly. I had let myself grow old. Girls are silly. Car-line Treet was right when she said they had "pea-hen brains." But bless their dear pates, that's the kind of brains they should have; only see they have a chance to grow. So, dear married sisters, when the cares of house-keeping and babies press heavily, don't be impatient with the sixteens and seventeens. Try always to keep in you a spice of the carelessness that characterizes that period.

But, Minnehaha and the rest of you girls should be interested in house-keeping and babies. That combination is the vastest and most important subject in this world. I do think that every girl should be taught that to be a wife and mother is to be the highest and noblest that is granted to woman. If she thought oftener of herself as a possible mother there would be less attention given to the number of her bows and beaux, and more attention to the quality in each case. Also there would be fewer deformities of figure and physical wrecks. Do not think that preparation for "housekeeping and babies" will restrict your outlook. On the contrary it will broaden it, for there is no art, no science, nor invention of man but "housekeeping and babies" has need of it. House-keeping includes not only food and habitation for the body but (especially when combined with babies) for the mind and soul as well.

I hear Dame Durden wishing I would say "To be continued in our next," so I will wish you all a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

NAMELESS.

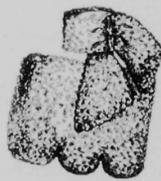
"FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS



6130 Girl's Over Dress, 6 to 12 years.



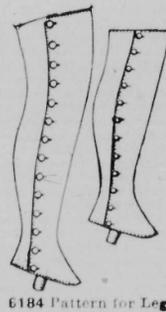
6142 Loose Fitting House Coat, 34 to 44 bust.



6177 Rug Muff and Neck Scarf, Women's, Misses' and Children's.



6145 Child's French Dress, 4 to 8 years.



6184 Pattern for Leggings, 4, 8 and 12 years.



6182 Girl's Coat, 6 to 12 years.



6131 Plain Blouse or Shirt Waist, 32 to 42 bust.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Missies' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age number. If only one number appear, Allow from ten days to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt enclose ten cents for each peg, Man.

Bargains for Our Mail Order Customers

DURING the whole of the year we give our Mail Order Customers such values as they cannot obtain elsewhere, but during January and February we arrange a tempting list of bargains that represent great savings even on the regular Eaton values.

To get these values, we place orders with manufacturers months in advance, and in order to keep their plants working all through their dull seasons they make very special prices to us and the savings we make we give to our customers in reduced prices.

The Sale Began Properly on January 4 and will Continue Until February 28

But don't delay in sending in your orders. By ordering early you have all the advantage of choice, you will get better service and quite as good value.

To make the greatest possible saving, select goods to weigh at least 100 pounds. We can then send them by freight at the minimum rate.

If you have not received a copy of the sale Catalogue let us know at once.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
WINNIPEG, CANADA

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER



FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.
I am a woman.
I know woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—**WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER**—with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says:—“You must have an operation,” you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sickness, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell any sufferer that this Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address: **MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H 54 WINDSOR, ONT.**

(Dear Nameless, if you had gone on writing I never should have made the remark you attributed to me, but since you stopped your interesting letter so abruptly I most heartily hope it will be “continued in our next.” You have spoken so wisely and well that there is nothing left for me to say but a sincere Amen. If the girls in the midst of a happy youth reflect a little on their important future as mothers, and if the mothers look back sympathetically on the joys of youth, it will be sweetening woman life all round. Come again soon. I hope some of our long silent members will be stirred up by your remarks on the suffrage. I'll air my views some day, too. D. D.)

AIR YOUR VIEWS ABOUT ENGAGEMENTS

Judge Bartlett of Windsor, Ont., gave a decision in court the other day to the

effect that when an engagement is broken, the girl in question is bound to return the engagement ring on demand of her former fiance.

That news notice prompted a number of questions in my mind that I'd like the girls—young, old, married or unmarried—to answer, or to give any ideas that the extract suggests. Bachelors not barred.

For instance, what justifies making an engagement? And no less important, what justifies breaking an engagement? What presents should, or should not, be offered or accepted? What should be done with those articles by the girl if the engagement is broken?

This is a change from our usual discussions, but we want to feel free to have a variety. Any topic that interests you personally is usually worth writing about, because some one else is almost sure to be interested, too.

DAME DURDEN.

LITERARY SOCIETY

RESULT OF SECOND CONTEST

Now that the Christmas and New Year festivities are over, the filling up of the winter evenings will require more attention. If you are the fortunate possessor of books or are able to borrow, there will be much reading done, but remember that it is well sometimes to cease from gathering the expression of other people's ideas, and to express some of your own. Of course you have ideas—good ones, too, but you have never taken time to clothe them properly in words and to set them down where you can look at them.

That is why the Literary Society of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE is in existence—to get the benefit of those thoughts that you often, think but usually keep to yourself. Don't be selfish!

The result of the second competition is very gratifying. Many members took part and everybody made good points. It seems a pity that there isn't space to reproduce all of them.

The winners are Isabelle Elder, H. M. Neville, “Benedict,” and Rosamond Grabham. The two last gave excellent arguments for and against the matrimonial bureau, but did not deal, except with the greatest brevity, with the question of the comic section.

Here are short extracts from some of the other essays sent in:—

“We all agree that our children must have amusement, but what shall it be? That is the question confronting every parent. Must we sit mute whilst their young minds are filled with thoughts of disobedience, deceitfulness and slang? Children are naturally imitative, and generally remember and understand wrong ideas rather than noble and good ones. Then we cannot condemn them for remembering actions and words found in the comic section of the weekly paper.”—L. E. DUNNIGAN, Saskatchewan.

“The matrimonial bureau is generally used by the unscrupulous to persuade women to part with their money. Occasionally it is used by silly girls, discontented with home life, who think marriage with anybody the be-all and end-all of existence. When the man finds out that his fair correspondent's “face is her fortune,” no further developments take place and no harm is done.”—MRS. SHEPHERD, Saskatchewan.

“I fear, if the practice of consulting the matrimonial bureau becomes usual, it will often be said “Those whom the matrimonial column has brought together let the divorce court put asunder.” We will not be able to quote Longfellow's beautiful words:—
“As unto the bow the cord is,
So unto the man is woman;
Tho' she bends him she obe's him,
Tho' she draws him yet she follows,—
Useless one without the other.”—MISS MILLARD, B. C.

“When we have an animal for sale or wish to purchase one we advertise the best—describing its size, age, color, ability, and perhaps its good or bad habits. Must man be placed on a similar basis in order to find his true love?”—L. E. DUNNIGAN.

Will some one explain why all the prizewinners in Contest Two came from Saskatchewan? Not only that, but every entry that was made, with two exceptions, was made from Saskatchewan. One of the two was Manitoba's sole representative and the other put in an appearance for British Columbia. Does this mean that Saskatchewan people—readers of the FARMER'S ADVOCATE—have more time, or interest or brains? Won't some one solve the mystery?

By the way, if in any essay or article printed in these columns, prize-winning or otherwise, you find some point of disagreement or some idea you would like to comment upon or uphold, send along your views. The contest may be over in one sense, but it is not too late for the following three weeks to print expressions of opinion growing out of the contest.

NOTICE TO THOSE WINNING PRIZES

Will winners please send word promptly as to their choice of prizes from:

- A book from list given in issue of October 21st, 1908.
- A literary society badge pin.
- A half-yearly subscription to the FARMER'S ADVOCATE for self or friend.

SECOND CONTEST ESSAY

MY OPINION OF THE MATRIMONIAL BUREAU AND THE COMIC ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT AS USED IN PRESENT DAY JOURNALISM

A section found in some newspapers and magazines, and which I think is superfluous, is the matrimonial bureau.

How some people can find pleasure in this, is a mystery to me. I have read some of the letters which have appeared in that section of one of the Western magazines, and the opinion which I have formed of the writers is not very high.

If a person cannot find a suitable life companion without having recourse to the opportunities afforded by one of these bureaus, they had better stay single than obtain a partner through this very precarious method. No person with any pretensions to refinement and modesty would have anything to do with those so-called correspondence societies.

A person writing to a bureau can easily borrow someone else's thoughts and ideas, and get a correspondent whose ideas correspond with these. If the correspondence does lead to matrimony, what is the result? A rude awakening for the bona fide correspondent and unhappiness for both.

It is true that many couples who have known each other for years are often unhappy when married, but the chances of an unhappy marriage as the result of correspondence, are infinitely greater. Besides, a person who has very much to do with anything that savors of a matrimonial bureau is not long in losing his or her natural sense of dignity. I think a newspaper or magazine of very little worth which has to fill up its pages with nonsensical epistles. Therefore,

I would say of matrimony what a young bachelor girl, “They are a delusion.”

Since coming to Canada several newspapers will put the ludicrous phrase the reading public in fashion. Did I say read is needless to say that a reader with having spending his time studying art!

A large proportion who peruse the comic posed of children, some rely only on the picture an idea of what the work represent.

Now consider what supplement will have or peruses it, from a normal

In these pictures however is never thought of; elderly person is depicted losing his equilibrium, or another. If the picture an episode in a child's usually the upper hand

Drunkenness is made a joke, and not regarded light, which it ought to be not least telling false improper language and common accomplishment and heroines (?) of the

For these five reasons the comic supplement any newspaper. Some literature consists of the weekly paper, and taught? Dishonor to the hairs, to treat intemperance a disregard for the truth of speaking.

Now regard the question from an artist I have seen people who magazine turn at once to passing engravings paintings without even glance; paintings, which have commat attention. Thus I think artistic taste decreases the comical increases. that both the comic and matrimonial bureau omitted from newspaper

Saskatchewan. I

SECOND CONTEST

How can I manage opinion of your present “Matrimonial Bureau” Illustrated Supplements right hand is out of definite period, by means runaway horses, a tu badly broken wrist. I able, give it to the mercy

This “matrimonial Bureau” in time of my earliest newspapers was called by quest and patronized by quest now-a-days it takes up pseudonyms and its pat disclaim any matrimony I will not say why I periodicals resort to their pages, but it can general public is interested contributors are from

Boys and girls attracted and secrecy of the thing or knowing that it may very undesirable and Good girls, more or less society, discontented for aginary reasons and so strength of self reliance to no protection other judgment. Dissipated away for their country's whose home girl acquire correspond with them, a young ladies in their are shy. Old bachelors felt themselves too silly ladies until they found numbers, or who surfed in the opposite sex in climates, and from sheer up correspondence with more of these innocents whom cherishes the for last she has found her ing.” These are but a few but all are taking great

I would say of matrimonial bureaus, what a young bachelor friend says of girls, "They are a delusion and a snare."

Since coming to Canada I have seen several newspapers which attempt to put the ludicrous phase of life before the reading public in a very glaring fashion. Did I say reading public? It is needless to say that I credit the general reader with having more sense than spending his time studying such high-class (?) art!

A large proportion of the persons who peruse the comic section, is composed of children, some of whom have to rely only on the pictures to give them an idea of what the whole is intended to represent.

Now consider what effect this comic supplement will have on the person who peruses it, from a normal standpoint.

In these pictures honor to grey hairs is never thought of; as whenever an elderly person is depicted, he is generally losing his equilibrium either one way or another. If the picture represents an episode in a child's life, the child has usually the upper hand of the parent.

Drunkenness is made the subject of a joke, and not regarded in a serious light, which it ought to be. Last but not least telling falsehoods and using improper language appear to be two common accomplishments of the heroes and heroines (?) of these pictures.

For these five reasons I consider that the comic supplement is a disgrace to any newspaper. Some children's whole literature consists of the comic pages of the weekly paper, and what are they taught? Dishonor to parents and grey hairs, to treat intemperance lightly, and a disregard for the truth and manner of speaking.

Now regard the comic supplement question from an artistic point of view. I have seen people when looking at a magazine turn at once to the comic part, passing engravings of illustrious paintings without even the casual glance; paintings, the originals of which have commanded my rapt attention. Thus I think that a person's artistic taste decreases as his taste for the comical increases. My opinion is that both the comic supplement and matrimonial bureau can very well be omitted from newspapers.

Saskatchewan. ISABELLE ELDER.

