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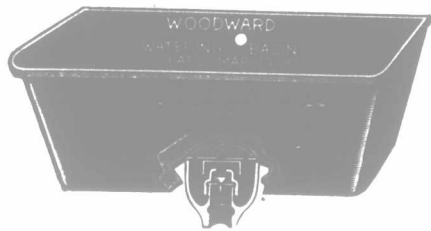
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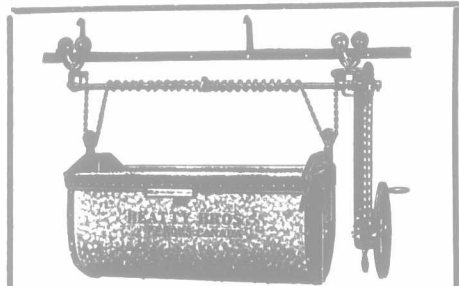
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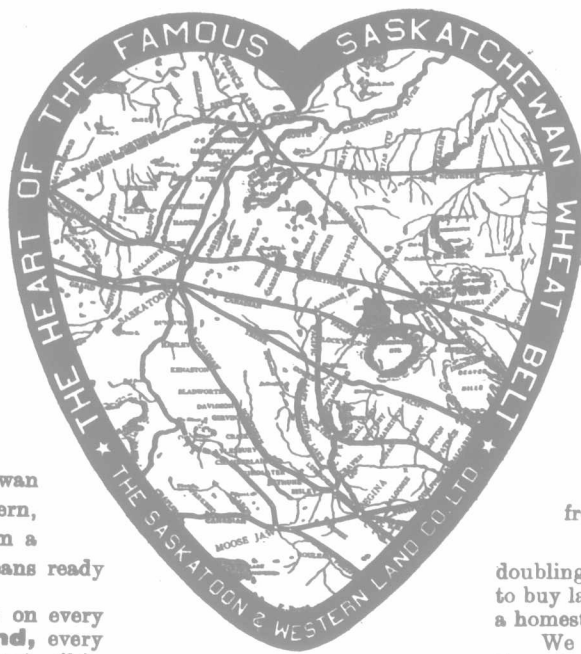
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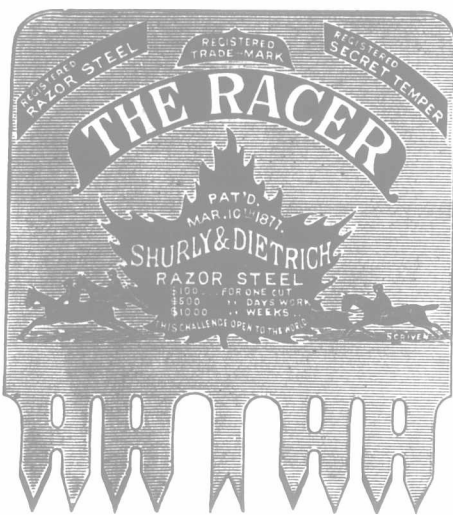
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## and Home Magazine

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Established  
1866.

Vol. XLII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 3, 1907.

No. 784.

### EDITORIAL.

#### THE PROFESSOR, THE FARMER AND THE SCHOOL.

Over in the Empire State they have a voluntary organization called "The New York Farmers," a highly commendable club, where men like Chauncey M. Depew, J. Pierpont Morgan, White-law Reid, Wm. Rockefeller, Wm. K. Vanderbilt, W. Seward-Webb, Joseph H. Choate, John S. Barnes, Francis R. Appleton and others meet from time to time to discuss with some of the foremost experts of the country certain aspects of farming which concern them in the management of their country places. The American is intensely practical. When he takes to farming, even for recreative objects primarily, he wants it to "go" successfully and give him a good net return in satisfaction and likely money. These shrewd millionaire agriculturists, like other farmers, make discoveries, and one of these is that it is difficult to get farm managers with the requisite combination of knowledge, capacity and integrity. When they advertise for managers they receive applications in plenty, but the deficiencies of the men appear to show themselves in one or more of the three directions specified in the foregoing sentence. They lack the technical knowledge, for example, of how the roots and limbs of a fruit tree should be pruned before planting; they do not know enough to make the soil yield its increase; or though very completely endowed with technical or scientific knowledge, they have not the natural capacity developed by actual experience in farm management; and others unhappily tainted with the infection of "graft," or, to be plain, thievery, have been standing in with horse-dealers and bleeding the funds of the estate or buying bulbs at \$5 per hundred and charging the estate \$10 therefor.

In the admirable records of the club we find that the members have been discussing this particular subject at one of their meetings where Professor Powell, of Cornell University, was present and delivered a suggestive address. The Agricultural Colleges, he said, were turning out many young men, but frequently they were specialists. They are seized upon by the great business demands of the country, particularly in chemistry, and taken in every direction but upon the land, so that, he said, "we are without trained men at the present time for the responsible work of handling hundreds of acres, or even a few acres of land," and in view of the fact that the demand is so much in advance of the supply, he suggested farm training schools where men could obtain the necessary equipment, say in two years, instead of four. Now, upon that point we ought to say that just as in the case of Agricultural College graduates, unless they have the requisite age and actual farm experience as a groundwork upon which to build, there will inevitably be disappointments. But it does seem to us that to turn out students who can successfully run farms, specialized or general, is precisely the function in which the Agricultural College should shine. The successful conduct of a farm, large or small, is a complicated problem, and the reason many men get so little out of it is that they do not properly appreciate the task and the education required for its proper discharge.

This line of thought naturally brought Professor Powell to the very subject that has been receiving special attention in these columns—public-school education. He took the ground that the rural public-school training should be such as to retain in the country for its proper development some of the best blood, instead of having it all absorbed and ground out in the cities. We must begin, he

said, with the youth in the country school, giving them a training designed to awaken their love for nature, and from choice and adaptability they will find themselves becoming competent, intelligent and skillful men in the management of the land. He proposed to lay the foundation well in the English branches, expanding the system in a manner calculated to provide a wholesome adaptation to the needs of the individual. This discussion by "The New York Farmers" is simply additional testimony to the fact that on all sides, thoughtful men are discerning that our public-school machinery has been gradually adjusted and run, under the special stimulus of an examination system, to carry grist to what are called "the learned professions," instead of being conceived in the highest interests of the masses of the people who depend for their education upon the public school, the improvement of which should be the first duty of the State.

#### ONE HUNDRED PURE-BRED COWS UNDER "RECORD OF PERFORMANCE" TEST.

Within the year and a half or thereabouts that the system of official testing of pure-bred dairy cows has been carried on by the Dominion Department of Agriculture for such dairy breed societies as were willing to subscribe to the uniform rules and conditions proposed, a large number of cows have been entered for tests. The decision of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association at their last annual meeting to recognize tests conducted according to the proposed Government plan, and publish the names and records of animals qualifying in their Record of Merit as officially supervised tests, brought in the last important dairy-breed organization represented in Canada. Ayrshire, Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and French-Canadian breeders may now have cows so officially tested if they wish, and if their performance comes up to the prescribed standard for two-year-old, three-year-old, or mature cows of the breed, (the standard being in each case fixed by the breed association), and if in addition the animals prove regular breeders, dropping calves within fifteen months of the commencement of the test, then the name of every such heifer or cow will be published in a Record of Performance kept by the breed society, together with the facts of her yearly record.

Up till a very recent date the number of applications for cows to enter the test were 150 Ayrshires, 26 Holsteins, and 7 French-Canadians. Owing to various causes there are always some cows being withdrawn, due to being sold, falling prey to sickness or accident, or failing to do as well as the owner expected.

The number of heifers and cows whose tests are now being supervised by the Department is 70 Ayrshires, 26 Holsteins and 5 French-Canadians. About 20 Ayrshires have already qualified, having produced the necessary amount of milk and butter-fat to entitle them to registration in the Record of Performance for their breed, and each dropped a calf within fifteen months after the beginning of the testing period.

Attention of breeders is drawn to a change of rules that has come into force within the past year, in accordance with the expressed wish of breeders and the urgent representations of "The Farmer's Advocate."

It was originally provided that the owner of the cow should keep a daily record of her milk, and about the middle of each month take a composite sample from all milkings for three consecutive days and express them to an official tester as directed. The Government inspector would then visit him at least four times a year, and un-

announced, and would remain for two full days, weighing all the milkings and taking samples for test, which samples would form the basis for computing the average percentage of fat, the breeder's sample not being depended on for this purpose.

The new rules provide that the inspector shall visit the stable at least eight times during the year, and the owner is no longer required to take any composite sample, thus lightening the obligations on him and doing away with a superfluous task. The official tester secures all necessary samples for Babcock test. The breeder still continues to keep the daily milk record.

To supervise the work under the new system a second travelling official was secured, Mr. G. W. Clemons now assisting Mr. D. Drummond in this work.

It should be said to the credit of the Canadian breeders that up to date no evidence has been found of effort on the part of any breeder to "stuff" or "pad" his daily milk records. The frequent unannounced visits of the inspectors act as a check to prevent it, but better than this is the evident veracity and good faith of the owners of the cows. It may not be amiss, however, to throw out a hint lest any unscrupulous breeder should be harboring surreptitious intentions. If any suspicious facts were observed at any stable, more frequent and critical visits of the inspector would follow, and if positive evidence of fraud were discovered the offender would be quietly dropped, and be unable to have any more official testing done. As the Government is doing the work free of charge, no breeder has any claim on its services, and it would have a perfect right to mete out such punitive and deterrent measures in the interests of reliability and for the protection of honest breeders and the purchasing public. So far no such measures have been called for and the system of official testing is working well.

#### WHENCE CAME THE DAIRY COW?

She is the product of an evolution and the epitome of thrift. The four great dairy breeds of Canada are likewise typical of the races of men who had mainly to do with their creation—the Scots, the Dutch and the Channel Islander. They have proved their adaptability to conditions on this continent and responded marvellously to the enterprising intelligence of the Canadian and the American.

The cow in her natural conditions gave no more milk than her calf could take, and it was well it was so, as otherwise udder trouble would frequently develop and often death from inflammation or congestion. That the milking function in cows fails to improve where the calves do the milking is evident from observations under the ranching system. The same fact is noticeable under the nursery system in pure-bred herds of any breed.

The milking propensity, irrational as it may appear, has been most highly developed by artificial rather than by natural means. Milking by hand at regular stated periods has evidently improved the producing capacity of cows to a much greater extent than has the more frequent and irregular calls of the calf when left constantly with its dam, or even when nursed at regular intervals. This may be, and doubtless is, partly due to the fact that under hand-milking the defective milking cows are more readily recognized and more quickly discarded by the weeding out process. But it remains an indisputable fact that heavy milking capacity in cows has been most successfully developed through hand milking, together with selection, mating the cows with bulls bred from superior producing dams, and reserving the heifer calves from the best milking

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cows to replenish and improve the herd and the breed. That it is by this system the evolution of the Ayrshire breed in Scotland, the Holstein in Holland and the Jersey and Guernsey on the Islands has been effected cannot be gainsaid. The fact speaks for itself. And these breeds, where well managed on this continent, have not deteriorated in producing capacity, but rather improved, the highest official records of milk and butter production by individual cows in history having been recorded in America.

The size and shape of the udder and the size and placing of the teats are cardinal points in the make-up of the ideal dairy cow, and these, together with a robust constitution and capacious stomach, enabling her to successfully work up large quantities of fodder and concentrated foods into milk, constitute what is and will probably continue to be the most profitable animal on the farm, since milk and its products are increasingly in demand as towns and cities grow and a larger proportion of the people in these times of prosperity are able to afford more of this most wholesome and nourishing of foods. Canada is fortunately well provided with high-class herds of all the principal dairy breeds from which seed stock may be secured, so that farmers devoting their attention to dairying as a specialty may, at moderate expense, improve the productive capacity of their herds by introducing the blood that has proved prepotent in pure-bred herds in grading up to improved work at the pail. And by adopting the system of keeping records of the production of their cows all may discover the cows which are doing the best year-round work and may get rid of those which are not paying a profit. Those who prefer a dual-purpose class of cattle may also improve the milking function in their cows by the same process, though probably to a lesser degree on the average. By using bulls that are sons of the superior milking cows to mate with daughters of cows of the same class, and feeding for growth rather than fat, an increasing percentage of the

offspring will doubtless prove profitable in the dairy and make good beef animals when fed off for that market, while their male produce and the least promising heifers in the herd will grow rapidly into first-class beeves.

### OUR MARITIME LETTER.

THE SITUATION AS TO WOOL.

It does appear, too, as if there was considerable in the argument which your correspondent, T. J. Gunn, of Russell, made before the Tariff Commission with regard to the encouragement of wool production in Canada and the prevention of rag-importation, which not only reduces wool values, but is a menace to the health and well-being of our people, as those rags from which the shoddy of the country is made contain the germs of many diseases, notably tuberculosis, the great plague which is decimating our population at a rate so alarming as to cause the best minds of the nation to look around anxiously for some means to meet its inroads, even at a tremendous contribution of funds from the public purse. And, certainly, no expenditure of the nation's revenue could be better defended or justified.

The very tenable ground is taken, too, that the Government should be as ready to ensure pure goods of one kind and another, especially those which have a direct bearing on the health and stability of the nation, and of such a sort is the material entering into the manufacture of tweeds for our clothes. It is asseverated in round terms that half a million cwts. of rags are imported into Canada yearly to be used in the manufacture of wearing apparel of one sort or another. These old rags come from the congested and disease-burdened districts of continental Europe, and are a real menace to the lives of our people. Why on the one hand make much ado about the incroachments of the Great White Plague, induce the public and private sources of wealth to establish sanitariums for the afflicted with it, and with infinite pains placard the country with the requisites of prevention and treatment in literature, and on the other, sit complacently down and see imported into the very heart of the community the very sources and seeds of the pest? It looks awfully silly to common mortals.

But an answer has been given, by someone in authority, when asked to prohibit this dangerous import, to the effect that we do not produce anything like wool enough for our own manufactures, and the rags which are worked into shoddy are a necessity to the making and selling, at living prices, of the cloths, etc., which we require; in other words, if we prevent the woolen manufacturers of the country from adulterating in the weaving of cloths, we may cripple them altogether. And to allow them to prosper, it were necessary that we all should suffer silently.

It strikes us that the statesmen and economists of this country might well turn their attention to this question. It is one which must come up persistently until there is no longer any contest between wool-producer and manufacturer, and that will likely be when both are off the scene altogether. It is a fact that wool is not at all so largely produced as it should be in any part of Canada, but it is also a fact that this industry was never properly handled by the department having its destinies in hand directly. Wool went down so low in price, that it would pay nobody to raise it, and all this time shoddy was encouraged by the tariff and the executive policy of the country. The sheep-raising areas of the country are immense; the difficulties connected with raising them profitably—the fencing, preserving from dogs, tending, etc.—have so increased as to discourage many sheepmen altogether. Prices of late for mutton, lamb, pelts and wool have caused a revival of the industry somewhat, but the country needs a quick and effective assistance to more general sheep-keeping in the interests of clean and profitable agriculture, in the behalf of the meat consumers of the land; so that we may have pure woolsens for wearing, and above and beyond all

perhaps, in the interests of the health of the commonwealth which rag-importation so grievously menaces.

There is a clarion note sounding throughout these provinces calling on those in situations favorable to sheep-raising to increase their flocks; many are already at this grand work; the Government of Nova Scotia continues to distribute in that Province prime sires, selected carefully, from the best folds of two continents; the New Brunswick Department of Agriculture has made a start; the Island Government might well assist its constituents in like manner; but when all is said and done, nothing could forward the cause of sheep-husbandry in troling the incoming and sale of rags from without the Federation, or the sale and interchange within the same of this material, infected as it often is, in many cases, with serious disease germs and used to deceive the people when manufactured into a quality of woollens untrue to name, and altogether uninspected by the State. There is certainly, from many view-points, then, an urgent necessity on the part of Canada, of looking carefully into the wool question and all it concerns seriously and without further delay.

A. E. BURKE.

### OUR NEW SERIAL, "CARMICHAEL."

Our readers will learn with satisfaction and pleasure, that having secured the exclusive serial rights of that captivating story of Canadian farm life, "Carmichael," by Anison North, we will begin its publication next week in our Home Magazine. The reviewers on the leading periodicals, both in Canada and the United States, have welcomed this story for its wholesomeness, fidelity to life, its vivid word-pictures and its literary excellence. Our readers should avail themselves of the opportunity of calling the attention of their friends to the fact that "Carmichael" is to appear in the pages of "The Farmer's Advocate," so that no one will miss the earlier chapters, for except to a very limited extent, we cannot undertake to supply back numbers. The many new subscribers who have recently begun reading the paper regularly will appreciate the treat in store for them this season through the publication of this latest notable addition to Canadian fiction, for it is a moving tale of Canadian life from a fresh Canadian pen.

### WIDESPREAD INTEREST IN MILK RECORDS

J. H. Gridale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, reports an unprecedented number of applications during the current year for the blank forms supplied free from the Farm to dairymen who wish to keep milk records of their individual cows. A great many of the new applicants refer to the correspondence on the subject that has been appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate." Experience counts.

"Quality before quantity of immigration" is the motto of Hon. Nelson Monteith, just returned from Great Britain. "We must reach out after the great middle class of people in England, men who have some capital." That is the class we want. If the Minister can perfect a plan, as he thinks he can, by which to secure them, well and good.

Statistics issued by the Railway Commission show that on Canadian roads during the past year 460 persons were killed and 603 injured, while on United States railways 10,618 were slaughtered and 97,706 injured. Worked down to primary causes this is the frightful toll paid to corporate and individual greed. Flesh and blood is still our cheapest product.

So long as we admit cheap laborers to this country, thousands of employers will deem it an imperative need. Shut it out and conditions will in the long run be improved for every class, while the country will be purged of a festering mass of moral, social and economic ills.

## HORSES.

## LAMENESS IN HORSES.

## SPEEDY CUT.

Speedy cut or speedy stroke is the name given to an injury on the inner surface of the fore leg on or below the knee, usually on the lower portion of the inner surface of the joint. The injury is caused by the horse striking his leg with the shoe of the opposite foot. In rare cases the injury is above the knee. Horses whose toes turn outwards when standing are very liable to this accident, as when the foot is raised and brought forward the toe turns inwards towards the opposite leg and the seat of contact will depend upon the height of action. Only horses with reasonably high action will strike on or above the knee when trotting, but when galloping any horse whose conformation predisposes to the injury may do so. When a horse strikes himself in this way he is liable to fall from the intensity of the pain, and thus endanger the safety of the rider or driver, and probably injuring the front of the knees by coming in contact with the ground. Horses whose conformation predisposes to the accident are undesirable except for slow work, and especially unsafe for saddle work; and horses that show scars, enlargements, etc., which indicate former wounds from this cause, may justly be considered unsound, since they indicate a fault which may at any time interfere with the animal's usefulness.

**SYMPTOMS.**—While lameness is not always present, the symptoms are easily detected. There will be swelling and heat on the injured part. In some cases there is an abrasion, but in most cases the wound is simply due to contusion, and no wound of the skin is noticeable. The swelling varies greatly in size and consistency. It may be comparatively small and hard or large and puffy, indicating to the touch that it contains a fluid which may be either serum or pus. There is heat and usually tenderness to the touch, and may or may not be accompanied by lameness. When the contusion has been severe and near or upon the joint there will be lameness more or less marked.

**TREATMENT.**—Preventive treatment is much better than curative. Horses that are predisposed to the

injury should be shod with the idea of preventing it. In some cases shoeing with light shoes in front will so reduce the height of action as to cause the foot to pass the opposite leg between the knee and fetlock, and unless the animal rolls to considerable extent he will not strike (horses with the peculiar action noted are said to "roll"). In other cases where the action is low and the animal hits his fetlock, shoeing with heavy shoes in front will so increase the height of action as to cause him to go higher than the joint, but not so high as the knee, hence avoid striking. In some cases the application of three-quarter shoes will prevent the accident, but in many cases, where the ill conformation is well marked, no method of shoeing will suffice, and all that can be done to avoid the accident is to wear knee boots. While the conformation noted predisposes to the accident, it will sometimes be noticed that horses in whom the conformation is well marked will go clear, while in rare cases those whose feet stand practically straight may strike. When the injury has been inflicted treatment will depend upon the severity of the wound. Of course, a recurrence of the stroke must be avoided, either by giving the animal rest or driving at a gait at which it is not liable to occur, or wearing boots. If there be simply a swelling and tenderness without the formation of fluid, the application of hot or cold water, followed by an anodyne liniment, as 4 drams acetate of lead, 1 oz. laudanum and water to make 8 ozs., several times daily will reduce the inflammation and swelling. When the tenderness is well marked, hot water is probably better than cold, as it is more soothing, but has not so much of a tendency to reduce swelling. In many cases hot is used for a day or so, and then, when the soreness has become lessened, cold is substituted. In any case in which bathing is advisable, either quite hot or very cold water should be used; water that is neither hot nor cold does little good. When the enlargement contains any considerable amount of fluid, either serum or pus, an operation is necessary. If quite a small quantity of serum is present (by serum we mean

a watery fluid containing a percentage of blood, it being caused by wounding of the small bloodvessels and consequent effusion into the tissues) the treatment noted may be effective and the fluid removed by absorption, but if the quantity be considerable, or even a small quantity of pus be present, the abscess must be opened. In most cases the fluid is serum. This is always the case when the enlargement has suddenly appeared, but when the contusions or striking has been frequent, but not severe enough to irritate and bruise the parts without rupturing the vessels, the swelling will gradually appear and may contain pus. When an operation is necessary, care must be taken to not lance too deeply, especially if the joint be involved, as cutting through the capsular ligament of the joint would be a serious matter, by causing open joint; an opening of considerable size must be made in order that it will remain open and allow the escape of pus that will certainly form after the operation. Some recommend a small opening and a piece of tow inserted into it to prevent closure, the tow to be removed each time the wound is to be dressed, but we have found it better to make a larger opening into which it is not necessary to insert anything. The cavity should be flushed out twice daily with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid or other antiseptic until it is filled and the wound healed. If an enlargement, due to a thickening of the tissues, remain, repeated blistering will reduce it, and, of course, means must be taken to prevent a recurrence of the injury, as repeated operations will result in a chronic enlargement of greater or less size that cannot be reduced.

"WHIP."

## PERSISTENCY IN BREEDING.

The apparently aimless manner in which many farmers in most districts breed horses with no fixed type in view and with little regard to the market and demand for the different classes has been well presented by Dr. A. S. Alexander in the Live-Stock Report of Chicago in the following pointed paragraphs:

"Evidently the farmers of these districts have not the slightest idea of what they would like to produce or of what type or variety it would be most profitable to own. They seem to be experi-

ing in the district that could grade up his progeny, for it requires a pure-bred sire in every case and at each cross to attain progress toward eventual purity of blood in the production of horses, and it is a shame and disgrace to all concerned that the pure-bred sires are not treated more practically, pampered less, and purposely worked or fully exercised each day of the year, that being thereby made work horses themselves they may as a natural consequence be able to sire a large proportion of effective work horses from their hard-worked mates. Under the circumstances every possible effort should be made to improve the virility of the pure-bred stallions so that their foals may be strong at birth and able to stand up and suck, as is the case with a majority of foals sired by the working scrub and grade stallion, and then the pure-bred stallions should be taken from farm to farm or make stands at many places in a district so that the farmers may be able to use them without much loss of time.

