

Farm, Field and Garden

SHEEP IN WINTER.

Professor Shaw's Ideal For Conditions of Well Being.

In areas where the winters are long and the snowfall is considerable sheep are not accessible to pasture as in areas further south. Because of this close attention to give them to keep them in good health and to secure from them a good crop of lambs. Under such conditions a certain amount of shelter is absolutely necessary. Such shelter should protect the sheep from winds and from falling storms, but not from such low temperatures except when lambs are quite young. Falling storms, especially cold rains, are very harmful to sheep; hence they should be carefully protected from



YAKLING SHEEP, HIMALAYAS.

These exposure to cold winds is also harmful, especially in the yards. Unless in the fine woolled breeds the fleeces of sheep thus exposed are made to so expose certain parts of the body that colds are contracted, to the detriment of the sheep. Lying in drafts is also harmful. Sheep thus exposed contract catarrhal troubles such as snuffles, which are very detrimental to their well being.

The close housing of sheep in warm stables is about the worst thing that can come to them in winter. When thus housed they sweat because of the heat induced by the wool covering, and when they are turned out from such sheds into a cold atmosphere they contract colds. The ideal conditions of shelter are those of a shed and yard that will protect them from winds, drafts and falling storms and that will allow them to appear on the yards except when storms are falling. The yards should be covered by at all times well bedded with straw sufficient to furnish the sheep with a comfortable bed. The doors opening from the yards into the sheds should be reasonably well to prevent the ewes from crowding while entering.

It is absolutely necessary to the well being of sheep that they be given considerable exercise even in the winter season. Because of this they should be allowed access to the pastures as long as possible in the autumn and as soon as they appear on the hills and lands in the spring. The device has sometimes been resorted to when snow is deep to place food in racks some distance away from the sheds and to open a road to the same with the snowplow on which the sheep would journey when seeking such food. Lambs are usually sturdier and vigorous in proportion as the ewes get exercise, other things being equal.

No kind of fodder can be given to sheep that will serve the purpose so well as that which is leguminous. Such fodder is found in clover, alfalfa and the Canada field pea in northern areas, but it is chiefly furnished by clover. It is of much consequence that the fodder fed to sheep be fine rather than coarse. They are fond of a variety of fodder.

As a rule, ewes will profit by feeding them from half a pound to a pound a day of grain before the lambing season, and after that time by giving them much larger quantities unless when they are on succulent pastures. No kind of grain is better than oats. When on dry feed and no roots are being fed, a small proportion of brass or of all cake or of both added to the meal will greatly improve the ration because of the regulating effect which these have on the digestion. Field roots are a great help when they can be fed.

In conclusion to the foregoing article by Professor Thomas Shaw in Orange *Journal* it is explained that the Canadian farmer took first honor at the Indiana, Kentucky and Illinois state fairs in 1906.

Timber in the South.
Farmers of the southern states slowly realize the advantage of planting trees. Trees are a slow crop, but they are a sure one, and the children of men who plant today stretches of nut trees, fruit trees or hardwood timber will rise up to call them blessed to-morrow. The country is going to be hard up for wood in a comparatively few years if somebody doesn't plant trees. Just at present the south is stripping itself to meet the constantly increasing demands for timber and in the south are exceptional opportunities to prepare for the future.—Southern Planter.

Get Up the Tools.
Order up the tools and put them under shelter. Arrange them in the best order you can on racks, shelves or over nails and see if you don't feel better for the job.

Best Scraps For Poultry.
Meat scraps for poultry are a most excellent addition to the regular food, and during butchering time on the

HYPNOTISM AND CRIME

NEW SCIENCE OF GREAT SERVICE IN ITS DETENTION.

Famous Surgeon Tells of Suggestion in the Treatment of Disease—Persons Cannot Be Made to Commit Crime Against Their Will—Some Marvellous Cures—Girl Sleeps Seven Months.

The progress of hypnotism in regard to the treatment of disease was enthusiastically commented on by Dr. Forbes Winslow at a meeting held recently at the Dore Galleries, New Bond street, London. He further expressed his belief in the use of suggestion in the detection of crime in the future. He denied the suggestion, which has frequently been made, that a person under a hypnotizer's control can be made to commit a crime against his will. This Dr. Winslow illustrated by directing a young man, whom he is in the habit of hypnotizing, to steal the contents of a gentleman in the audience, the young man being in a cataleptic condition. The man absolutely declined to do this, though he implicitly obeyed other commands.

Skating on Thin Ice.

The lecturer said he had with pleasure accepted the invitation to lecture on this subject, though, if he had discussed such a question on a public platform a few years ago, he would have felt as if he were skating on thin ice. Inasmuch as the subject was at last obtaining a hearing in the medical as well as in the scientific world, he did not feel that his position was an unsafe one. The pioneer of any great movement had many things to contend with. This was so in the case of Lister, who discovered the antiseptic treatment of disease; Simpson, who discovered chloroform; and Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. The treatment of disease and in the prevention of disease and in the alleviation of human suffering had been regarded until very recently as charlatanism, or something worse, by some members of the profession. It was not until the time of Lister, who had from time to time dared to suggest that there was a subtle power which in itself exerted influence in the treatment of disease, that the alleviation of human suffering had been regarded until very recently as charlatanism, or something worse, by some members of the profession. It was not until the time of Lister, who had from time to time dared to suggest that there was a subtle power which in itself exerted influence in the treatment of disease, that the alleviation of human suffering had been regarded until very recently as charlatanism, or something worse, by some members of the profession.

The Progress of Hypnotism.