SECOND CONTEST ESSAY

How can I manage a left-handed opinion of your present essay subject, "Matrimonial Bureau" and "Comic Illustrated Supplements?" You see my right hand is out of business for an indefinite period, by means of a pair of runaway horses, a turn-over, and a badly broken wrist. If it is not readable, give it to the mercy of the W. P. B.

This "matrimonial bureau" business in time of my earliest recollection of newspapers was called by its plain name, resorted to by questionable papers, and patronized by questionable people, now-a-days it takes unto itself various pseudonyms and its patrons, nearly all, disclaim any matrimonial intentions. I will not say why I think so many periodicals resort to this plan of filling their pages, but it cannot be that the general public is interested in it. The contributors are from various classes. Boys and girls attracted by the novelty and secrecy of the thing, not thinking or knowing that it may lead them into very undesirable acquaintanceships. Good girls, more or less isolated from society, discontented from real or imaginary reasons and so secure in their strength of self reliance that they require no protection other than their own judgment. Dissipated young men, sent away for their country's good, not one of whose home girl acquaintances will correspond with them, and of whom the young ladies in their present vicinity are shy. Old bachelors, who either felt themselves too superior to young ladies until they found themselves back numbers, or who forfeited their tastes in the opposite sex in many lands and climes, and from sheer *ennui* now keep up correspondence with a dozen or more of these innocent girls, each of whom cherishes the fond hope that at last she has found her "Prince Charming." These are but a few of the classes, but all are taking great risks, and when

their venture really consummates in legal union, I think not many couples will be proud to have their methods advertised. My opinion is that it is not an A. I. enterprise for paper or people.

Now the "Comic Illustrated Supplement" is to be dealt with along other lines. It is attractive to the majority of people, both old and young. To many, however, the very common treatment of the subjects has palled upon the taste and that page is as though it does not exist. Children are very fond of pictures, and it is by their means we find they are most easily started on the road to education. Does any thoughtful parent wish the practical, the artistic or the theoretical, education of his boy or girl founded on the grotesque imitations of reality depicted on the supplement to which his children first turn and too often is the only part they look at? Would not the paper be just as attractive if illustrated by objects of beauty, and true to life or forms, in actual being, without caricature? I think so.

Saskatchewan. H. M. NEVILLE.

SECOND CONTEST ESSAY

There is no doubt that the matrimonial Bureau is regarded as a joke and source of amusement by a large number of people, and in fact the majority wear a large smile whenever this needed institution is discussed. But that it is so regarded, does not argue the fact, that it is not needed, and does not prove that it is not required. As there are all classes of people in the world and a tremendous variety of dispositions to be mated, in order to further the destinies of the globe, the matrimonial bureau having stood the test of time, proves by that fact that it occupies its own particular niche and meets the needs of a class who are unfortunate in not being able to find their "Twin Soul" in their own community. That being so, the gentleman or individual who cannot find anyone in his own vicinity, willing to unite their lives with his, hies himself to the matrimonial bureau, and it is a fact that if a marriage is accomplished, that the union is not always a miserable one. A prophet is not without honor save in his own country, and many an one who has made a mistake early in life (it may be only a little foolish one) finds that having got the name of black sheep or clown, his immediate mankind fail to see him by any other colors ever after.

Yet I would recommend any one who thinks of using the bureau to go carefully. Do not rush into matrimony with anyone who applies. Consider the fact that the person's own good qualities are not sufficiently apparent to gain her or him a partner amongst those who know them best and longest, and go slow. Maybe they have good qualities, but do have acquaintance enough to find out whether these good qualities are the dominant ones in their character or otherwise. While the matrimonial bureau cannot be wholly condemned, I am of the opinion that those who are driven to use it, should do so with the greatest caution.

The Comic Illustrated Supplement is now exceedingly well got up and is appreciated by all who love a laugh. The pictures please the children, and what pleases the children generally pleases the parents. So I think that the editors who publish these amusing illustrations do not lose any patronage by doing so and as long as the jokes illustrated are clean and true to life so long will the comic illustrated supplement be popular.

Saskatchewan. ROSAMOND GRABHAM.

SECOND CONTEST ESSAY

The fact that there are 40,000 more males than females in the province of Saskatchewan might be an argument in favor of the matrimonial bureau. When we compare a young man's opportunities for making acquaintances with the opposite sex in this province with those in the older provinces where the sexes are more evenly divided, it will be seen at a glance what a disadvantage there exists here. And this disadvantage is even greater when we compare the environment of the two

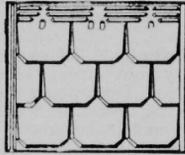
(Continued on page 24)

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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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Amelie looked sufficiently puzzled. "What has come over you, Angelique? Why should you doubt your own charms? or really, have you found at last a case in which they fail you?"

Very unlikely, a man would say at first, second or third sight of Angelique des Meloises. She was indeed a fair girl to look upon,—tall, and fashioned in nature's most voluptuous mould, perfect in the symmetry of every part, with an ease and beauty of movement not suggestive of spiritual graces, like Amelie's, but of terrestrial witcheries, like those great women of old who drew down the very gods from Olympus, and who in all ages have incited men to the noblest deeds, or tempted them to the greatest crimes.

She was beautiful of that rare type of beauty which is only reproduced once or twice in a century to realize the dreams of a Titian or a Giorgione. Her complexion was clear and radiant, as of a descendant of the Sun God. Her bright hair, if its golden ripples were shaken out, would reach to her knees. Her face was worthy of immortality by the pencil of a Titian. Her dark eyes drew with a magnetism which attracted men, in spite of themselves, whithersoever she would lead them. They were never so dangerous as when, in apparent repose, they sheathed their fascination for a moment, and suddenly shot a backward glance, like a Parthian arrow, from under their long eyelashes, that left a wound to be sighed over for many a day.

The spoiled and petted child of the brave, careless Renaud d'Avesne des Meloises, of an ancient family in the Nivernois, Angelique grew up a motherless girl, clever above most of her companions, conscious of superior charms, always admired and flattered, and, since she left the Convent, worshipped as the idol of the gay gallants of the city, and the despair and envy of her own sex. She was a born sovereign of men, and she felt it. It was her divine right to be preferred. She trod the earth with dainty feet, and a step aspiring as that of the fair Louise de La Valliere when she danced in the royal ballet in the forest of Fontainebleau and stole a king's heart by the flashes of her pretty feet. Angelique had been indulged by her father in every caprice, and in the gay world inhaled the incense of adulation until she regarded it as her right, and resented passionately when it was withheld.

She was not by nature bad, although vain, selfish, and aspiring. Her footstool was the hearts of men, and upon it she set hard her beautiful feet, indifferent to the anguish caused by her capricious tyranny. She was cold and calculating under the warm passions of a voluptuous nature. Although many might believe they had won the favor, none felt sure they had gained the love of this fair, capricious girl.

CHAPTER IV. CONFIDENCES.

Angelique took the arm of Amelie in her old, familiar schoolgirl way, and led her to the sunny corner of a bastion where lay a dismounted cannon.

The girls sat down upon the old gun. Angelique held Amelie by both hands, as if hesitating how to express something she wished to say. Still, when Angelique did speak, it

was plain to Amelie that she had other things on her mind than what her tongue gave loose to.

"Now we are quite alone, Amelie," said she, "we can talk as we used to do in our school-days. You have not been in the city during the whole summer, and have missed all its gaieties?"

"I was well content. How beautiful the country looks from here!" replied Amelie. "How much pleasanter to be in it, revelling among the flowers and under the trees! I like to touch the country as well as look at it from a distance, as you do in Quebec."

"Well, I never care for the country if I can only get enough of the city. Quebec was never so gay as it has been this year. The Royal Roussillon, and the freshly arrived regiments of Bearn and Ponthieu, have turned the heads of all Quebec,—of the girls, that is. Gallants have been plenty as bilberries in August. And you may be sure I got my share, Amelie." Angelique laughed aloud at some secret reminiscences of her summer campaign.

"It is well that I did not come to the city, Angelique, to get my head turned like the rest; but now that I am here, suppose I should mercifully try to heal some of the hearts you have broken!"

"I hope you won't try. Those bright eyes of yours would heal too effectually the wounds made by mine, and that is not what I desire," replied Angelique, laughing.

"No! then your heart is more cruel than your eyes. But, tell me, who have been your victims this year, Angelique?"

"Well, to be frank, Amelie, I have tried my fascinations upon the

King's officers very impartially, and with fair success. There have been three duels, two deaths, and one captain of the Royal Roussillon turned corderier for my sake. Is that not a fair return for my labor?"

"You are shocking as ever, Angelique! I do not believe you feel proud of such triumphs," exclaimed Amelie.

"Proud, no! I am not proud of conquering men. That is easy! My triumphs are over the women! And the way to triumph over them is to subdue the men. You know my old rival at school, the haughty Francoise de Lantagnac: I owed her a grudge, and she has put on the black veil for life, instead of the white one and orange-blossoms for a day! I only meant to frighten her, however, when I stole her lover, but she took it to heart and went into the Convent. It was dangerous for her to challenge Angelique des Meloises to test the fidelity of her affianced, Julien de St. Croix."

Amelie rose up in honest indignation, her cheek burning like a coal of fire. "I know your wild talk of old, Angelique, but I will not believe you are so wicked as to make deadly sport of our holiest affections."

"Ah, if you knew men as I do, Amelie, you would think it no sin to punish them for their perjuries."

"No, I don't know men," replied Amelie, "but I think a noble man is, after God, the worthiest object of a woman's devotion. We were better dead than finding amusement in the pain of those who love us; pray what became of Julien de St. Croix after you broke up his intended marriage with poor Francoise?"

"Oh! I threw him to the fishes!

What did I care for him? It was mainly to punish Francoise's presumption that I showed my power and made him fight that desperate duel with Captain Le Franc."

"O Angelique, how could you be so unutterably wicked?"

"Wicked? It was not my fault, you know, that he was killed. He was my champion, and ought to have come off victor. I wore a black ribbon for him a full half-year, and had the credit of being devoted to his memory; I had my triumph in that if in nothing else."

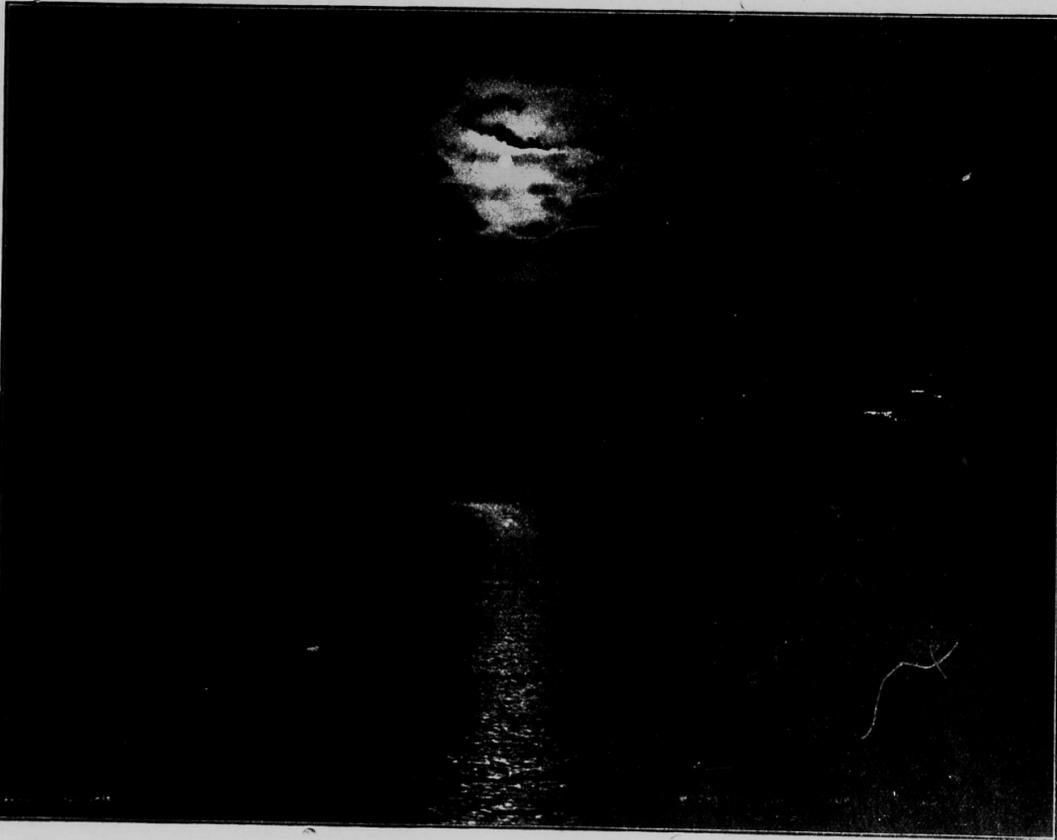
"Your triumph! for shame, Angelique! I will not listen to you: you profane the very name of love by uttering such sentiments. The gift of so much beauty was for blessing, not for pain. St. Mary pray for you, Angelique: you need her prayers!" Amelie rose up suddenly.

