

Prince Rupert, the Pacific coast terminal of the Grand Trunk railway, is a thriving place and promises to be one of the large cities of the western coast in years to come.

FARMERS IN CENSUS

Instructions Issued as to What Records Are to be Kept.

Director Durand Requests Agriculturists and Stockmen to Co-Operate with His Department in Furnishing Accurate Data.

Washington.—An outline for the American farmers of the method of keeping a written record of their farm operations and equipment to insure an accurate farm census next year has been issued by United States Census Director E. Dana Durand. It was prepared by Prof. Le Grand Powers, United States census chief statistician for agriculture. It states:

"The advantages of always having on hand for ready reference a detailed written statement of one's farm property are readily understood by everyone and will be most keenly appreciated when the census enumerator calls with his list of questions next April. The value of the census figures of farm wealth depends upon their accuracy, and accuracy can only be secured through the co-operation of the farmers themselves. In no way can the farmer extend more practical assistance to the census bureau, and in no way can he render himself a greater service than by getting out his pencil and notebook on or before the evening of April the fourteenth next and making up a statement of his farm property. The questions to be asked concerning farm property are as follows:

- Total value of farm, with all buildings and improvements.
- Value of buildings.
- Value of all improvements and machinery, including tools, wagons, carriages, harnesses, etc., and all appliances and apparatus used in farming operations.
- Number and value of domestic animals, classified as follows:
 - Cattle:**
 - Born before January 1, 1909: Cows and heifers kept for milk; Cows and heifers not kept for milk; Steers and bulls kept for work; Steers and bulls not kept for work.
 - Born in 1909: Heifers; Steers and bulls.
 - Calves born in 1910.
 - Horses:**
 - All horses born before Jan. 1, 1909.
 - Colts born after January 1, 1909.
 - Colts born after January 1, 1910.
 - Mules:**
 - All mules born before Jan. 1, 1909.
 - Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1909.
 - Mule colts born after Jan. 1, 1910.
 - Asses and burros (all ages).
 - Swine:**
 - Hogs born before Jan. 1, 1910.
 - Pigs born after Jan. 1, 1910.
 - Sheep:**
 - Ewes born before Jan. 1, 1910.
 - Rams and wethers born before January 1, 1910.
 - Lambs born after Jan. 1, 1910.
 - Goats and kids (all ages).
 - Number and value of poultry over three months old:
 - Chickens.
 - Ducks.
 - Geese.
 - Turkeys.
 - Guinea fowls.
 - Pigeons.
 - Number and value of swarms of bees.

"The census will not ask the value of household goods, nor that of hay, grain or farm crops on hand on April 15th. These items should be included, however, by all desiring a complete inventory of their farm property.

ter and cheese produced on the farm in 1909.

- Quantities of milk, cream, butter fat and cheese sold in 1909 and amounts received.
- Poultry and eggs:
 - A. Value of poultry of all kinds raised in 1909, whether sold, consumed, or on hand.
 - B. Amount received from poultry sold in 1909.
 - C. Quantity and value of eggs produced in 1909.
- Wool and mohair:
 - A. Number and total weight of fleeces shorn in 1909 and amount received from sales.
- Crops:
 - For each crop harvested on the farm in 1909 give the number of acres, the quantity produced, and the value of the products. The number of acres of each crop to be planted for harvest in 1910, will also be called for by the enumerator. This cannot be determined much before the date of the enumeration. Instead of giving the number of acres in orchards and vineyards, give as nearly as possible the number of trees and vines of bearing age. The quantity of certain fruit products; as cider, vinegar, wine and dried fruits produced in 1909 will be required, as will also the quantity and value of sugar, syrup and molasses produced from cane, sorghum, sugar beets and maple trees.
 - Sales of specified products in 1909:
 - A considerable part of the annual production of corn, oats, barley, kafir corn, milo maize, hay, flax, fiber and straw, other straw, cornstalks and cotton seed is usually consumed on the farm. Owing to this fact, a report will be asked concerning the quantity of each of these products sold in 1909, and the amounts realized therefrom.
 - Forest products:
 - The value of all forest products cut or produced in 1909 for farm consumption will be asked, as will also the value of similar products cut or produced for sale, including receipts from the sale of standing timber.
 - Irrigation:
 - Farmers who irrigate their land will be asked to report the source from which water is obtained, the number of acres of pasture land irrigated, and the total irrigated acreage. This outline covers every important question that will be asked concerning the farm products of 1909. American agriculture is so diversified and so highly specialized in many of its branches, that any schedule designed to secure a fairly complete exhibit of its resources and operations must necessarily contain a large number of inquiries. The average farm operator will not be called upon to answer one-seventh of the printed questions, hence the somewhat formidable appearance of the schedule should occasion no alarm. "More than four months remain in which to review the results of the year 1909, and prepare for the visit of the enumerator. But preparation of a written record should be commenced at once. No one should attempt to complete it in one evening, but the work should be divided as indicated in the above outline, one evening being given up to farm expenses, a second to live stock, a third to dairy products and so on through the list. In this way each topic can be given the consideration it deserves, and the resulting figures are certain to be more accurate than if compiled hastily."