Dr. Winslow traced the progress of hypnotism from the time of Mesmer, in the eighteenth century, to the power possessed by the Egyptians many years before Christ. He divided the schools of hypnotism into three: (1) the Mesmer school, (2) the Nancy school, and (3) the Paris school, originally carried on by Charcot. The school he desired to advocate and support was that of the latter, who through his brilliant, who contended that suggestion forms the most important factor in producing hypnosis. This school was established in 1866. It was his opinion that the hypnotic state could be induced in any individual by a person who would commit crime under ordinary circumstances. He was of opinion that the treatment of crime by hypnotism would form a prominent feature in the criminal cases of the future, and quoted illustrations of this. It was also pointed out that at a recent session of the British Medical Association at Exeter, Dr. J. F. Woods gave results of 81 cases of various nervous complaints treated by psychomotor suggestion. In which 741 recoveries were recorded. Dr. Winslow added that what was good enough for Charcot, Lombroso, and the leading physicians on the subject, should be good enough for the average physician to receive proper recognition in our own country, as a curative agent.

Stop Short at Crime.

He further denied the possibility of hypnotizing anyone whilst giving evidence in a court of law, so that anyone who might endeavor to influence him improperly. In his opinion, a suggestion made to anyone hypnotized would apply to the subject, in which 741 recoveries were recorded. Dr. Winslow added that what was good enough for Charcot, Lombroso, and the leading physicians on the subject, should be good enough for the average physician to receive proper recognition in our own country, as a curative agent.

Amongst the interesting cases mentioned by Dr. Winslow was that of a

physician who had been suffering from 30 fits a day, which came to the notice of one of the leading physicians in Brussels. Everything had been tried, but was of no avail, and it was decided to hypnotize her and send her to sleep when the snow was on the ground, and wake her up in the summer time. This was done during which time she was only attended by the doctor and nurse, and went about doing her ordinary work, seeing no better than perfectly recovered. On awaking, she thought she had been asleep five minutes. Another case was that of a lady living at Tournai, near Brussels, who suffered from persistent headaches. This was a peculiar case, because it was treated by suggestion at a distance, without direct contact with the subject. The physician wrote a letter to the patient and sent it to the doctor who had consulted him at Tournai, to this effect: "Mademoiselle, when you receive this letter you will go to sleep for half an hour, and you will wake up perfectly well." This was handed to the lady, who got perfectly well.

Belman For Eighty-Five Years.

John Needham, of Barwell, Leicester, the world's oldest belinger and session, has now rung the bells on eighty-five Christmas days in succession. He is in his 85th year, and a few weeks ago received a congratulatory letter from the King.

CLIMBED MOUNT ROBSON.

Clergyman Explores Highest Peak of the Canadian Rockies.

Rev. G. R. B. Kinney, B. A., pastor of the James Bay Methodist Church, of Victoria, B. C., is an explorer as well as a parson. In company with Dr. Coleman, geologist of the University of Toronto, and generally considered one of the first geologists in Canada, and his brother, a big rancher, who has made a number of similar excursions in past years, Mr. Kinney left Vancouver on Aug. 1 last, and did not return to civilization until the 11th of December, when they arrived at Edmonton. Their objective point was to climb the summit of Mount Robson, a virgin peak and the highest of all the Canadian Rockies, said to be 13,700 feet above the sea level. Twice they went through the famous Yellow Head Pass, where the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will be built, passing the pack trains and camps of the surveyors, and the route they followed was eastward had been decided upon. The grade is the lowest of any of the Transcontinental Railway routes. Mr. Kinney says, the average grade being only one-eighth of one per cent, whilst the steepest anywhere is only four-tenths of one per cent. The scenery is not very rugged, there not being many high mountains in the vicinity. The track will, however, cross a number of beautiful lakes, including Yellow Head Lake, which is a little west of the pass, a very fine sheet of water eight or ten miles in length. The trains will run along the shore of this lake as well as of Moose Lake, a larger body of water lying farther west, the waters of which flow into the Fraser River. Its shores are covered with timber, largely Douglas fir, right down to the water's edge.

Mount Pelee is a pyramid-like

mountain, not far from Yellow Head Lake, a landmark towering far above its fellows, although its height does not exceed 9,000 feet above sea level. Mount Robson is quite near where the new railway will pass. It rises 10,000 feet above the surrounding valley, a truly gorgeous sight with its almost precipitous sides and with the covering of perpetual snow on its upper part. The exploration party climbed as far as the snow line, but the extremely inclement weather made it impossible to even attempt to scale the snow-clad sides. It was an appointment to have to relinquish their object, but the trip was worth the time and trouble given to it.

No fish—no breakfast! It is their rule

of living. They entirely fail to comprehend the necessity of providing for rainy days. During the summer they fish, smoke and talk; when the snow falls they begin to think of wood-cutting; when the supply of dried fish becomes low they take down their snow-shoes in preparation for the winter.

The Birch tree is their friend,

supplying them with bark for canoes and tepees. The making of canoes is an interesting but intricate process, and the skillful workman can finish a canoe in a week, provided he works steadily. The latter being a highly improvable feat, and in which the person would excite the derision of his tribesmen. On one occasion twenty or thirty Indians were employed by a trading company to cut wood for a steamer, and one had the misfortune to cut a slight gash in his foot.

Immediately the rest stopped work

and the whole party escorted the patient to the nearest doctor's office, where they stayed for a few days, and scoured the woods for a distance, but was not successful in locating the cause of the distress. The excitement was still great, and it is intended to organize a posse at once with a view to ridding the vicinity of such a ferocious beast.

Prevalence of Perjury.