"Nay, do not get angry and go off that way, Amelie," ejaculated Angelique. "I will do penance for my triumphs by relating my defeats, and my special failure of all, which I know you will rejoice to hear."

"I, Angelique? What have your triumphs or failures to do with me? No, I care not to hear." Angelique held her half forcibly by the scarf.

"But you will care when I tell you that I met an old and valued friend of yours last night at the Castle—the new Aide-de-Camp of the Governor, Colonel Philibert. I think I have heard you speak of Pierre Philibert in the Convent, Amelie?"

Amelie felt the net thrown over her by the skilful retiarist. She stood stock-still in mute surprise, with averted eye and deeply blushing cheek, fighting desperately with the confusion she feared to let Angelique



MOONLIGHT SCENE IN MUSKOKA.

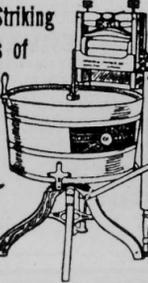


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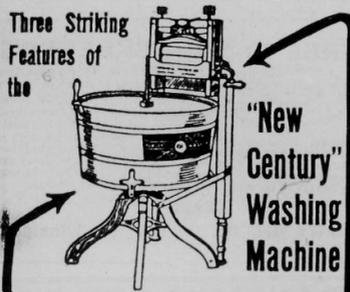


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detect. But that keen-sighted girl saw too clearly—she had caught her fast as a bird is caught by the fowler.

"Yes, I met with a double defeat last night," continued Angelique.

"Indeed! pray, from whom?" Amelie's curiosity, though not usually a troublesome quality, was by this time fairly roused.

Angelique saw her drift, and played with her anxiety for a few moments. "My first rebuff was from that gentlemanly philosopher from Sweden, a great friend of the Governor, you know. But, alas, I might as well have tried to fascinate an iceberg! I do not believe that he knew, after a half-hour's conversation with me, whether I was man or woman. That was defeat number one."

"And what was number two?" Amelie was now thoroughly interested in Angelique's gossip.

"I left the dry, unappreciative philosopher, and devoted myself to charm the handsome Colonel Philibert. He was all wit and courtesy, but my failure was even more signal with him than with the cold Swede."

Amelie's eyes gave a sparkle of joy, which did not escape Angelique, but she pretended not to see it. "How was that? Tell me, pray, how you failed with Colonel Philibert?"

"My cause of failure would not be a lesson for you, Amelie. Listen! I got a speedy introduction to Colonel Philibert, who, I confess, is one of the handsomest men I ever saw. I was bent on attracting him."

"For shame, Angelique! How could you confess to aught so unwomanly!" There was a warmth in Amelie's tone that was less noticed by herself than by her companion.

"Well, it is my way of conquering the King's army. I shot my whole quiver of arrows at Colonel Philibert, but, to my chagrin, hit not a vital part! He parried every one, and returned them broken at my feet. His persistent questioning about yourself, as soon as he discovered we had been school companions at the Convent, quite foiled me. He was full of interest about you, and all that concerned you, but cared not a fig about me!"

"What could Colonel Philibert have to ask you about me?" Amelie unconsciously drew closer to her companion, and even clasped her arm by an involuntary movement which did not escape her friend.

"Why, he asked everything a gentleman could, with proper respect, ask about a lady."

"And what did you say?"

"Oh, not half enough to content him. I confess I felt piqued that he only looked on me as a sort of pythoness to solve enigmas about you. I had a grim satisfaction in leaving his curiosity irritated, but not satisfied. I praised your beauty, goodness, and cleverness up to the skies, however. I was not untrue to old friendship, Amelie!" Angelique kissed her friend on the cheek, who silently allowed what, in her indignation a few moments ago, she would have refused.

"But what said Colonel Philibert of himself? Never mind about me."

"Oh, impatient that you are! He said nothing of himself. He was absorbed in my stories concerning you. I told him as pretty a fable as La Fontaine related of the Avare qui avait perdu son tresor! I said you were a beautiful chatelaine besieged by an army of lovers, but the knight errant Fortunatus had alone won your favor, and would receive your hand! The brave Colonel! I could see he winced at this. His steel cuirass was not invulnerable. I drew blood, which is more than you would have dared to do, Amelie! But I discovered the truth hidden in his heart. He is in love with you, Amelie de Repentigny!"

"Mad girl! How could you? How dare you speak so of me? What must Colonel Philibert think?"

"Think? He thinks you must be the most perfect of your sex! Why,

his mind was made up about you, Amelie, before he said a word to me. Indeed, he only just wanted to enjoy the supernal pleasure of hearing me sing the praises of Amelie de Repentigny to the tune composed by himself."

"Which you seem to have done, Angelique!"

"As musically as Mere St. Borgia when singing vespers in the Ursulines," was Angelique's flippant reply.

Amelie knew how useless it was to expostulate. She swallowed her mingled pleasure and vexation salt with tears she could not help. She changed the subject by a violent wretch, and asked Angelique when she had last seen Le Gardeur.

"At the Intendant's levee the other day. How like he is, too, only less amiable!"

Angelique did not respond readily to her friend's question about her brother.

"Less amiable? that is not like my brother. Why do you think him less amiable than me?"

"Because he got angry with me at the ball given in honor of the arrival of the Intendant, and I have not been able to restore him to perfect good humor with me since."

"Oh, then Le Gardeur completes the trio of those who are proof against your fascinations?" Amelie was secretly glad to hear of the displeasure of Le Gardeur with Angelique.

"Not at all, I hope, Amelie. I don't place Le Gardeur in the same category with my other admirers. But he got offended because I seemed to neglect him a little to cultivate this gay new Intendant. Do you know him?"

"No; nor wish to! I have heard much said to his disadvantage. The Chevalier La Corne St. Luc has openly expressed his dislike of the Intendant for something that happened in Acadia."

"Oh, the Chevalier La Corne is always so decided in his likes and dislikes: one must either be very good or very bad to satisfy him!" replied Angelique with a scornful point of her lips.

"Don't speak ill of my godfather, Angelique; better be profane on any other topic; you know my ideal of manly virtues is the Chevalier La Corne," replied Amelie.

"Well, I won't pull down your idol, then! I respect the brave old soldier, too; but could wish him with the army in Flanders!"

"Thousands of estimable people augur ill from the accession of the Intendant Bigot in New France, besides the Chevalier La Corne," Amelie said after a pause. She disliked censuring even the Intendant.

"Yes," replied Angelique, "the Honnetes Gens do, who think themselves bound to oppose the Intendant, because he uses the royal authority in a regal way, and makes every one, high and low, do their devoir to Church and State."

"While he does his devoir to none! But I am no politician, Angelique. But when so many good people call the Intendant a bad man, it behooves one to be circumspect in 'cultivating him,' as you call it."

"Well, he is rich enough to pay for all the broken pots: they say he amassed untold wealth in Acadia, Amelie!"

"And lost the province for the king!" retorted Amelie, with all the asperity her gentle but patriotic spirit was capable of. "Some say he sold the country."

"I don't care!" replied the reckless beauty, "he is like Joseph in Egypt, next to Pharaoh in authority. He can shoe his horses with gold! I wish he would shoe me with golden slippers—I would wear them, Amelie!"

Angelique stamped her dainty foot upon the ground, as if in fancy she already had them on.

"It is shocking if you mean it!" remarked Amelie pityingly, for she felt Angelique was speaking her genuine thoughts. "But it is true that the Intendant is really as dissolute as rumor says?"

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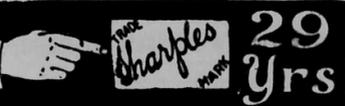
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The Western Wigwam

ANSWER TO THE FISH PUZZLE

Dear Kiddies,—Quite a number of you proved that you take an interest in the contests in the Western Wigwam, not merely for the prizes, but because you are interested in the success of our page. There were more answers to the Fish Puzzle than I expected when no prize was offered, and I was very much pleased about it.

There were, however, only four correct answers. They were sent in by Hazel Henton, Alberta; Willie Harris, Sask.; Barbara McEachern, Manitoba; Janet Dick, Alberta. Nobody from British Columbia answered at all. As each contestant who sent in a correct answer worked the problem out in almost the same way, it will be necessary to print just one of the letters. The letter solving the problem is as follows:

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Charley met his friend, James, upon the street and told him he had been fishing.

"How many fish did you catch," asked James.

Charley replied, "If to of the number of books of the Old Testament you add the number of the books in the New Testament, multiply that by the number of apostles who were present at the transfiguration; divide that by the number of books written by Luke; subtract the number of times the Israelites marched around Jericho; multiply by the number of pieces of silver Judas received for betraying Christ; divide by the number of spies Moses sent into Canaan; add the number of letters in the name of the city in which a man climbed up a tree to see Christ; divide by the number of apostles that were called the Sons of Thunder, and the last answer will be the number of fish I caught."

Number of books in Old Testament is 39. Number of books in New Testament is 27. Sum of books is 39+27=66. Number of apostles present at transfiguration is 3 (St. Luke, chapter 9, verse 28). Multiply number of books by number of apostles, 66x3=198. St. Luke wrote 2 books (Luke and Acts of the Apostles). Divide 198 by number of books Luke wrote, 198÷2=99.

Why is Fat

Is it because one is born with the tendency? Or is it one of life's trials, or is it due to just plain, hearty appetite? The doctors say not any one of these phrases the question correctly. They say fat is because the fat person's digestive organs are defective. Such organs, it seems, don't change the fatty foods eaten by stout persons into heat and energy, as they should. Instead the food fats pass on into the system unconverted. Hence fat layers accumulate under the skin in quiet spots, such as the chin, abdomen, shoulder blades, etc.

Let that digestive defect be corrected and the formerly fat person goes back to his or her original shape. You can prove this on yourself. Seventy-five cents will secure from your druggist one of the large cases of Marmola Prescription Tablets recently licensed for sale by the Marmola Company of Detroit, Mich. Take one of these tablets after each meal and at bedtime and the demonstration starts right there. Very soon you will experience a new sense of digestive comfort and a delightful feeling of increased energy which should be followed in due season by a gradual, uniform decrease of your fat.

During the demonstration period you eat and drink as formerly, remember. The tablets need no help from either dieting or exercising, nevertheless the daily loss should approximate ten to sixteen ounces a day.

Now, WHY is it you get thin? Why is it the fat just seems to slip away, leaving your flesh smooth, firm and wrinkleless? Simply because Marmola corrects that digestive defect, thereby stopping further fat accumulation and enabling the body forces to harmlessly dissolve what has already gathered.

Number of times Israelites marched around Jericho is 13 (Joshua, chapter 6, verse 3 and 4). Subtract number of times the Israelites marched around Jericho from 99: 99-13=86. Number of pieces of silver Judas received for betraying Christ is 30 (Matthew, chapter 27, verse 3). Multiply number of pieces of silver by 86: 86x30=2580. Number of spies Moses sent into Canaan is 12 (Numbers, chapter 13, verses 4-15). Divide 2580 by number of pieces, 2580÷12=215. Number of letters in Jericho in which a man climbed up a tree to see Christ is 7 (Luke, chapter 19, verse 1-5). Add number of letters to 215: 215+7=222. Number of apostles who were called the Sons of Thunder are 2 (Mark, chapter 3, verse 17). Divide 222 by number of apostles, 222÷2=111. 111 is the number of fish Charley caught.

I owe you an apology for taking so much space, but the cause excuses it. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" five years, and I like it better than any other paper. I liked the story, "Power Lot, God Help Us." I wrote a letter before, but it must have gone into the waste-paper basket.