"Often the mixing of blood is induced by the fact that the grade or scrub stallion is close at hand and known to be sure and cheap, while the pure-bred horse is away off, dear and not sure as a foal-getter. The remedy for these evils is in the hands of the farmer. If he takes as much interest in horse-breeding as he does in the production of hogs or in the preservation of purity in his seed corn and oats and barley, he will speedily retire the scrub and grade stallion, increase the number of pure-bred sires and see to it that such sires are cared for in a natural manner so that their progeny may be natural and therefore strong. It is within the power of the farmer, too, to make the pure-bred stallions not only numerous, but comparatively cheap, for each well-to-do farmer can well afford to buy a pure-bred mare or two and from them breed the stallions needed in each district in the land. We soon could get along without imported stallions, and the sooner the better, for the country and the average farmer, for the reason that the home-bred stallions will be cheaper, acclimated, not pampered, hard-worked, and therefore more prepotent and sure. We need the imported stallions now

simply for the reason that we continue to mix breeds instead of breeding pure-bred stock. We pay exorbitant prices for imported stallions because they are scarce and sold on the expensive 'company plan' by men who are not satisfied with moderate profits. We fail in the use of such sires because we pamper them, overfeed them, treat them as abnormal curios of the equine race, and so render them unhealthy, flabby, impotent, or sires of weak foals, born heirs to a host of ills that are unknown or unnecessary to the hardy, naturally managed and used horses predominant before the introduction of pampered stallions. There is but one way to produce grade horses of fixed type and quality, and that is to use a pure-bred sire of the same breed, top cross after top cross, year after year, generation after generation, until the blood of that breed shall have so diluted the blood of the native foundation stock that no



Brigham Radiant —327— (9142).

Hackney stallion; bay; foaled 1903. First at Royal Show, England, 1906, as a three-year-old, and reserve champion; also first in class, Toronto and Chicago, 1906; first in aged class under 15.2 and champion at Toronto, 1907. Imported and exhibited by Graham Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ontario.

evidence of impure blood can be seen in the graded-up animal. Such grades, practically pure-bred animals, can be obtained by persistent, progressive breeding for fifteen to twenty-five years, taking it as correct that five successive top crosses of pure blood constitute practical purity of blood in breeding up from native foundation stock. They never can be obtained by the prevailing practice of using grade and scrub stallions and outcrossing to sires of different breeds. We have been for fifty years or more using imported pure-bred stallions promiscuously among our mares and at the same time using as sires the grade and cross-bred stallions from such promiscuous breeding, with the result that the country is filled with mongrel-bred horses, lacking in breed character or breed ability in a special direction. During this time we might, by properly-directed, persistent and concerted breeding operations, have become possessed of an adequate supply of pure-bred horses

of each of the foreign breeds and filled the country with high-grades, practically pure in blood, representing each of the breeds imported from abroad. Had this been done imported stallions now would be unneeded, scrubs and grades would be scarce or unknown, and each breeding district would be noted for its special horse product just as is that country of Wisconsin for the white hogs its farmers have decided were profitable to produce and so have produced, practically pure-bred, by persisting in the use of pure-bred sires and the early castration of every male pig other than pure-bred.

"It never is too late to start mending our manners, our morals, our methods of management or our practice in farming and stock-raising, and it is high time that live-stock production, and more especially horse-production, was conducted on the common-sense basis suggested here and earnestly taught and practiced at most of the agricultural experiment stations of the country."

#### BREEDING HORSES WITH ACTION.

To breeders of harness horses, the question of how to obtain plenty of action in their young horses, is of the greatest practical importance. High trotting action adds greatly to the value of any kind of harness horse, and a breeder who wishes to make his breeding of horses pay, cannot attach too much importance to this quality. However good a harness horse may be in other respects, it will not command much of a price if it is devoid of action; and the better and higher the action is in harness horses, the more valuable they are in the market. Action can only be got by breeding for it, as it is primarily a hereditary quality. It is, of course, possible to effect considerable improvement in a young horse's trotting action by special modes of training, but it is obvious that one cannot improve the action when it is not there at all. No amount of training can turn a harness horse that is devoid of action into a well-actioned animal. The principal thing, therefore, is to breed horses which are by nature endowed with high-stepping trotting action, by inheriting this quality from the parent stock.

In breeding harness horses, then, writes W. R. Gilbert, in the *Rider and Driver*, the breeder must pay plenty of attention to the action of the horses which he breeds from. To obtain the best and highest possible trotting action, both the sire and the dam should be possessed of plenty of action. Unfortunately, the horse-breeding farmer finds it anything but easy, as a rule, and very frequently quite impossible, to carry out this desirable arrangement in practice. In selecting suitable brood mares from which to breed a good and salable stamp of harness horse, there are several other points of importance besides action which must receive due consideration. Important as the action is, it is not practicable, neither is it desirable, to lay sole stress on this quality, to the exclusion of other important and indispensable qualities in the selection of brood mares for harness-horse breeding purposes. So far as regards the action in brood mares, the best thing that can be said to horse-breeding farmers is to seek for as much and as good action as possible, but without in any way neglecting any other important quality, and paying due attention to the various practical considerations which are connected with the selection of suitable brood mares by the practical farmer. Where the choice lies between a good mare, with only moderate action, and a bad mare, whose principal recommendation is high-stepping trotting action, the former is decidedly much to be preferred to the latter. A strain of Hackney blood in a mare always adds to and improves her suitability for harness-horse breeding purposes, in so far as concerns the question of action. It should be here pointed out that, in the case of cross-bred mares, it is not by any means a foregone conclusion that a brood mare which is a good mover will transmit equally good action to her progeny. It not infrequently happens that the progeny of a good-moving mare is inferior to her as regards action, disappointment thus being caused to the breeder.

Stallions which are used as sires of harness horses should always possess good action and move well, and when the breeder is selecting a stallion to mate with his mare or mares, for the purpose of producing harness horses, he must lay great stress on this matter. As a general rule, it will be found that the sire exercises a greater amount of influence upon the action of the foal than the dam. Although there are infrequent exceptions to this general rule, the breeder cannot go wrong if he takes this rule into practical consideration in breeding harness horses. Thus, better and higher-actioned horses are, as a rule, bred by breeding a high-actioned stallion to a mare devoid of action, than when the mare possesses a good action and the stallion is devoid of it. The transmission of his action by a stallion to the foals which he gets, depends, of course, upon his impressiveness and prepotency as a sire. The more prepotent and impressive the sire is, the more effectually will he transmit his good action to his stock. A stallion that has proved himself to be an impressive sire, and very prepotent,

should, therefore, always be selected in preference to one whose qualities as a stock-getter are not known to the breeder. By using an impressive stallion, with good and high action, the breeder may hope to breed foals with fairly good action, even from the mares that possess no action, as, if the sire is prepotent, his foals will take after him in their action, the dam's want of action being entirely neutralized through the impressiveness of the sire. If we want the best possible and most brilliant harness action in the stallion, we must go to the Hackney breed. In point of brilliancy and showiness of action, no other kind or breed of horses can touch the Hackney. Hackney stallions of good class are certainly most suitable for getting high-actioned harness horses, but, of course, they must be mated to the right and suitable stamp of mare if the Hackney cross is to result in the production of really salable harness horses. As has already been remarked above, it will not do to sacrifice other important considerations and point entirely to the quality of high action in breeding harness horses for sale. For this reason, the Hackney cross is not by any means always the best. The brood mares in possession of the breeder may not be suitable for breeding to a Hackney stallion, but may require to be put to a stallion of some other breed.

Although Thoroughbreds do not possess showy trotting-action, and generally are low-actioned in their trot, yet there are some Thoroughbred stallions which are quite suitable for getting harness horses of the carriage-horse stamp, provided they are mated to the right kind of mare. Some Thoroughbred stallions possess quite passable trotting action, and such a one should be selected by the breeder of the harness horse when he wishes to use the Thoroughbred cross. In using a Thoroughbred stallion, it is, of course, necessary that the mares should be good movers, if the good



Moss Lavender.

Clydesdale filly, two years old. First in Canadian-bred class, Toronto, Sept., 1907. Bred and exhibited by Geo. Crawford, Oro Station, Ont. Sire Lavender (imp.) (11394).

action in the progeny is to be obtained. Fairly good action is usually met with in the Yorkshire coaching stallions; in the other Yorkshire breed—the Cleveland Bay—the trotting action is inferior to that of the Yorkshire coacher, as regards showiness. But a fair amount of action can be obtained in horses produced by a Cleveland cross if the dam is possessed of a sufficiency of this quality.

The prolificacy of the famous Clydesdale stallion, Baron's Pride, is exceeded only by his prepotency. It is safe to say no other horse's blood is so much in evidence among the prizewinners in Canadian heavy-draft horse rings. This year, in the open class at Toronto, no fewer than twelve prizes, four of them firsts, were won by his direct get, while many another decorated entry traces back to him through sire or dam.

As the fall of the year comes on one feels the need of more heating and more sustaining food, such as meat. It is so with horses, particularly the colts in the pasture. If they have not had it already, they will be needing daily, or morning and evening feeds of bran and oats. It is not necessary to keep them up in the stable. Better not. But if they are to grow and develop properly they require good bone- and muscle-forming feed—and plenty of it.

## LIVE STOCK.

### IMPROVEMENT OF MILKING CATTLE.

There is still room for improvement in the milking capacities of our dairy cattle, and it is just as important to bring it about as it is to improve the type of the various breeds of horses, cattle and sheep, having studbooks and societies to safeguard their interests, says a writer in the *Agricultural Gazette of England*. Milking cows more than any other animals form a rent-paying branch of an ordinary farmer's live stock, and if the same number can—by selection and breeding—be made to yield more milk, it follows that the income of the farmer is increased in proportion to the extra milk produced. For general-purpose cattle which will give a fair quantity of milk, and graze or fatten satisfactorily afterwards, those of the Shorthorn type are the most popular among dairy farmers, for the reason that they are the best dual-purpose breed of this country, and are capable of milking satisfactorily. The magnitude of the new-milk business may be roughly guessed when it is computed that 150,000 cows are milked each day to supply London alone, and other towns may be taken to use milk in the same proportion. Prosperous times bring an increase in the consumption of milk, and this goes to prove that the working classes are beginning to realize the advantages of a milk diet for their children, and where an adequate supply of it can be given to young children there the death rate is lowest. Therefore a plentiful supply of milk and its distribution among the masses is most important from a health point of view.

As a means of finding employment for labor the new-milk industry takes a lot of beating. The approximate number of men employed to milk the cows for London supply is estimated at 15,000, which is probably under rather than over the mark, while 40,000 more are employed to distribute it. When the number of men employed in all the great towns as milkmen are added to those actually employed among the cows, the milk trade is easily first for providing work for the willing in this country, and the advertisements for milkers prove that a trustworthy man need not be out of work for long together.

The great point for dairy farmers is to produce the maximum quantity from each cow, for one that only gives a gallon per day cannot be kept at a profit, and the sooner she is sold to make room for one giving more the better it is for her owner. One reason why many dairy farmers do not try to improve the

milking qualities of their herds is that they do not rear their own calves, but sell them off when a few days old, and so long as they are strong and colory their back breeding matters nothing, therefore in many cases no trouble is taken in the selection of a bull. His ancestry is ignored altogether, and possibly his looks, provided he is "cheap." Calves bred in this way find their way into the market, and help to swell the ranks of nondescripts, bred for no special purpose. On the other hand, if farmers have the accommodation they usually rear their own stock, and in that case the wisest exercise care in the selection of parents for the heifers they intend to put into the herd; but there is no doubt that such improvers are in the minority, hence the scarcity of deep-milking cows. Haphazard breeding is a short-sighted policy at the best, seeing that it is the udder which sells a dairy cow when she comes into the market, rather than her size and frame, and this should be remembered by, hitherto, careless breeders. The question is whether a sufficient number of bulls bred from milking strains are available: the probability is that they are not, therefore it behooves owners of milking Shorthorn herds to endeavor to supply the want. Circumstances have changed. There has been a great increase in the consumption of milk, and cows with dairying propensities are needed to produce it.

If the milking strains are propagated, and the dairy type of cattle encouraged in our showyards, it is possible for a good deal of improvement to be effected, and every effort should be made to introduce dairy and family classes of cattle at the shows, with the stipulation that they are "bred by the exhibitor." If "the man who makes two blades of grass to grow where one grew before is better than the whole race of politicians," then the men who can produce two cows to give as much as three gave before will deserve well of their country.

**A REQUEST FOR THE JUDGE.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Persons who have attended European exhibitions will miss at leading Canadian shows the written decision of the judge tacked up behind the animal stall.

The tabulated cards used for this purpose are similar to those used in Toronto in judging butter and cheese. All the different points of the animal are taken into consideration by the judge and marked on the card. By this method the stock-breeder could see the weak points as well as the good of his animal. I have spoken to several breeders and most of them admit the advantages of this plan of judging. A noted judge, though, expressed himself as not in favor of the method. He said: "We have all that in the eye and in the touch, also such a plan would take too much time." My reply is that, if a judge has a sure eye and touch, it should be an easy matter for him to mark down in figures the various points of excellence or otherwise of the animal he is judging. His latter argument regarding the time taken does not hold good. For, if a judge wishes to do justice to an animal, he must in any case take time to consider all the points of the animal's make-up. Some judges would probably op-

pose the new method, for it would lay their judgments open to public criticism. ED. MAY. Waterloo Co.

[Note.—While the above suggestion may appear to most people a reasonable one, the fact remains that many of the most competent judges of live-stock have had no experience and have little knowledge of the score-card system, which, indeed, has become discredited in the show-ring and abandoned because of the vagaries and inconsistencies of the rating by so-called experts in many instances where it has been used. The score-card has its place in the class-room where inexperienced youths are being taught the first principles of stock-judging, but practical and prolonged experience in observing and handling the various classes of stock are necessary to qualify a judge, and some of the most competent would shrink from publicly giving reasons or explanation, though confident of the rightness of their decisions.—Ed.]

**New Brunswick's Provincial Exhibition at Fredericton.**

Favored with beautiful weather, the twelfth biennial show under the auspices of the Fredericton Agricultural Society, opened on September 14th, was brought to a conclusion on the 21st, under conditions which must have given considerable satisfaction to its promoters. The executive of the society have always endeavored to put up the very best class of exhibition their resources would permit, and with their increased facilities and large additions to their grounds, the show just closed easily eclipsed all its predecessors. Starting in 1888 as a county show in one small building, and able to offer prizes to the amount of \$500 only, the society to-day finds itself possessed of property valued at almost \$25,000, and able to offer prizes to the extent of \$15,000. Such a condition of things places the Fredericton Exhibition among the big fairs of Canada, and certainly points to enterprise and good management on the part of those responsible. The total number of entries in the various classes was greatly in excess of previous years, though it was a matter of regret that many of the classes failed to fill; and in several cases entire classes were represented by one exhibitor only, so that in scarcely any case was competition very keen. The judges were as follows: Horses, Dr. Standish, of Walkerton, Ont.; beef cattle and sheep, Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Orillia, Ont.; and dairy cattle and pigs, Mr. R. S. Stevenson, of Ancaster, Ont. The classes for pure-bred horses of the various breeds were somewhat disappointing, there not being more than two or three entries in any one class.

Mr. J. W. Dickie, of Gagetown, was the only exhibitor of Hackneys, and he took the first prize for mature stallions and a diploma for stallion and three of his get. In French Coach horses the only entry was one by Mr. J. F. Van Buskirk, of Fredericton, who showed a mare which was one of the recent importations of the New Brunswick Government. German Coach horses likewise only brought out one representative, the property of Mr. H. C. Jewett, of Fredericton.

The class for Clydesdale stallions brought out two competitors only, A. A. Treadwell, of Maugeville, who secured first on a good-topped horse and a fair mover, but not as smooth below as required in the modern Clydesdales; second went to Mr. McArthur, of Sussex. The classes for fillies, two and three years old, likewise only brought out single entries, both of which were a portion of the recent importation of Clydesdale mares by the Government of New Brunswick. These were an exceedingly nice pair of fillies, showing lots of quality, and drew forth some very favorable comment from the judge. Mr. Alex. Murray, of Springhill, took the prize for three-year-olds, and Mr. G. L. Pugh, of Nashwaaksis, that for two-year-olds.

In Percherons, Mr. Jewett, of Fredericton, was the only one represented in the class for aged stallions, and Mr. E. A. Waugh, of Douglas, was the only entrant in that for three-year-olds, and he was awarded the prize for a pretty smart filly.

The only entry in Shires was a stallion belonging to Roper Bros., of Charlottetown.

In the class for Standard-bred horses, registered in the American Trotting Register, there was rather more competition. Fredericton being the headquarters of several well-known local racing men, some very smart animals were shown. However, in this class the local men were up against a three-year-old chestnut horse, belonging to R. M. Webber, of Milltown, N.B., which the judge described as "the most perfect piece of horseflesh he had seen for a long time." Perfect in action, clean-cut, symmetrical, evenly balanced, with a splendid back and loin, unsurpassed quality of bone and hocks, and an ideal set of pasterns, he would serve as an ideal pattern for a stock-judging class. Outside this particular section, however, the honors were pretty evenly divided between Messrs. Phair and Allen, Jewett, and McCoy, of Fredericton; Charles Henry, of Chatham, and T. B. Messenger, of Torbrook Mines, N.S.

Medium and heavy draft horses, carriage and saddle horses and horses in harness did not call for pure-bred stock, and, consequently, the classes devoted to these were much better filled, though the interest in them was mainly of a local character. In the class for roadsters, Judson Burden, of Fredericton, carried off premier honors with a very fine mare, and the same animal was awarded first in the driving class. Messrs. F. B. Edgcombe, H. C. Jewett and Jno. T. G. Halt, of Fredericton, and J. W. Dickie, of Gagetown, also ex-

hibited some smart animals, and they divided the remainder of the first prizes in the class between them.

Mr. F. H. Hatheway was first in the class for saddle horses with a very neat mare; H. C. Jewett being second and third.

In the class for carriage horses, R. M. Webber, of Milltown, was first for stallions to harness, with the same animal of which the judge spoke so highly, as previously mentioned; J. W. Dickie, of Gagetown, being second, and H. C. Jewett third. This was a very good class, and brought out a number of competitors, most of which showed style and some quality.

The class for foals of 1907 was a very good one, the several animals composing it being a credit to any show.

The classes for medium and heavy draft horses brought out some useful teams, which belonged for the most part to local exhibitors, and, consequently, evoked considerable interest; the leading prizes going to Messrs. G. L. Pugh, of Nashwaaksis; Treadwell, of Maugeville; Henry Burnett, F. W. Hatheway and Alexander Murray,

calves, first on three-year-old cow, first, second and third on two-year-old heifers, second on junior heifer, third on calf under one year, and first and second on calves under six months. In bull and three of his get, Snowball put up a fine lot. His good aged bull, along with two fine, straight, smooth yearling heifers, and a sappy senior heifer calf, awarded him first; Starr, second; Archibald, third. For herd of four calves, Archibald brought out three heifer calves of very high quality, headed by the winning junior bull calf, a coming youngster, with back and loin almost perfect—a quartet of under nine-months-old calves as sweet and uniform as one would wish to see. Archibald, 1st; Snowball, second; Starr, third. In the aged herds, Starr's had a fairly easy win. The sweepstakes bull, sweepstakes cow, second-prize cow, along with a couple of breezy useful cows, made a strong herd; although Archibald's three roan two-year-old heifers made a grand trio of typical Shorthorns that were hard to turn down, but the three-year-old was a trifle deficient in heart girth, and not quite as well fleshed on the

back. His herd was headed by the third-prize aged bull, Starr, first; Archibald, second. Starr won the diploma on his three-year-old bull, a smooth, compactly-built, evenly-fleshed, good-quality animal; also diploma for best female any age, on his white four-year-old cow, with a broad, level, straight back, good quarters, and particularly well filled on the crops; a grand spring of fore ribs, with a great depth of flesh evenly put on. She has scale, substance and true Shorthorn character of the most improved type.

All the prizes in Herefords were won by W. W. Black, Amherst. The Whitefaces were brought out in the pink of condition, notwithstanding their recent long journey from Sherbrooke, where they won high honors at the Dominion Fair.



Clipper Chief (imp.) #64220.

First-prize junior yearling Shorthorn bull and junior champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Owned and exhibited by Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont.

of Kingsclear. The teams exhibited by the City of Fredericton fire department, in the class for express and delivery horses shown with waggon, were much admired, and the splendid condition of the horses and the general neatness of the turnout evoked most favorable comment from the judge.

In the cattle classes the entries were very much more numerous than in the horse classes, although in some there was no competition.

In Shorthorns, 51 animals faced the judge, and, altogether, they were about the best specimens of the breed which have been shown in the Maritime Provinces for some years. In nearly every class the competition was keen. Nova Scotia was represented by her best, in Archibald, of Truro, and Starr & Sons, of Port Williams. They were both hard pressed at times by the Snowball herd, of Chatham; while the Messrs. Hatheway and Fleming, of St. John River, captured some of the honors. Starr won first on aged bull, first on bull calf under a year, second and third on bull calves under six months, first and third on cows four years and over, second on three-year-old cows, first on senior heifer calf, and third on junior calf. Snowball got second on aged bull, first on two-year-old bull, second on bull calf under a year, second on aged cows, second on senior yearling, first on junior yearling, first and second on senior calves, and third on junior calves. Archibald secured third on aged bulls, first on bull

The only herd of Dutch-belted in the Dominion, owned by Sir William Van Horne, were on exhibition. Their artistic markings made them the center of attraction. They were very greatly admired, especially by town and city people.

Sir William Van Horne also exhibited his herd of French-Canadians in the dairy class, which, likewise having no competitors, also carried off all the prizes.

In the other classes for dairy cattle, Ayrshires were shown by the Hampton Stock Farm Co., Ltd.; C. A. Archibald, and McIntyre Bros., who divided the honors pretty evenly amongst them. This class, taken as a whole, was a fairly good one, though some of the animals were somewhat on the light side.

In the class for Jerseys, Walter McMonagle and F. P. Robinson (a local breeder, and one of the Vice-Presidents of the show) had the class to themselves, except in the competition amongst the cows three years old, when, to the surprise of both, they had to accord first honor to the family cow of a local citizen. With this exception, all the first prizes for which there was competition went to Mr. McMonagle.

In the Guernsey class, Mr. McMonagle's representatives had only the herd belonging to Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, to meet, and the prizes were fairly divided between the two.