In an address on the evils of perjury, Bishop Worrell of New Scotland, made the following statement recently at Halifax: "A right conception of God and His word, and a due reverence for them, are the basis of absolutely unerring truth. The growth of perjury is a terrible thing, and there can be no doubt that it is growing. The other day Judge Ridd of Toronto said that it was becoming a most serious problem in the conduct of the courts, and I have heard a well-known police magistrate of a large city in Ontario declare that it is impossible to believe people on their oaths. The statement made by a witness in a recent celebrated election trial that he advised his agents, when sworn, to kiss their thumbs instead of the book, and then they would not be guilty of perjury, shows the utterly unworthy idea such a man has of him who reads the heart of the man and judges, not by the outside of the plaiter as to the cleanliness of it.

The wholesome dread which the story of Amazias and Saphira once exerted seems to have but little power to-day—especially in a liquor trial or a contested election. Affidavits are taken and oaths administered in such an irreverent manner that the solemnity which is attached to the invoking of the name of God in attestation of truth is but little realized. There should either be special officers for the administration of oaths, or the fact that it is now so often enacted should be done away with. To swear a man upon a Bible of which he has never read a word, in which he does not believe, or think he does not, can give no weight to his evidence. The apostolic condemnation of perjured persons in the same list as the most abandoned and wicked sinners has no effect upon him.

With the Usual Alpidies.

"Ma, may I take an alpidie ride?" "Yes, dearie, since you ask it. Go get your gas bag, high and wide, but don't get the back."

HAUNTS OF THE INDIAN

RED MEN ARE HAPPY ALTOUGH A PASSING PEOPLE.

Still Live the Primitive Life of Their Ancestors—Lake Nepigon a Stronghold—Are the Jolliest People Imaginable—But Their Prosperity Has Faded—Ranks Are Thinned by Consumption.

We who are confined by towering buildings and mathematically designed streets have little conception of those great expanses fresh from the hands of nature where rivers break and twist like silver threads; where lakes are as dull and sombre as a November day, and where the grim hills rise upward like giant sentinels keeping watch—forever—without sleeping. Yet there are such places and in them dwell a passing people. On Lake Nepigon the Indians are living almost after the manner of their ancestors. The Indian stands sadly by his wigwam watching the approach of civilization, which must crowd him out of existence and wipe him off the slate of present history.

One day as the Indians stood upon the shore they saw a column of smoke rising, apparently from the bosom of the forest, approaching with an extraordinary speed. It seemed to issue from an object shaped like a canoe, but many times larger. As it swept toward the shore it was followed from a pipe, then a cloud of steam, and a hoarse roar astonished the watchers.

A devil-bait! cried the squaws,

shrill cries hiding their heads under their shawls. Such was the reception accorded the first steamer on Lake Nepigon.

In the midst of the most beautiful country that Heaven ever gave to man—the Indians happy and prosperous?

"No fish—no breakfast! It is their rule of living. They entirely fail to comprehend the necessity of providing for rainy days. During the summer they fish, smoke and talk; when the snow falls they begin to think of wood-cutting; when the supply of dried fish becomes low they take down their snow-shoes in preparation for the winter.

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WILD MAN OF THE WOODS.

Weird Story of Shipwrecked Mariner On the French Coast.

A remarkable mystery, which has filled a large number of Belgians with speculation and even with awe, has been solved. The Brussels correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" has discovered in the forest of Soignies, near Brussels. The forest guards were not a little taken aback one morning when they met in the midst of the woods an unknown being, looking and behaving as much like a monkey as like a man. The police opened an inquiry, and a trap was set. The policeman hid themselves behind trees to catch the monster, but the latter made his escape by climbing up the trees and running through the thicket. The mystery was solved later, when the strange being was found in a starving condition at the foot of a tree. It was really a man, but his aspect was terrifying. His hair and his beard were those of a savage. It was found that he could not answer questions put to him except by terrible shrieks. He was frightfully thin and dirty, and wore nothing but a piece of cloth tied around his chest. As he was lying under the tree several doctors were called to examine him, and the first idea was that the man was a lunatic. After further examination he was found to be wearing round his neck a chain with a silver medal attached to it, bearing the word, "Myraen."

Myraen is the name of a Norwegian

barge which ran aground on the French coast more than ten years ago, and at the time no survivors of the catastrophe could be traced. It was swept to shore by a gale, and was found to be the wreck of a Norwegian philanthropist, Baron Grynndal, who took the necessary steps to have the man sent back to Norway. He was found to be a man of high intelligence, and was immediately placed on board the steamer Gumar, which was to leave that night for Helmsborg. On board the ship an extraordinary incident occurred. The ship's captain tried to chat with the man, and addressed him in Norwegian. On hearing at last his mother-tongue the man burst into tears and began to weep with unfeigned grief. The captain said it appears he really was a member of the Myraen's crew, and that he had been living ever since the shipwreck in the forest of Soignies like a wild man.

WHERE THE WOMEN VOTE.

What New Suffrage Movement Has Done For Australia.

Proponents of the Suffragette movement, several papers have been at it at the granting of woman's suffrage in certain States in Australia has been followed with disastrous results—the demoralization of the nation, and the degradation of the moral character of the women themselves. The papers voicing these sentiments have received communication from the Hon. Mr. L. G. O'Brien, a Congregational minister, who has just returned from a journey through Australia. He declares that the women who vote make for a more corrupt and less honorable society, and that the result is a minimum of crime and immorality.