and cheese produced on the farm in 1909.

"Although the census merely requires a statement of total value of all implements and machinery, it is believed that a classification of these items under the following four heads will be found valuable:

1. Vehicles: This class comprises automobiles, wagons, carriages and sleighs, and equipment used in connection with them, as harnesses, blankets, whips, etc.

2. Heavy farm implements: comprising all implements and machinery operated by any other than hand power, as plows, harrows, rollers, reapers, mowers, hay-loaders, feed grinders, etc., etc.

3. Hand machinery and tools: including carpenters' tools, hoes, shovels, scythes, forks, grindstones, fanning-mills, etc.

4. Miscellaneous articles, including all such minor equipments as kettles, pails, barrels, baskets, ladders, ropes, chains, etc., not included in the first three classes.

"Many farmers greatly underestimate the total value of their possessions of this character when considering them in the aggregate, and it is only by preparing an itemized list as suggested above, that an accurate estimate of their worth can be made. The value assigned this class of property in the inventory should be the estimated amount it would bring at public auction under favorable conditions.

"No special blanks or forms are necessary for preparing an inventory. An ordinary note book answers all purposes, but it should be large enough to admit of carrying the figures for at least five years in parallel columns. This facilitates comparison of the figures for different years. Some may find it more convenient or desirable to take stock on January 1 than on April 15. It will be a simple matter to bring such an inventory up to date when the census enumerator calls, as it will only be necessary to take into account the changes that have taken place during the brief intervening period.

"As in the case of the farm inventory, no special blanks are required for the record of farm products of 1909. An ordinary notebook with leaves at least six inches wide will be found convenient. The following information will be called for:

- Farm expenses in 1909:
 - A. Amount spent in cash for farm labor (exclusive of house work).
 - B. Estimated value of house rent and board furnished farm laborers in addition to cash wages paid.
 - C. Amount spent for hay, grain and other produce (not raised on the farm) for feed of domestic animals and poultry.
 - D. Amount spent for manure and other fertilizers.

"No inquiry is made regarding household or personal expenses or expenditures for repairs or improvements. Each of the four questions asked is of fundamental importance in its bearing on agriculture as an industry.

2. Live stock:

- A. Number of young animals of each kind born on the farm in 1909.
- B. Number of animals of each kind purchased in 1909 and the amount paid; number sold and amount received; and number and value of those slaughtered on the farm.
- 3. Dairy products:
 - A. Quantities and value of milk, but-

ter and cheese produced on the farm in 1909.

Let us be thankful that most self-made men are generally content with the one job.

Some years ago Prof. F. H. King of Wisconsin made an experimental study of the effect of ample and deficient ventilation upon 20 milch cows. The experiment was made in a half-barn stable, represented in accompanying figure, having three outside doors, 13 large windows and a door leading by a stairway to the floor above. The ceiling was nine feet above the floor and the stable contained 960 cubic feet of space per cow. Leading upward from the ceiling were two hay chutes two by three feet in cross sections, 20 feet high, which could be opened or closed at will, and a ventilating shaft terminating near the ridge of the roof inside.