The Holstein class was a very good one, indeed,



several very excellent animals being stalled. Messrs. Logan's principal herd being in Ottawa, their second herd was sent to this show, and the several animals comprised in it were good enough for their owners to rely on at any ordinary show, but, in addition to having to meet the representatives of Harding Bros., of Welsford, they were up against the herd of Mr. C. H. Giles, a local breeder, and also a Vice-President of the show, who had some exceedingly fine animals, on which he managed to capture five firsts out of the six classes in which they were entered, taking a third in the remaining class. The other premiums went principally to Logan Bros., who took two out of the three special prizes given by the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Mr. Giles getting the third.

In the class for beef grades, W. W. Black again had it all to himself, except in two sections, when he was easily first with exhibits of excellent quality, and the same may be said of the fat-cattle class, when he was awarded three out of the four prizes to be obtained.

The class for dairy grades (Jerseys and Guernseys) brought out some excellent animals, the judge describing the winner of the first prize as the best grade cow he had ever seen. This again was just an ordinary family cow, belonging to Mr. A. H. Jewitt, of Fredericton; the remaining prizes going chiefly to Roper Bros.

In the class for other dairy grades, which consisted chiefly of grade Ayrshires, belonging to McIntyre Bros., the judge was equally enthusiastic, declaring them, without doubt, the best lot of dairy cattle he had seen for some years; and although only grade cattle, the exhibits fully deserved all the good words he said about them.

The classes for sheep were fairly well filled, and the quality generally was very good, there not being a really weak animal among them. The only regrettable feature in the class was the absence of any really representative flock from New Brunswick, as with the exception of half a dozen sheep shown by Mr. Donald Innes, of Tobique, the whole of the exhibits hailed from Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, chiefly the latter.

Pigs were the weakest section in the show. With the exception of Sir Wm. Van Horne's and C. H. Giles' Tamworths, the various exhibits were only of middling quality, and not up to that standard and perfection which should be expected in a Provincial exhibition. Harding Bros. took all the money there was to be made in Berkshires; Roper Bros. and B. Goodspeed, a local breeder, divided the Yorkshire class; and Roper Bros., Sir Wm. Van Horne and C. H. Giles shared the premiums in Tamworths.

The various breeds of poultry were well represented, there being over 1,000 birds penned.

The agricultural products, with the exception of grain, were very good, and were described by the judges as a credit to any Province.

The number of entries in the dairy produce class was not large, but the quality of those competing was excellent.

Taking it all together, the exhibition must be described as an unqualified success in every way; competent judges declaring that it compared most favorably with similar shows in Ontario. The weather, which is one of the most important factors, was all that could be desired, and was mainly responsible for the record attendance. No efforts were spared by the executive to make the exhibition the best possible, and they fully deserved the success that their efforts attained. The number of people paying for admission was upwards of 30,000; which, considering that Fredericton is only a Provincial town, and unlike St. John and Halifax, has not a population of fifty or sixty thousand people, must be considered very satisfactory.

#### PROF. SHAW ON STOCK FOODS.

That the last word has not been said on the use of condimental or stock food may be judged from the following quotation from the new work on "Feeding Farm Animals," by Prof. Thos. Shaw, of Minnesota, just published by the Orange Judd Co.:

Condimental Foods.—Condimental foods are certain preparations added to the usual food ration for longer or shorter periods. They are mixed with some kind of meal as a basis and certain ingredients added. Some of the latter are of the nature of spices, some possess medicinal properties and yet others possess both. Of the first class is ginger; of the second, gentian, and of the third, anise. They are thus blended and fed usually with concentrated food to increase the relish for the food and to tone up the system. As put upon the market they are proprietary, and are generally sold as "Foods" or "Stock Food," with some distinguishing name prefixed to indicate the ownership. In many instances, the claims made for them are extravagant, and they are frequently sold at a price unreasonably and unnecessarily high.

The foods more commonly used as the basis of the mixture are corn meal, wheat middlings, oil meal and locust bean, but other kinds of meal are also used, alone or mixed. The ingredients added more commonly include several of the following, viz., gentian, fenugreek, ginger, caraway, anise, cumin, saltpeter, common salt, charcoal, and sulphur. Sometimes they include others of a similar class. It is absolutely necessary to use some common food as a base, otherwise the mixture would have so little bulk that it would not be

practical to spread it over prepared food or to mix it with the same in order to improve its palatability. As the amount fed is usually not more than a tablespoonful at one time, and in some instances it is less, the necessity for such blending will be apparent.

At the present time, it is popular to write and speak against the use of such foods. The more vehement characterize them as absolute frauds. The more temperate argue that when animals are in health and provided with good wholesome food, condiments are not needed, and that since wholesome food is always accessible, they are never needed. As a result of various experiments conducted to test their worth, the conclusion has been reached in some instances, that they are practically valueless, and in nearly all instances that to feed them is unprofitable. In the judgment of the author, all three classes have erred in the conclusions reached. To grant the correctness of the first view would be to assume that no honest person could engage in compounding them, a conclusion that is not tenable, as some of these foods have merit for certain lines of feeding as is shown below. To grant the correctness of the second view, would imply, by parity of reasoning, that foods are always good, that animals are always healthy, and that when members of the human family are ailing, they should use no stimulant or tonic to promote recovery. To grant the correctness of the third view would be substantially to sustain the correctness of the first and second views.

The author believes that these so-called foods, as a rule, contain ingredients that are seldom if ever harmful, when judiciously fed to animals, and that on the other hand, they may be so fed that

necessary to use more than a few pounds of the costlier ingredients to make 100 pounds of the mixture.

#### HEIFER VS. STEER BEEF.

With the object of finding out something about the relative value of bullocks and heifers for feeding purposes, experiments were carried out by the United States Department of Agriculture. The experiments have been carried out for some years, and the results should prove interesting. In the first trial, five animals were used in each lot; one lot being steers, another spayed heifers, and a third open heifers. They were Shorthorns of like breeding, and treated alike previous to tests. In this case several of the heifers calved and interfered with the trial, and too much importance must not be attached to the results. The steers made the larger gain, and sold at 1c. per lb. more than the heifers. The steers made an average gain in eleven months of 806 lbs., and one heifer, clear of calf, made 775 lbs. When slaughtered the carcasses were examined by an expert, and the heifers were found to give a larger percentage of prime cuts than the steers, so that on the basis of meat and by-products obtained, the heifers were worth fully 4c. per lb. more than was paid for them. Crediting each lot with the actual value of the different cuts and the by-products, and not including the expense of killing and handling, it was calculated that the butcher made about three times as much out of the heifers as out of the bullocks.

The second trials were made with fifteen pure-bred Herefords. The animals were proportioned as before. In this case the gain by the open heifers was 1.86 lbs. per day, being greater than either of the other lots, and that too with less food and at less cost. There was very little difference between the other two lots,

either as regards gain per day or cost of the gain, though the heifers had the advantage. Carefully conducted slaughter and block tests failed to show any difference in the quality of the meat, although the percentage of high-priced cuts, ribs and loins was greater in both lots of heifers than in the case of the steers. It has been claimed that in heifer carcasses there is a greater percentage of fat, thereby rendering them of less value to the consumer. The report concludes: "It was observed in this and other investigations that under similar conditions heifers are inclined to take on flesh a little more readily than bullocks. Larger gains by the heifers may not be shown, but there is a tendency to finish at a little earlier stage in the process of fattening.

The difference between bullocks and heifers in this respect, when fed under the same conditions, has also been noted by practical stockmen feeding on an extensive scale.

The fact is emphasized that heifer beef has been much under-estimated, since in both trials the heifers have returned a higher net profit on the block than the steers, notwithstanding the fact that the steer beef was rated higher than the heifer beef. So far as could be learned from these experiments, spaying had no particular influence on the gains made."

These tests are in conflict with the American belief, but from the number of animals used the trials cannot be said to be quite reliable. On the other hand, however, the fact must be taken into account that the results are in accordance with what has appeared to many breeders to be the case.

#### A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY TO MUSLIN-CURTAIN VENTILATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

My attention has been drawn to articles in some of your recent numbers dealing with muslin-curtain ventilation for stock barns. I will give you an instance of this very form of ventilator which should go to substantiate the commendatory views regarding it. In the hospitals of large centers, and particularly in one inaugurating a new line of treatment in New York for consumption, this very method is used. The muslin allows osmosis of outside pure air with that of the inside impure poison-laden, thus consummating an open-air element in the treatment. It is used in the coldest weather, no drafts are felt, and all the dust of the outside air is caught and held by the muslin—in cities becoming so dust-laden that the muslin has to be renewed every few days. It



Champion Shropshires.

First-prize and championship ram and ewe. Toronto, Sherbrooke and Ottawa, Sept., 1907. Imported and exhibited by J. G. Hanmer, Brantford, Ont.

they will be helpful and in some instances profitable, dependent on the conditions that attend the feeding. They are appetizing, stimulating, and act as tonics, consequently they should not be fed when animals are in good health. But when domestic animals are ailing, or unthrifty, a suitable condiment given to them for a time will frequently aid in restoring normal conditions. Some of these foods fed for a short time may prove very helpful in fitting yard horses for spring work, in stimulating the milk flow in a cow whose stomach is out of tone, and in toning up the digestion of cattle and other animals near the finishing period, when it has become deranged through over-heavy feeding. No sooner, however, is the object accomplished, than all such feeding should cease. Tonics long continued cease to be operative both in men and lower animals.

The findings of the experiment stations would seem to be based on the untenable view that they are foods, and they have so been fed to animals in good health. The idea of feeding them as foods is far from correct, as the amount of nutriment which one feed contains is not worth mentioning. But those who compound them have no right to complain, as they usually speak of them as foods.

Nearly all feeders of long experience use more or less of such ingredients, but not necessarily in the proprietary form. More frequently probably they buy two or three of the more important ingredients and compound them at home. Such preparations should cost less than proprietary foods, but the makers of the latter have a very great advantage in the opportunity they have to purchase wholesale. In any event it would seem that such foods should yield a reasonable profit to the owner when sold in large lots at not more than 5 cents per pound. It is not

has a splendid effect, and should help to minimize the development of tuberculosis to a great degree in our northern cattle, which have to be housed quite a large part of the year. Perhaps the instance I have given antedates the poultrymen, although I am aware of the latter using the method to a great advantage for the benefit of the health and stamina of their birds.

The instance I gave, of course, referred to hospitals for human tubercular cases. Little artificial heat is provided, and if they, although emaciated and anemic, could endure a lowered temperature, I would think that stock—cattle particularly—would not be subjected to an unduly low temperature when they have such powers of generating heat and keeping up the temperature of their usual quarters. "What is good for the man should be, in this case, good for the beast." Elgin Co., Ont. R. W. SHAW, M.D.

**SELLING CROPS ON FOOT.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper for over forty years, and can rank as one of the oldest on your lists. We always look for "The Farmer's Advocate" with the deepest interest, as it certainly has been of great assistance to us. It goes without saying that no Canadian farmer can afford to be without your magazine, and I hope that success and many years of usefulness may still be in store for it.

I have pursued mixed farming, our land being a clay loam, and well adapted to all varieties of crop. We endeavor to sell all our coarse grains on foot, and seldom dispose of any grain but wheat. We always winter a considerable number of steers, buying them in the fall, and having them ready to go off between the 1st and 15th of July. We raise draft horses, which pay exceptionally well, especially at current prices. We found the growing of as much clover as possible indispensable to the rearing of horses and grazing cattle, and as a factor in keeping weeds in the background. By means of live stock, good prices are realized for the farm products, and the soil is enriched, so that good crops of every description may be grown. RICHARD HICKS. Huron Co., Ont.

**THE FARM.**

**FOUR-HORSE PLOW ATTACHMENT.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": We note that one of your subscribers has asked you to give through your paper information and plan re a 4-horse attachment for riding plow, so that the horses will be abreast, and the off horse in the furrow. There are a great many four-horse attachments made. We



Straightaway Four-horse Hitch.

enclose cut, but, not knowing the make of plow which your subscriber has, it would be impossible for us to recommend any one four-horse attachment to do this work. For, if your subscriber is an Ontario farmer, it is altogether likely his sulky plow would be of a very narrow type, not plowing over eight to ten inches wide, and in this width of furrow there has never been a four-horse evener manufactured so that the horses would be abreast and the off horse in the furrow. But, where he is plowing a 14 or 16 inch furrow, the style of four-horse evener we herewith enclose will answer the purpose. VERITY PLOW CO., LTD.

[Note.—We are also indebted to the Paris Plow Company for a sketch of a patented four-horse evener which they handle, and which they inform us gives good satisfaction in the West.—Editor.]

**A THANKSGIVING-DAY SUGGESTION.**

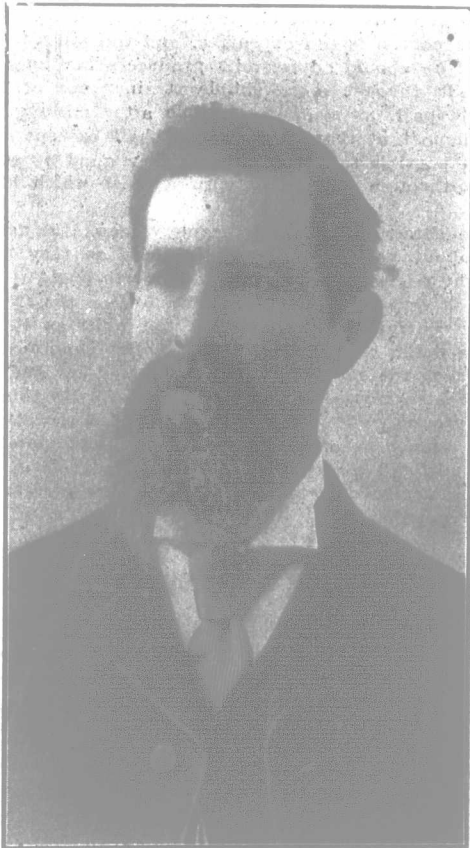
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": With regard to Thanksgiving, I would suggest that our Governor-General proclaim a Thanksgiving Sunday, and declare the Monday following a public holiday. Eastertide has come to be almost nationally observed, as services appropriate for the occasion are held in churches of nearly all denominations. In a short time, I believe, a Thanksgiving Sunday, followed by a public holiday on the Monday, would become a satisfactory national institution. W. S. L. Middlesex Co., Ont.

**SPECIAL OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.**

As announced elsewhere in this issue the literary treat of the season for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" readers will be the publication of the popular new Canadian serial "Carmichael," by Anison North, beginning with next week's issue. Arrangements are also under way for a highly-attractive Christmas number in December. Reader, call the attention of your friends, who are not now enjoying the weekly visits of the paper, to these unique features, which may be secured, along with all the regular issues, from now till the end of the present year for 40 cents.

**SOIL IMPOVERISHMENT.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": In your issue of September 5th I noticed a rather novel method advocated for keeping the soil fertile, by a Mr. Prophet, of Nova Scotia. It certainly has some of the elements of truth, but it is mixed with error as well. Mr. Prophet's premise that nature, if allowed, will restore available fertility to the surface soil through time, is correct; but, as he admits, life is too short to avail ourselves of growing a forest and



Richard Hicks.

A subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate" for over forty years.

then clearing it away for this purpose. Then he suggests that a portion of each crop be allowed to go back into the soil each year, no matter what that crop is, as a method of keeping the soil fertile through natural means. In the first place, I would like to draw Mr. Prophet's attention to the fact that, while, as he says, plant food comes from the soil and the air, he has been figuring on available fertility, and not on what a kind Providence has locked up, to be drawn upon by succeeding generations. It is so planned that no man can take everything from the soil in one generation, although it is too true that we have plenty of soil robbers who get the cream of the available fertility from the surface soil in a lifetime. The chemist tells us that in most soils there is raw material enough, if cared for, to last

place, Mr. Prophet has forgotten all about the weed problem. What would the weeds be doing these three or four years he would be sowing clover and allowing it to soak in, so to speak. True it is that clover is a good weed-smotherer when sown in a fine seed-bed and in good soil, well prepared. Under the method advocated in the article, I fancy that in the three or four years a very fine weed-bed would be the result, which would cost the farmer an endless amount of labor to clean up, and a life-long fight. It appears to me that it wouldn't be a very practical scheme, that, after cultivating a good root crop, to leave part of it to rot in the soil. See the extra land which would require extra cultivation to produce sufficient crops to feed the farmer's stock. Of course, Mr. Prophet has met this by cutting out the stock feature, and, I suppose, shipping the turnips to Boston. It would be difficult to see how his plan, if at all practical, could be carried out in growing hay and cereal grains. Such a method would be slovenly, costly, impractical, and in the end would not work out in practice what the writer anticipates. In the third place, he argues that stock will not improve the soil conditions, except indirectly, as outside food is consumed. Mr. Prophet no doubt knows that, with the exception of nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid, nature has been most lavish in its supplies of plant foods. Stable manure adds the three necessary ingredients, provided it is properly handled, by not allowing it to fire-fang, get washed, or decomposed too much, when the most valuable constituent, nitrogen, is lost or partly lost, according to the extent of the injury. In keeping stock, we have the factory for manufacturing the best kind of available fertility. It is only in the young, growing animal that more is taken from the soil than is returned by them. If, therefore, properly managed, this need not be the case, as they can use a lot of rough fodder to advantage, and the refuse worked into stable manure, at small cost, when the feed is loose in box stalls during the winter months. Matured animals, if properly handled, give back in the stable manure and by-products, much of the nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Then, when they are fed the marsh hay, Western bran, and other concentrated foodstuffs, they will pay a profit on the food and make the richest kind of stable manure to keep up the quality of the land. Mr. Prophet will have a great host of witnesses rising up against him when he says that keeping stock will impoverish the soil, as scores—yes, hundreds—of Ontario farmers have been making wealth for years in that way, and their farms are becoming increasingly productive. Has Mr. Prophet never heard about the Western farmer's method of getting rich by feeding more hogs to grow more corn to buy more land, etc.?

I quite agree with the observations in your foot-note, Mr. Editor, that often pastures are overstocked, and thus injured so that they will not produce anything like what they would have produced had they been properly handled. Certainly, crop rotation and the proper application of stable manure are essentials to success. T. G. RAYNOR.

**THE DAIRY.**

**CARE FOR THE COWS.**

The prospect is that milk and butter will rule even higher in price the coming winter than in the past year or two, and that is saying a good deal, the market for butter having been at a pretty high mark, at least so think those who have to buy. It pays well at all times to be good to the cows, because they give in proportion to what they get. And it is false economy to attempt to save by stinting the cows in their feeding, for if allowed to fall off in their milking for a time it requires more feed to bring them up to the former standard of work, if indeed it can possibly be done in the same year, than would have been required to keep up a steady flow, for what was lost of condition must be made up before progress can be recorded.

The welcome fall rains have proved a great relief to the minds of many farmers short of feed, and have so stimulated the milk flow as to greatly increase the revenue from that source, but in the usual order of things we may soon look for frosty nights, which will lower the feeding quality of the grass, and for chilling winds, which check the working capacity of the cows. It will be the part of wisdom to prepare for these contingencies, and commence in good time to stable at night the cows that are milking, and supplement the food they get on the pasture with a little hay, or some cornstalks, or ensilage, or a light ration of meal and bran to keep them in good heart and keep up the production of milk. In no branch of farming is it more true than in dairying, that what is worth doing is worth doing well, and the management of the cows as to careful or indifferent feeding may make all the difference between a profit and a loss in their keeping. Under present and prospective conditions of demand and market prices there is no more profitable or promising branch of farming than the milking of good cows. They pay their own way, and provide a little surplus every day if well managed, therefore it pays to be good to the cows.



Tamworth Boar.

Winner of first prize in class, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906. Owned and exhibited by R. O. Morrow, Hilton, Ont.

two or three hundred years, at least (and there are soils, still very productive, which have been cropped over 1,000 years), but it must be unlocked from time to time through nature's forces, which may be assisted by good tillage. Good tillage implies no easy snap or short-cut to production, as the writer implies is the modern trend of the advocates of good farming. It is true that crops like clover, plowed down, add very materially to the soil's wealth, but the advantage of plowing down such crops does not by any means consist solely in the addition of plant food. It effects the soil mechanically, by adding humus, by opening the soil and allowing nature's forces to do their work in the soil laboratory. In the second

## COVERED MILK PAILS.

Clean milk for the home and for the factory is the slogan of the hour for dairymen. The author of Bulletin No. 48, Storrs Station, attributes the "demand for a good, wholesome grade of milk produced under sanitary conditions," to the fact that consumers desire pure and wholesome food products of all kinds, and also to the fact that investigations show a great lack of care in the production and handling of milk. He says: "The ordinary market milk which reaches the larger cities normally contains high numbers of bacteria." These are the result either of more or less dirty conditions in the production of the milk, or of too warm temperature after the milk has been produced, or a combination of these two conditions. Consumers, in general, are not willing to pay the increased price charged for certified grades of milk. It is not to be expected that producers will sell their products for less than the cost of manufacture or production, plus a small margin of net profit, and with the present high prices for feeds and farm labor, the cost of production cannot be materially increased without increasing the price of the product." With all of which we heartily agree.

The writer further says: "Most of the detrimental changes which occur in milk are caused by bacteria. The chief source of these organisms is the dust and dirt which fall into the milk, principally while the milk is being drawn from the cow, and before it leaves the stable." One of the most practical devices used at the present time for the purpose of excluding dirt and bacteria from the milk during the process of production is some form of covered milk pail.

The Bulletin is freely illustrated with cuts of various forms of covered milk pails, with and without strainers. Helpful diagrams also enable the reader to see at a glance the relative numbers of bacteria from the milk got by using covered and uncovered milk pails. From two cows milked in a clean stable the average number of bacteria from eight milkings in the open pail was 42,400, while from the same cows milked the same number of times in a covered pail, the average number of bacteria was 6,430.

In a stable where both cows and stable were dirty, the relative numbers of bacteria from covered and uncovered pails was 103,600 and 3,439,200—or more than three times the number by using the open pail.

The author makes some rather startling statements about straining milk. As a result of the belief that straining milk is necessary, all of the early covered pails were equipped with some sort of a strainer—usually either cloth or absorbent cotton, and in some cases both. Certain experiments made by the writer have shown that it is not always desirable to strain milk, and, in fact, it may be detrimental to the quality of the milk to pass it through a strainer. This is true of the milk produced under highly sanitary conditions, where but little external contamination gets into the milk. Straining milk of this sort through a cloth strainer normally lessens its keeping quality. In this way the value of milk may be actually injured by the straining process. This being the case, it is evidently undesirable to pass milk through a strainer if it has been produced under such good conditions that there is no insoluble dirt which can be strained out.

The results of one series of experiments with and without straining were: 1,210 bacteria with strainer on the pail, and 890 without the strainer on the covered pail.

He accounts for the difference in favor of not straining by saying: "The larger germ content normally found in the milk drawn through the strainer is no doubt due to the fact that whatever dirt falls into the strainer is broken up and driven through into the milk by the succeeding streams of milk beating upon it as it rests on the strainer, so that more bacteria actually become disseminated through the milk when the strainer is used than when the strainer is not used under the same stable conditions. It was also found that the milk drawn without the use of the strainer kept longer than that drawn through the strainer." All of which agrees with our own practical experience, and also that of dairymen generally, who have found that the "strainer pail" is a "delusion and a snare."