"Before the five years I resided in

Queensland," the writer continues, "the women's vote decided the question as to how closing and eight hours' day should be introduced. The people do not just as much shopping before 6 p. m. as they do in England before 9 or 10 p. m., and the people, young and old, are free to go to work on the streets. A further result is a minimum of crime and immorality.

"Again, the Australian women

recently supported a bill that would have introduced betting on the race course and everywhere else, also excluding betting tips from all newspapers.

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The Nautch Girl.

The position of the nautch girl is no longer what it was in the Indian social system. Not merely Europeans, but some of the best among the natives, feel that in view of the gradual raising of the tone of society, the evils associated with the profession should cease to enjoy the toleration accorded to them in the past.

This view, however, is by no means

universal, and the conflict of opinion is strikingly illustrated by the case of Gauthar Jan, a well-known nautch girl of Calcutta, and one of the finest native singers in India. A rich Marwari family of Bombay recently engaged her to perform at a marriage ceremony, paying her a fee of Rs. 150 (\$5,000). Later she visited the Lady Northcott Hindu Orphanage, and consented to sing in aid of the nautch fund in the town hall. The citizens of Bombay, male and female, flocked in large numbers to listen to her, as the gramophone has made her name a household word in India. The handsome sum of \$2,000 was collected on the spot for the orphanage. At the close of the assembly Hon. Sir M. Perceval Mainwaring presented a medal on her breast.

Hearing this, Mr. Justice Chandrar-

varkar of Bombay, a well-known social reformer and a Brahmin leader, ceased his connection with the managing committee. A hot newspaper discussion has followed. Mr. Tilak and others have written in defence of Sir M. Mainwaring, while others are against him. On another occasion Gauthar Jan sang in aid of the Mohammedan College of Allahgarh, but Nawab Mohsana-ul-Mulk refused to receive any profit from that source.—London Telegraph.

Hard Work.

The laziest man without a doubt, may often know fatigue surprising. He is naturally tired out.

WEALTHY, BUT STARVED.

Old Woman Miser With \$22,500 Has Terrible End.

There are some curious features in the case of an old Manchester (Eng.) woman who lived a simple and lonely life and died of starvation, although she had over \$22,500 in money and securities. Mrs. Ellen Cresswell, a widow, lived her life quite apart from the outside world, occupying a house in Billington place, Clifford street, Chorlton-on-Medlock, a typical working-class district. Recently the people who live next door to her noticed some one falling, but their knowledge of the eccentric habits of their neighbor led them to attach little importance to it. The postman received no answer to his repeated knocks, and when the rent collector called he was told by the neighbors that the old woman had not been seen for a week.

The police were then informed

and two constables burst open the door and found the old woman lying dead on the kitchen floor. She was fully dressed and the body bore no signs of violence, though it was in a neglected and emaciated condition. There was little food in the house, and the place generally was in a deplorable state. There was some evidence that the deceased, who was about 70 years of age, had died of starvation.

A more careful search of the house

by the police showed that the late tenant had balances in Manchester banks amounting to over \$22,500. She had had transactions with the Manchester and Liverpool District Bank and the Manchester and Salford Savings Bank, but most of the money was deposited in the district. In drawers and unlikely places the police found some old jewelry and a quaint miniature portrait of a young man, which is believed to be that of one of her sons.

SEIZED BY THE BRITISH.

German Warehouse Confiscated By Warship—Alleged Contraband.

It is stated that a warehouse belonging to the German firm of Wonskians, and situated on the island of Abumusa, in the Persian gulf, has been confiscated by the commander of the British warship Lapwing on the ground that it contained contraband goods. The Hamburg firm has called upon the German Foreign Office to take energetic steps for the recovery of the damages.

The firm issued a lengthy statement,

in which it brands as ridiculous the assertion that the confiscated building held contraband, and alleges that the action of the British warship had no other object than to checkmate a successful German commercial enterprise, his real object being to transfer the oxide business which the Hamburg firm was conducting to British hands and to rob the Hamburg-American line of a profitable freight traffic.

The statement further declares that

the Lapwing brought an Arabian sheikh to the island of Abumusa, and that after the German firm's coolies had been driven back to the Persian mainland the sheikh had obtained the Germans from further working the oxide mines, although they had a contract for that purpose. The sheikh then fled upon the German firm's representative.

Commenting upon the affair, the

leading Hamburg journal says: "The British procedure is an act of violence of the most outrageous nature, and constitutes the sharpest contrast to the assiduous assurances of friendship of the British press." "We must insist that the German Foreign Office shall take strong measures."

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Feeding Values of Frosted Wheat and Oats

The results of an analysis as given in the following table are from farm samples, and along with them, for purposes of comparison, the average composition of well matured grain, as made by the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, at request of Dominion Millers' Association.

Composition of Frosted and Normal

	Wheat	Oats
Frosted Wheat 11.90	12.87	7.73
Normal.....	10.40	12.50
Frosted Oats.....	7.51	9.31
Normal.....	11.90	11.90

When consumed as food for the protein of the grain is used to form the tissues and fluids of the body such as muscle, blood, bone and brain; to repair their waste; and, if eaten in excess of the daily requirements, may be stored in the body as fat, and drawn on as required for future consumption. The fat of the food is a source of energy, and, if used in excess, may form fat on the body. Starch and sugar form the larger part of the soluble carbohydrates and are, generally speaking, the cheapest source of heat and energy in the body. The cellulose or crude fibre is the coarse, woody part of the grain, and is found in large quantities in the hull. Consequently, oats contain more of the crude fibre than wheat. This substance is comparatively indigestible, and, further, it, for various reasons, decreases the digestibility of the whole food.