During the trial the cows were kept continuously in the stable with the hay chutes closed during two days and then with them open two days, the trials being repeated four times. Following these four trials the hay chutes were left closed during three consecutive days for poor ventilation

and left open the following three, making 14 days in all. It was found that measurably the same amount of feed was eaten under both conditions of ventilation. But during the days of insufficient ventilation the cows drank, on the average, 11.4 pounds more water each daily and yet lost in weight an average of 10.7 pounds at the end of each period, regaining this again when good ventilation was restored, and this, too, when they were drinking less water. During the good ventilation days, too, for each and every period, the cows gave more milk, the average being 55 pounds per head per day.

At the end of 14 days the cows were turned into the yard and exhibited an intense desire to lick their sides and limbs, doing so in many cases till the hair was stained with blood. Examination showed that during the interval a rash had developed which could be felt by the hand, in the form of hard raised points, and the rasping of these off caused the bleeding.

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TUBERCULOSIS OF HOGS CAUSING HEAVY LOSSES

Report of Bureau of Animal Industry of Department of Agriculture Shows Raiser and Packer Alike Suffer.

Reports gathered from the various meat packing centers of this country show tuberculosis of hogs to be on the increase and causing heavier loss to raiser and packer alike than any other disease.

Statistics show that a year ago there were over 56,000,000 hogs in this country and their value at that time was over \$329,000,000. Federal inspection at the abattoirs of the country show two per cent. of the hogs slaughtered to be affected with tuberculosis.

The small amount of money required to start in the hog-raising business and the quick returns on the amount invested make it an attractive field for operations. Hogs will make greater gains on less feed than almost any other live stock and at the same time utilize profitably waste food products of every variety if properly prepared. As tuberculosis of hogs is chiefly contracted through feeding, the significance of the latter feature is obvious.

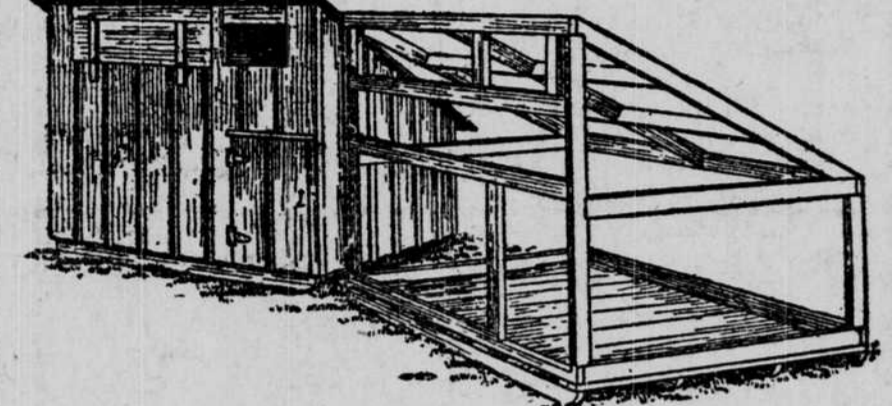
Hogs from Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas are remarkably free from tuberculosis, due to the methods of caring for them, or rather the lack of

bureau of animal industry in a certain section of the middle west consisted of tagging hogs hauled to market in wagons. Of 3,4420 animals tagged it was learned that all of the affected stock came from less than six per cent. of the farms.

It is known beyond doubt that the majority of tuberculous hogs are produced by the following causes:

- Feeding raw milk and slime from creameries.
- Feeding hand-separated milk from tuberculous cows.
- Feeding behind tuberculous cattle.
- Feeding tuberculous carcasses.
- Feeding slaughter house offal.

Sooner or later the packer will buy subject to post-mortem examination, classes of female cattle. Then the hog raiser who persists in fattening with tuberculous material will be made to feel the cost of his indifference or lack of knowledge. To-day the buyer makes his purchases with the knowledge that a proportion of his animals will be condemned and the price fixed accordingly, with the result that the careful breeder suffers



A Small Hog Cot.