BARBARA McEACHERN (13).
Man. (a).

RIDES HER TO SCHOOL

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We live a mile and three-quarters from the school. I have a pony of my own, which I call Nettie. I use her for riding to school, and bringing the horses and cattle home.

We have fourteen head of horses and eight head of cattle. Condie is our nearest station, which is six and a half miles away.

A neighbor of ours keeps the post office, which is a mile away. The mail is drawn from the coulee once a week. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for more than six years, and we find it a very useful paper. I am eleven years old, and am in the fourth book.

Truly your friend,
CECIL GREENSIDES.
Sask. (a).

AFTER A LONG SILENCE

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have not written for a long time. It must be about a year now.

My sister and I have a little pony; the middle of his back just comes to my shoulder, and I am five feet high. We call him Jack, and he is one of our Christmas presents. We have a skating and curling rink in our village. I was in on Christmas day and had a skate. We played hockey, too.

I am sending an ink drawing on smooth paper. I will close, wishing the club success.

WESTERN LADDIE.
Sask. (b).

The Leprechaun, or Fairy Shoe-maker.

Little Cowboy, what have you heard,

Up on the lonely rath's green mound?

Only the plaintive yellow bird Sighing in sultry fields around,

Chary, chary, chary, chee—ce?— Only the grasshopper and the bee?—

"Tip-tap, rip-rap, Tick-a-tack-too!"

Scarlet leather, sewn together This will make a shoe.

Left, right, pull it tight,

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Summer days are warm; Underground in winter, Laughing at the storm! Lay your ear close to the hill. Do you not catch the tiny clamor, Busy clink of an elfin hammer. Voice of the Leprechaun singing shrill As he merrily plies his trade? He's a span And a quarter in height. Get him in sight, hold him tight, And you're a made Man!

—William Allingham.

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SCIENTIFIC REMEDIES.

Extremely few of the medicines or so called remedies have any scientific basis to rest upon. Many of them produce temporary results because they contain alcohol or other active poisons, but such results are always very short lived and leave the patient in a worse condition than before.

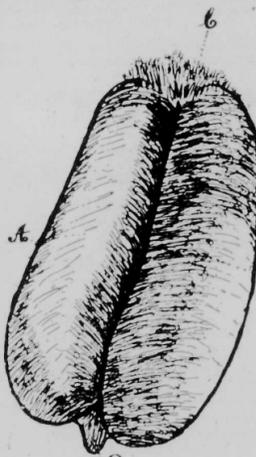
One of the best known instances of a scientific remedy is the use of carbolic acid and other antiseptics for wounds, sores, etc. They act upon the inflamed surface, destroying the germs that promote festering and decomposition, and allow Nature to proceed uninterruptedly with the work of repair. These antiseptics, of course, are always applied direct to the sore or wound.



The remedy known as Orange Lily acts in an exactly similar manner in the troubles known as Women's Disorders. In every case of women's disorders there exists a wounded or inflamed condition of the female organs. Orange Lily is applied direct to the inflamed tissue and its mild and soothing antiseptic elements are absorbed. The decomposing, festering matter is expelled, the delicate organs are soothed and healed and the nerves are relieved and strengthened. These results follow the use of Orange Lily just as surely as wounds are benefited by the use of antiseptics and for the same scientific reason. Orange Lily is a positive, scientific, never-failing remedy and will invariably benefit from the start every case of leucorrhoea, painful periods, falling of the womb and similar troubles.

SMUT

and its attack upon grain



- A, Grain of wheat, magnified 15 diameters.
- B, Crease, where many smut spores lodge.
- C, Brush, where smut spores also lodge.
- D, Germ end.
- E, Smut spore magnified 600 diameters.

Formaldehyde coming in contact with smut spores causes them to dry up and wither and finally die without injuring the wheat.

WATCH FOR THE NEXT DRAWINGS

Pamphlet regarding Smut mailed free on request to

The Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto, Ltd.

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The Ressler & Hasslacher Chemical Co. of New York and Perth Amboy, Agents for Canada

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our New Perfect Egg for, and we will send it with our Handsome, Large Illustrated Catalogue of up-to-date Household perfect. Not a drop of and the yolk is held perfectly Separator, Large Cut Beautiful Illustration, er, to pay postage.

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Cure for

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

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

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.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

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.

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

BREEDER'S DIRECTORY

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

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

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

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

BROWNE BROS., Ellisboro, 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 homebred 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, \$5 apiece. S. Benson. 24-4

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

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

FARM FOR SALE—Improved half-section, 1 1/2 miles Langham, Sask., new house 18 x 27 (two storey), barn 24 x 36, with loft, painted; pasture 35 acres, 3 strands; good well, pump, etc.; 114 acres early breaking, balance clean level prairie. Price \$25 per acre; \$500 cash, balance say \$300 per year or any reasonable terms. Henry H. Bourne, Aberdeen, Saskatchewan. 46-3

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.

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.

GOSSIP

NEW DISCOVERIES ABOUT LIGHTNING

The Smithsonian Institution has been conducting some experiments in photographing lightning flashes, some of the results of which are given in a recent issue of the Scientific American.

The most remarkable result of these experiments is the discovery of a "black rush" in the lightning flash, that is, a rush not discernible to the eye; and as paradoxical as it may seem, there is invisible lightning. To verify and substantiate this, we have only to refer to a photograph taken September 1 at 9 p. m. The storm during which this flash was photographed began about 7 p. m., with the wind north-east. Wind gradually changed to north and north-west, the temperature being about 24 deg. C., and the barometer varied between 29.89 and 29.92. The flash was obtained when the storm was most severe and while it was raining very hard.

This flash is composed of forty separate discharges, made up of one band, which in all probability is composed of a number of separate rushes or oscillations very close together, and one black discharge. It is this black discharge which makes this flash the more interesting, and the photograph shows it running parallel and on both sides of the first bright rush, the boundary line on the inner side being more plainly marked. From this black discharge several side branches on both sides, a large one spreading out over the other rushes quite prominently. These side branches all pointing downward indicate that the black rush was a downward stroke, and they also tend to prove that it must have had a good deal of resistance to overcome. It must have cleared the way for the first bright discharge, which in all probability proceeded from the ground upward. The difference in width of the bright discharge, measured at its lower and upper parts, would confirm this opinion of the experimenter, being nearly twice as wide at the lower part as at the upper part.

Authorities differ in their opinions as to the probable cause of these dark rushes. It was at first thought likely that we had to deal with an interference phenomenon, but the idea was discarded. Then it was suggested that the black discharge was probably due to slow oscillations (the width of it would tend to confirm this), and what appeared as black on the plate would be in reality a dark red discharge on a partially illuminated background. The red, of course, would take black in the photograph. This opinion had also to be discarded for the reason that, if such be the case, the side branches of the dark discharge would have been obliterated by the other rushes following.

There was thus but one way to account for the phenomenon, namely, that the flash must have given out light of a wave length much shorter than the wave lengths of visible light, and with a power sufficient to render the portion of the plate struck by it non-sensitive to ordinary light. Such a flash would appear black on a partially illuminated background, or be invisible.

The kitchen god of China is perhaps not rightly so called. He has place over the cooking range, but he is the "recording angel" of the Chinese house, and it is his duty to note the actions of each member of the family and report them to the gods at the end of every month. Once a year, too, he goes to heaven in person and makes his annual report. So once a year the family prostrate themselves before him, carry him in procession, and finally burn him, while crackers are fired.

Union Lock Poultry Fence

Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.

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Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



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

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Questions &

In asking questions be sure full and give post office

TUMOR

Mare has had small tumor for a year and a half.

Ans.—These are, in fibrous tumors and should be dissected out. Securely she cannot kick. Clip Grasp a tumor between finger of the left hand, a knife in the right hand, skin and tumor, divide. Then carefully dissect the skin. Dress the raw daily until healed with solution of carbolic acid are accustomed to operate wise to employ a veterinarian.

PARTIAL LUXATION

Seven months' old colt. A swelling appeared each stifle. When walked sound was heard. It was punctured, and at of oil escaped. The colt around now, but is very jerky movement and care noticed when he m

Ans.—The jerking are caused by the stiff-out of and into place. The tumors was, to say. Few veterinarians would fear of complications. It did not effect a cure apparently did not have will never be right, but he may make a useful blister made of 1 1/2 drams of mercury and cam with 2 ozs. vasoline. (front of stifles. Tie so bite the parts. Rub into the front and inside daily for two days. O apply sweet oil. Let know and oil every day, as possible and blister every four weeks until pasture next spring.

KNEE-SPRUNG

I have a three-year-old little knee-sprung. Is it can do for him? Would shoe help him? Man.

Ans.—Knee-sprung is ed by one or more of the conditions:—where the horse stall sloping from before where the feet are allowed an inordinate length at with too high toe calks, sore feet (suffering from stance). They will often throw their weight off tures (bones) upon the (tendons and ligaments) becomes fixed. These were not intended by weight, consequently the or less strained, congestion takes place shortening of the tendon result. In those cases stall or high toe is the pathological conditions congestion, inflammation. The remedy is preventive nature. The and feet should be adjusted are perfectly level, the to every month and if sufficient disease of the feet, preventive must be applied to afford many authorities knee-sprung considered to be hereditary, plenty of evidence to the the opinion. Light shoes raised heels (no toe calks satisfactory results. As proves the heels may height at each subsequent Cold water bandages should while the horse is in the should be taken off twice tendons gently rubbed hand, or a mild liniment, advantage. In cases of ing, mild blisters may be

Poultry Fence
 Square close mesh. Highest quality, superior lock, easily erected, strong, low priced.
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 Do Kalsb., Ill., Kansas City, Mo.

Questions & Answers

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

TUMORS.

Mare has had small lumps on her ribs for a year and a half. G. E. H.

Ans.—These are, no doubt, little fibrous tumors and should be carefully dissected out. Secure the mare so that she cannot kick. Clip the hair off. Grasp a tumor between the thumb and finger of the left hand, and, with a sharp knife in the right hand, cut through the skin and tumor, dividing it into two. Then carefully dissect each half from the skin. Dress the raw surface twice daily until healed with a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid. Unless you are accustomed to operating it will be wise to employ a veterinarian.

PARTIAL LUXATION OF PATELLAS

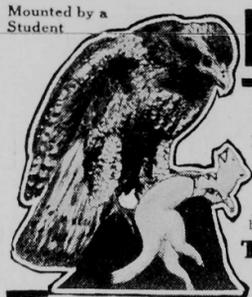
Seven months' old colt got stiff behind. A swelling appeared in front of each stifle. When walking a cracking sound was heard. The enlargements were punctured, and at least two quarts of oil escaped. The colt is able to walk around now, but is very stiff, and a jerky movement and cracking sounds are noticed when he moves. E. S.

Ans.—The jerking and cracking are caused by the stifle bones slipping out of and into place. The lancing of the tumors was, to say the least, heroic. Few veterinarians would operate for fear of complications. However, while it did not effect a cure in your case, it apparently did no harm. Your colt will never be right, but it is possible he may make a useful animal. Get a blister made of 1 1/2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off front of stifles. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub the blister well into the front and inside of joint once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil. Let loose in box stall now and oil every day. Keep as quiet as possible and blister as above once every four weeks until time to turn on pasture next spring.

KNEE-SPRUNG

I have a three-year-old colt that is a little knee-sprung. Is there anything I can do for him? Would a high-heeled shoe help him? Man.

Ans.—Knee-sprung is generally caused by one or more of the following conditions:—where the horse is kept in a stall sloping from before backwards, or where the feet are allowed to grow to an inordinate length at the toe. Shoes with too high toe calks, and horses with sore feet (suffering from corns for instance). They will often endeavor to throw their weight off the hard structures (bones) upon the soft structures (tendons and ligaments) until the habit becomes fixed. These soft structures were not intended by nature to carry weight, consequently they become more or less strained, congestion and inflammation takes place and possibly shortening of the tendons follow as a result. In those cases, where sloping stall or high toe is the cause, the same pathological conditions exist, strain, congestion, inflammation, and shortening. The remedy is principally of a preventive nature. The stable floors and feet should be adjusted so that they are perfectly level, the latter attended to every month and if suffering from any disease of the feet, proper treatment must be applied to afford relief. By many authorities knee-sprung is considered to be hereditary, in fact, there is plenty of evidence to hand to warrant the opinion. Light shoes with slightly raised heels (no toe calks) often produce satisfactory results. As the horse improves the heels may be reduced in height at each subsequent shoeing. Cold water bandages should be applied while the horse is in the stable, these should be taken off twice a day and the tendons gently rubbed with the bare hand, or a mild liniment may be used to advantage. In cases of longer standing, mild blisters may be tried, in the



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 One Student says: "From October to March I made \$500.00 clear from my Taxidermy work and attended to all my work besides. Your lessons are fine and I would not take \$500.00 for them if I could not get another set. Every sportsman in the country should know Taxidermy. I recommend your school heartily to everyone."