It will be noticed that the frosted

and normal wheat are very similar in composition, the main difference being that there is a little more crude fibre, and a little less fat and soluble carbohydrates in the frosted wheat. All of these factors detract from its food value. As it is not at all likely that the frost has destroyed the nutritive value of any of the constituents of the wheat, it would seem correct to assume that the frosted wheat is only of slightly less value for feeding purposes than the normal wheat.

In the case of the two samples of

oats, there is a wide difference in the composition, and, consequently, in their food value. It is impossible to state this difference in dollars and cents, but it is extremely doubtful if the frosted oats can be profitably used when Ontario oats are selling at the present price. With the wheat, the difference in composition is so slight that it is probable that the farmer can safely pay within a few cents per bushel as much for the feed or frosted wheat as for the wheat which was grown in Ontario.

In comparison the value of

frosted wheat with Ontario oats we must bear in mind that oats are selling at 40-45¢ per bushel of 34lb and that the feed wheat may be bought for 70¢ per bushel of 60lb. The ordinary rough foods of the farm are somewhat deficient in protein or flesh-forming materials, and feed wheat is richer in this constituent than oats; therefore, the same amount of money expended on feed wheat will not only give us a greater weight of material, but also more pounds of protein and much less of the indigestible crude fibre than oats. Consequently, at present price it would seem as though under many conditions on Ontario farms, it would pay to sell the oats and buy feed wheat.

In conclusion, it may be pointed

out that the wheat should be ground, otherwise a great deal of the material may escape digestion, and that the best results would be got by mixing it with other chopped grain or cut roughage.

For the information of our

farmer friends, we publish the above report as received. We handle only the best grades of Frosted Wheat.

McDONALD & ROBB

VALLEYFIELD, QUE.

Had Tried Electricity.

A benevolent gentleman attempted to converse with the motherly old lady who sat next to him in the railway carriage. He discovered that she was very deaf, and the conversation was established by shouting. "You are very deaf, aren't you, madam?" ultimately believed of the benevolence. "I am so," was the reply, "and haven't been able to do a thing for it."

"Have you ever tried electricity?"

asked the kind hearted man. "Yes," she said, nodding vigorously. "I was struck by lightning last summer."—London Quaker.

The Town of Beauharnois gives

notice that it will apply to the Legislature of the Province of Quebec, at the next session, for a bill to the effect, to put the town under the operation of the act concerning the cities and towns, 1903, to fix the date of the first general election of the mayor and councillors, and for the subsequent elections; to change the provisions of the said act concerning the consent of the candidate and the deposit to be made for nomination; to levy special taxes on all trades, occupations, arts, professions, traders, residing or not residing in the town; and to levy certain taxes on all traders, not residing in the town and making therein business.

Beauharnois, 3rd Feby., 1908.

L. C. TASSE, Secy.-Treas. of the Town of Beauharnois

Eastern Townships Bank

Capital, \$5,000,000
Reserve Fund, \$1,800,000

Head Office, Sherbrooke, Q.

With over Sixty Branch Offices in the Province of Quebec, we offer facilities possessed by no other Bank in Canada for Collections and Banking



Huntingdon, Que., Feb. 13, 1908
NOTES OF THE WEEK

To no single subject has parliament given more time than to the leasing of timber limits in the Northwest. The charge of the opposition is, that the department of the interior has granted leases to political favorites for a mere song, and so doing has increased the price of lumber to the settler. The reply of the government is, that it has conformed with the law passed during the time when the Conservatives were in power, that tenders were always asked, and the limits granted to the highest bidder. In replying to attacks on his own course while in office, Mr Sifton quoted instances of leases made during the time of the Conservatives of an undeniably shady character. Two blacks do not make a white. The Laurier administration were put in power in the expectation that they would end everything in the shape of favoritism and boodling. The question is not whether the government of to-day is no better than the one it supplanted, the question is, whether it is pursuing such a course with regard to the timber limits of the Northwest as is in the interests of the country. In collecting information in answer to that question Mr Ames stands foremost. He has made the subject of these leases a special study and has brought out facts like these—that a timber berth of 100 square miles was sold for \$500. The company that got hold of it, offered it for sale at a half-a-million dollars. Another limit was sold for \$7000, and was offered for sale on the basis of \$2 the thousand feet royalty, estimated to yield over half a million dollars. A third limit for which \$1845 was paid the government, is valued by its owners at \$150,000. Another case was that of a limit not far from Winnipeg, given away for a song and afterwards sold for \$70,000. When the Grand Trunk Pacific scheme was exploited, timber-limits were pre-empted along the line it was expected to follow. In nearly every instance the applicants for limits were prominent local politicians, and the presumption is that they got them in reward of services already rendered or to be rendered. Mr Ames declares, if he is given facilities he asks in securing evidence, he will prove rank corruption. He may fail in doing so, but that will not affect the truth of what has been established, that a valuable asset of the Northwest has been peddled away for a pittance to party hoolers.

In Toronto a druggist was prosecuted for illegally selling liquor in the shape of a quack medicine. An analyst stated he had been given by the crown a bottle of Peruna, and told to find out what it contained. On analysing the stuff he found 39 per cent. was raw spirits and the balance water, forming a stiff dram, colored with burnt sugar, and flavored with cubebs. The

Peruna contained other drugs besides cubebs, which the chemist denied. A witness informed the court that there were people who would rather pay a dollar for the whiskey contained in a bottle of Peruna than buy it in the regular way. The magistrate said he would have to be governed by the law regarding patent medicines which allowed the presence of alcohol in any quantity if the solution contained medicinal qualities, and therefore dismissed the charge. According to this ruling, keepers of shebeens cannot be prosecuted if they flavor their whiskey with a drug.