The covered pail having a layer of absorbent cotton placed between two thicknesses of cheese cloth gave better results than did the pail without the strainer. The author explains this by saying: "It is always difficult for bacteria to pass through a layer of absorbent cotton."

There are no doubt advantages in using the covered pail, but there is one point which to my mind is a weakness with these pails, and with nearly all the devices we have seen for keeping dirt out of milk while milking, viz.: the increased difficulty in washing such pails and devices. In one of the pails illustrated, we note seven different parts, besides the pail proper. This makes the pail impracticable for the ordinary dairyman. Even the simplest have two or three extra parts, and an additional number of seams, crevices, etc., where milk and dirt may lodge. Simplicity and ease of cleaning are essential factors in all apparatus used in dairy work. If it lacks these points, the others are as nothing. Personally, we have yet to be convinced of the value of covered pails for practical dairy work. Given a reasonably clean cow, in a clean stable, and handled by a clean person, we should prefer the ordinary open pail, which can be easily cleaned. It is true more loose dirt may fall into such a pail, but the dirt ought not to be where it can fall in. Then, the ease of washing more than counterbalances its weak points.

## CONCLUSIONS.

The use of the covered milk pail is of great advantage in any stable in excluding dirt and bacteria from the milk.

The special form of cover does not seem to be important, provided it is a device practical for use, and the area through which dirt can gain access to the milk is reduced as much as possible.

Whether or not a strainer on the covered pail is desirable depends upon the style of the straining device.

The use of absorbent cotton as a strainer is a decided advantage in preventing the entrance of bacteria into the milk.

We should like to add, for ordinary dairy work, absorbent cotton is too expensive, and too much trouble to use. We should advise milk producers in Canada to strain milk through some simple strainer not attached to a milk pail, as soon as possible after milking. It is very important that this strainer shall be kept clean, as it is possible to do more harm than good by straining milk through a cloth or wire strainer which is not clean.

Some cheese-factory and creamery men are not so careful about keeping the strainer clean as they might and ought to be. Passing clean milk through a dirty strainer is very objectionable. The dirt on the strainer is being continually dissolved by the milk as it runs from the weigh can. This dissolved dirt cannot be removed from the milk. Many of the bad-flavored bacteria are also carried into the can of milk by this dissolving process. It is very important that the strainer shall be cleaned as often as it becomes dirty, instead of waiting until all the milk has been received before washing the strainer. Factorymen thus become an example to their patrons.

H. H. D.

## THE HIRED MAN'S COW RECORDS.

We were rather surprised to receive your application for cow records, as we have only one cow, as my husband is a hired man, and is allowed to keep one cow of his own; but I will send such record as we have kept. I may say our cow calved on March 8th, 1906, but as there was some delay in getting the scale from Ottawa, we did not begin to weigh the milk till the middle of May; thus, we lost the first flush of the milk. As our cow dropped a heifer calf, we were anxious to know if the cow's record was good enough to warrant keeping the calf, as we wanted something more than a "boarder." This cow was fed bran about three days after calving, then a few oats night and morning till the grass got plentiful, beside some good mixed hay. She got pasture only from about the end of May till October, being outdoors all the time—for milking, also. After October she had hay and what grass she could get when turned out. During winter she is turned out for watering every day; goes straight in again after watering, if stormy; if not stormy, was out around stacks from three to five hours in middle of the day. From the middle of May to January, 1907 (8½ months), she gave 4,457 lbs. of milk. I find that, beside using milk for the house, I made, during the year, 167 pounds of butter.

IMMIGRANT.

## A FIVE-CENT SCRIBBLER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have a herd of nineteen cows, thirteen of which are grade Holsteins. I have been keeping individual milk records for two years, and find that, after the first few months, they have given me very little trouble; in fact, the trouble is as nothing, compared with the satisfaction of knowing just what the cows are doing. By this means, we can tell readily at each milking whether a cow is gaining or losing, and, naturally, want to know the reason why. It takes very little time to weigh and take account of the milk, as the scale hangs near the milk-shelf, and the milk record is tacked on a board kept on the shelf. For drawing this record, I use a five-cent scribbler, which lasts me two years; open it in the middle, and, using both pages, draw a monthly account, divided into four weekly sections for convenience in adding. This account is added every month and put on the yearly account. I will enclose sectional diagrams of these accounts.

DAIRYMAN.

King's Co., N. B.

## FIGURES OF COW-TESTING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We have kept individual milk records for over a year, and find them satisfactory, especially as we use a Babcock tester. We have found which cow is the most profitable, etc. It was at a Farmers' Institute meeting that my husband heard of the use of keeping cow records. Our cows' records are as follows:

No. 1, milking for 333 days, gave 5,637 lbs., aver. 5%
" 2, " " 342 " " 5,909 " " 5.2%
" 3, " " 338 " " 5,698 " " 4.6%
" 4, " " 135 " " 2,345 " " 4.9%

The last cow is a heifer with first calf  
Vancouver, B.C. MRS. R. F. HUCKEY.

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## STOCK FOODS AND BUTTER COLORS.

## STOCK FOODS.

Bulletins 151 and 152, from the Wisconsin Experiment Station, deal with these apparently widely remote topics; yet they are closely associated, in that they deal with matters which are non-essential, but which are costing dairymen and others thousands of dollars annually. This money is largely wasted. The author of Bulletin 151 says the farmers of Wisconsin are paying out annually an estimated sum of \$300,000 for stock foods—or more than three times what it costs to run the State Agricultural College and Experiment Station.

The conclusions reached, after a careful study of experiments made at the Wisconsin Station, and after surveying the work done by other experimenters, are:

1. Stock foods are of no benefit to healthy animals for the production of meat, milk, wool, etc.

2. They are of no benefit as a cure-all for diseases of live stock.

3. Exorbitant prices are charged for these foods, the large sales of which are due to extensive advertising and liberal commissions to agents and dealers.

4. A liberal system of feeding and furnishing a variety of feeds will give good results without resorting to stock foods. If condiments are considered advisable, the necessary ingredients may be purchased at a drug store at a fraction of the cost charged in stock foods.

The following recipes for making stock foods are given:

1. Ground gentian, 1 lb.; ground ginger, ¼ lb.; powdered saltpetre, ¼ lb.; powdered iron sulphate, ¼ lb. Mix, and give one tablespoonful in feed once daily for ten days, omit for three days, and feed as above for ten days more. Cost, 20 cents per pound.

2. Fenugreek, 8 lbs.; ginger, 8 lbs.; powdered gentian, 8 lbs.; powdered sulphur, 8 lbs.; potassium nitrate, 8 lbs.; resin, 8 lbs.; Cayenne pepper, 4 lbs.; flaxseed meal, 44 lbs.; powdered charcoal, 20 lbs.; common salt, 20 lbs.; wheat bran, 100 lbs. This mixture is so near the average stock food that neither the farmer nor his stock could tell the difference. Cost, about \$4.50 per 100 lbs.

## BUTTER COLORS.

We scarcely agree with the writer of Bulletin 152, when he says: "The addition of coloring matter is, therefore, not a deception, but is the result of a desire to cater to the popular demand for a uniform yellow color in butter at all seasons of the year." If the addition of butter coloring to butter, and cheese coloring to cheese, is not deception, it is so close to it that it would be difficult to distinguish the difference. Hear what John Oliver, an English authority, says on the subject of coloring dairy products: "Why is anatto used? Because the British cheese consumer is ignorant and gullible. He knows that the yellow milk of the Jersey is richer than the whiter milks of other breeds, and so gets the notion that the butter or cheese which is yellow or red must be richer than the paler products. He will eat a cheese made from partly creamed milk, and rejoice in its richness because it is colored! The trade then bows to his demand for a colored cheese, and when the demand is passed on, the dairyman bows to the trade, so the consumer is gulled to order. There can be no mistake about the folly of the whole proceeding. Not one particle of food value does it add to the cheese; it is troublesome at times, and always nasty. We sincerely hope that it will speedily disappear from the dairy." "Milk, Cheese and Butter," by Oliver, p. 112. We sympathize with our American friends on this color question, but cannot help thinking some other way than the color road ought to be found to control the manufacture of oleo. Why not prohibit it altogether, as in Canada? But this is aside from the question at issue, which is the relative values of vegetable and mineral butter colors for coloring butter. After discussing the causes of variation in the natural color of milk fat (which are chiefly feed, breed, individuality and period of lactation), and the demand for a uniform color in butter, the author compares the two common forms of butter color, viz., vegetable, made from anatto seed, dissolved in oil, and the aniline, or coal tar, sometimes called mineral colors. The weak points of vegetable colors are: It requires a larger quantity of the vegetable colors to produce the desired shade; the color is apt to fade, especially in sunlight, and they sometimes have a bad flavor, which may be imparted to the butter. The strong points are: It is claimed they are harmless, pure and lawful, giving butter a natural yellow rather than a reddish color. These colors are used exclusively in Danish butter.

Aniline color is a fast color, and will not fade even in direct sunlight. It is a strong coloring agent, and imparts no flavor to the butter. The chief objection is the uncertainty as to its harmlessness in food products.

The author claims that the butter color costs the buttermaker practically nothing, as he pays about 25 cents per pound for the color and sells it at about 25 cents per pound (in butter).

The conclusions based on experiments made extending over one year (March, 1906, to April, 1907) are:

1. Some brands of vegetable color require nearly twice as much coloring to produce the same shade as do the aniline colors.

2. Some buttermakers have made a mistake in coloring their goods too highly. The natural color of June butter is a sufficiently high color, and when only enough vegetable color is added to produce this shade there is no danger of using so much as to impart a butter-color flavor to the butter.

3. The vegetable colors now on the market impart a rather greenish-yellow shade to the butter. This is

quite different from the bright or reddish yellow given to the butter by aniline colors.

4. Some vegetable colors give a flavor to the butter when large quantities are used.

5. Improvement in strength and flavor of some brands of vegetable colors have been noticed since the experiments began.

6. Butter colored with vegetable coloring was uniform in depth of color after holding at 5° below zero in cold storage. The aniline colors were no better in this respect than the vegetable.

7. Butter can be satisfactorily colored with a vegetable color.

H. H. D.

**FEATURES OF THE COW-TESTING RECORDS.**

One of the best averages, if not the best, of any association is that at Culloden, Ont., for the 30 days ending August 6th, when 371 cows yielded 821 lbs. milk, 3.4 test, 28.0 lbs. fat. Some excellent herd averages may be remarked: 22 cows in one herd averaged 1,001 lbs. milk, 33.2 lbs. fat; 28 cows in another herd averaged 949 lbs. milk, 30.8 lbs. fat; and in another, 18 cows averaged 939 lbs. milk, 32.8 lbs. fat. Two large herds are included in the report of this association; one of 60 cows, averaging 25.7 lbs. fat, and the other of 70 cows, averaging 28.5 lbs. fat. Evidently the men owning large herds find it pays them well to weigh and test each individual cow. This should be a strong argument when the farmers with small herds feel inclined to discontinue "for lack of time." There is no more important matter to-day that is deserving the attention of the small and the average dairy farmers than this testing of individual cows. Only when the system is in general use can the present low averages of several districts be materially improved. General herd averages are very delusive and may be misleading; the individual with the low production must be weeded out, and her yield can quickest be detected through the work of the cow-testing associations. In the Culloden association are several individual yields of over 1,100 lbs. milk in 30 days.

Chilliwick, B.C., August 5th.—270 cows average 685 lbs. milk, 3.6 test, 25.5 lbs. fat. The highest individual yield of 1,280 lbs. of milk is in striking contrast to that of the lowest, of 60 lbs.

In the association at New Glasgow, P.E.I., one herd of seven cows has an average yield of 897 lbs. milk, 3.4 test, and 31.3 lbs. fat. In the Brockville, Ont., association the highest herd average fat yield, during the same 30-day period, ending July 30, was 30.7 lbs. Although, however, the general average yield of these two associations shows Brockville to be two and a half pounds of fat more per cow, yet the above comparison of two herds indicates clearly the possibilities of successful dairying on "The Island," and the distinct advantages of the cow-testing associations in making such comparisons available between one section, with usually a late spring, and another old-established dairy section. There is great encouragement herein for dairy farmers in the Maritime Provinces.

Some of the recent records of the associations organized by the Branch of the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa, are as follows: Ormstown, Que., 154 cows, average 869 lbs. milk, 3.3 test, 29.2 lbs. fat. There are several good individual yields of over 1,300 lbs. milk.

The owner of the cow in the Central Smith Association that gave 1,930 lbs. milk in June writes us as follows: "This cow is bred of the strain of Calamity Jane on her father's side. I understand that he was one of her calves, but on the other side she is bred of a grade cow. I fed her grain up to the first of June, but after that I did not. When she got up to 71 lbs. a day I thought I would try and crowd her with some bran and shorts mixed, but she would not eat it. She is just eight years old, and milked as well last year as this. I like to feed half oat chop and half bran. This cow eats three gallons of bran a day, and the same of the oat chop, with hay once a day and straw twice. I think that it would be no trouble to make this cow give a lot more milk yet, if someone had her that would tend to her better. She is giving now 56 lbs. of milk. I find it very important to add to her feed about a dessertspoonful of salt with her chop twice a day. For eight cows in June my cheque was \$85.00, after the cost of making cheese was taken out."

Central Smith, 3rd September.—147 cows, averaged 706 lbs. milk, 3.3 test, 23.1 lbs. fat. The highest yield is 1,590 lbs. milk, testing 3.2, given by an eight-year-old Holstein. Her record for the four months, ending this date, is 6,750 lbs. milk and 197.1 lbs. fat.

In other cases reported, yields fell as low as 550 lbs. average for the herd.

C. F. W.

Ottawa.

Every true breeder must study his cattle. In one sense every animal is a variation even though it belongs to a breed. Nature is all the time at work to create variation. The wise breeder strives to have her differentiate in the direction of improvement; of an increase of the powers, functions and traits that are desirable to him. For instance, in dairy cattle we want to see a constant growth in the capacity of profitable milk-giving. We want every heifer to be a little better cow than her mother, every bull a little better conveyor of dairy qualities than his father.

Keeping milk records is keeping track of one's business, and the time taken in doing so is too insignificant to be taken into account.

A. COOPER.

Manitoba.

**GARDEN & ORCHARD.**

**RESULTS OF CULTIVATING ORCHARDS.**

The drouth has brought out the relative merits of sod and clean culture. It is quite a common remark with crop correspondents reporting to the Fruit Division that the fruit upon the well-cultivated orchards is much better than the fruit upon orchards in sod.

One of the Dominion Fruit Inspectors, who was asked to procure some extra fine samples, reports that he had difficulty in finding fruit of the very high class required anywhere, but said it was useless to look for this high-class fruit in any but cultivated orchards. No doubt, had the season been wet, there would not have been this marked distinction between cultivated and sod orchards.

A. McNEILL,  
Chief Fruit Division.

**ONTARIO VEGETABLE CROPS IMPROVED.**

The vegetable crop outlook in Ontario, as reported by the crop correspondents of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, is much better than it was last month. Most of the crops look fairly well, as the situation has been greatly improved by rains. The crop with most gardeners will yield more than was anticipated, as good growth is being made. Since the rains started, the growth has been steady and sure. Prices in general have been good.

The reports indicate that the cabbage crop will be good. The same may be said of cauliflowers, except in the districts around Toronto and Kingston. Celery promises to yield a good crop of excellent quality. Tomatoes turned out a little better than was expected, but the crop on the whole has been very light; prices have been high.



**Golden Fox of Dentonia 72103.**

One-year-old Jersey bull. First in class and junior champion, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Owned and exhibited by Thompson Porter, Carleton West, Ontario. Sire Arthur's Golden Fox 61429.

The onion crop will not be up to much; in some sections it will be fair, but in others the reports are discouraging. In the district around Scotland, where large quantities are usually grown, there will be only about two-thirds of a crop, and it of fair quality. There has been an excellent crop of melons. Squash and cucumbers are scarce. Sweet corn is less than half a crop. Late beans are fair to plentiful. Table roots, such as carrots, beets, parsnips, and turnips, are good in all localities, except that the parsnip crop around Ottawa will be short, and the turnips are a failure in the Kingston district. There has been some improvement in the potato outlook, but on the whole, the crop will be only fair.

**ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**

According to official intimations the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition (Fruit, Flower and Honey Show), held annually in Toronto, Ont., will be housed this year once more in Massey Hall. It had been contemplated to hold it in St. Lawrence Market Hall, where the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition and the Canadian Horse Show were held last winter and spring, but owing to the expense of fitting the place up the directors concluded to give up the idea and hold the show once more in Massey Hall. Attempt will be made this year to add some striking novel features, together with high-class band music. Copies of the prize list may be secured on application to the Secretary, H. B. Cowan, Toronto, Ont.

**POULTRY.**

**WRAPPING EGGS IN PAPER.**

In reading the article on preserving eggs for winter I see that mention is made of wrapping in paper. I wish to say that I have used that method for six years with excellent results. I keep them in a very cold place in the winter, and last year I hadn't a single bad egg. The eggs are not fertile.

King's Co., N. B.

**CHICKEN FATTENING AND SALE.**

1. Which of the following prices for chickens is the best: 8 cts. alive; 10 cents plucked, head on and undrawn; 12 cts. plucked and drawn, heads off?
2. At what age should chickens be put in crates to fatten? Are the feathers supposed to be fully developed when chickens are ready for market?
3. What makes chickens in crates pull each others' feathers out and eat them?
4. Is it a good plan to feed beef scraps to laying hens in hoppers?
5. How many pounds of beef scraps, and how many pounds of oyster shells would forty hens require during the winter?
6. Is a small clover cutter for poultry a profitable investment for a farmer?
7. Which is handier to use and more economical, meat, meal or beef scraps?
8. Is a power windmill set on barn with steel rod going down to basement a source of danger from lightning?

W. S. McILQUHAM.

Lanark Co., Ont.

1. Eight cents live weight is equal to about 10c. plucked and 14c. drawn, so if the price of the feathers does not pay for the work of killing and dressing, the live weight is the best price. A very good table of equivalent prices for selling poultry may be found on page 24 of Profitable Poultry Farming, Bulletin No. 7, and may be had on application to Live-stock Branch, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.
2. Depending on the market. From three to five months they will not always be full feathered.
3. Usually too heating foods; sometimes lack of animal food. Give green food and milk.
4. Yes, if scraps are good.
5. Cannot say; so much depends on other feed given. Put beef and grit in a hopper where they can help themselves.
6. No. If you have nicely-cured clover, throw a forkful of it in occasionally for litter.
7. The beef scraps. When fed in a hopper, there is not so much waste.
8. Experience has not shown it to be a source of danger.

F. C. ELFFORD.

**APIARY.**

**BEEKEEPING IN THE WEST.**

Out in the Canadian West, the Moose Mountain District has, since its settlement in the early eighties, been regarded as an ideal mixed-farming country, noted for its production of cattle and wheat. It now appears that beekeeping can be made a financial success in that favored locality, notwithstanding that the mercury sometimes reaches 40 below. Cooper Bros., a few miles north of Carlyle, Sask., have been in the business ten years, and last year harvested two tons of honey.

When the young men homesteaded in the Moose Mountain country, they took the advice of a lady and tried bees. The first winter's experience was not very encouraging, for the bees died, and the honey froze.

However, another colony was purchased, and increased with the years until to-day the Messrs. Cooper have sixty-eight colonies, which, in the summer, are located near their house, and are practically surrounded by bluffs, thus being sheltered from the winds. In the winter, the hives are stored in the cellar. The food supplied the colonies to tide them through until the blossoms come, is mostly old honey which may have

become somewhat discolored or heated too much. To supply the nectar for summer, patches of alsike clover are raised. White clover is also raised. In seeking its food the bee is a valuable assistant to the Messrs. Cooper, who are extensive gardeners.

Aside from the above-mentioned labor in connection with food supply, the only attention the bees require is during the summer to prevent too frequent swarming. This is done by cutting out the queen cells. This work and the extraction of honey is not fraught with the dangers which the uninitiated might imply. After being among the bees for some time their sting is scarcely noticeable.

In placing the colonies away for winter, care is taken that a sufficient supply of honey is in each colony—about fifty pounds. In some cases honey is taken from the stronger colony and given to the weaker. Coming to the financial side of the bee industry, we may say that last year the Messrs. Cooper had a two-ton harvest, which was readily disposed of locally at fifteen cents a pound.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### NATURAL SCIENCE.

One of the most gratifying educational tendencies of the times is the increased attention given to the study of nature, whereby the faculties of observation are developed and useful facts disclosed. In this direction, the Wellington Field Naturalists' Club has been doing good service, and its journal, *The Ontario Natural Science Bulletin*, though weighted with a rather prolix title, is improving the scope and quality of its contents, and must prove increasingly useful to students of natural history. The third number for the current year shows how an interest in botany and ornithology may serve to check the foolish rush of young people to cities and towns, and advises the formation of natural-history clubs in every county. The Bulletin is under the editorial direction of T. D. Jarvis, B. S. A., of the Ontario Agricultural College, with A. B. Klugh, as review editor.

### CANADA'S ELEVATOR CAPACITY.

For the handling of the crop of the West this year there are, according to the Department of Trade and Commerce, 1,221 elevators and 52 warehouses in the West, with a total capacity of 55,222,200 bushels. On the line of the Canadian Pacific there are 917 elevators and 32 warehouses, with a capacity of 28,538,200 bushels; on the Canadian Northern, 275 elevators and 20 warehouses, with a capacity of 7,485,000 bushels; on the Midland and Brandon, Saskatchewan and Hudson's Bay, 13 elevators, with a capacity of 365,000 bushels on the Alberta Railway & Irrigation line, 7 elevators, with a capacity of 209,000 bushels. The Canadian Pacific has seven Ontario terminal elevators, with a capacity of 11,265,000 bushels, and the Canadian Northern has two terminal elevators, with a capacity of 7,000,000 bushels.

N. G. Wilson, Secretary of the Charlotteville Fair, at Walsh, Ont., informs us that their date this year is October 17th. The date will appear next week in our regular list of fairs.

### THE CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' POSITION.

Another convention of the Manufacturers' Association has come and gone, with the usual agitation in favor of upbuilding a tariff protective of the manufacturers' interests. Mr. Gurney, of Toronto, was most emphatic in his declarations. He would, he declared, in one of those catch phrases which are so easily pounced upon and turned to ridicule, "build a tariff as high as Haman's gallows" against American imports. Finally, a resolution was passed in favor of immediate steps being taken to urge the Government to afford higher protection to the woollen industry.

A notable feature of the convention, considering the trend that educational affairs are taking throughout the American continent, was the reading of the report of the Technical Educational Committee, which stated that the work of the Committee is being steadily directed towards the inauguration by the Dominion Government of a movement to secure for Canada a comprehensive national system of industrial training.

One of the last acts of the convention was to pass a resolution declaring that the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan has already done a great deal towards the development of trade with Japan, and that its abrogation would be disastrous, not only to the existing trade, but to the hope of future extended relations. The resolution urged upon the Government the desirability of taking no hurried action in regard to the matter of restricting Japanese immigration.