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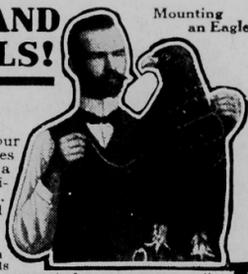
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summer a run at pasture often results in improvement. But frequently, the results of all treatment are very disappointing and nothing short of a surgical operation will bring about a lengthening of the contracted tendons.

CEMENT AND COLORING FOR CEMENT BLOCK HOUSE

How many pounds of cement would it take to build a block house 30 x 30 feet, with walls 20 feet high? What would I get to color the cement blocks a dark brown, something similar to the Cataract stone? Is painting them a success; will it stand? Does it injure the blocks to make them and leave them lying over a winter? D. H. T.

Ans.—A dwelling-house of this description would be built with a wall 10 inches thick on first story and 8 inches thick on the second story. We presume that the height given, 20 feet, is the height of wall above basement, and we have figured accordingly. If part of this 20-foot wall is included in the foundation of the dwelling, we should know that, as our figures would be somewhat differently arranged.

We desire to advocate a safe thickness of wall. A building 30 feet square, with walls 10 feet high and 10 inches thick, built from concrete blocks at a proportion 1 to 5, will take thirty-four barrels of cement. One 30 feet square, with walls 10 feet high and 8 inches thick, will take 30 barrels of cement. In this case, if the walls are to be 8 inches thick from top to bottom, and 20 feet high, it will take 70 barrels of cement, and if 10 inches thick, from top to bottom, it will take 68 barrels of cement.

In order to color cement blocks dark brown, use 50 pounds oxide of iron to 1 barrel of cement and 2 pounds peroxide of manganese, or about the same quantity of black powder mortar stain. We cannot specify the exact amount required of black or red, as different sands will require different quantities of coloring materials. The best method will be to use the amount here specified, making up a few blocks, and allow them to dry, then if they are a little too dark use less black, and if not dark enough use a little more black; if not dense enough use a little more red. The powders should be thoroughly mixed with the cement while in a dry state.

Painting the blocks is not a success. Exposure to the weather during winter will not hurt the blocks, providing they have been kept watered, and at a temperature of 60 to 70 degrees for the first twenty-four hours, and then for a couple of days at about the same temperature without watering. During the period of exposure to the cold, crystallization will not proceed, but as soon as warm weather comes, the blocks should be watered so that the process of crystallization may go on in a normal way.

WHITEWASH FOR STABLE—SHEEP DIP

My bank barns have been built and occupied for six years. All have ce-

Ahead of the Rest As a Sure Hatcher!

There are 40 or 50 different makes of incubators on the market. Enough to stock a museum. Yet the Sure Hatch steadily keeps in the lead—and has for a dozen years. It's because we build the Sure Hatch right and sell it at a lower price than any other dependable machine.

Send today for the Sure Hatch Book that Tells the Inside Facts—FREE

This is the only book that goes to the very bottom of the incubator question. It practically turns all kinds of incubators inside out. Tells what's wrong with scores of machines that are bidding for popular favor on the strength of a "bargain" price. Shows why such machines hatch more trouble than chicks. Puts a crimp in the claims of makers of expensive machines who ask you to pay a fancy price for polish and flash and paint and varnish.

This book takes the Sure Hatch apart and shows its entire mechanism. Explains the correct principle of incubator construction. Proves that these correct ideas are built right into the machine.

A recent addition to the parts which go to make the Sure Hatch the most complete and perfect machine on the market is an Overflow Pipe and Cup. This attachment prevents the possibility of water getting into the lamp or on

the chimney, or dripping down upon the floor. No other incubator has this feature. The California Redwood used in the Sure Hatch Incubator gives our machine a more handsome appearance than any that sell for double. But we don't ask you to buy it because of its beauty. Buy it because it does the work better and at less cost than others.

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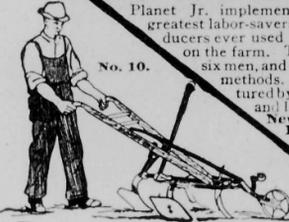
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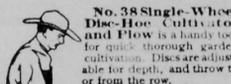
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Planet Jr. implements are the greatest labor-savers and crop-producers ever used in the garden or on the farm. They do the work of six men, and do it better than by old methods. Invented and manufactured by a practical farmer. Strong and lasting. Fully guaranteed.



No. 38 Single-Wheel Disc-Hoe Cultivator and Plow is a handy tool for quick thorough garden cultivation. Discs are adjustable for depth, and throw to or from the row.

Write today for free 1909 catalogue of all Planet Jr. implements. S. L. Allen & Co. Box 10 Philadelphia, Pa.

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

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See Harper's Weekly, Oct. 3, 1908

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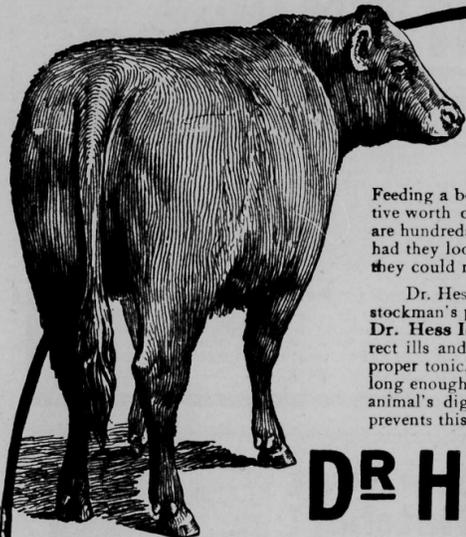
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given in small regular doses in the grain rations, twice a day, strengthens animal digestion, so that the largest proportion possible of food is taken into the blood and sent to maintain and upbuild bodily tissues. It contains not only bitter tonic principles for the digestion, but also iron for the blood, and nitrates necessary to cleanse the system. It makes a milch cow increase milk production, a fattening steer or hog fit rapidly and economically, and puts a horse in the pink of condition.

Dr. Hess Stock Food by improving the appetite increases the consumption of roughage and by increasing digestion lessens the amount of nutrition wasted in the manure. Sold on a written guarantee.

The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pall \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book free any time. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Poultry keeping is good business if you know the secret. You can't confine a hen, feed her heavily and get your money back, unless you keep her digestive apparatus in good running order. The one way to do that is to give regular small portions of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a once a day in soft feed. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is a guaranteed egg producer. It is a tonic—not a ration. It contains elements which aid digestion, make good blood, and free the system of poisonous dead matter. It is "The Dr. Hess Idea" that poultry can be kept healthy, active and prolific, even under the unnatural conditions resulting from confinement, and his Poultry Pan-a-ce-a proves his theory true. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is endorsed by poultry associations and is sold on a written guarantee. A penny's worth feeds thirty hens one day.

1 1/2 lbs. 55c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pall \$3.50. Duty paid. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE



HOW TO BUILD A GOOD FENCE

Everyone intending fence building should send for our folder on Erecting Fences. It's full of valuable information on fence building, tells how to erect woven wire fencing quickly and substantially, describes the manufacture of fence wire and has an article quoted from bulletin of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture on concrete post making, showing how these durable posts can be economically made at home. Don't fail to write for a copy. It's free.

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd. Winnipeg, Manitoba. Dept. M Hamilton, Ontario.



Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple, no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 28 Dundas Street, Toronto, Ontario.

wash all the stalls? If so, what mixture would you advise? Or would you advise me to keep horses, cows, or hogs, in apartments otherwise disinfected?

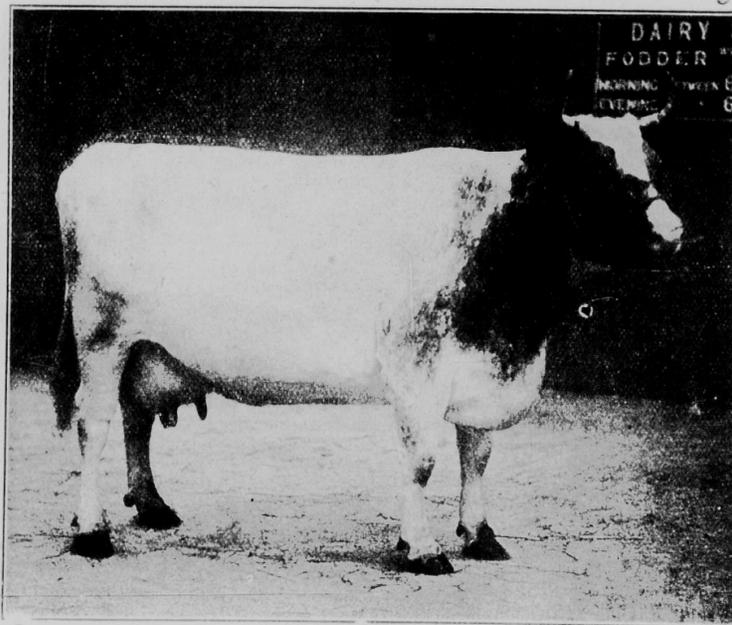
2. Would you suggest a cheap and effective mixture of "sheep dip"?

J. M. M.

Ans.—1. It is good practice to apply a thorough coat of whitewash to stables every season. Before doing so, of course, it is necessary to sweep down all dust and cobwebs and to remove litter and other materials that may have collected. Ordinary whitewash may be used, though a very satisfactory mixture that has been recommended for outdoor work and that should give satisfaction also inside, can be made as follows: Take one-half bushel of lime, slack with boiling water, make into a milk and strain through a fine sieve. To this add a brine made of one peck of salt, dissolved in warm water; also add a paste made by boiling three pounds of rice in water, stir in while hot. Then add half a pound of Spanish whiting and one pound of glue, previously dissolved in a glue pot over a slow fire. To this mixture add five gallons of hot water, stir well, cover and allow to stand for a few days. This wash is best applied while hot. If your stables and pens have been kept clean, and no diseased animals have been in them, special disinfectants should not be necessary.

2. Tobacco water sometimes is used as a sheep dip, but nothing is

superior to the preparations advertised from time to time in "The Farmer's Advocate." They are cheap and effective, and can be prepared by mixing in water. All that is necessary is to follow directions which accompany the package.



MINNIE.

Unregistered Shorthorn cow. First by inspection, highly commended in milking trial, London Dairy Show, 1908. Milk yield, one day, 60 lbs. 15 oz.; butter, 2 lbs. 4 ozs.

LUMPY JAW

I have a three-year-old heifer, due to calve in the spring, which has a lump the size of a man's fist on her jaw. What would be the best to do with her? P. L. M. Sask.

Ans.—This is "actinomyco-sis"—lumpy jaw. Give her one dram of iodide of potash, morning and evening, dissolved in a half pint of water and given as a drench, or in a quart of drinking water, or in bran mash. Continue this for about ten days, or until the eyes become watery, then discontinue the medicine for a week, then repeat again, and so on until the lump disappears. Should it break and discharge matter, syringe into the cavity, once daily, about two drams of tincture of iodine.

HEIFER DOES NOT CONCEIVE

Can you suggest anything that can be done in the case of a heifer (grade Jersey), which calved in May and since then has come in season regularly, and has been served at each period, but so far has not been got to hold. She came in calf from the first service, and dropped her calf when two years old. I can easily tell when she is coming in season, and if there is anything we could do to make her hold, I should like to know in advance—time enough to apply it. She milks well, and is being fed hay, bran, carrots and mangels, is stabled at night, but runs out during the day. E. W. M. B. C.