The government bill for the loan of nearly 3 million dollars to buy seed grain for farmers in Saskatchewan and Alberta, was hurried past both houses and is now law. The only opposition was an amendment that the farmers be given 3 instead of one year for repayment, which was voted down. Neither side of the house was disposed to say much about a measure which is a confession that the Northwest is far from being, what in past sessions they boasted it was, the granary of the empire. The check to immigration will, in the long run, be a benefit to the Northwest. It needs a pause to consolidate the new element.

Were it not for charity, hundreds of our people would perish from hunger and cold. Relief agencies, to supply food and fuel are having all they can do and piteous appeals are made for funds. Those needing help are chiefly immigrants, and it is now seen how undesirable a class emigrant agents in the old world have been inducing to leave for Canada.

At a dairymen's convention held at Ottawa last week, Mr Barr government referee for butter and cheese at Montreal, made plain a few truths which patrons should bear in mind. He said they were clamoring for factory inspection, weights at car-door, and pay before shipment. Mr Barr pointed out that factory inspection meant closer inspection than that of Montreal, for the agent of the buyer would have to make sure the goods he selected were first-class, so as to save himself. Factory inspection, he believed, would lead to more cutting, which would lessen patrons' receipts and raise the reputation of our cheese. In Western Ontario they have factory inspection, with the result of a considerable proportion of cheese being set aside as under finest, and which has to be sold at a lower price. His experience in Montreal last summer was, that in every instance he was called in, he found the cheese complained of was not finest, and he had to confirm the decision of the man who had inspected for the firm. As to weighing the fault lay with the system, not with the weighers. He must say, in cases of complaint he too often found the boxes had been carelessly marked at the factory and that patrons were not careful in choosing capable salesmen. Mr Barr went on to say—

I've only been one season in Montreal, but I've repeatedly seen men come down to Montreal as salesmen who knew no more about cheese than the man in the moon. When you appoint a salesman appoint a man who knows something about cheese and above all a shrewd business man. Factory inspection will not do away with the salesman. He'll

have to meet the buyer at home. Are we not likely to have as much trouble with factory inspection and as much cutting as under the present system? was asked.

I honestly believe you'll have more, said Mr Barr, but there's this about it, that you'll deal with the matter right there. Who'll pay for the inspectors? Well, the buyers will pay the man's salary, but I fancy they'll get that out of you somehow, replied the referee.

Are we going to be better off for the factory inspection was another question. I honestly believe, said Mr Barr, that when you have the best cheese you can sell them somewhere.

Without cut? Yes, without cut. I only wish you could work up as much enthusiasm over the cooling of the milk as you can over the selling of the cheese.

On the subject of payment several of those present were sore for they had lost by Grant. They argued in favor of payment before the goods left the railway yard. The general feeling favored selling on board and requiring payment before next board day. Mr Barr said they could make themselves secure by shipping thru a bank. The discussions during the convention gave evidence of much ill-feeling towards the Montreal houses, on account of cuts in quality and weights. One suggestion was a cold-storage warehouse in each section, at some convenient railway centre, to which factories would send their goods and where buyers could inspect, make their offers, and the goods be weighed and paid for before being put in the car. After discussion it was generally agreed it was an impossibility to have different buyers go to the different factories to inspect the cheese and then haggle over the price. One suggestion was not made, and yet it is one that meets several of the objections to the present modes of selling and also to the establishing of local cold storage warehouses. It is that large cold-storage premises be provided in Montreal, to which factories would ship. On arrival, a government inspector would grade the goods, and give a certificate as to quality, number of packages, and weight. At an open board, held in the city on fixed days, factorymen would sell on their certificates, a check in payment being given by the buyer on the factoryman signing an order for delivery. This would do away with local buyers and local boards, and a small fee would cover the expense of cold-storage inspection, and weighing. Patrons and factory-owners so distrust city buyers that to place the buying and selling of cheese and butter on a business basis, the plan here suggested presents fewer difficulties than any other that can be mentioned. The proper party to carry it out would be the dairy produce association. As farmers would not hear of that, they detesting the board of trade and all its ways, the government, as the only possible neutral agent, would have to plan and undertake the change. Mr Fisher has done much for agricultural interests. A greater benefit than any he has accomplished, lies before him in arranging for the marketing of dairy products.

The persistent effort to make out that President Roosevelt's crusade against the trusts is the cause of the financial depression, has called from him one of the most remarkable messages ever sent to congress. The charge against the president is, that by his prosecutions of trusts he has

unsettled business, caused people to lose confidence in the stability of industrial corporations, and by increasing profits has sent down the value of their shares. The reply of the president is, that he does not war against any industry, what he does fight is dishonesty in business. He says— We seek to protect the property of every man who acts honestly, of every corporation that represents wealth honestly accumulated and honestly used. We seek to stop wrongdoing, and we desire to punish the wrongdoers. If it were true that to cut out rot meant a momentary check to an unhealthy seeming prosperity, I should not for a moment hesitate to put the knife to the corruption.

He declares no cry against him, no false representation of his actions, will hinder his persevering in the course he pursues, and instances the Santa Fe railroad and the Standard oil company as prominent defiers of the law. Of the latter company he remarks— The methods by which the Standard oil people and those engaged in the other combinations have achieved great fortunes can only be justified by the advocacy of a system of morality which would also justify every form of criminality on the part of a labor union and every form of violence, corruption and fraud, from murder to bribery and ballot-box stuffing in politics.