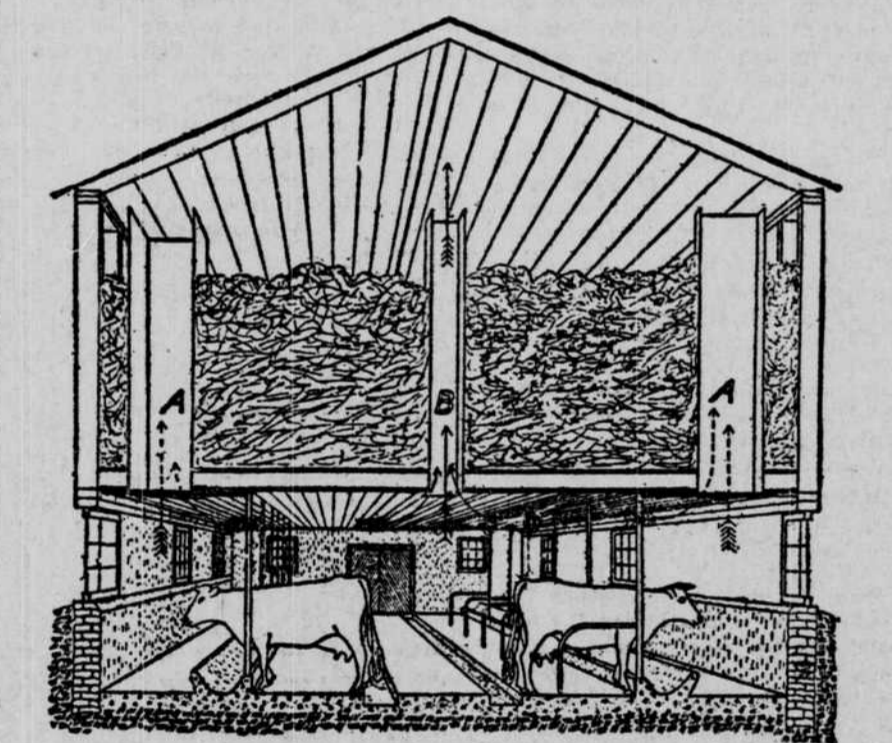
care. They are not restricted to feed lots, where disease is commonly found, but roam over large areas to shift for themselves. No prolonged feeding is practiced in narrow limits, but from birth to maturity they are pastured on alfalfa, oats, corn, rape and peanuts. Hogs raised in the forest regions of Hungary are likewise rarely affected with tuberculosis. In striking contrast are the hogs slaughtered at three cities in one of the leading dairy states where there are a large number of co-operative creameries and the raw skimmed milk is fed.

An investigation carried on by the

with the careless one. This is not equitable.

The hog cot illustrated above is 6 feet wide, 8 feet long and 6 feet 2 inches high in front and 2 feet high in the rear. The floor is built with 2 inch by 4 inch stringers and the frame is held on the floor by blocks at each corner. Lumber required will be: Twelve pieces 2 inch by 4 inch, 16 feet long, for frame; 4 pieces, 1 inch by 12 inches, 16 feet long, for floor; 13 pieces, 1 inch by 2 inches, 16 feet long, for roof and ends; 10 battens, 16 feet long, for sealing crack between boards. Total cost, about \$12.50.

PROPER STABLE VENTILATION



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A Night of Surprises

By DON MARK LEMON

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Jack O'Brien gathered his policeman's raincoat closer about his shoulders and yawned drowsily, as for the fifth time he left Mulberry street and crossed into the shadow of Hampstead avenue, with its one arc light every two squares.

"Nothing doing! Nothing doing!" his \$8 boots seemed to pad softly, as he paced the lower half of his beat, and the flapping tails of his raincoat took up the refrain—"Nothing doing! Nothing doing!"—till perhaps he would have fallen asleep as he walked from sheer monotony, had he not suddenly caught a glimpse of a shadow crouching beneath a rear window of the Hill mansion.

O'Brien was a green hand, having been placed on the force only the week previous, yet he was shrewd enough not to pause in his measured pace, but continued down the avenue as if wholly unconscious of that evil-proportioned shadow crouching beneath the window. Nine to one he was being watched himself, either by the shadow or that thief's pal, concealed somewhere in the immediate neighborhood.

He made his accustomed turn at the next corner, when noting that he was no longer under the observation of the shadow beneath the window, and that save for himself the road before and behind him was deserted, he increased his pace for a few yards and sprang upon the stone wall that ran along the rear of the Hill mansion.