Ans.—There is probably some deformity of the neck of the womb (os uteri), which may have been caused by some injury at the last calving, or from other causes; inflammation of the part is frequently followed by adhesions and distortion. Instead of the "os uteri" projecting in a median line in the vagina, it sometimes becomes bent or curved to one side of the passage, consequently the act of copulation is not properly completed, and impregnation does not take place. When the period of estrum next appears, and immediately before service, thoroughly wash and lubricate with vaseline your right arm and hand, insert it well up into the vagina until you find the "os uteri," which is easily made out. Examine it carefully as to whether it is straight or curved, or if the opening in its center is obstructed by the products of inflammation. If the opening is closed, gently force a finger in, when you have succeeded with one finger, gently force another in. You will now have broken down any adhesions that may be present, and which had pre-

vented the dilation of also conception. Or neck curved to one it, and immediately manipulations must gentlest manner possible must be strict smooth, and strict be observed, as a seal of dirt may result of

SYMPTOMS OF SW

My horses have w be swamp fever. So and some more are off their feed for a they begin to eat ag bad, but they keep until they die. The very loose towards ti swamp fever? Two recovered, but they time? Will they time? If a horse swamp fever, is he i infection? Are nati is, ponies and bronch take swamp fever th breeds? Is swam in stable? Are the Manitoba where swa to be prevalent, but free from it? I hav this place for thir never had any cases before this year. Co have been brought he bands of bronchos? Sask.

Ans.—From the syn the sickness among y would conclude that probably typhoid influ the very meagre desc not venture a pos. The symptoms of sw the commencement, at any other fever, that decided rise of temp four to six degrees; i panied with great l. rapidly followed wi emaciation and wea (depravity of the bloo symptom. At this; cious membranes of th will appear quite whit dicating that the re are destroyed and l disintegration. The l motion, has a peculiar of the hind quarters; generally good; in fac eat until they die. The run a quiet or acute c become sub-acute, an live for a year, but ti able to work. So fa the disease is not infec animal to another, but an intermediary host the infection from one other is gaining ground it may be a certain sp quito or the blood- There are many distric that were badly infec disease, but as the settled and drained. The disease has ravag well as farms, consequ horse is not exempt. five pony or broncho less susceptible than horse, he is certainly

TUBERCULOUS C

While dressing a y lately we found a cou about the size of a sma the gullet containing a fluid with a very bad s lining of the heart had lumps on it. The ani good health apparent dressed beef looks fine Please let me know, columns, whether this the beef for use.

Man. Ans.—This is probably affecting the glands in the heart. If there w evidence of the disease, lungs, pleura (covering and lining of the chest peritoneum (lining of t cavity), and other orga from disease, we would flesh wholesome and fit

vented the dilation of the organ, and also conception. Or, if you find the neck curved to one side, straighten it, and immediately serve. These manipulations must be done in the gentlest manner possible. The finger nails must be trimmed short and smooth, and strict cleanliness must be observed, as a scratch or particle of dirt may result disastrously.

SYMPTOMS OF SWAMP FEVER

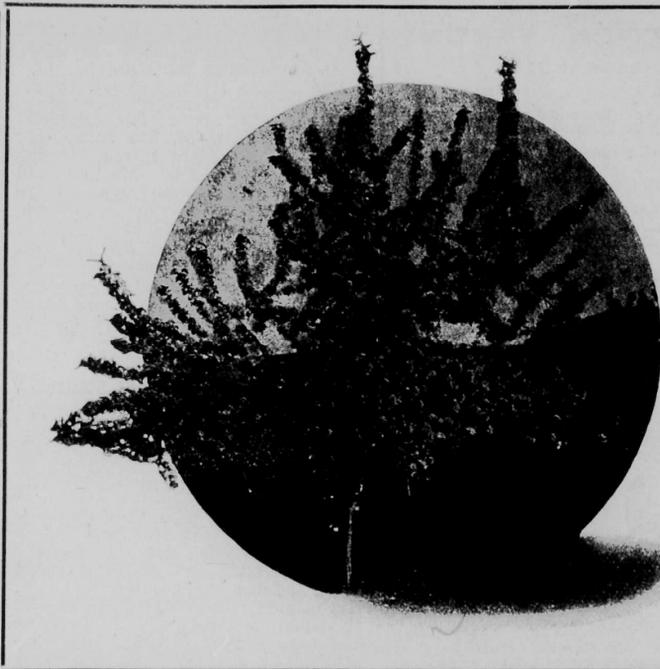
My horses have what appears to be swamp fever. Several have died, and some more are sick. They go off their feed for a few days, then they begin to eat again, if not very bad, but they keep getting weaker until they die. Their bowels get very loose towards the end. Is this swamp fever? Two appear to have recovered, but they are not very lively. Will they get strong in time? If a horse recovers from swamp fever, is he immune from reinfection? Are native horses, that is, ponies and bronchos, less liable to take swamp fever than the heavy breeds? Is swamp fever infectious in stable? Are there districts in Manitoba where swamp fever used to be prevalent, but which are now free from it? I have had horses on this place for thirteen years and never had any cases of swamp fever before this year. Could the infection have been brought here by travelling bands of bronchos? S. F. Sask.

Ans.—From the symptoms given of the sickness among your horses we would conclude that the disease is probably typhoid influenza, but from the very meagre description we could not venture a positive diagnosis. The symptoms of swamp fever, at the commencement, are the same as any other fever, that is, there is a decided rise of temperature—from four to six degrees; this is accompanied with great lassitude, and rapidly followed with pronounced emaciation and weakness. Anemia (depravity of the blood) is a marked symptom. At this stage the mucous membranes of the eye and nose will appear quite white in color, indicating that the red blood corpus are destroyed and have undergone disintegration. The horse, while in motion, has a peculiar wobbling gait of the hind quarters; his appetite is generally good; in fact, these cases eat until they die. The disease may run a quiet or acute course, or may become sub-acute, and the animal live for a year, but they are seldom able to work. So far as is known the disease is not infectious from one animal to another, but the theory of an intermediary host or carrier of the infection from one horse to another is gaining ground; for instance, it may be a certain species of mosquito or the blood-sucking insect. There are many districts in Manitoba that were badly infected with the disease, but as the country is settled and drained it disappears. The disease has ravaged ranches as well as farms, consequently the range horse is not exempt. While the native pony or broncho seems to be less susceptible than the domestic horse, he is certainly not immune.

TUBERCULOUS CARCASE

While dressing a yearling heifer lately we found a couple of lumps, about the size of a small hen egg, on the gullet containing a light colored fluid with a very bad smell; also the lining of the heart had two smaller lumps on it. The animal was in good health apparently, and the dressed beef looks fine and healthy. Please let me know, through your columns, whether this would injure the beef for use. L. G. B. Man.

Ans.—This is probably tuberculosis affecting the glands in the neck and the heart. If there was no further evidence of the disease, that is, if the lungs, pleura (covering of the lungs and lining of the chest cavity) and peritoneum (lining of the abdominal cavity), and other organs were free from disease, we would consider the flesh wholesome and fit for food.



WHAT LOVELY BLOSSOMS!

Yes, and still more charming when you stop to consider that there is big money behind them.

\$1000 Worth of Fruit

would be a fair estimate of the yearly crop from one acre of such trees.

Our five acre tracts of rich fruitland will yield such returns WITHOUT IRRIGATION: apples, pears, plums, cherries, peaches, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries reach perfection on the lands at NEW BRITAIN ORCHARDS.

Hundreds of North-West farmers are establishing such orchard homes in the salubrious climate of the Pacific Coast and the Lower Fraser Valley. When are you coming?

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**New Britain Orchards Ass'n
Vancouver, B. C.**

HOUSEHOLD, LEGAL AND VETERINARY INFORMATION





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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.

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Founded 1866

ld heifer, due which has a 's fist on her he best to do P. L. M.

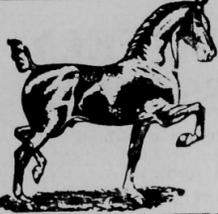
nomycosis"—one dram of ing and even-pint of water or in a quart n bran mash. ten days, or watery, then for a week, so on until Should it iter, syringe daily, about f iodine.

ONCEIVE ing that can of a heifer alved in May e in season e served at has not been in calf from pped her calf l can easily g in season, we could do ould like to enough to l, and is be- ts and man- it, but runs E. W. M.

y some de- e womb (os been caused ast calving, nflammation followed by a. Instead ecting in a a, it some- rved to one quently the t properly on does not period of immediate- ghly wash, eline your t it well up u find the easily made fully as to curved, or ter is ob- of inflam- is closed, when you finger, gent- u will now esions that i had pre-



trial, London



UNION STOCK YARDS
HORSE EXCHANGE
WEST TORONTO CANADA
Auction sale of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday. Private Sales every day.
North-West Trade a Specialty Accommodation for 1,000 Horses.
HERBERT SMITH
(Late Grands Repository) Manager.

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 Broadkooks, 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 1/2 mile from Burlington Junction station, G. T. R.

FRED. BARNETT, Manager

J. F. MITCHELL, Burlington, Ont.



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



John A. Turner Balgrogan Stock Farm
Box 472 Calgary
Importer and Breeder of Clydesdales, Hackneys & Shropshire Sheep.
New Importation will arrive about January 1st.
Wide range of choice business conducted personally, everyone welcome.



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

Glen Bros., Didsbury, Alta.

PURE-BRED HOGS, \$15.00 EACH
To reduce my stock I will sell my young herd of Yorks and Berks, aged from 5 to 6 mos., at \$15 each, f.o.b. Napinka. This offer holds good to Nov. 1st, after that date price will be advanced. The Yorks are from prize winning stock. A 1 individual in both breeds. Also Shorthorns.

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



Cattle and Sheep Labels
Avoid losses by having your stock marked. It is easy and inexpensive. Sample and circular mailed free.
F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Glendening Bros., Harding, Man.

RED POLLED CATTLE
We are nearly sold out of bulls but have a few females for sale.
YORKSHIRE HOGS
If you want hogs—good hogs—hogs that will make you money—it will pay you to write us. We have breeding sows, young pigs, and two stock boars in the market.

HIGHLAND AND SHORTHORN CATTLE CLYDESDALE AND HACKNEY HORSES

ALL OF THE BEST IMPORTED BLOOD

I am offering twenty-five Highland bulls and thirty females; twelve Shorthorn bulls and five females. I have selected and bred my stock with the express purpose of supplying the ranchers.

Among my Clydesdale horses are winners of many championships, including Baron's Craigie and Miss Wallace, male and female champions at the coast exhibitions.

G. L. WATSON

Highland Ranch, Cariboo Road, B. C.

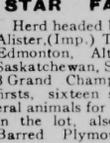
\$35.00 to \$75.00

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



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



STAR FARM SHORTHORNS
Herd headed by the grand championship bull Alister (Imp.) This herd won, during 1908, at Edmonton, Alta., Regina Provincial, Central Saskatchewan, Saskatoon and Prince Albert fairs 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 list in 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 bears 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.**



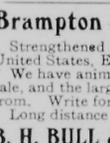
Melrose Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
CLYDESDALES
Sold out of sheep. Six young bulls, a few heifer calves for sale, five young stallions, from one to three years old.
George Rankin & Sons, Hamiota, Man.



J. C. POPE
Regina Stock Farm
Regina, Sask.
Breeder of
Ayrshire 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 Shorthorns of all ages. The breeding of my cattle is the equal of anything in the country. Enquiries will be promptly attended to.
H. O. AYEART, Mount Royal, Man.

BLACK OR SILVER FOXES WANTED

Could you inform me where I could obtain a pair of black or silver foxes for breeding purposes?
Alta. J. L. M.

Ans.—There are a few establishments we know of, has both black and silver foxes are reared, though whether you would be able to obtain stock for breeding purposes we are unable to say. The price would likely be pretty high. Write to T. L. Borrowman, Wyoming, Ont. He has been into the fox-breeding business for a longer time than any Canadian we know of; has both black and silver foxes in captivity and is breeding from them.

A BAD CASE OF GENERAL DEBILITY

I bought a horse about two months ago, and he was in poor condition, which I understood to be the result of neglected teeth. They were filed about four days before I bought him, and as yet he shows no improvement. I have fed him 2 gallons of oats per day, and scarcely ever work him. At times he refuses oats, and has never eaten hay well. His manure is very dark, and he acts as though in a decline. At times he has pains similar to colic. He does not appear feverish. Do you think it would be worms or the after effects of doping? He has no life in the stable, but appears lively enough when turned loose. Do you think boiled barley and a little linseed oil would do any harm fed about twice a week? Also, would it be better to turn him loose in the day-time to run to straw piles? Please give the symptoms of swamp fever, and if you think it is the result of doping, please give remedy.
C. D.