His appeal to congress is for amendments to the law which will render effective the prosecution of trusts. His argument, that the existence of combinations of rich men to fleece the people is a cause of that socialist movement which designs an attack upon the property of all men of means, is not to be contradicted. The president calls on congress for legislation to end gambling in stocks by making it illegal to buy on margin.

Something nobody looked for is Russia's assuming a threatening attitude towards Turkey and Germany. To its parliament two proposals were made, that money be granted to send an army of 60,000 to the frontier of Persia and Armenia to check Turkish aggression, and to build floating batteries for service on the Baltic to counteract the increase in the German navy. The members of the legislature gave their enthusiastic sanction to both proposals. The first is liable to cause an immediate collision with Turkey, the second to lead to one with Germany in the future. The Paris press applauds the latter. This new move of Russia has disconcerted diplomats.

On a recent visit to Quebec the governor-general made an address on the coming 30th anniversary of the founding of that city by Champlain, and suggested that an appropriate way of commemorating the event would be to set aside the fields on which Wolfe and Murray fought as a national battlefield park. By a course of reasoning which will not bear looking into, he argued that by this means the two races would be cemented and good feeling restored. Were it not that an appeal is being made to the school children of the Dominion to contribute the funds, and that parents who read the Gleaner will be asked to contribute thru them, we would have let Earl Grey and his fantastic project pass. At the outset, it is necessary to understand what the battles were that were fought on the proposed national park. The park is not needed so far as regards Wolfe's victory, for it is still owned by public author-

ties. Here comes the kernel of the project. The adjoining land, on which the battle of Ste. Foy was fought, is owned by private individuals and covered with houses. Under the guise of doing honor to Wolfe, the money contributed to Earl Grey's scheme will be used to buy out the proprietors of these lands with their buildings, to place the struggle which took place upon them on an equality with the battle on the plains of Abraham. Nineteen-tenths of any money contributed will be used to buy and clear the ground where the British troops met defeat. How did that defeat take place? Wolfe's victory gave the British possession of the town and citadel of Quebec but no more. All the rest of Canada remained in the possession of the French, the commander of the forces, Gen. Levis making Montreal the headquarters of the army, and Governor Vaudreuil taking up his residence there. The season being too late for General Murray to attempt moving west, he confined his efforts to strengthening his position in Quebec for the winter. Warned by the forming of ice, the fleet had to leave, before doing so landing all the stores it was supposed the garrison would need until its return in the spring. That garrison was composed of 7000 men, and Murray foresaw no danger. Ignorant of Canada, he counted on the climate and did not know how completely the surrounding parishes had been stripped of cattle and horses. The winter set in and proved to be intensely cold; the town being mostly in ruins, the men were poorly housed and more poorly clad. Frost-bites were the rule and, later on, the continued use of salt meat induced scurvy, followed by fever and dysentery. The men fell sick by scores. Fresh provisions were what was needed to cure them, but they were not to be had. The country around had been stripped of everything eatable. Every place where cover could be had was filled with the sick. During that fearful winter 700 British soldiers died from cold and disease. It was impossible to dig graves for so many, for the ground was as iron, so the corpses were thrust into snow-banks to be frozen and await the time when the sun would unlock mother-earth. It was when his situation was at its worst that Murray received word the French general, who knew from spies how matters stood, was planning to capture Quebec before the British fleet would come up the St. Lawrence. The ice having moved, on the 20th April Levis embarked his army on a fleet of boats at Montreal and dropped down the river. As he went on, he was joined by boatloads of militia and the troops left to garrison points along the river, until he had an army of over 8000, well equipped with cannons, ladders, and all that was needed to take Quebec by assault. On the 26th he landed his army at cap Rouge, where the first shots were fired by a British outpost. The French army was now in sight of Quebec. Next morning Murray summoned all his men able to carry a musket to turn out to give them battle. Three thousand responded. The morning was rainy, the country covered with half-

melted banks of snow; the men marched in slush. They had no horses, so ropes were tied to the cannon which the soldiers pulled. They had not gone far until they saw the French army drawn up on the field of Ste. Foy. Murray saw they were two to one, but did not hesitate to give the order to attack. There was hot fighting, the British won several positions, which they had to abandon on finding they were in danger of being flanked. Ammunition ran short for the British guns. After an hour's fighting, Murray saw the enemy was too strong for him, that though he repulsed those in front they had reserves enough to envelop him. To save the remnant of his little force he ordered them to fall back to the citadel. Of the 3000 who had left it, not over 2000 returned. Levis reported his loss at 833. The French did not pursue, and the British had time to prepare the walls for an assault. In speaking of Quebec, people are apt to think of its present fortifications having existence in the French period. The citadel visitors now view goes no further back than the time of Wellington. The fortifications Murray found shelter behind were a poor wall, which would not stand battering with cannon, and batteries which he made of sand-bags on the heights above. Levis, instead of risking all in an effort to carry the place by storm, proceeded to lay siege according to the books, digging trenches and planting batteries. Murray was secure enough despite so many of his men being invalids. He could stand a long siege, for he had more cannon and they were better served than those of his assailant. To represent Murray and his little army as in danger of being captured is to fly in the face of what those behind his walls have left on record in their diaries. They were solicitous but not discouraged, and felt confident they would win. By his superior fire Murray silenced every new battery that Levis raised, and by midnight sallies prevented the advance of the French trenches. However, before the siege had lasted many days, on the 9th May, a British frigate sailed into the harbor; a week later came the fleet. To continue the siege was useless, but Levis had still an army superior to the British and it was in his power to meet them in the field. He had no notion of waiting to meet Murray again. He was panic-stricken, and left during the night in such hot haste for Montreal that he abandoned his cannon and stores, his sick and wounded. The underlying idea of this national battlefields park is, that French and English are to be united in making the battle of Ste. Foy equivalent to the battle of the plains of Abraham—that the one sets off the other and leaves those who took part in them with equal credit. Is that true? Both Wolfe and Levis came with the same object in view, the capture of Quebec. Wolfe succeeded, Levis failed. This is undeniable. Where, then, is there any sense in asserting Levis and Wolfe stand on the same level? There is no parallel between Wolfe's campaign and that of Levis—the one succeeded, the other was a failure. The address to the school children declares "Murray and his men were driven into retreat behind the ramparts, and Quebec seemed likely to be recovered by the French, but suddenly the British fleet appeared and routing their vessels, left Levis in honorable defeat and Murray in possession." This is a travesty of the truth. There is little in the wretched seven years' war that deserves to be recalled; much that gives only pain. What of