At the banquet which succeeded the session, all fears of precipitancy upon the part of the Government were removed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who, in a memorable speech, declared that to denounce the treaty now "would be simply panic." Time, he declared, is needed for inquiry, for reflection, and the disinclination to annul the treaty is all the greater because of present hopes of establishing an "all-red" route. The Premier's words were wise. The situation is beset with exceeding difficulties calling for supreme tact and wisdom. Haste might prove disastrous. Meantime, the Dominion of Canada may rejoice that she has a statesman of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's calibre and spirit guiding her national destiny.

### MAPLE SYRUP PURER.

A bulletin, issued by the Department of Inland Revenue, at Ottawa, shows that of 244 samples of maple syrup from various parts of Canada examined seventy-seven per cent. were genuine, eight per cent. were adulterated, and the balance were mixtures, or doubtful. The last examination made in May, 1906, showed only fifty-one per cent. of samples genuine. Of the 257 samples of maple sugar examined, 185 were found to be genuine, fifty-seven adulterated and ten doubtful.

### THREE IN ONE.

If you desire to do your neighbor, who may not be a "Farmer's Advocate" reader, a good turn, get him to subscribe now for the paper for 40 cents till the end of the present year, thus securing the new serial "Carmichael" (illustrated), the initial chapters of which will appear next week, the Christmas Number for the year, with its many unique features, and all the regular issues.

### NO BEANS FOR EXPORT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

From reports of farmers and dealers throughout the bean section of Ontario, we will show about seventy-five per cent. of a crop of beans compared with last year. We think the quality will be fairly good. The Michigan crop of beans is reported eighty per cent. of last year's crop. Most of the old beans in Canada, as well as Michigan, have been shipped, but quite a good deal are still held in dealers' hands. We think the price of beans on hand-picked basis will open up at about \$1.40 per bushel of 60 lbs. This will mean, prime beans that will not pick more than three pounds to the bushel will bring \$1.25 to the farmer, or two-pound pickers, \$1.30. The crop is fully three weeks late this year, which also makes the beans late coming on the market. It will take all the beans in Canada for the Canadian trade, practically nothing for export. The people of this country have at last appreciated the value of beans for food, and we will not only require more beans in our country every year to supply the increase of population, but also to increase the quantity that will be used per family.

THE CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LTD.  
Kent Co., Ont.

### HIGHER PRICES FOR BEANS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

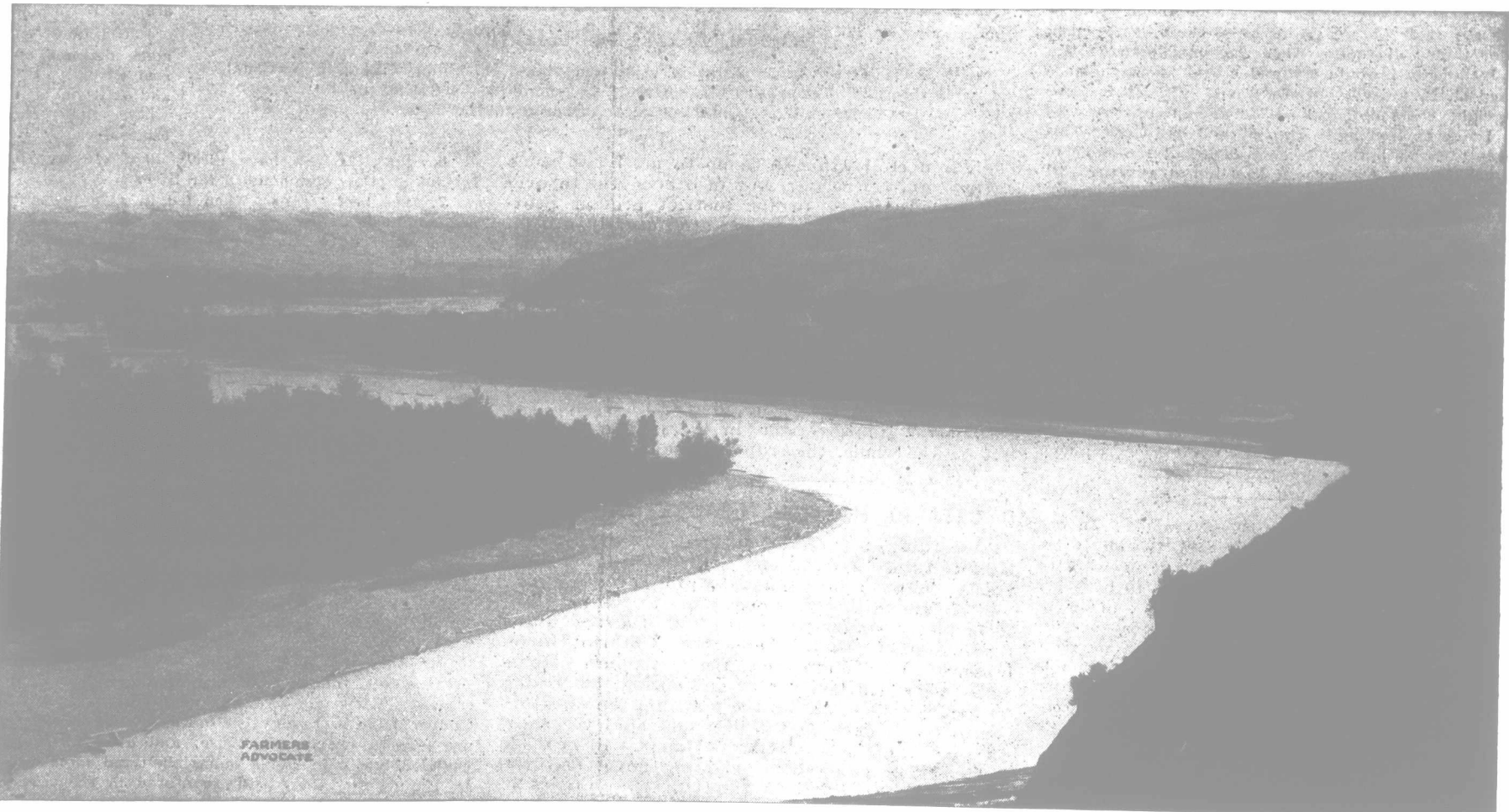
Our bean crop is reported as a light one this year, yielding in the neighborhood of twelve bushels to the acre; although this is only estimated, as none of the beans are threshed, and at this date, Sept. 27, only about half the crop is in the barn. The balance are the late ones, and are green yet, which, if we should have a favorable fall, and frost holds off for two or three weeks, will give a much larger yield than the earlier ones. The acreage is about similar to last season, and we think, from the present outlook, the crop will be about seventy-five per cent. of last year's. The old crop is well cleaned up. We know of only one ear at Chatham for sale, and the other bean-growing districts of this and adjoining county are also reported to be about sold out. The price is very much higher than a month since, owing to the scarcity of old stock and fair demand. The first new beans that come on the market will, no doubt, bring a good price, probably in the neighborhood of \$1.50, if not more than one-pound pickers.

J. B. STRINGER & CO.  
Kent Co., Ont.

### HOW ABOUT BEANS?

In this section of the Province, the bean crop acreage is about 40 per cent. less than last year, and the yield from 25 to 60 per cent. less. Our own crop was hardly hurt with hail when in blossom. What are the prospects further west, in the great bean districts, and what are the prospects for prices? Will some of your readers who make a specialty of bean-growing, let us know through "The Farmer's Advocate."

Norfolk Co., Ont. A. POTTS.



The Belly River, Lethbridge, Alta. Over which the C. P. R. will build a bridge over a mile in length at a cost of about a million dollars.

NEW BRUNSWICK SHEEP SALE.

The Cotswold, Leicester, Shropshire and Lincoln sheep purchased recently in Ontario by Thos. A. Peters, Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture for New Brunswick, were sold at auction at Fredericton, N. B., Sept. 18th, during the week of the Exhibition. Below is a summary of prices and averages for the rams and ewes of each breed:

Cotswold—			
22 rams	\$290 50	Ave. \$13 20	
12 ewes	176 00	Ave. 14 66	
Leicester—			
13 rams	\$276 50	Ave. \$20 57	
6 ewes	89 00	Ave. 14 83	
Shropshire—			
20 rams	\$480 50	Ave. \$24 02	
10 ewes	151 50	Ave. 15 75	
Lincoln—			
10 rams	\$236 50	Ave. 23 65	
4 ewes	40 00	Ave. 10 00	

Following are the names of the agricultural societies and individual owners who purchased the sheep:

Agricultural Society, Woodstock; Agricultural Society, Kincardine; Agricultural Society, Perth; Agricultural Society, Stanley; Agricultural Society, Fox Creek; Agr'l Society, Gagetown; Agr'l Society, Blissfield; C. C. Murray, Kingsclear; W. H. Moore, Scotch Lake; Sylvester Moore, Scotch Lake; Agricultural Society, Prince William; Agricultural Society, Centerville; Donald Inness, Tobique; Hon. J. P. Farris; F. B. Edgecomb, Fredericton; L. A. Hauselpecker; J. A. Lindsay, Lindsay; Agricultural Society, Glassville; Agricultural Society, New Denmark; Agricultural Society, Fredericton; Agricultural Society, Derby; Agricultural Society, Botsford.

DOMINION EXHIBITION FOR CALGARY.

Official advices received by "The Farmer's Advocate" confirm the newspaper reports that Calgary, Alta., is to receive next year the \$50,000 grant for the holding of a Dominion Exhibition.

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR APPLE PRICES.

In the face of a duty of seventy-five cents a barrel, there will be a considerable export of Ontario apples to the United States this year, according to Mr. P. W. Hodgetts, Secretary of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association. A large number of American buyers are in the Province, taking what they can get now, and making contracts for further supplies during the season, at an average price of \$3 a barrel, f. o. b. on this side of the line. Severe spring frosts, and subsequent bad weather in the Southern and Western States, were disastrous to the apple crops, and account for the demand for Ontario apples. Similar conditions in Britain and Europe have caused a shortage there, and the export to those countries will be heavier than usual. Manitoba, too, is making large demands, so that the outlook for apple values is bright. Prices of apples for home consumption range from \$2.50 to \$3.50 per barrel at the point of shipment.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.  
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.  
3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.  
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

BITTERSWEET.

I am sending you a rough sketch of a plant, or vine, that grows about fences. It comes out in blossom in June. The blossom is a small potato-like blossom, and is purple with a yellow center, leaves dark green, and has green berries that turn to yellow, and then red when ripe. The potato bugs feed on it.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The potato is *Solanum tuberosum*, and the plant inquired about is *Solanum dulcamara*. Both belong to the nightshade family. The latter is also called woody nightshade and bittersweet. *Dulcamara* means sweet (*dulcis*) and bitter (*amara*); the taste of the somewhat poisonous berries is distinctly sweet and bitter, hence the name. The twigs and bark, and sometimes the root and leaves, are used medicinally, both internally and in ointment. Every herb-doctor's manual gives a list of skin diseases, sexual ailments, etc., upon which bittersweet exercises very desirable remedial effects.

J. D.

CORN OR RAPE FOR GREEN MANURE—RAPE AS FEED—CLOVER SEEDING.

1. Which do you think would be most beneficial to the soil, to sow corn (Leaming) in rows, 28 inches apart, about June 10th, and give three or four cultivations, and let cattle onto it about August 1st, and plow remainder under Sept. 1st, or put in rape, July 1st, in rows, 28 inches apart, and cultivate, and turn cattle in August 1st, and plow residue under Sept. 1st? Of course, the latter would be for young cattle only.

2. Would rape make good feed for 100-lb. pigs?

3. Is it satisfactory to feed to steers intended for beef the following winter?

4. What would be a satisfactory gain for 1,100-lb. steer on rape for two months?

5. Is corn a satisfactory green manure? Is it a leguminous plant?

6. We have a field which gave a good yield of alsike this year. Would it be advisable to let it go for alsike next year? Sufficient was shelled to give a good catch. Will it be liable to grow next year?

7. A field was seeded to clover last spring, the seeds missed; the first miss we ever had. Timothy was sowed with clover, but does not show as yet. Do you think it will come up to timothy next year?

F. W.

Ans.—1. We should prefer rape, but for the purpose you mention, would sow early in June.

2. Yes.

3. Yes; it is excellent for that purpose. The cattle, at first especially, should have access to straw, or to a pasture field also to lessen the tendency to scours.

4. One hundred pounds should be satisfactory.

5. Corn is not a leguminous plant. It is not in much favor for green manuring.

6. Alsike is a perennial. Though it makes scarcely any growth in the fall after being cut, it will be all right for next season.

7. Timothy may be present, though no green leaves appear in a dry spell after harvest; but if it makes no show during the fall, it has either died or never started, and the field will have to be re-seeded.

T.

PERMANENT PASTURE—MULCHING RASPBERRIES.

1. If I plow a field of sod this fall, and cultivate it well, would it be fit to seed down next year to permanent pasture?

2. Would it be good to sow orchard grass?

3. What would be the best permanent pasture?

4. Would it be all right to mulch raspberry bushes after it freezes in the fall to keep them from budding early in the spring, and being killed by frost?

B. W. M.

Ans.—1. Al clover or timothy sod plowed now, and thoroughly cultivated till fall, and again next spring, might be got into fair shape for seeding to permanent pasture, but heavy manuring, followed by a year in hoed crop would be much better.

2. Orchard grass is good to sow with other grasses in permanent pastures.

3. We recommend a trial of Prof. Zavitz's mixture, viz: Orchard grass, 4 pounds; meadow fescue, 4 pounds; tall oat grass, 3 pounds; meadow foxtail, 2 pounds; timothy, 2 pounds; alfalfa (Lucerne), 5 pounds; alsike clover, 2 pounds, and white clover, 2 pounds, making a total of 24 pounds of seed per acre. In the Old Country, they often sow 45 or 50 pounds per acre.

4. It might be worth trying, although we have never heard it advised nor seen it done. The only form of protection recommended for raspberries by experts is laying the bushes down in the fall, and covering them with earth to prevent winterkilling. To do this, loosen the soil at one side of the root, and bend the plant over in that direction. The tops are usually bent in the direction of the row so that they will overlap the crowns.

HANDLING CORN WITHOUT SILO.

Have about three-quarters of an acre of very good corn, the first we ever had. Very little, if any, has ever been grown in this locality. Have no silo, so have thought of cutting straw and mixing with corn. Would it keep if put in mow or barn? If so, what percentage of corn, and how would you mix, when cutting or in mow after cutting? If this method would not do, please describe fully the best method of storing corn for winter use where there is no silo. I cut my straw, etc., with a nine-h-p. gasoline engine, which I purchased a year ago and about the uses of which I may write later. Have only a share in cutting-box, consequently could only cut corn all at one time.

J. H. M.

2. Please tell, also, how the farmers down East cut their corn in the field, where they do not have corn harvesters. Have thought of cutting with the binder.

some risk, especially for one inexperienced in handling such fodder. In Southern Ontario the favorite way of handling corn for husking is to shock it up in the field, either 36 or 48 hills to a shock, and leave it there two weeks or more, after which it is husked outdoors, if weather permits, and the stalks tied in bundles and stood up in large shocks, combining the stalks of half a dozen original shocks. Here the fodder is left for a time, and finally hauled to the barn and pitched into a mow on top of straw or hay, the bundles being stood upright, one or sometimes two tiers deep. Sometimes, owing to weather inclemency, the husking is done in the barn, but in any case the stalks are stood in the above manner if mow space is available. If not, they may be set up outside the barn in large shocks, carefully tied with two or three bands of twine, twisted hay or rushes to give them a conical shape so as to shed rain. Sometimes the stalks are laid horizontally, and built up into the form of a stack, though in this form they are very liable to mold. Along about December, it is considered fairly safe to cut up or shred a reasonable bulk of stalks, and pile them on the barn floor or in a mow three or four feet deep; all the better if they are mixed with their bulk of straw, and a little salt added. Some prefer feeding them whole, claiming that the cut stalks dry out more, knotty and butt portions becoming hard and unpalatable. While this is true to a certain extent, on the other hand it is nicer to have the stalks cut or shredded to avoid the nuisance of having long whole ones in the manure, although with a small quantity fed in early winter this would not matter so much. If, when you cut the stalks, you have any misgivings as to their preservation, mix with them two or three times their bulk of straw, and spread out thin. To mix, cut a few bundles of corn, then a few forkfuls of straw, as convenient, and distribute the cut stuff evenly about.

2. Some use a sickle, and some a short-handled stout hoe. Usually the man who uses either one insists that it is far ahead of the other. Personally, the writer is partial to the hoe, for one accustomed to using it can cut as fast as with the sickle, and leave a much shorter stubble. The stubble is a nuisance in subsequent tillage, and contains a large amount of good feed, though being rather fibrous this is not so valuable for drying as for ensiling. An ordinary grain binder is sometimes used to cut thick-sown ensilage corn, but is not satisfactory for ordinary hills or drills. It does the work imperfectly, leaves a long stubble, and is very liable to suffer more in wear and tear than the job is worth. Better use the hoe. It is still the best and most economical corn harvester where men can be hired for two dollars a day.

SQUARE WOODEN SILO—DATE OF CUTTING CORN.

I have a silo (square), 13 x 13 feet and about 15 feet in depth. I understand that the ensilage has not kept very well in previous years. One year they started to feed from the bottom of silo, and a very large part of it spoiled. Another year, although opened and used from the top, considerable was again spoiled in the corners and outside, but not many cattle were kept that winter, which may have been the cause. It was well tramped that year. Silo is double-boarded, with thick paper between the boards on inside and one board on outside. The studding is two inches by ten. Boards are rough,

not matched, and run horizontally; all joints are broken on inside. I am thinking of rounding the corners somewhat by running two or three rough boards, 1 x 12 inches, perpendicular, in each corner from top to the bottom. Would that cause the ensilage to become more solid and also keep better? Of course, it will be well tramped. The silo is built in one side of cow stable inside, and very convenient for feeding. I have been advised to pull it down, and rebuild it with the boards, but I prefer leaving it as it is. Can you advise me what to do?

2. My corn is tall white ensilage, just starting to ear; stalks are very tall. Shall I wait till frost, or cut it now? Should it lie some time to wither up, or can I put it in silo as soon as cut?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. We incline to think that the advice to tear down and build anew was wise. The style of silo described is one of the most expensive and least satisfactory wooden silos ever built. In the first place, fifteen feet is so shallow, that in order to make the silage last all winter, such a thin layer is removed daily that the silage at the top keeps drying out, heating and partially spoiling from day to day, particularly around the corners and sides. This tendency is aggravated by the comparative looseness of the ensiled corn, owing to the lack of sufficient weight to settle it properly, even when tramped. The average capacity per cubic foot of space is also much less in a shallow than in a deep silo. Again, a square or rectangular shape is not conducive to free settling, as the friction is greater than in a round or octagonal silo. Furthermore, horizontal lining, with unplanned lumber, is unsatisfactory. The ideal wooden silo is a stave structure, with inside surface dressed. Better still, and more economical in the long run, though more expensive at first, is the round cement, with a depth of 26 to 30 feet. However, as our inquirer does not wish to tear down his silo, and would scarcely have time to erect another this fall, we recommend cutting off the corners as suggested, by standing up in each corner a twelve-inch board or plank with bevelled edges, and tacking it in place. If inch boards are used, they will require braces behind them to prevent splitting. Tramp tightly about the corner when filling. Of course, in feeding one should never commence anywhere except at the top, and the stock should be sufficient to lower the silage by an average of one and a half or two inches per day. Even at this, care should be exercised to keep the surface level, and avoid digging holes with a shovel or fork.

2. As the corn is so very immature, leave it till frost comes, then cut as soon as possible, and put promptly into silo. If it gets dry before ensiling, wet it when cutting. This can be done by placing a barrel of water in such position that it may be drained into the blower pipes as the cut corn is being elevated into the silo.

SALE OF MARR AND DUTHIE CATTLE.

Just to hand from Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Limited, of Glasgow, Scotland, is a catalogue containing the pedigrees of 31 richly-bred Shorthorn cattle from the herds of William Duthie, Collynie, and John Marr, Uppermill, Scotland. These cattle are to be sold at auction on Tuesday, October 8th, 12.30 p. m., at Tillycain, Aberdeenshire, by Macdonald, Fraser & Co. Telegrams: "Duthie, Tarves," "Marr, Uppermill, Tarves."

## A LOT OF MONEY

can be accumulated by people of very moderate income by the aid of a

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## MARKETS.

### TORONTO.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock were moderate last week—293 carloads, composed of 4,978 cattle, 3,231 hogs, 5,880 sheep and lambs, and 387 calves. The quality of the different classes, generally, was not good. There was a fair demand for all of good quality at good prices; but common stuff was slow sale in comparison with the better classes. Prices all round were little changed.

At Toronto Junction this week, cattle receipts were 1,611. Quality medium; trade fair; prices easier. Exporters, \$4.50 to \$5.80; bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25; picked butchers', \$4.70 to \$4.90; loads of best, \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.20; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; sows, \$2.25 to \$3.75; canners, \$1 to \$2; feeders, \$3 to \$3.50; milk cows, \$35 to \$56; calves, \$4.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; sheep, \$4.40 per cwt.; lambs, \$5.50 per cwt.

Exporters.—Prices last week ranged from \$4.75 to \$5.20. Export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4.50. One lot of 14 prime export steers, 1,340 lbs. each, fed by E. P. McConvey, of Chatsworth, Ont., were bought by Maybee, Wilson & Hall, to ship to a special customer at Bermuda, at \$6 per cwt.

Butchers.—Picked lots sold at \$4.75 to \$4.90; best loads, \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.15; common, \$3.25 to \$3.60; cows, \$2 to \$3.90; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Feeders and Stockers.—A few lots were bought by distillery feeders. Steers, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., at \$3.25 to \$3.50; bulls, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs., at \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade was better for the choice milkers and promising springers, as several Montreal buyers were on the market. Prices for these ranged from \$45 to \$55 each, the bulk selling at an average of \$50 each. One extra fine cow sold at \$60. Common to medium cows were slow sale at \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Prices ranged from \$3 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Export ewes sold at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt.; rams, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; light yearling ewes for butcher purposes, \$5 per cwt.; lambs, sold at \$4.50 for culls, and \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt. for good to choice.

Hogs.—Packers last week quoted prices unchanged at \$6.12½ for selects, and \$5.87½ for lights and fats. Dealers are complaining about farmers not finishing their hogs properly. Too many light, and too many pigs with heavy frames, unfinished, that looked as though they had no grain, except what they had picked up in the stubble.

Horses.—Mr. Watson, of the firm of Bures & Sheppard, at the Repository, reports the horse trade as being very

quiet, not more than 80 horses all told having changed hands last week. There is no demand from lumber camps, railway contractors, or the Northwest. What little demand there is, is for the local trade. They report prices as follows: Drafters, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$175 to \$200; expressers, \$120 to \$140; carriage horses, \$125 to \$160; second-hand drivers and workers, \$40 to \$70 each.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, sellers, at 99c.; No. 2, mixed, sellers, at 98c., and buyers at 95c.; spring, Ontario, No. 2 Goose, 80c. bid; Manitoba, No. 2 Northern, sellers, at \$1.10, at lake ports.