Ans.—Your horse is evidently in a very bad state of health. While his teeth may have been filed just before you purchased him, they may still be defective. There may be one or more elongated teeth, or there may be a split tooth, or one or more may be decayed. There may be several teeth missing, they having been extracted or fallen out from age or disease, or there may be other conditions of the mouth and teeth which may account for his illness. You should have his mouth properly examined by a good veterinary surgeon. As you have pointed out in your letter, the horse has never eaten hay well, and at times refuses his grain, this, together with the fact that he is subject to colic occasionally, points strongly to indigestion, which may be due to some irregularity of the teeth. Of course, he may be afflicted with worms, but if that were the case you would be likely to see them passed with the manure. We could not say whether this horse has, or has not been a victim of the drug habit. If he was, it certainly was not of his own choice or free will. The injudicious use of drugs will very often bring about very serious consequences. Boiled barley would be very difficult to digest in a horse so weak, he will do better on crushed oats, carrots, turnips, bran mashes and boiled flaxseed and good hay. Raw linseed oil may be used instead of flaxseed. The dose is from two to four ounces mixed with the feed once or twice a day, you must be guided, by the action of the oil on the bowels. If they become too much relaxed, the dose must be lessened or withheld altogether. In small doses, raw linseed oil is nutrient in large doses, laxative and purgative. On fine days put a blanket on him and turn him out. The symptoms of swamp fever are at the onset very obscure, but there is fever, which is difficult to differentiate from other fevers in their early stages. When the disease becomes well established there is a well-marked "anemia," the visible mucous membranes (the lining of the nose and eyes) are white, indicating a polluted condition of the blood. The horse, when in motion, has a peculiar wobbling gait of the hind quarters, his appetite is usually ravenous, he eats until just before death takes place, his body becomes

very emaciated, and if put to work, no matter how light it may be, he very quickly becomes exhausted. The disease may run a rapid course, or may become sub-acute, when the animal may linger on for a year. There is not at present any known remedy for the disease. Get your druggist to put up this prescription: Tincture of iron, 6 ounces; quinine, 2 ounces; liquor strychnine, 2 ounces; dilute hydrochloric acid, 2 ounces. Give a tablespoonful of the mixture in a half pint of cold linseed tea as a drench every six hours.

TRADE NOTES

A BOON TO HUNTERS

Where is the hunter or fisherman who has not many, many times captured some extra fine, beautiful trophy which he and his friends have admired, and then allowed the splendid specimen, which represented his own skill and prowess, to spoil and decay. And where is the man who under these circumstances has not sincerely wished he knew some way to save and preserve the trophy just as it was in life?

It is now possible and easy for any one to know how to preserve animals, birds and fishes so that they look exactly like the living creatures. This art, Taxidermy, possesses the greatest of fascination for all who undertake it. Formerly, only a few professional taxidermists knew the secret of doing this work, and they guarded their knowledge well. Now, however, this is all changed. The very best and easiest systems of taxidermy may be secured by any one interested in the art, and it is said that a few weeks' practice enables the hunter to mount his trophies just as well as a professional can do it, and at practically no cost. Big profits are made by many persons by selling their mounted specimens and mounting for others. Beautiful decorations for the home can be prepared, and the art offers a splendid recreation for spare time. Every sportsman should certainly be his own taxidermist, as it is so easily learned. The art is now taught by mail with great success by the Northwestern School of Taxidermy, of Omaha, Neb. Thousands of sportsmen are members of the school and recommend it in the highest terms. Our readers interested in the subject, can secure full particulars and a beautiful prospectus by writing the above school at the address given.

CUT OUT THE COUPON

Turn to the last page of this paper and cut out the coupon in the Theo. Noel Company advertisement. It offers health to the sick, without a penny risk. Try Vita-Ore and see what it will do for you. It has cured hundreds of people that the doctors could not help. You can get a package simply by writing for it. Read the advertisement on last page.

GOSSIP

In ordering his advertisement of Shorthorns to be published in our columns, Mr. J. F. Mitchell, of Burlington, Ont., writes: "The 10 imported bulls I have in quarantine will be at my farm for sale on the 2nd of January. I selected them from leading herds in Scotland, and while they are mostly in just nice, growing condition, there are among them some material for the showing, and most of them should prove extra sires as they are from good dams and by such noted sires as Newton Crystal, a prize winner and sire of Bandmaster, 1st at the Royal Show, 1908, and sold for 600 guineas at nine months of age. Ster-

ling Character, winning challenge Show; Lovat Sc pion at Caithness; of 18 firsts and sp and sold for 6 Charmer, winner Perth, 1907, in entries, and sold guineas for export these imported bu ber from impor Lord Gloster, th at Toronto Nation calf in a class of 2 well, and looks li show yearling. I intending purcha values in cows and calves at foot. I tention to mail or logue is now rec the breeding of my mailed to interes for same."

The sale of pure Jas. Bray, a Por the 16th inst., wen agingly, considerin of the cattle trade around \$100 a b Happy Xmas, the Robt. Shields, of 1

Shorthorn admir that Mr. H. O. Royal, Man., is adv sale at prices a value on account c up his farm and a shortage of feed. one of the old breec of the best blood h his herd.

A most importar connection with a tion is under con land. Model farms lished in each cou with a country sch Practical and sci is to be taught, farming ideas incu older classes of far strating to them t modern methods i and management of

BRITTLE

The popular idea the foot of the hors crust or wall, resem which, owing to tin tings and dryings, neglect, has become unyielding, and req greasing to restore pleness. This argu of appreciation o properties of horn e sive foot structure. Smith, in his " sology," tells us " physiology of the ho tered round the ques ture contained in ho this it owes its to centage of water parts of the hoof frog—varies very c that with which we cerned—the wall or though by far the di close on 25 per cent.

The authority quo "The use of moistu keep the foot elastic becoming brittle. T is at work to preven evaporation from t periopie, which can the unutilated foot; the sole, the layers o terial which accum sult of breaking c fibres prevent undu Horn containing but is in an abnormal rigid and brittle; nai cause it to split, and on which so largely tural shape and u

put to work, may be, he exhausted. The course, or when the anti-year. There down remedy our druggist on: Tincture e, 2 ounces; unces; dilute unces. Give mixture in a ed tea as a

NOTES

WATERS or fisherman y times cap- e, beautiful friends have ed the splen- resented his o spoil and he man who ces has not y some way trophy just

easy for any reserve ani-) that they g creatures. sses the for all who only a few ; knew the s, and they well. Now, nged. The systems of red by any s, and it is practice en- unt his tro- professional ctically no ide by many ir mounted for others. r the home art offers a spare time. certainly be t is so eas- now taught ess by the Taxidermy, usands of f the school the highest ested in the particulars is by writ- the address

UPON f this paper n the Theo. ement. It without a re and see It has that the You can writing for ent on last

P isement of ed in our fitchell, of "The 10 quarantine sale on the ected them land, and a just nice, are among the show- should prove rom good sires as winner and the Royal for 600 age. Ster-

Jing Character, 1st and champion, winning challenge cup at Bauchory Show; Lovat Scout, 1st and champion at Caithness; Villager, winner of 18 firsts and special prizes in 1907, and sold for 600 guineas; Spicy Chamer, winner of first prize at Perth, 1907, in class of over 200 entries, and sold at auction for 945 guineas for export. In addition to these imported bulls, I have a number from imported sire and dam. Lord Gloster, that I won third on at Toronto National, 1108, as a bull calf in a class of 24 entries, has done well, and looks like making a strong show yearling. I can also show to intending purchasers some good calves in cows and heifers, some with calves at foot. I give very close attention to mail orders, and my catalogue is now ready, which explains the breeding of my herd, and will be mailed to interested parties asking for same."

The sale of pure-bred Herefords by Jas. Bray, at Portage la Prairie, on the 16th inst., went off quite encouragingly, considering the slow state of the cattle trade. An average of around \$100 a head was realized. Happy Xmas, the herd bull, went to Robt. Shields, of Beresford for \$200.

Shorthorn admirers are reminded that Mr. H. O. Ayearst, of Mt. Royal, Man., is advertising cattle for sale at prices away below their value on account of having to give up his farm and also on account of shortage of feed. Mr. Ayearst is one of the old breeders, and has some of the best blood lines represented in his herd.

A most important experiment in connection with agricultural education is under consideration in Ireland. Model farms are to be established in each country in connection with a country school of agriculture. Practical and scientific agriculture is to be taught students, better farming ideas inculcated into the older classes of farmers by demonstrating to them the value of using modern methods in the cultivation and management of their farms.

BRITTLE HOOF

The popular idea seems to be that the foot of the horse, or at least the crust or wall, resembles an old boot, which, owing to time, repeated wettings and dryings, exposure and neglect, has become hard, dry, and unyielding, and requires a thorough greasing to restore its pristine suppleness. This argues an utter lack of appreciation of the physical properties of horn enclosing the sensitive foot structures.

Smith, in his "Veterinary Physiology," tells us "that the entire physiology of the horse's foot is centered round the question of the moisture contained in horn," and it is to this it owes its toughness. The percentage of water in the different parts of the hoof—wall, sole, and frog—varies very considerably, but that with which we are chiefly concerned—the wall or crust—is, although by far the driest, made up of close on 25 per cent. of water.

The authority quoted above says: "The use of moisture in horn is to keep the foot elastic and prevent it becoming brittle. The agency which is at work to prevent the too rapid evaporation from the wall is the periople, which can only be seen in the unutilized foot; in the case of the sole, the layers of exfoliated material which accumulate as the result of breaking off of the horn fibres prevent undue evaporation. Horn containing but little moisture is in an abnormal condition; it is rigid and brittle; nails driven into it cause it to split, and that elasticity on which so largely depends the natural shape and usefulness of the

foot becomes impaired, or even destroyed. A museum specimen of a foot will very clearly illustrate our meaning; in its dried condition it is so brittle that if dropped it will occasionally fracture like a piece of glass; but if this foot be placed in water for a few days it comes out as fresh and elastic as though it had just been removed from the body, instead of being probably twenty years old. All that the horn has done is to imbibe water, and the previously brittle substance now becomes yielding and elastic."

To maintain the natural elasticity of the horn and remedy brittleness brought about by measures that favor evaporation, mainly rasping the crust and so removing the periople and hard outer layer, we do not want to rub in a greasy preservative as when softening the hard leather boot, but to prevent the loss of the moisture to which the horn owes its toughness and elasticity, and which is provided by Nature by a canal-like system of irrigation, the description of which would lead us further into a dissertation on the structure of horn than we are here prepared to go. A hard foot must be carefully distinguished from one that is brittle; hardness combined with toughness is just the condition wanted. Horses whose feet are never rasped, except on the ground surface to reduce their length when the shoes prevent the wear equalling the growth, and whose work is carried out on dry ground, require no dressings or hoof ointments to keep their feet strong and elastic. It is not, of course, pretended that all feet are originally good alike, but the best of feet may be, and very often are, spoiled by bad management, while those whose feet have a natural tendency to brittleness, on account of breed or situation in which they were reared, have it aggravated to the verge of making the horse useless by the rasp being industriously plied at each shoeing with the object of making the feet smooth and neat, and finishing off the business in which the owner or his servant, and occasionally the smith, considers to be a workmanlike manner.—Exchange.

SHORTHORN PROSPECTS IN THE STATES

At the annual meeting of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association in Chicago two weeks ago, the President, H. F. Brown, in his annual address, said, in part:

"In the thirty-odd years that I have been breeding Shorthorn cattle there has never been a time, in my judgment, when the prospects were so flattering as they are to-day. Some of you may want to know why I think so. In a very few words I can tell you why. The country at large has come to the conclusion that the Shorthorn is the dual-purpose cow that they want; they have tried other breeds and have found them wanting. The ranchmen, the farmers, all classes of men tell me to-day that they are going to have Shorthorns as soon as they can get them. That speaks well, I think.