In another moment he had dropped under the wet shrubbery on the inside of the wall, where he could command a view of the rear and right of the mansion, yet remain wholly concealed from observation.

He was confident that the shadow he had seen was that of a man, and he was not mistaken. As he watched, this shadow suddenly lengthened itself and now noiselessly opening the win-

dow through the door that had been forced only a few minutes before.

"Would you notice it!" murmured O'Brien. "I'll just lay by a bit and wait till they fetch the piano wagon." He now removed his helmet and laughed softly into it. "It's the boys playing a trick on me, that's what it is! But the devil a bit will I notice it! I'll get back on my beat and let 'em fool Finigan with their kiddin'!" He sprang over the wall to the road. "Mike will be waiting for me at the box. 'Twill be the laugh on him and a warm bed for Jack O'Brien."

Shaking a few leaves and twigs from his cape he started down the road at his accustomed pace. The sound of laughter now came from the Hill mansion, and peering over the stone wall through an opening in the hedge he saw two more shadows steal across the lawn and disappear through the open door at the rear of the house.

O'Brien wiped a broad grin from his face. "The boys will know me better after this night," he said. "But I'm right sorry for Finigan! He'd better pull a drunk goat than nab that bunch of plumbers."

At the patrol box O'Brien was soon joined by Mike Finigan and relieved of duty by the latter.

"Anything doing?" queried Finigan, who was a green hand like the other man, and as eager to make a record and get promoted in town.

"You might pull the moon, if he's full," grinned O'Brien. "Tis a wet night you'll have, Mike, and wetter outside than inside, I'm thinking."

Finigan winked, licked his lips, and with a grin turned to patrol his beat, while O'Brien moved off toward the station. Here he caught the last electric and soon was relieved of all duties by Capt. Stoen.

At his ten o'clock breakfast the next day O'Brien opened the morning paper, smiled to think that the joke might be out on Finigan, when he all but fell from his chair as his vision was confronted with the headlines:

MIKE FINIGAN A HERO.

A Surprise Party Very Much Surprised.

Intrepid Officer Arrests Ten Housebreakers.

Single-Handed Holds Thieves at Bay Till Relief Arrives.

The double column that followed was a detailed glorification of Michael Denis Finigan and his great coup.

According to the paper, a few minutes after Finigan had gone on his beat the previous night, having relieved Officer Jack O'Brien, he had made the discovery that the rear door of the Hill mansion was open, and noiselessly entering the building had surprised ten housebreakers, collected in the dining room about a basket of wine.

Covering the men with his revolver and pressing the electric burglar alarm, he had held the entire party at bay till relief arrived, when the ten men were handcuffed and taken to the station. Only one shot had been fired, which Finigan had been forced to expend on the legs of one of the housebreakers, who had objected to his capture.

The paper went on to state that a grimly amusing fact had subsequently come to light. The housebreakers had effected their entrance to the Hill mansion in parties of two, without the slightest suspicion that they had been preceded or were to be followed by others on a like mission.

Imagine their astonishment—wrote the reporter—when each pair found that the same night had been chosen by four other couples bent on a like robbery, and their still greater surprise when officer Finigan had held them up in a body.

Finigan, the paper went on to state, had already been recommended for promotion, which he so richly merited.

When O'Brien had finished this report, his appetite for breakfast was quite gone. From his place of concealment under the hedge he had witnessed the impudence of the whole business, and had taken steps to arrest the men his name would now stand bracketed with glory instead of the name of Michael Denis Finigan.

"But who the devil would have thought that ten jimmies would hit on the same night to break into a house!" growled O'Brien, sore as a mashed thumb.

Dog Meat for Human Food.

According to a Paris paper, the prefecture of police has received numerous applications from persons desirous of selling dog meat. The permits have not been granted, for such traffic is not considered lawful. But if the number of applications continues to increase, it is said that the police will have to obtain a definite decision on the subject. Horse, it is well known, is sold in continental cities, but, as the Paris authority observes, there would be an instinctive repugnance to eat the flesh of man's best friend.

The Particular Cat.

The little gray cat sat on a shelf in the big oyster and fish shop gazing solemnly down on the fish and the customers.