Corn.—American yellow, No. 3, 74½c., at Toronto; mixed, 73½c.

Barley.—No. 2, 60c.; No. 3 extra, 58c.; No. 3, 56c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 47c. to 48c.

Rye.—No. 2, 71c.

Peas.—No. 2, 79c. to 80c.

Bran.—Market firm at \$23, by the bulk.

Shorts.—\$25, in bulk.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, \$3.85; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5.80; seconds, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.10.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts gradually diminishing, with market strong. Creamery, pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; creamery, boxes, 24c. to 25c.; dairy, pound rolls, 24c. to 25c.; tubs, 22c. to 23c.

Cheese.—Market strong; large, 13c., twins 13½c.

Eggs.—Market firmer; 21c. to 22c.

Honey.—Extracted, clover, 13c.; comb, in dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads sold at 60c. to 70c. per bag. Car lots of New Brunswick Delawares, which are being offered freely, 10 cars arriving last week, sold at 75c. per bag, on track, Toronto.

Poultry (alive).—Chickens, 10c. per lb.; ducks, 10c.; fowl, 8c. to 9c.; turkeys, 13c. per lb., alive.

Hay.—Baled, in car lots, on track, at Toronto, \$16.50 to \$17.50.

Baled Straw.—Car lots, on track, at Toronto, \$9.50 to \$10.50.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 8c.; No. 2, steers and cows, 7c.; country hides, 6c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 10c. to 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.75 to \$3; tallow, 5½c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; wool, washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 16c.; lamb skins, 45c. to 65c.

#### SEEDS.

William Rennie & Co. report the market strong for alsike clover seed, with prices firmer. No. 1, per bushel, \$8.25 to \$8.50; No. 2, \$7.40 to \$7.80.

#### TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts not so large. Quality of fruit not good. Peaches, \$1.25 to \$2 per basket; pears, 60c. to 70c.; plums, 50c. to 80c.; Gages, 75c. to 90c.; grapes, 30c. to 60c.; apples, 25c. to 35c. per basket, and \$2 to \$3 per bbl.; cantaloupes (musk melons), per basket, 25c. to 60c.; Lawton berries, 9c. to 12c.; gherkins, 50c. to \$1.25; crab apples, 25c. to 40c. per basket; white silver onions, \$1.25 to \$1.50.

#### CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Kingston, Ont., 12½c. to 12¾c. Tweed, Ont., 12 3-16c. bid, no sales. Napanee, Ont., 12½c. to 12 7-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 12½c. Huntingdon, Que.—white cheese, 12½c.; colored, 12 5-16c.; salted butter, 25½c. Brockville, Ont., 12½c. Picton, Ont., 12½c. Russell, Ont., 12½c. Winchester, Ont., 12 9-16c. Watertown, N. Y., 14½c. to 15c. Canton, N. Y.—White twin cheese, 14½c.; tub butter, 30½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont.—White, 12½c.; colored, 12 7-16c. Belleville, Ont., 12½c. to 12 7-16c. Alexandria, Ont., 12c. St. Hyacinthe, Que.—Cool-cured cheese, 12 5-16c.; ordinary, colored, 12½c., and white, 12½c.; butter, 25½c. Chicago.—Creamery butter, 23½c. to 28½c.; dairies, 22c. to 26½c.; cheese, 12½c. to 14½c.

#### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET

London.—London cables are firm, at 10c. to 12½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c. per lb.

### MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Good local demand for all live stock. The offerings of cattle, particularly of half-finished or medium stock, are large. Pastures have not been good this season, and hay and feed are now dear, so that farmers are getting rid of such cattle as do not yield a profit in the dairy line. Accordingly, the market last week was well supplied at 5c. to 5½c. per lb., for choice stock, 4½c. to 5c. for fine, 4¼c. to 4½c. for good, 3½c. to 4c. for medium, and 2½c. to 3½c. for common, some canners' stock ranging down to 2c. Sheep and lambs offering freely at 5c. to 5½c. per lb. for lambs, and 3½c. to 4½c. per lb. for sheep. Calves, about 5c. per lb. for fine, or \$3 to \$5 each for poor, and \$6 to \$12 for choice. Hogs, 6¼c. to 6½c. Demand from packers is good; butchers' demand fair.

Horses.—Hardly any horses are needed, and the offerings are not large. There is a somewhat easier tone in the market, the feeling being that farmers will not be so anxious to hold stock this winter, owing to the high prices for feed. In fact, common horses are already offering more freely, and, as a result, prices have declined slightly. The rest of the market is steady. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$500 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$350 each.

Dressed Hogs.—9c. to 9½c. per lb. for fresh-killed abattoir-dressed.

Potatoes.—There has been a good deal of poor stock on the market of late. Quite a quantity was in cars at the time of the few hot days, and a very large proportion of it was ruined. Farmers have been getting from a cent a pound to ½c. less for their offerings on the markets, but they are not selling so readily now that dealers are offering in 10- to 25-bag lots, delivered into store, at 75c. to 80c. per bag of 90 lbs. These were purchased at 10c. to 15c. per bag less. This is for choice stock.

Eggs.—This market appears to advance from week to week. Dealers in the country pay 19c. west of Toronto, and 20c. east. Such, at any rate, are the figures reported. These are being sold as they arrive at 21c. to 21½c. per dozen, and No. 1 candled at about the same, or perhaps ¼c. more. Selects sell at 25c. to 26c. per doz., according to quality and quantity.

Butter.—The market has experienced another sharp advance. As high as 25½c. was paid at Cowansville, Que., and this could not be sold here, to make a profit, at less than 26c., or a shade more. Quebec creamery, 25½c.; Townships 26c. Only 2,579 packages were exported during the week ending September 22. Dairy butter, 22c. Ontario has been purchasing quite a quantity of Quebec-Province creameries.

Cheese.—Market firmer, 12½c. to 12¾c. per lb. for Quebec cheese, 12½c. to 12¾c. for Townships, and 12½c. to 12¾c. for Ontarios. There is a better demand from England. The cattle do not appear to have recovered from the period of poor pasturage early in the season, and it will not be long now until the cold nights will affect the yield of milk. Shipments for the week ending Sept. 22 amounted to about 60,000 boxes.

Grain.—The entire market has passed through sharp changes of late. Oats advanced several cents from the previous exceptionally high point, and are now quoted at 57c. per bush. for No. 2 Manitoba, old stock, and 56c. for No. 3, and 55c. for No. 4. New-crop oats, from Quebec Province, are quoted about 2c. or 3c. under these prices. It is said that frost in the Northwest has caused the quality of the oats to deteriorate greatly. Wheat, also, has advanced greatly during the week, and is now costing on a basis of \$1.13 to \$1.14 per bushel, Montreal, for No. 1 Northern Manitoba. At these figures it is impossible to sell freely for export. The export movement of new grain is about to begin. No. 2 yellow corn is quoted at 68c. to 70c.

Flour and Feed.—Flour market advances in sympathy with wheat. During last week the large Manitoba millers marked their prices up 15c. per bbl., and are now quoting \$5.30 per bbl. in bags, for Manitoba strong bakers', or second patents, and \$5.00 for patents, firsts. They claim demand is good yet. They are insisting that each buyer of millfeed shall

take a proportion of flour, which would rather indicate that there is some slight trouble in disposing of their entire output at current prices. Manitoba bran is quoted at \$22 to \$23 per ton, in bags, and shorts at \$25 to \$27. Demand for both is very active.

Hay.—The market for hay is very strong, and prices have advanced about a dollar a ton. Receipts continue under requirements, and dealers are competing keenly for what is offered. Prices are now \$15.50 to \$16.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$14.50 to \$15.50 for No. 2, and \$13.50 to \$14.50 for clover and clover mixture.

Hides.—There is no change throughout the market save that the price of lamb skins has advanced 10c., at 60c. to 70c. each.

### WHAT RAM LAMBS LOSE THE FARMER.

Sheep dealers on the Toronto markets at the present time make a difference of 50 cents per cwt. between ram and ewe and wether lambs. Later on, say by the middle of October, there will be a difference of \$1 per cwt. Dealers on the Buffalo market discriminate in favor of ewe and wether lambs, at the rate of \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt., or 1½c. to 2c. per lb. There were 160,000 sheep and lambs sold on the Toronto market last year, fully half of which would be lambs, and ninety per cent. of these were rams.

### BUFFALO.

Veals.—\$5.50 to \$9.75.

Hogs.—Heavy, \$6.90 to \$7; mixed, \$7 to \$7.15; Yorkers, \$7.05 to \$7.15; pigs, \$6.70 to \$6.80; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6; stags, \$4.25 to \$4.75; dairies, \$6.25 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$8.25; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5 to \$5.25; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.25; Canada lambs, \$7.75 to \$8.

### CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.25 to \$7.30; cows, \$3.30 to \$3.60; heifers, \$3 to \$4.10; bulls, \$2.60 to \$3.50; calves, \$3 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$5.

Hogs.—Heavy shipping, \$6.55 to \$6.65; light butchers', \$6.60 to \$6.70; light mixed, \$6.35 to \$6.55; choice light, \$6.60 to \$6.70; packing, \$5.40 to \$6.30; bulk of sales, \$6.10 to \$6.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.75; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; lambs, \$6 to \$7.45.

### GOSSIP.

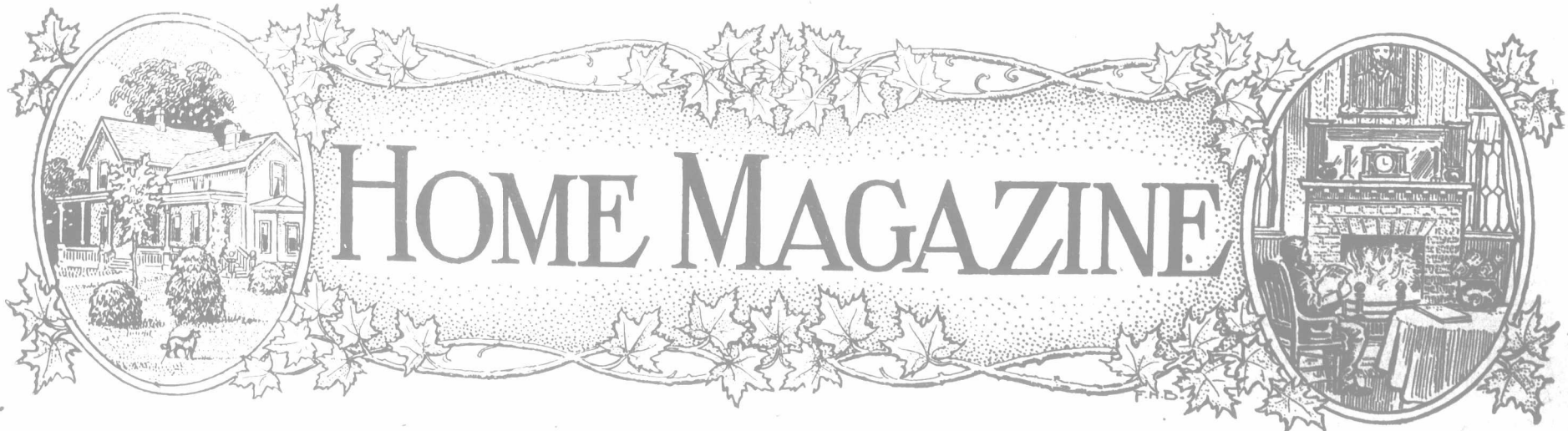
Mr. C. Baker, nurseries, London, Ont., has just returned from a tour of ordering and giving instructions to gardeners. His advertisement appears in another column.

### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 23rd.—At Guelph, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; W. R. Elliot & Sons, and A. E. Meyer, Guelph.  
Oct. 30th.—At Woodstock, Ont., J. R. Johnston, Springford, Ont., 40 imported Clydesdales.  
Oct. 17th.—H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., auction sale of Shorthorns.

### MR. FAIRBAIRN'S SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

Now that Shorthorn business is looking up again, breeders and stockmen generally will be interested in the announcement that H. K. Fairbairn will sell by auction on Thursday, October 17th, 1907, one p. m., at Rose Cottage Stock Farm, Thedford P. O., and Thedford Station (G. T. R.), Lambton County, Ont., seven young bulls, ten to twenty-eight months of age, and several females. The offering consists of descendants of Imp. Fanny, Fashion, Matchless, Golden Drop, and Maids of Sylvan, and are nearly all sired by his present stock bull, Royal Prince, sire of the renowned show-yard champions, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, winners at St. Louis and the Canadian National Exhibition. These facts, combined with Mr. Fairbairn's enviable reputation as a breeder of high-class stock, are ample guarantee of the merit of the offerings. Further particulars on application to Mr. Fairbairn, at Thedford.



Life, Literature  
and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

THE NEW LIBERAL LEADER.

Hon. Alexander Grant MacKay, who has been recently chosen as Liberal leader in the Legislature of Ontario, was born in Sydenham township, Grey County, in 1860, and was educated at Owen Sound Collegiate Institute and the University of Toronto, from which he was graduated in 1883. For four years he was Principal of Port Rowan High School, after which he studied law, being called to the Bar in 1891. In 1894 he was appointed Crown Attorney for Grey, but resigned to enter politics in 1901. He was returned to the Legislature in May, 1902, and two years later became Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Ross Government. Mr. MacKay is noted for his keen, and at times, scathing oratory, and for the remarkable facility with which he grasps all sides of a question. He is acknowledged as one of the most brilliant lawyers in the Province.

General Booth, who describes himself as "seventy-eight years young," is undertaking a religious campaign which is to be extended over Canada and the United States.

The first step in the direction of a local church union has been taken at Portage la Prairie, where the Baptists and Disciples have decided to unite.

M. Stephane Leduc, Professor of the School of Medicine at Nantes, France, has discovered a method of inducing an electric sleep which, it is claimed, will supplant all other anesthetics in surgical operations. The method imposes no extra strain on the heart, and is followed by no harmful or disagreeable effects.

A closely-covered MS. of 100 pages in the writing of General James Murray, Governor-General to the British Government over the affairs of Quebec during the immediate period following Wolfe's capture of the city, has been purchased in London, Eng., by the Public Library Board of Toronto. It is dated June 5, 1762, and is regarded of great value as giving an accurate report of the history of Canada at that time.

Dr. R. A. Falconer was formally installed as President of Toronto University on September 26.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, the noted author, is at present in Canada.

OUR NEW SERIAL.

Next week we shall begin the publication of our new serial "Carmichael," by Anison North. Although the author has announced this novel as a story of Ontario of a decade or so ago, it is still true to life in almost every essentially rural community of Canada. Many of its characters have but to be read about to be recognized as old friends and acquaintances.

Several press criticisms regarding the story have already appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," yet at the present juncture a few more may not be inopportune.

BRIEF PRESS EXTRACTS.

"This is a Canadian story by a Canadian author, and is well worthy of perusal. The story is simple, graphic and interesting. The author uses a ready pen, and her character sketches are drawn with a loving hand. The story is clean and healthy in tone from beginning to end."—Christian Guardian, Toronto.

"'Carmichael,' a story of Canadian farm life which is steadily winning its way into popularity, found a warm welcome in a Rochester home, where four generations read it at the same time with equal enthusiasm. The head of the family remarked to the bookseller that there was something in 'Carmichael' which appealed to the old and the young, and the middle-aged, and that he considered it one of the best novels he had ever read."—Journal and Courier, New Haven, Conn.

than the people of this look. There is no attempt at brevity or condensation, the author lingers lovingly over every page, and the reader gladly lingers, too, over the flowing, musical sentences—sentences that often lack a predicate, but never fail in their rhythm. This is not light praise, to write English that runs like running water, to make characters that are alive and real—these are hall-marks of genius. Withal, it is delightful reading, as fascinating as any novel of adventure, as restful as a day in the woods.—Indianapolis Star.

AN IMMORTAL IN ART.

To the observer at Toronto Exhibition it was very evident that not one out of every thousand of those who surged through the Art Gallery paused to look at a very small picture which was hung close to Sir Alma Tadema's immense and magnificent canvas, "The Picture Gallery." The picture to which we refer was a bit of landscape with blue skies and a light-flooded glint of land and water

for a time to the Toronto Exhibition.

At first sight, perhaps, the query might be: "What is there in this picture which shows the hall-mark of genius?" Perfect though the technique, you felt that there were other pictures in the gallery which gave you more pleasure. You reasoned that this little picture which had found its way out here to Canada might be one of Turner's most insignificant studies—and yet could Turner, the immortal Turner, paint anything insignificant? . . . Then it dawned upon you that there was an explanation of this feeling of half-disappointment. You remembered that among things mutable must be numbered the paints which artists are compelled to use.

That this is true was strikingly exemplified not long ago by the works of this same artist. About a year ago, twenty-one fine paintings by Turner which had lain hidden in the cellars of the National Gallery—no one knows why—for half a century, were discovered and brought to light. Immediately the dazzling wonder of their coloring was apparent. When brought to the room where hangs his great collection, now faded, the difference was startling, and delighted onlookers began to realize why Ruskin should have raved over this man's work to the extent of three long volumes in his praise, and why a critic so eminent as Thornbury should declare him so great an interpreter of the beautiful in nature.

HIS LIFE.

As the glittering dragon-fly arises from the fetid, stagnant pool, Joseph Mallord William Turner, the exponent of light, who painted "sunlight like molten gold, clouds like fleece, skies like sapphire," arose from the almost slum-like squalor of Maiden Lane, London, where he was born April 23, 1775. His father was a barber and hairdresser, a most prosaic man, penurious at that; his mother was a person of no especial personality, who became insane while her son was still a child.

The first intimation of young Turner's genius came as follows: One day his father went to a great house to dress someone's hair. While waiting the lad caught sight of a carved, rampant lion, and on his return copied it in pencil. However dull the elder Turner, he seems to have been at once impressed with his son's genius, and decided to give him every advantage which the money gained from a lucrative trade could procure. Accordingly he sent the lad to school first to Brentford, then in the heart of green fields and woodlands; then to Soho Academy for a time, and last of all to Margate, a seaport town in Kent, where he had an opportunity of falling in love with the sea and observing her many moods, which he afterwards depicted with so great an understanding on canvas.

At thirteen he left school and devoted himself entirely to art, studying drawing with the best masters in London, and frequently copying from portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in the then aged artist's own house. At fourteen he was a regular student at the Royal Academy, and even at this early age painted independent pictures, now precious, but



The Old Temeraire (Nelson's Flagship).

This picture, by Turner, was listed in the Academy catalogue of 1889 as "The Fighting Temeraire, tugged to her last berth to be broken up, 1839."

"Carmichael," by Anison North, a novel of Canadian rural life, tells the story of a line-fence feud—a Northern feud that does not imply shotguns. The book is singularly unlike the usual story of rustic life. It has nothing of the background of conscious sophistications, the pose of the literary artist bent on bringing out every odd and picturesque phase of his subject, to which we are accustomed. It is written as if its world of forest and clearings, of thrifty, hard-headed, God-fearing Scotch Presbyterians, were the only possible world. It has no epigrams, no witty conversations, no humorous touches, no satire, no cynicism. It is as limpid as a mountain brook, as pure and simple as new milk, as unaffected as the primeval forest, as real as life. Robinson Crusoe is not more convincing, one's friends and neighbors are not more actual existences.

in the background, set in striking relief by dark grass and trees, with a few figures in the foreground. It was not a striking picture. Looking closely, you saw it was crackled with age; yet it bore a magic talisman which, did you know of it, riveted you long to the spot, set you thinking and wondering, as you could not think or wonder, perhaps, over any other picture in the Gallery. That magic talisman was the signature, J. M. W. Turner.

Have you read Ruskin's "Modern Painters"—that bible of art whose central figure is Turner? Have you seen or heard of the great room in the National Gallery in London devoted exclusively to Turner's works? Have you known anything of the man's life? . . . If you can answer these questions affirmatively, then no reason to ask why you should stand long before this little picture loaned



which were then set up for sale in the window of the dingy barber shop in Maiden Lane. During this earlier portion of his life, too, he fell deeply in love with a young lady to whom he became engaged; but his letters were intercepted, the lady married someone else, and Turner never cared for another.

Feeling the necessity for studying from nature herself, he now began touring through England, chiefly on foot, and continually sketching landscapes and cathedrals, first with photographic faithfulness, then with those marvellous branchings off into the realms of pure fancy which made his pictures not representations, but poems. Often a cathedral or a landscape but gave him a suggestion for a fairy architectural creation peopled with classic figures and ablaze with the sunlight of the south. On some of these excursions he was accompanied by his friend, Tom Girtin, who, had he lived, might have become a rival.

In 1779 Turner was made an Associate, and in 1802 a Member of the Royal Academy, and during the sixty years during which he was connected with it, he only missed exhibiting four times. In all, three hundred of his pictures were hung in the Academy. His energy and industry were prodigious. In the National Gallery to-day, in addition to his paintings, may be seen nineteen thousand sheets of his drawings, on some of which several subjects appear. Many of these sketches and much of his inspiration were due to trips on the continent, especially in Italy, where he found no stint of the light and transparency in air and water which appealed to him so strongly.

As money became more plentiful he removed to chambers of his own, taking his father with him. For twenty-seven years they lived together thus, the old man stretching the canvases, cooking the meals, and often, it is said, accepting tips from those to whom he showed the artist's paintings and who mistook him for a servant. Later he took a large house on Queen Anne street, and a villa at Twickenham, to which he often repaired, sometimes in company with Chantrey, the great sculptor, for a season's study or fishing.

During these years in Queen Anne street, he painted some of his greatest works, Trafalgar, Apollo and the Python, Dewy Morning, Somer Hill, Dido Building Carthage, and others. A strange feature of his life was the bitter rivalry which he set up against Claude Lorraine, who lived 175 years before Turner was born. In the National Gallery to-day two of Turner's works, Dido Building Carthage and Sun Rising Through a Vapor, are not in the Turner gallery. They hang immediately between two paintings by Claude, and were bequeathed to the nation by Turner only on condition that they should hang there in perpetuity to show his superiority over this, his rival.

Great as Turner is, however, there are those who still prefer to him the artist whom he thus strove to thrust beneath him.

Turner's greatest picture is, undisputedly, The Old Temeraire, typifying the passing of an era in naval warfare, as well as that of a famous warship. Thornbury has written of it, "As a picture it is the most glorious consummation of coloring ever painted by English fingers or seen by English eyes. In exquisite transparency it surpasses water colors; in strength it transcends oils. It is the noblest English poem founded on English scenery and English events ever thrown on canvas."

During the last ten years of his life Turner painted wildly, the products of a disordered imagination, and few of his pictures of this time are counted among his best. Though failing in health, he used often at this period to go off for weeks, leaving little clue as to where he might be found. In December, 1851, he went away thus, and his housekeeper becoming uneasy, searched for him, and at last found him in a humble cottage by the Thames, where he died a few days later. He was

buried in great state in St. Paul's Cathedral, as he had desired, by the side of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

By his will he left his unsold pictures to the nation, and the fortune which he had amassed, \$700,000, to building a Home for unsuccessful male artists. His relatives, however, broke the will, and this last wish was never realized.