"The next question to be considered is the supply and demand. Statistics show us that the meat supply of the world is on the decrease. That may look a little singular to us here in the United States and particularly here in Chicago, and yet if you will look our own United States over; if you will go into our Eastern States and go through our great cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburg and see the congested condition of the population in those great cities; go through the country and into the stock-yards and see the amount of stock that you will find there you will wonder how the great mass of humanity is supplied with meat. Of course, it is largely supplied from the Middle West. At the present the same is true in the South the same is true to some degree on the Pacific Coast. The Pacific Coast has never bred its pork or poultry; they are breeding beef largely, but not all of that. We in the Middle West are

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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.

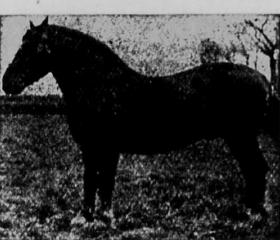


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BRONCHITIS

Bronchitis is generally the result of a cold caused by exposure to wet and inclement weather, and is a very dangerous inflammatory affection of the bronchial tubes.

The Symptoms are tightness across the chest, sharp pains and a difficulty in breathing, and a secretion of thick phlegm, at first white, but later of a greenish or yellowish color. Neglected Bronchitis is one of the most general causes of Consumption.

Cure it at once by the use of



Mrs. D. D. Miller, Allandale, Ont., writes: "My husband got a bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup for my little girl who had Bronchitis. She wheezed so badly you could hear her from one room to the other, but it was not long until we could see the effect your medicine had on her. That was last winter when we lived in Toronto.

"She had a bad cold this winter, but instead of getting another bottle of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, I tried a home made receipt which I got from a neighbor but found that her cold lasted about twice as long. My husband highly praises 'Dr. Wood's,' and says he will see that a bottle of it is always kept in the house."

The price of Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup is 25 cents per bottle. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, three pine trees the trade mark, so, be sure and accept none of the many substitutes of the original "Norway Pine Syrup."

Shoe Boils, Capped Hock, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet

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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. Beautifully bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ont.



LEASING OF LANDS

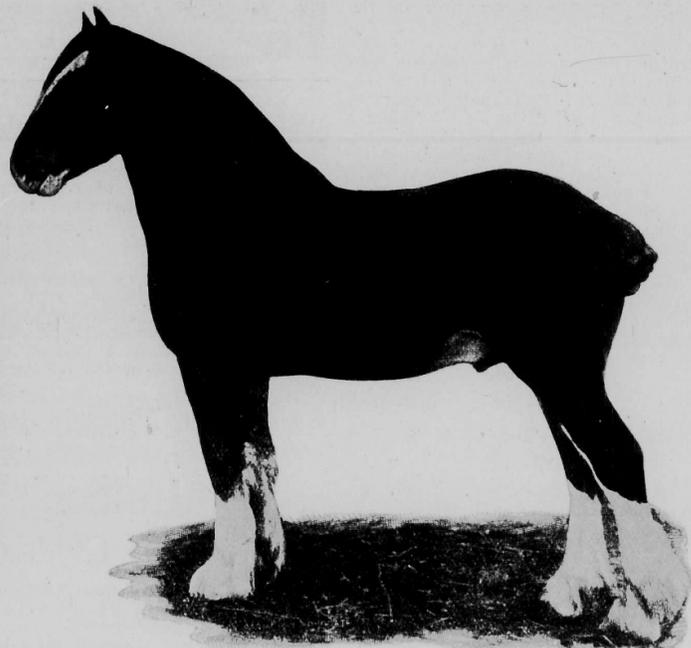
The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half sections. For particulars apply the Land Department, Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

furnishing beef for the world to-day to quite an extent, our canned meats are going to every part of the world. How long will they keep that up with this increasing population? This is only a little garden spot.

"What does J. J. Hill tell us about the prospect of the wheat market? Beef follows that. There is no better judge, no better expert on such questions than James J. Hill; his predictions invariably come true. In an address on 'The Pacific Coast To-day' he says that in six years there will be no wheat to export from the United States with this increase of population, and that in a few years more unless the average per acre is materially increased, we will be looking to some other country for our bread or a bread famine will be staring us in the face. What do you think of that? Now he says unless there is an increase of some thirteen bushels per acre that will be the condition. Is this increase to be brought about in any other way than by stocking these farms and making them more productive? I know of no other way, and that must be the result. Can these high-priced farms afford to be stocked with scrub cattle? That is the question to decide.

"The day has passed when we will find 55-cent wheat in the United States; the day is passed when we

our market a strip of country on the Pacific Coast five thousand miles in length, including an area of some nine million square miles, containing to-day some twenty small republics, inhabited to-day by a population of about seventy million people, almost as large as the United States—and all unoccupied by any of the improved breeds of cattle or virtually so. The only part of that whole coast of Mexican, South American and Central American country that has been improved with Shorthorn cattle is the Argentine. They have been improving their stock down there for quite a number of years, largely with Shorthorns, for the reason they have a great city down there and that required a better grade of beef. The Argentine itself contains only about six million people, but Buenos Ayres is a city of twelve hundred thousand people, a great, big, prosperous, growing city, growing faster than any city of the United States, save perhaps New York and Chicago. I will hardly except St. Paul and Minneapolis. That was the reason, gentlemen, of demanding an improvement of beef in the Argentine. See the prices they have been paying for Shorthorns. Have you noticed the sale they had there not long ago? Some eighty bulls of home production were sold at an average of \$2,200 in gold. The



CLYDESDALE STALLION DUKE OF BARCHESKIE (Imp.,) foaled 1905, sire Baron's Pride: First as a two-year-old at Regina 1908. For sale by A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.

will find 20-cent corn in the United States, and the day is passed when you will find 4 and 5-cent beef in the United States. In less than a year you will see beef selling right here in Chicago for from eight to ten cents a pound; in less than two years you will see beef selling for twelve cents a pound. Set that down, and if it does not come true charge it up to me.

"How about the future for Shorthorns? Some of you may say we are going to fill up with Shorthorns and there will be no room for more. Look at our own United States; look at our western range of country that is yet unoccupied—Colorado, Nevada, Montana, California, if you please; look at the South, though that is a small field; and, as I told you last year, look at the Republic of Mexico. There is a good big field. You may say that will soon be supplied. Grant it, if you please; but have you thought of the opening of the Panama Canal and what it is going to bring to our door when this country is filled up? By the time the Panama Canal is opened, we will take it for granted that we are going to be pretty well supplied, but we will be only starting on the road at that time. The opening of that canal will bring to

cattle that you are selling here to-day for \$200 will before very long be bringing \$500.

"Now, to my mind, we have just started on the road; it does not even end with the countries that I speak of. Cuba is a coming field for Shorthorns, once the political questions are settled down there. The Orient is just getting ready to start. I had a contract almost closed a year ago for a shipment of cattle to Japan. The gentleman with whom I was dealing was former consul to China under President McKinley; he became engaged in a large land and mercantile company in Japan and had been writing to me that they wanted Shorthorns, and I told him whenever he would find me the purchaser with the money he should have the Shorthorns. I went so far as to commence buying some on the Pacific Coast, as I was going to ship them from there; but in the meantime this gentleman was sent to Spain and took sick and died. I am taking that up now with the originals and they are sending their agents here to investigate different breeds of cattle; so we have a tremendous field to supply. When you stop to think of it you will agree with me that we are just in our infancy in supplying Shorthorn cattle for the world.

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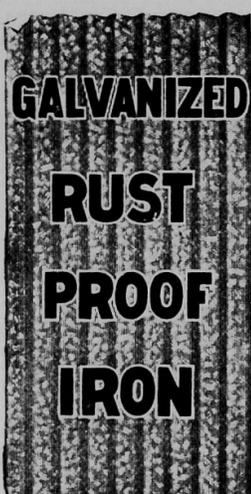
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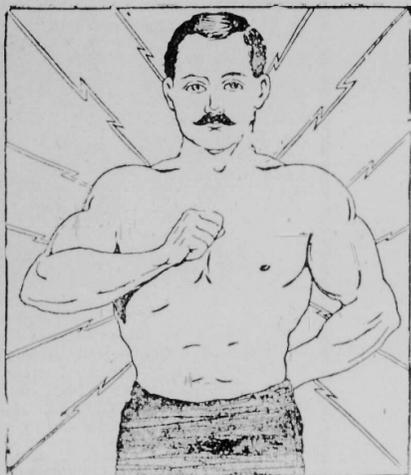
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Dear Sir:—I wish to state that I am fully satisfied with your Belt, which has thoroughly cured me. I may also state that the Belt still retains its current and I bought it just two years ago. I use it now and again when feeling out of sorts. I find it a splendid spring tonic.

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Selected Recipes

Cider Vinegar.—Cider vinegar that is flat and lacks the sharp taste so desirable for pickles and salad may be rendered fresh and acid by dropping into it a level tablespoonful of cream of tartar to each gallon of vinegar. Let it stand three or four weeks before using.

Eggs and Tomatoes.—Skin and break up two large, ripe tomatoes. Make them hot in a saucepan with a little butter; pour off half the juice, then break in two eggs. Keep stirring with a fork till the mixture thickens. Dish up on hot toast, and sprinkle with salt and pepper.

Oranges and lemons should invariably be washed and the rinds brushed with a soft brush. Apart from the certainty that the fruit has passed through many doubtfully clean hands and receptacles, the specks often seen on the fruit are stated to be of a parasitic nature.

Railway Pudding.—Have a tea-cupful of self-raising flour, and work into it one ounce and a half of good beef dripping or butter, add a good pinch of powdered ginger, and a heaped tablespoonful of castor sugar. Beat up an egg with a little milk, and with it mix the dry ingredients into a nice light batter. Bake in a greased pudding dish for three-quarters of an hour. Turn out to serve, and pour round a nice sweet sauce flavored with grated lemon rind.

If rice is to be a useful article of food, it should be cooked with milk, butter, or stock, which will supply the want of natural fat. In making puddings of rice, always allow three hours' slow cooking. It is a good plan to steam rice for curry, for if it is boiled, valuable parts are thrown away in the water.

—Sent by DEVONIAN.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES FOR THE COOK

- 2 cups lard equals 1 pound.
- 2 cups butter equals 1 pound.
- 4 cups white flour equals 1 pound.
- 3 1/2 cups whole wheat flour equals 1 pound.
- 4 1/2 cups graham flour equals 1 pound.
- 2 cups corn or oatmeal equals 1 pound.
- 4 cups coffee equals 1 pound.
- 2 cups granulated sugar equals 1 pound.
- 2 1/2 cups powdered sugar equals 1 pound.
- 3 1/2 cups confectioner's sugar equals 1 pound.
- 2 1/2 cups brown sugar equals 1 pound.
- 2 cups chopped meat equals 1 pound.
- 2 cups rice equals 1 pound.
- 2 cups raisins (packed) equals 1 pound.
- 2 1/2 cups currants equals 1 pound.
- 2 cups stale breadcrumbs equals 1 pound.
- 9 large eggs equals 1 pound.
- 2 tablespoons butter equals 1 ounce.
- 4 tablespoons flour equals 1 ounce.
- 6 tablespoons baking powder equals 1 ounce.
- 3 teaspoons equals 1 tablespoon.
- 16 tablespoons (dry) equals 1 cup.
- 4 teaspoons (liquid) equals 1 tablespoon.
- 4 tablespoons equals 1 wineglass.
- 2 wine glasses equals 1 gill or half a cup.
- 2 coffee cups equals 1 pint.
- 2 tablespoons equals 1 ounce (liquid).
- 1 tablespoon salt equals 1 ounce.
- 16 ounces equals 1 pound or 1 pint.
- 1 quart unsifted flour equals 1 pound.
- An ordinary tumbler equals a coffee cup or 1/2 pint.
- About 25 drops of any thin liquid will fill an ordinary teaspoon.

—Sent by "LIVELY CANADIAN."

Home-made Cement for China.—Take a heaping tablespoonful of quick-lime, and pour over it the white of an egg. Mix equal parts of vinegar and sweet milk together. Add this to the quick-lime and egg while beating thoroughly. The whey should be poured in a few drops at a time only, and the whole should form a rather thin cement. When ready for use, warm the cement slightly and apply to the heated edges of the crockery or china. Then press firmly altogether.



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