Levis, after the battle of Ste. Foy, letting loose his Indians to murder and scalp the British wounded; an act so revoltingly cruel that, when Levis, four months afterwards, asked Gen. Amherst to be allowed to capitulate with the honors of war, the British general, for this cause, indignantly refused. What of the night after the battle of Ste. Foy when the British soldiers watched from the walls of Quebec the scene made lurid by camp fires of the red fiends yelling, and dancing, and flourishing the scalps of their comrades? What wonder that scene of horror steeled their hearts in their determination never to surrender. What of Levis burning the houses of inhabitants whose men refused to join his ranks? War is hell, and to teach our children that there is anything ennobling in it is to fly in the face of all that Christianity teaches. We have a class, mostly confined to those who think they form its upper crust, whose conception of patriotism consists of flags and scarlet coats, and drums and fife, and all red lines, and taxation of the British workingman's loaf. Everything with this pretentious group is to be made lovely by a flow of gush and false sentiment and the snags of race and creed are to be obliterated by a flood of gooey-gooey verbiage. Supposing the children of two settlers met and one asked, Do you recall the story of my great-great grandfather giving yours a beating? and the other replying, And do you keep in memory how my great-great-grandfather when he got up felled yours and raised his hair? Would that be considered as conducive to those children living in greater harmony? Yet that is what is being proposed, that French and English have a set time this summer to recall the days when their forefathers did their best to kill each other, and ignoring historic truth, minimizing what the British did and magnifying what the French did, expect them to fall into each others arms and, on a field of blood, found a common nationality! How infinitely nobler to let the dead past bury its dead, and to call on our children to live in the present and for the future and not in the past, and to let the principles of the sermon on the mount be lived more and more to blot out all distinctions. If Earl Grey will persist in reviving the past, let him read the royal instructions to Murray when appointed first governor of Canada and see if he is acting up to their spirit, and also let him enquire into how matters stand with the English-speaking farmers of Quebec and see how far what Wolfe won has been lost. If these farmers are consistent, they will take care that not a dollar goes from them to buy the battlefield of Ste. Foy.

FRANKLIN CENTRE

ORMSTOWN

Roads are again passable. We had no mail from Hemmingford from Wednesday, 5th, till Tuesday, 11th, something that seldom if ever happened before. Mr Beaudin and a few others are busy hauling ice for summer use. About half-past 12 o'clock yesterday (Tuesday), a slight shock was felt, which we learned later was caused by the explosion at Isle Perrot.

ORMSTOWN

The Rev. Thos. Bennet gave one of his interesting lectures in MacDougall hall Friday night. Owing to the cold and stormy night the attendance was small. The lecture was illustrated with new and pretty views of western Canada. The games for the MacDougall cup so far resulted as follows: 1st draw, Howick 31, Valleyfield

23; Tatehurst 48, Fertile Creek 18; Ormstown 38, Huntingdon 5. Point Round-English River, and Aubrey bye. 2nd draw: Ormstown vs. Aubrey; winner of Point Round vs. English River a bye. The lady curlers lost their game in the city yesterday to St. Lawrence by the close margin of 5 shots.

HOWICK

VALLEYFIELD

FRANKLIN CENTRE

ORMSTOWN

The match between Valleyfield and Howick curlers for the MacDougall cup resulted as follows, on the Valleyfield rink—

Valleyfield	Howick
J. C. Convery	Alb. Abbot
Robt. Houghton	David Ness
H. A. Nelson	David Baxter
J. A. McDonald	Wm. Roy
skip—12	skip—15
On the Howick Rink	
Valleyfield	Howick
J. Jackson	Leslie Wright
A. E. Clark	J. D. Stewart
D. McBride	J. A. Logan
C. H. Potter	James Angel
skip—11	skip—10

Giving 8 pts. in favor of Howick. The Howick players were delighted with their reception at Valleyfield, and were shown through the cotton mills. Owing to snow blockade they did not get back to Howick till 4 o'clock next morning. Howick tried to make the Valleyfield players here as comfortable as possible, and treated them to an oyster supper after the game. A sudden, distinct shock was felt here on Tuesday at ten minutes to one o'clock, which mystified everyone, some hearing a sound like thunder and others doors and windows rattling. On reading in the Witness, the same evening, of the explosion of the powder mills at Isle Perrot, this explained the mystery. This place is at least 30 miles from the site of the disaster. R. R. Ness attended a meeting of Ayrshire men at Toronto this week. Robert Robertson of Nappan, N.S., visited friends here this week and took in the curling rink, which is now the rendezvous of Howick, showing superior skill at "hog-shouthering the galnds and making a pathid by landing the stone on the very tee."