Turner was one of the strangest anomalies that ever lived. He drank gin, often to excess; was penurious, filthy as to personal appearance and

amongst the pleasant happenings which were crowded into that memorable day at grand old Oxford were those which added two more links to the little chain of incidents which has been perpetually bringing into touch the land of my birth with the land of my adoption. First of all my welcome had come from a member of a well-known Ontario family, many members of which had been associated with the educational and social life of Canada, and who, by her marriage with a gentleman hold-

hold; but vivid as are its contrasts nothing can detract from its harmony as a whole, or so it seemed to me on that bright July day when the sun shone brightly and lighted up every nook and cranny of buildings which, many of them, were hoary with age.

With very little attempt at detail or description, I will now just take the jottings from my notebook of the spots I actually visited, accompanied by such of their illustrations as our indulgent editor can grant us space for.

I. The Tower of Oxford Castle in the turret of which is still seen the "Empress Maud's Doorway." This tower is all that practically remains of the old castle.

II. The front of Christ Church, with the "Tom" Tower, so called because it contains "Great Tom," a bell formerly belonging to Osney Abbey, recast in 1680, and weighing 18,000 pounds. Great Tom tolls a curfew of 101 strokes as a signal for the closing of college gates.

In the little tower to the left of our picture may be seen the window of the quarters occupied by the author of "Alice in Wonderland."

III. Amongst special points of interest in the High St. were the Church and Porch of St. Mary-the-Virgin, the latter being of picturesque Italian architecture. I was told that in the early autumn it formed a most charming picture when the whole south side of the church is literally "festooned with clinging foliage, all aglow with crimson."

On a marble slab in the floor of the chancel of this church is inscribed the fact that "in a vault of brick at the upper end of the choir" lies Amy Robsart, the ill-fated heroine of Sir Walter Scott's "Kenilworth"; her body had been conveyed to Oxford from Comnor Hall, some four miles distant, and there buried on Sunday, 22nd September, 1560, having lain in state at Gloucester Hall, now known as Worcester College. It was to the chancel of this church that Crammer, Ridley and Latimer were cited, on 14th April, 1554, for their celebrated doctrinal disputation with the learned doctors of Oxford and Cambridge.

IV. Magdalen College pronounced Maudlin, one of the most beautiful of the colleges of Oxford. The college buildings form four quadrangles, covering an area of twelve acres, whilst its grounds occupy nearly one hundred more. These include "the lawns and gardens, the shaded water walks beloved by Addison, where within a stone's throw of the High St. itself, deer are quietly browsing under huge elms, with their cawing rooks, as though the haunts of men were distant and forgotten."

In the south-east angle projects a carved and canopied stone pulpit, from which was formerly delivered a special sermon on St. John the Baptist's Day, to a congregation assembled in the quadrangle below, the ground of which had been strewn with rushes and grass, and the buildings decked with green boughs in commemoration of the preaching in the wilderness of John the Baptist. This custom fell into disuse as long ago as 1759, the annual university sermon being preached in the college chapel until 1896. Since then the open-air service was revived and it is to be hoped that interesting custom may not again be dropped.

H. A. B.

(To be continued.)

WHAT THE "BANNER" THINKS OF "CARMICHAEL."

"The story is told in the most unaffected way, and in the cleanest of good English. One of the chief charms of the book . . . is the deep and delicious freshness of woodland nature which abounds from beginning to end. The very smell of the forest, the bleat of a lost sheep in the summer thunder-storm, the rippling of water through deep clinging tangles of undergrowth, and the 'golden eagle,' a hawk 'with the sunlight on its wings,' all add to the sweet and refreshing nature of the story. The happy ending is not the least of its charms."—[Nashville, Tenn., Banner, U.S.]



Magdalen College, Cloister Quadrangle, Oxford.

the rooms in which he worked; yet his dreams were of the gods, and his fancy roaming in Elysian fields he has bequeathed to us in one of the most remarkable collections of pictures ever painted, and which proclaims him, perhaps for all time, as Britain's greatest landscape painter.

#### OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

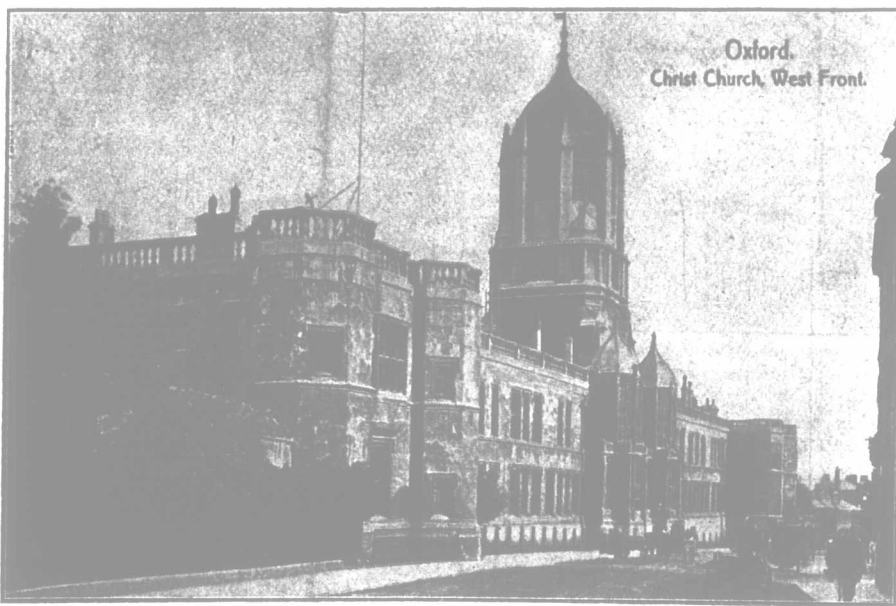
##### SOMETHING ABOUT OXFORD.

II.

At last I have been able to carry out a long-cherished wish, at least in part. I have seen something of Oxford, just enough to give me a more intelligent comprehension of its many beauties and a somewhat clearer understanding of why this ancient seat of learning should have

ing a high official position at the University, had many opportunities afforded her of manifesting the keen appreciation felt by a cultured Canadian lady of her exceptional environment, and secondly, through her introduction of myself as "also a Canadian," the receiving of two independent testimonies to the marked ability shown by two young Canadians, in no way connected with one another, and yet both bearing the same name and members of different colleges. "They will do credit not only to their University, but also to Canada."

The story of this wonderful place has been over and over again told by the pen of the historian, and by the brush of the painter, whilst to the writer of fiction it has been such



Christ Church, Oxford.

Where the cross is placed over the tower is the window of the apartments where lived the author of Alice in Wonderland.

had so marked an influence upon the history of the motherland.

True, I had but a bird's-eye view of it, for my visit, alas! had to be limited to hours, instead of days, but what I did see is imprinted upon my memory, emphasized by the excellent illustrations given me by the kind Canadian friend who now calls Oxford "home," and at whose invitation I had come.

#### MORE LINKS WITH CANADA.

Perhaps not the least pleasurable

an unending source of supply that it has become a little difficult for the mere superficial reader to separate the real from the unreal. There is nothing like "seeing" to ensure "believing," and perhaps of no spot in historical old England can this be more truly said than of Oxford. In itself it is a veritable fairyland, nature bravely holding her own in swift flowing river, greensward, and grand old trees in the very heart of the centers in which the intellect of man has most successfully build its strong-

The Quiet Hour.

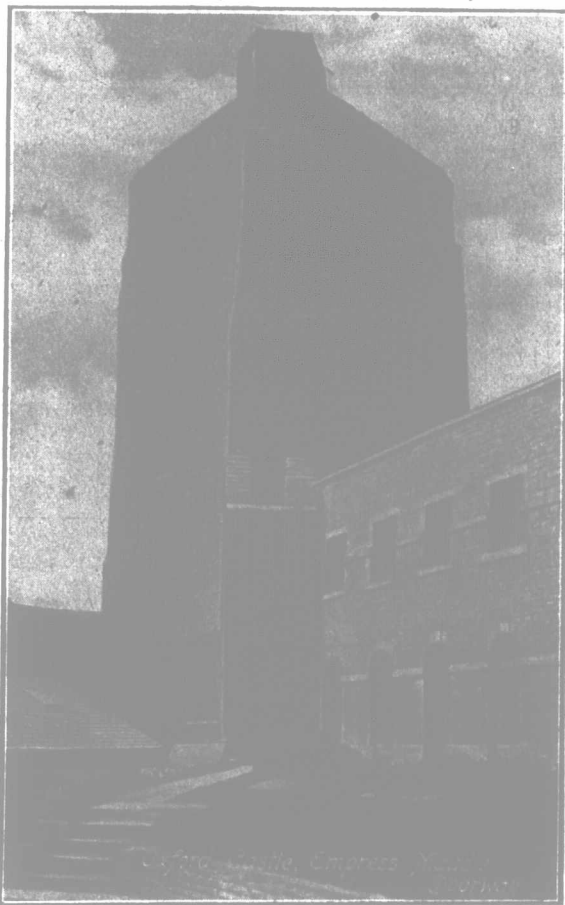
THE MANSION IN HEAVEN.

In pomp and state, with following great,  
 the Bishop Troilus came  
 To the town of Alexandria, which knew  
 him long by fame,  
 To see the holy Patriarch, who had been  
 his friend of old.  
 To hear his words of wisdom, and his  
 saintly life behold,  
 In youth their paths together lay, and  
 both with one accord  
 Had chosen then the better part, and  
 thought to serve the Lord;  
 For half a century now and more had  
 each one gone his way.  
 The Patriarch nearer was to God, far  
 nearer than that day;  
 For his soul was like a garden where the  
 flowers that then were sown,  
 With care and patient tending, had to  
 perfect beauty grown.  
 And Troilus? . . . . In the world's  
 esteem he stood as high, or higher;  
 His piety did all men praise, his elo-  
 quence admire;  
 He had fiery words to thrill them, he  
 had flowery words to please,  
 And when he preached on festal days, the  
 people swarmed like bees;  
 From altar steps to open door there was  
 hardly room to stand.  
 And 'twas not the sermon only, but his  
 presence was so grand;  
 With his grave and aged beauty, with his  
 form erect and tall,  
 With saintly face and silver hair, he won  
 the hearts of all.  
 When through the city he returned, so  
 loftly and serene,  
 A train of priests attended him, all with  
 obsequious mien;  
 And children followed open-eyed, and gen-  
 tle ladies bent  
 From balcony and window high to see  
 him as he went.  
 Indeed he was a stately sight in silken  
 raiment clad,  
 The ring he wore was valued more than  
 aught the Patriarch had;  
 And the cross upon his bosom, that the  
 people wondering viewed,  
 Gave back the sunshine, when he walked,  
 from jewels many-hued.  
 And men said his life was blameless, but  
 it still must be confessed,  
 Though the saints were glad to own  
 him, yet the sinners loved him best.  
 He was rich, and he was famous, and, as  
 all his life had shown,  
 He was great in worldly wisdom, and  
 the world will love its own.  
 But while saints and sinners praised him,  
 there was one who did not praise,  
 But whose eyes forever watched him with  
 a sad and anxious gaze;  
 For the Patriarch, simple-hearted, was  
 not dazzled like the rest,  
 And he knew the deadly passion that the  
 Bishop's soul possessed,—  
 Yes, more deadly than another, for it  
 lay so still and cold,  
 Like a serpent coiled within him,—'twas  
 the growing love of gold.  
 It had choked away his pleasure, it had  
 eaten up his peace,  
 As with every year that left him he had  
 seen his wealth increase,  
 Till his heart grew dry and withered in  
 the smoke of worldly care;  
 But it dulled him with its poison, and he  
 knew not it was there.  
 Oh, the Patriarch longed to see him from  
 such cruel bondage free;  
 And he pleaded hard for Troilus every  
 night on bended knee;  
 For there yet was time to save him, so  
 he hoped and so believed,  
 But the days and weeks were passing, and  
 no answer he received.  
 But with praying he grew bolder, and to  
 combat he began,  
 And he left his door one morning with a  
 wife and hopeful plan;  
 And he said in solemn murmur, as he  
 walked along the way,  
 "I must go and fight with Satan for my  
 brother's soul to-day;  
 He is cruel, he is cunning, but his arts  
 will be in vain.  
 The strongest net he ever wove will  
 never bear the strain  
 Of seeing and of hearing what each day I  
 hear and see,  
 And the Lord has saved my brother if he  
 will but come with me."  
 It was early in the morning, long before  
 the noise and heat,  
 And the life was just beginning in the  
 shady city street.

When he saw a church door open, and he  
 turned and entered in—  
 "I will ask the Lord to help me in this  
 work that I begin."  
 There were some who entered near him,  
 and he saw they came in haste,  
 Toiling men and burdened women, who  
 had little time to waste;  
 But they stole some precious minutes in  
 that church to kneel and pray,  
 To refresh their souls and cheer them for  
 the labors of the day;  
 And they gathered close around him on  
 the pavement, for they felt  
 That their prayers would rise the higher  
 if their father with them knelt.  
 Then he said to them: "My children, you  
 must help me now indeed,  
 For my heart and soul are troubled for a  
 friend in sorest need;  
 He is low with mortal sickness, but no  
 earthly skill can cure.  
 Pray the Lord to show His mercy to the  
 poorest of the poor."  
 So they knelt and prayed together, till  
 the morning sun was high,  
 For the Patriarch's heart was kindled,  
 and the time went quickly by.  
 Troilus too had risen early, and had said  
 his morning prayers,  
 But he said them somewhat coldly, be-  
 ing filled with other cares.  
 At that moment he was thinking, while  
 he counted up his store,

How the heart of Troilus softened, as  
 those eyes upon him shone,  
 At their look of earnest pleading, at the  
 tremor in the tone!  
 Strange it was that look could melt him  
 and that voice could change him so,  
 Calling back to life, a moment, what had  
 withered long ago.—  
 Some old good that stirred within him,  
 often spurned and thrust aside,  
 But the flowers the Lord had planted,  
 though they dwindled, had not died;  
 He was poor in heavenly treasure, but  
 he loved the Patriarch still.  
 "I will come," he answered, quickly;  
 "you may lead me where you will."  
 There were looks and tones of wonder in  
 the hospital that day,  
 From the rows of low white couches  
 where the sick and dying lay,  
 As, with all his train about him, in his  
 splendor and his pride,  
 On he walked, the Bishop Troilus, by the  
 simple Patriarch's side.  
 But ere long the two were parted, for as  
 Troilus looked around,  
 He recoiled in shrinking horror from each  
 doleful sight and sound;  
 While the Patriarch loved to linger for a  
 while by every bed,  
 With his strong arms ever ready to  
 sustain a drooping head;  
 Happy in each humble service, and for-  
 getting all his state,

Worn by months of pain and languor; he  
 was young, had once been strong,  
 He was fading now, but slowly, and  
 perhaps would suffer long,  
 And the hundred wants of sickness who  
 can know that has not proved?  
 He had wearied all about him, but the  
 Patriarch's heart was moved;  
 So he heard the long complaining to  
 which no one else gave heed,  
 Then he left him, soothed and peaceful,  
 with enough for all his need.  
 So with one and with another for a  
 moment he would stay,  
 At each bed he left a blessing, and a  
 blessing brought away,  
 Till his purse grew light and empty, as  
 had happened oft before;  
 Though he turned it up and shook it,  
 there was not one penny more.  
 Then he turned and sought for Troilus,  
 who that moment, as it chanced,  
 With a look subdued and solemn, stood  
 and gazed like one entranced,  
 On the strange, unearthly beauty, on the  
 light of perfect peace  
 In a woman's face before him; she was  
 nearing her release,  
 And a glory rested on her from the open-  
 ing door above;  
 Yet one shadow marred its splendor when  
 she looked with anxious love  
 On a little maid, her daughter, with a  
 pretty, careworn face,  
 Who had brought two younger children,  
 waiting now for her embrace,  
 Wondering why she did not give it, why  
 so deadly still she lay,  
 For they knew not, though she knew it,  
 she would not live out the day.  
 Said the Patriarch: "Brother Troilus,  
 have you nothing you could give  
 To this woman and her children, for she  
 has not long to live?  
 And I see her mind is troubled, and I  
 think, before they part,  
 Had she something she could leave them,  
 it would ease her burdened heart;  
 For myself, I freely promise I will make  
 these babes my care,  
 But to-day my purse is empty, so I pray  
 you not to spare."  
 Oh! alas, poor Bishop Troilus! how this  
 pleading broke the spell  
 That the woman's look had woven, and  
 how low his spirit fell!  
 For he dearly loved his money, with a  
 passion deep and blind,  
 As a scholar loves his learning, or a  
 saint his peace of mind.  
 But the eyes of all were on him at that  
 moment, and he knew  
 'Twas in hopeful expectation of what  
 such a saint would do;  
 There were many who had entered from  
 the busy street to gaze,  
 He would not be shamed before them,  
 they should still have cause to praise;  
 But his purse would have to open, so  
 he turned and waved his hand  
 To the priest who always bore it, with  
 a gesture of command.  
 "For this woman for her daughter and  
 the two poor babes," said he,  
 "Lay down thirty golden pieces in the  
 Patriarch's hand for me."  
 There were none who had not heard him,  
 for his voice was loud and clear,  
 And a low, admiring murmur rose from  
 all the couches near,  
 While the Patriarch stood rejoicing in the  
 deed his friend had done;  
 By himself he judged another, and he  
 thought the victory won.  
 For one moment Bishop Troilus feels his  
 narrow heart expand.  
 When the maiden thanks him, weeping,  
 and the children kiss his hand,  
 And the mother, just departing, from the  
 pillow where she lies,  
 Turns one happy smile upon him, with a  
 blessing in her eyes.  
 But, alas! on home returning, when the  
 sacrifice was made,  
 When the Patriarch's holy presence was  
 no longer there to aid,  
 He did much bewail his money; half in  
 anger, half in pain,  
 To have parted in a moment with what  
 took so long to gain.  
 And his heart was in a turmoil, and a  
 pain was in his head,  
 Till the raging turned to fever, and he  
 threw him on his bed  
 In a storm of angry passion that no  
 reason could control;  
 For to him to part with money was like  
 parting with his soul.  
 But he said no word to any of his rage  
 and inward strife,  
 And the priests who waited on him were  
 in terror for his life,  
 And as nothing made him better, they  
 took counsel, and agreed



Oxford Castle, Empress Maud's Doorway.

Upon certain silver goblets he had seen  
 the day before,  
 Which a silversmith had brought him, and  
 had hoped that he would buy.  
 They were nobly wrought and chiselled,  
 and the price indeed was high,  
 But he thought upon his table they would  
 look exceeding fine  
 When his friends, the rich and noble,  
 should come in with him to dine;  
 Then how all of them would envy, and  
 this thought his spirit cheered.—  
 When a gentle knock aroused him, and  
 the Patriarch appeared.  
 Very bright his eyes were shining, and  
 his face was all aglow.  
 But his voice was strange and solemn,  
 when he told him, "I must go  
 To the hospital, my brother, and I came  
 here on my way;  
 If we both could go together, it would be  
 a happy day.  
 There I find my greatest blessing, every  
 morning fresh and new,  
 But far greater, but far sweeter could I  
 share it once with you."

While he thanked the Lord who sent him  
 on these stricken ones to wait,  
 How the pale sad faces brightened into  
 smiles as he drew near,  
 And what loving words were murmured,  
 faintly murmured in his ear!  
 "Does he well," said Bishop Troilus, as  
 he saw him turn and go  
 From one bedside to another, "does he  
 well to stoop so low?"  
 Yet had Troilus only known it, they  
 were not the poor alone  
 Whom his brother served that morning,  
 but their Master and his own.  
 There was one but just recovered, light  
 of heart, though poor and weak,  
 With a journey long before him, going  
 forth his home to seek,  
 Far away among the mountains where  
 his wife and children stayed;  
 But the Patriarch's love had found him  
 ere the stranger sought his aid,  
 Giving money for the journey, giving  
 blessed words of cheer.  
 Then he turned, for time was pressing,  
 and a sadder face lay near,

That the Patriarch, and he only, was the man to meet their need;  
 So they sent and humbly prayed him if to come he would be pleased,  
 For his friend the Bishop Troilus was with sudden illness seized.  
 In his chamber lay the Bishop, sick in body, sick in mind;  
 But the Patriarch, wise in spirit, had his malady divined.  
 So he came and sat beside him, patient still, but pale with grief,  
 While he made one last endeavor for that troubled soul's relief.  
 But his friend was sore and angry, and his words he would not hear,  
 For the presence now disturbed him that had lately been so dear.  
 And he lay with face averted, till he heard the Patriarch say,  
 "I have brought you back the money that you gave away to-day."  
 Then indeed he started wildly, and his eyes he opened wide,  
 And he turned and faced his brother with a joy he could not hide;  
 For with sudden hope he trembled, and it paled his fevered cheek;  
 And the Patriarch's heart was sinking, but he still went on to speak;  
 "I now have come to ask you if this grace you will resign,—  
 Will you take again the money, and let your good deed be mine?  
 Yet I pray you to consider, ere you grant it or refuse,  
 What a great and heavenly treasure I shall win and you will lose;  
 For indeed I would not wrong you, though to me the gain be great.  
 So then do not answer rashly,—there is time, we both can wait,  
 And 'twere well to think a little on the words our Master said,  
 How He left the poor behind, that we might serve them in His stead;  
 And whatever help we grant them, be it great or be it small,  
 To our blessed Lord we give it, to our Lord who gave us all."  
 Then made answer Bishop Troilus, "As for what you now propose,  
 If it please you I am ready, and the bargain we can close.  
 There are many kinds of service, and each needful in its way,  
 And I think the Lord has set me in His Church to preach and pray,  
 And to save the souls that perish, and to teach men how to live,  
 While your own vocation, brother, is with open hand to give.  
 Let not one defraud the other, take your part and leave me mine,  
 For howe'er we may divide it, all the service is divine.  
 Let us feed God's flock together, for His needy children care,  
 I the souls, and you the bodies, so the burden we may share."  
 "Then so be it," said the other, but his voice was low and grave,  
 And he prayed to God in silence for the soul he could not save.  
 "We must write it all in order, we must sign and seal it too,  
 So that mine may be the blessing, while the gold remains with you."  
 So they wrote a contract solemn, to which each one signed his name,  
 In which he, the Bishop Troilus, did relinquish every claim  
 To whate'er reward or merit his one pious deed had earned,  
 Since the thirty golden pieces to his hand had been returned.  
 Then the Patriarch counted slowly all the pieces, one by one,  
 In the open hand of Troilus, and his last attempt was done.  
 All had failed, and heavy-hearted from that chamber forth he went,  
 While his friend lay still and smiling in the fullness of content;  
 With a dreamy satisfaction he was thinking all the while  
 How those pretty shining pieces would increase the golden pile  
 In that chest of hoarded treasure that already held so much;  
 And he laid his hand upon them with a fond caressing touch.  
 But his thoughts began to wander, and his eyes were closing soon.  
 In the drowsy heat and stillness of the summer afternoon.  
 Then a dream was sent to bless him, as in quiet sleep he lay,  
 And it bore him in a vision to the country far away;  
 And he saw the holy city, where the saints and angels dwell;