"Doesn't she eat the fish?" asked one of the customers.

"Never," said the man. "She wouldn't touch a piece of fish if you cooked it and cut it up for her. I don't know why. Possibly because she sees so many around eat gets tired of them. She won't eat anything but liver, that cat, and she's mighty particular how it's cooked, too, I'll tell you."

It is difficult to tell which is more painful; to watch the way in which a man handles a baby or the way in which a woman handles a joke.

Cavalry Rifle Has History

Indiana Man Owns Weapon Captured at Battle of Harper's Ferry—Is Much Desired.

Danville, Ind.—Arthur E. Woods of Amo, this county, has a gun of unique design that has recently attracted a great deal of attention. It was captured at the battle of Harper's Ferry by James W. Sullivan of the Confederate army. He presented it to his neighbor and friend, the late Dr. Hartman of Baltimore. After the death of Dr. Hartman it became the property of Dr. George A. Hartman, his son, who in January, 1898, presented it to his uncle, the late William H. Ragan of Washington, D. C., and formerly of Clayton, Hendricks county. Mr. Ragan gave it to its present owner, Arthur E. Woods.

It is a cavalry gun, Sharpe's patent, 1848, is 38 inches long, has a 2 1/2 inch bore, 1/2-inch bore, with raised sight. The gun is fired by a fire tape, which is pushed under the hammer as it

falls. A sharp edge of the hammer cuts the end off of the cartridge after it has been deposited in the barrel of the gun, thus allowing the powder to run into the tube and causing the explosion.

The National museum at Washington has made several efforts to secure the gun.

GAIN IN BERLIN BY YANKEES

Reports Show American Trade Association in German Capital Attains Record Membership.

Berlin.—An election of officers and directors in the American Association of Commerce and Trade in Berlin took place the other day. F. Henssenberg, managing director of the German Westinghouse interests, was re-elected president for his fourth successive term.

Reports of officers and committees indicated that the association has at-

tained a record membership of 229, including the biggest firms and corporations in the United States. It expects to play a conspicuous role in the unofficial negotiations leading up to the new German-American tariff arrangement early in 1910.

In his annual address, the president said the association had been given to understand in Berlin that the Kaiser's government lays less stress on the actual reductions in the Payne-Aldrich tariff schedules, than on a fair and square interpretation of the law, especially in appraisals at the New York customs house.

An Old New England House.

The old Bill house at Winthrop, Mass., built by James Bill, immigrant of 1635, will soon round out its two hundred and seventy-first year of continuous occupancy as a residence as far as records can show. The first record of the old house is found in the minutes of the general court of Boston in the year 1639, under date of January 27. The house remained in the Bill family without a break until 1822.

PREPARE MEAT FOR WINTER

Box or Barrel Can Be Utilized for Smoke House in Which to Hang the Hams—Smoke Must Be Kept Cool.

If a smoke house is not at hand, a box or barrel can be utilized in which to hang the hams. The fire should not be placed directly beneath them, as many farmers do, but should be placed outside, and the smoke conveyed to the box or barrel by a little tunnel. The reason for this is that the smoke should be cool. Where it is hot it cooks the meat, and the meat does not look, taste nor keep so well. The fire should be steady and even, and for this reason corn cobs or hard wood of some sort are the best fuels to use. Soft woods not alone make too uneven and flashy a fire, but give off so much carbon because of their resin that they affect the flavor of the meat. When the fire is started

cover it with green hardwood sawdust.

Preparing the meat supply for next summer is something that may well occupy part of every farmer's attention in the next few weeks. What with fresh, crisp vegetables and luscious fruits of one sort and another to furnish the necessary bulk, acids and coolness, cured meat can very well be utilized to furnish the more concentrated part of the ration.

New Harvesting Machine.

A new harvesting machine has been introduced in Nebraska. The harvester is propelled by its own power and is followed by a truck-carrying gasoline engine, which operates the harvesting mechanism of the machine. This is used mainly in wet fields, where the power of the harvester is not sufficient to make headway.

Coca Leaves in South Africa.

More than 40,000,000 pounds of coca leaves are raised by the farmers of South Africa, a large proportion of which are sent to this country to be used in the manufacture of cocaine.