Of its glory, of its beauty, mortal tongue can never tell.  
 And the people of that city whom he met along the way  
 On the shining golden pavement, oh, how full of peace were they!  
 Now among those lighted faces there were some he knew before,  
 Of the poor to whom so often he had closed his heart and door,  
 Such as in the heavenly city he had little thought to find,  
 For the sad and sick and needy had been never to his mind:  
 Of the rich were not so many, yet a few of these beside,  
 Who by deeds of love and mercy had their Master glorified.  
 And in perfect health and beauty, among all that bright array,  
 Was the woman he saw dying in the hospital that day.  
 All along the road he travelled, to the left and to the right,  
 Rose the palaces they dwelt in, each a mansion of delight,  
 But all varying in their beauty, far away as eye could reach,  
 With a name in golden letters, high above the door of each.  
 But, oh, wonder of all wonders, when he saw a name that shone  
 O'er a high and arching doorway, yes, a name that was his own!  
 Could it be his eyes deceived him? No, he read it o'er and o'er;  
 "This," it said, "of Bishop Troilus is the home forevermore."  
 Oh, the beauty of that palace, with such light and splendor filled,  
 That he thought the clouds of sunset had been hewn its walls to gild;  
 And the golden door stood open, he could catch a glimpse within  
 Of the vast illumined chambers where no foot had ever been.  
 He could only gaze bewildered, for the wonder was too great,  
 And the joy so poured upon him he could hardly bear the weight.  
 Then he took one step toward it, but a servant of the King  
 Who from far-off earth that morning had returned on busy wing,  
 And was bearing gifts and tokens from the scattered church below,  
 Came and passed and stood before him, in the courtyard's golden glow.  
 Then he turned to his companions, for a few had gathered near,  
 And his words fell hard and heavy on the Bishop's listening ear,—  
 "We must cancel that inscription from the stone, and write thereon  
 That Troilus hath this palace sold unto the Patriarch John,  
 and that thirty golden pieces were the price that he received."  
 Up then started Bishop Troilus, for his soul was sorely grieved,  
 And he tried to speak, but could not, and awoke in his dismay,  
 With his hand upon the money close beside him where he lay.  
 Now the long bright day was over; as he saw the sun descend,—  
 "Weary day," the Patriarch thought it; he was glad to see it end.  
 He was walking in his garden where the freshening shadows lay,  
 And the flowers that drooped at noon-time stood erect in beauty gay;  
 But their brightness could not cheer him, and he bent his head and sighed,  
 For he thought with wondering sadness, that the Lord his prayer denied.  
 Then he heard a step behind him, and he looked; but who was there,  
 Wild of look like one who struggled with a pain he could not bear?  
 Could it be the stately Bishop? Yes, but oh, how changed to see!  
 And he said with tears and trembling, "Oh, my brother, pray for me!"  
 And there Troilus, clinging closely to that strong and helpful hand,  
 Trusting in the heart that loved him and his thoughts could understand,  
 Told the story of his vision to his awed and listening friend,—  
 All that dream of light and glory, with its sad, unlooked-for end.  
 But his voice, which trembled ever, well-nigh failed him when he told  
 Of the horror of that waking, with his hand upon the gold;  
 When his eyes, long blind, were opened, and he saw the wreck within,  
 And one fearful moment showed him what his wasted life had been.  
 "Now," he said, "my courage fails me when I think to mend my ways,

I have wasted all God gave me—mind, and strength, and length of days,—  
 And the gold I gave my soul for pulls me downward with its weight;  
 Help me if you can, oh, help me! Say it is not yet too late."  
 And he looked with eyes beseeching at the Patriarch, who replied  
 With a smile that fell like sunshine on the faint heart at his side,—  
 "What! too late for God's forgiveness, when He calls you to repent?  
 'Twas to save you, not to lose you, that the blessed dream was sent;  
 'Tis His help, not mine, my brother, you are needing, and you know,  
 If we ask it, He will give it, for Himself has told us so."  
 So then Troilus gathered courage, and that night, by deed and word,  
 Gave himself and all his substance to the service of the Lord;  
 Yet in his own strength mistrusting, he implored his friend anew  
 With his daily prayer to aid him, and he promised so to do.  
 And the thirty golden pieces he returned to him again,  
 Yes, and other thirty with them, for the change was not in vain.  
 Then he left the past behind him, and a better life began;  
 From that evening in the garden he became another man.  
 There was no more train about him when he walked the city through,  
 For the priests who once attended now had better work to do;  
 And the ladies cared no longer from their balconies to lean,  
 When of worldly pomp and splendor there was nothing to be seen.  
 For the cross of many jewels on his bosom shone no more,  
 Having gone on works of mercy to increase his heavenly store.  
 But the poor and needy sought him; he was now their faithful friend,  
 And they knew, whate'er befell them, on his love they might depend.  
 So his closing days were happy, after years of sordid care,  
 For no gain can bring contentment till the poor have had their share;  
 And he lightened many a burden, and he righted many a wrong,  
 And the wealth became a blessing that had been a curse so long;  
 And his secret hoard was scattered, and men said that he died poor,  
 But he found great wealth in heaven at the end, we may be sure.

FRANCESCA ALEXANDER.

## THE DEAR LITTLE WIFE AT HOME

The dear little wife at home, John,  
 With ever so much to do,—  
 Stitches to set and babies to pet,  
 And so many thoughts of you.  
 The beautiful household fairy,  
 Filling your heart with light;  
 Whatever you meet to-day, John,  
 Go cheerily home to-night.  
 For though you are worn and weary,  
 You needn't be cross or curt;  
 There are words like darts to gentle hearts,  
 There are looks that wound and hurt.  
 With the key in the latch at home, John,  
 Drop troubles out of sight;  
 To the dear little wife who is waiting  
 Go cheerily home to-night.  
 You know she will come to meet you,  
 A smile on her sunny face,  
 And your wee little girl, as pure as a pearl,  
 Will be there in her childish grace;  
 And the boy, his father's pride, John,  
 With the eyes so brave and bright,  
 From the strife and the din, to the peace, John,  
 Go cheerily home to-night.

—Margaret E. Sangster.

"Carmichael," a story of Canadian country life, marks its author, Anison North, as a writer of more than average ability.—[Dayton, Ohio, News, U. S.]

## Health in the Home

## THINK AND ACT QUICKLY.

People should prepare themselves for emergencies. Fix in your mind a few general principles, as to what to do in case of accident; then, when some calamity befalls you, keep cool. Think and act quickly. If we followed this plan, may a life might be saved, as the following incidents will prove:

My brother, during one of his surveying trips, met with a very painful accident, which would have proved fatal had not the cook acted promptly and with great wisdom. He was cutting down a bush, when the ax slipped and nearly severed his toe. In a few minutes, he was unconscious. The cook tore off his shoe and sock, tied it with a good bandage; at the same time ordering two men to bring a large dish and the flour bag. While they worked to revive my brother, he threw into the dish a quantity of flour, then placed the foot in the flour, and proceeded to pack the foot in a solid mass of flour. The bleeding soon stopped, for the blood could not penetrate the flour. When the doctor arrived, he expressed great praise, and told the cook he "had saved a life."

Another most important thing to know is that when a person's clothes catch fire not to run out into the air, and this is the first impulse. The breeze only fans the flames and sends them inward, where they burn deeply. Smother the flames from the mouth downward. Take a blanket, heavy table cover or quilt, if convenient, and roll it around the sufferer immediately. If there is no big article handy, the sufferer should roll on the floor, especially if there is oil cloth. But whatever you do, don't rush outside and scream. Keep the mouth, and, if possible, the eyes shut.

Remove the clothing gently; avoid letting in the air on the burns; apply sweet oil and linseed, if handy.

If the victim of the terrible accident in Toronto the other day had only snatched a quilt off the bed and wrapped herself in it, her dear little baby, at least, would be alive to-day, and likely her own life spared. The trouble is, we never think we will have any accident ourselves, and don't prepare for them, so that when something does happen we lose our heads. A little thought, and prompt action would save untold misery. We might easily say, "More ill is wrought from want of thought than any other thing." MARION DALLAS.

## OPEN SECRETS OF HEALTHY LIVING.

It is quite hard to regain health and strength when they are once lost. It is much easier to retain them; it means only a little care, a little attention, a little time every day of your life.

See that not a night passes without your windows being open, so that your lungs may be able to feed to the blood a plentiful supply of oxygen all night long.

See that you never sleep in the underclothes you have worn all day, for they have absorbed much of the perspiration and effete matter thrown off by your body, and need to be aired all night. To sleep in them is to give the skin a chance to reabsorb this waste matter.

Never let a morning pass without drawing a dozen deep breaths, expanding and lifting the chest with every one, before you leave your bed; and take a few brisk arm-exercises, trunk-bendings, and some tiptoe work on rising. You may be able to give only a few minutes to this work, but to form the habit may mean a great deal to you.

At night give at least five or ten minutes to this work, and emphasize the chest work and trunk-bendings at the waist line. This is the weak part of our anatomy. Possibly it is made so by the present fashion of wearing two-piece garments, skirts and waists, as well as by the corset, which restricts activity at the waist line.

Keep the skin clean. A daily sponge and hard, brisk rub will not only prevent your taking cold easily, but will be fine exercise for your arms, stimulate your skin to better work, strengthen your heart, and increase your lung capacity.

Be sure to go out some time during the

day. Fill your lungs and exercise your body in the open air and sunshine for at least twenty minutes daily. Never let rain keep you in; as long as you are able to be up and working about the house, you are able to run out for a short time into the open.

Do you realize what you are doing as you sit at your sewing-machine day after day, or drive away at your typewriter, never pausing to take the needed rests, the breaths of air, the relaxation and the exercise you need?

The work has to be done, you say, and money must be earned. Ah, yes, I know; but what if the extra money so earned each week must be given up to a doctor in the end? Will it pay? That is the question, Does it pay to risk your health and your life? Is it not better to do with one silk waist less, or cut your pleasure bill in half? What good will even promotion do you if health fails and you fall back into invalidism just as your foot reaches the higher rung?

Daily air and exercise, good, simple food in moderation, sufficient sleep, a fair amount of work and play, pure water freely taken internally and used externally—these, together with temperance in all things and a proper disposition and control of the mind, are the open secrets of healthy, wholesome lives.—[Circle.]

## With the Flowers.

### LYCOPODIUMS.

Lycopodiums comprise the club mosses, the species sold by florists being chiefly the selaginellas, wonderfully dainty little erect or trailing plants, somewhat resembling certain species of seaweed, and marked by colorings very unusual in the plant world, the brightest of greens and most metallic of blues and bronzes. Selaginellas are often used for covering the bare soil in large tubs in which other erect plants are growing; but, by themselves, they form very handsome table decorations. They are usually of easy culture, requiring only the same soil as ferns, with perhaps a little more sand, a shaded situation, secure from frost, and plenty of moisture. They are very easily propagated by cuttings kept continually moist.

### THE DRACENA.

This is a genus of tropical plants represented by a few very handsome species in our greenhouses. Most of the Dracenas (and some of the Cordylines, which are sometimes sold under the same name) have broad or sword-shaped leaves, which curve gracefully downward, and are often handsomely variegated, with white margins, with yellow bands down the center of the leaf, with white spots, or with tints of red in the younger leaves. Probably the most satisfactory kinds for house culture are Sanderiana, Albo-marginata, and Gladstonei. All require a rich soil and warm temperature. They should be grown very quickly until as large as required, then they may be permitted to become pot-bound. Give manure water from time to time, and keep in a good light.

### A COUNTRY ROAD.

Not this road, friend; 'tis whim of mine

To turn my back on beech and pine  
And running brooks that sing and shine,  
The while your prospects you define,  
And press your suit with ease.

I went this road another day,  
A glowing, pulsing, perfect day,  
The growing grasses laughed with me;  
The young leaves quivered in their glee;  
The ox-eyed daisies peeped to see  
So glad a thing as I.

As I, a-tremble with sweet fear,  
Because of one who lingered near,  
Because he whispered in my ear  
The very words I longed to hear;  
Because—because he was so dear—  
Not this road, friend, I pray.

Of this one spot my thought doth make  
A garden rare for old sake's sake;  
And should your foot crush fern or brake,  
Or ox-eyed daisy, wide awake,  
This worldly heart of mine would ache—  
Not this road, friend, I pray.

—Jean Blewett, in The Canadian Magazine.

## The Ingle Nook.

### A FORMAL DINNER.

We have been asked more than once, recently, for information in regard to serving a formal dinner.

In the first place, the menu is to be considered. It may consist of six, five, or even four courses. In the country, five would seem to be quite sufficient, the grapefruit or oysters being left out.

1. Oysters on the half-shell, or grapefruit.
2. A thin soup.
3. Fish with sauce, fish timbales, or a vegetable entree consisting of asparagus, spinach, etc., or chicken timbales, or macaroni. The fish and entree may make up two courses, if preferred.
4. The roast—filet of beef, chicken, spring lamb, according to the season. With the meat course, serve potatoes and one other vegetable. Potatoes are also sometimes served with the fish course.
5. A green salad, or tomatoes, with small crackers or salted wafers, and a fancy cheese.
6. A sweet.

Coffee may be served last of all at the table or in the drawing-room.

Setting the Table.—First of all, the silence cloth should be smoothly placed, and over it the tablecloth, which should be of immaculate whiteness and of fine quality of linen. The napkins should be large. Elaborate table decorations are not now in much favor; a handsome centerpiece, with a clear-glass (cut glass, if you have it) bowl filled with loosely-arranged flowers, being deemed sufficient. Small bouquets (bouquets de corsage and

at the same time removing the oyster or grapefruit plate. When she removes the soup plate, she still leaves the service plate, so that the guest is at no time without a plate; but when she brings in the fish she takes the service plate away.

In this way, the dinner proceeds until it is time to serve the sweet, each plate being removed according as the next is brought on. Before serving the sweet, the waiter removes everything but the bonbons and the water glass, and brushes off all the crumbs with a napkin into a plate; a tray and knife, still less that abomination a brush, are never used now for removing crumbs. . . . After the sweet, the coffee is served.

Just one point more—a dinner should never be so elaborate as to "laugh at" the pocketbook of those who gave it. Provided it consists of but four courses, it may still be of such excellent quality and served so daintily as to be formal enough for any occasion. . . . One very prime requisite is that the hostess be, apparently at least, utterly unconscious as to how affairs are progressing in the kitchen. Her manner must imply that all the wheels are well oiled, and that the service is to be so perfect that it does not require a thought from her. Just so sure as she is nervous, or preoccupied, with her attention clearly following, and with trepidation, the course of the dinner, her entertainment is sure to be spoiled—much more spoiled than though the pudding were heavy and she put it off with a laugh. She must try to forefend mishaps, but she must understand that should one occur, though she weep tears of mortification in private, she must preserve a gay good humor, an unruffled serenity, before her guests.



A Dinner Table Properly Set.

boutonnieres) and place cards may be used; where the guests are few in number, the place cards will not, of course, be needed.

Place on the table before the guests are summoned small fancy dishes containing nuts, olives, radishes, etc., also salt and pepper. Place a knife, soup spoon and a plainly-folded napkin with a small piece of bread on it at the right of each "place," and the forks for fish, meat, and salad at the left, in order as named, beginning with the outside. If oyster, fish knives, etc., are used, they are, of course, also placed in the order in which they are to be used. Put the individual service plates on between the knife and forks, but do not use bread-and-butter plates. At a formal dinner, butter is never used. Place a water glass near the point of each knife. Bring on the plates containing the first course, then summon the guests. If at night, candles, with or without shades (which are mounted on wires sold for the purpose), may be used.

It is, of course, absolutely necessary to have a well-trained waiter if a formal dinner like this is to be carried through successfully. When the first course is ended, she brings in the soup, a plate at a time, and sets it on the service plate.

### Thanks to Jack's Wife.

"Interested Reader," Grey Co., Ont., sends thanks to Jack's Wife for her article on footing stockings. She says she footed six pairs right away, found they were just as good as new, and thereby saved "double the price of 'The Farmer's Advocate' in a day." Jack's wife certainly believes in the maxim, "If you know a good thing pass it on."

### Hints for the Home Seamstress.

An excellent way to utilize a child's half-worn summer dress is to cut out the sleeves, bind the armholes, and make an eating-apron of it.

Save all the bits of lace and embroidery left from making summer gowns. They may be utilized for making the dainty little ties and jabots now so popular for wear with linen collars.

Be sure to bind the bottom of the skirt of your tailor suit before wearing it. Select mohair braid matching the color of the skirt, and run it on by hand with one end of the braid extending just a little below the edge of the skirt. Skirts are very apt to sag after being worn a while, and the braid prevents them from fraying around the bottom.

To get the correct length of a short

skirt, mark on a yardstick the number of inches you wish the skirt to be above the floor. Put the skirt on the person for whom it is intended. Hold the stick in an upright position, with one end resting on the floor. Mark the skirt with a piece of chalk, according to the mark on the stick. Move the stick all around the skirt, and mark the skirt as may be necessary. Be careful to keep the yardstick always in a vertical position. Turn the edge of the skirt, and baste according to the chalked lines.—[Circle.]

### A New Chatterer.

Dear Friends of the Ingle Nook,—Having recently read of someone who wished to know a cure for warts, I would like them to know of a very simple and yet effective cure, which is to apply castor oil and salt as often as one can think of it. By persisting, you will in a short time see them gradually disappearing. Now just a few words regarding the subject we see so often of drudgery of housewives on the farm. I often wonder is it really those whose homes are on the farm who are writing, or is it someone who is just looking on the life apparently seeming a drudgery to them? I think ours may be the busiest life, but have we not many more pleasures, more comforts, and certainly more of the beauty of nature to enjoy than our sisters in the city? And if some farmers' wives do work at some outside employment, it, no doubt, is because they enjoy it, and not because it is unpleasant, or that they are compelled to do it. She who, it may be from necessity, is a helper in the heavier part of the work ought to be bright, cheerful and happy, thankful she has the health to be out and give assistance; and then when the busy harvest season is over, she may, with her brother or husband, go and have plenty of time together to enjoy the outside world and other pleasures. I think the mistake is made in our way of looking at our work, either with happy, pleasant thoughts, or that down-hearted, discontented way, which none of us ought to have.

Now just a moment as to the girls in town, who rise early, go to the office, school, shop or mill, see nothing but the same thing day after day. What can be more monotonous than the city girl's life? The only change she has is a few holidays in the heat of summer, when we may have a holiday, a rest, or a change almost any time, and our work is always something new. We may always have an hour or more each day to practice music, read, or to indulge in any other pleasure, which our city friends have not, except in the evening when tired after the day's labor.

Now, in conclusion, let us all be thankful for the many blessings we have to enjoy, and try to throw off all discontentment and sadness, and look toward brighter and happier future.

Brant Co. EVELYN E.

### Lemon Sponge.

Two cups of boiling water, half a cup of cornstarch, large half cup of sugar, juice and grated rind of one lemon, pinch of salt. Cook in a double boiler until thick. Take from the fire and stir; then add the whites of three eggs, beaten to a stiff froth. Stir together, and serve cold. Sauce to go over it: Yolks of the eggs, one cup milk, two tablespoons of sugar; flavor to taste. Cook in a double boiler until done.

Islander is away from home, and will write you when she gets back. She sent this, as it has been requested. M. H.

We are glad to know that Islander does not forget us, even when she is away for a holiday. Please convey her our thanks for lemon-sponge recipe.

### Canning Pears—Suggestions.

Dear Dame Durden,—Just a short letter this time asking if you or any of the Chatterers can let me have a good recipe for preserving hard pears.

Here also are a few wrinkles which I have found out recently, and which may help some other busy little woman: When preparing raisins for fruit cake, instead of chopping them with a knife, just clip each raisin in three with your scissors; this saves time, and is more satisfactory. When baking cookies, try turning the bake pan upside down, and place cookies on the bottom, and unless your oven is "ablaze" you will never have a scorched cookie.

The following recipe for roll jelly cake can be relied upon: Put into the one dish three eggs (not beaten), one cup of brown sugar, and one cup flour (not heaping), to which two teaspoonfuls of baking powder have been added. Stir all together until smooth, and pour into a buttered pan; bake in a moderate oven eight minutes. Spread jelly on cake while hot and before removing from pan. Then commence at one end, and roll in pan; lift out and wrap in paper until cut. Be careful while handling not to press heavily. Don't you think, Dame Durden, that some of us will forget Forget-me-not, despite her non-de-plumé, if she does not soon visit the Ingle Nook?

I must say a word for Susan Van Dusen's maple cream; it is excellent. You must have had a rare old while on your holidays, Dame Durden, I enjoyed even reading about them. HELEN. Bruce Co., Ont.

You might try this recipe: Pare, halve and remove cores, and throw the pears immediately into cold water to keep them from turning brown. For every four pounds of prepared fruit, allow one pound sugar and one quart water. Drain the fruit, and put into a kettle; cover with boiling water, and cook very gently until tender. Have the syrup boiling and skimmed clear, and as soon as the pears are done, lift them out with a skimmer, and put them in the boiling syrup. Simmer about ten minutes, and seal. Surely Forget-me-not will appear, now that you have asked for her so pointedly.

MOLLIE.

In the corner of her eye—  
And it's brown as brown can be—  
There's a flash you might call sly,  
But it's really too demure  
In its lure,  
And too frank and too free.  
She's a plump  
And jolly lump  
Of dancing fun  
As ever scurried about  
With a laugh and a shout  
Under the sun.

Tumbles? What does a tumble matter?  
Down she goes with a crash and clatter;  
She has scraped her hand; she has barked  
her shin;  
She has lost a lot of her precious skin;  
But she's up in a moment and off again,  
With something more than a hint of rain  
In the dark eyes brimming to ease her  
pain.

There's a touch of the South  
In her laughing mouth,  
And the rich, deep flush of her rounded  
cheek,  
And her hair with its tresses fine and  
sleek  
That she flings about, with her tossing  
head  
Set off and bound with the ribbon's red.

Books, books, books, and the longer the  
better,  
She swallows them steadily letter by  
letter,  
Line by line and chapter by chapter:  
Never was reader more solid or apter  
To win your praise for her scholarly  
merit.  
Or to learn a piece and to say it well  
With a voice that sounds like a silver  
bell;  
But her suns are woe, for she doesn't in-  
herit  
A taste for the multiplication table,  
And hasn't acquired it, and doesn't seem  
able  
To face a collision  
With long division:  
Figures are things you'll fail to fix  
In the busy brain of this girl of six.

And when you stow her away in bed  
She often stands on her impish head,  
Or slides to the floor till you send her  
back  
With a great pretence at a sounding  
smack  
Out with the light!  
Good-night, good-night!

One last hug—and she holds you tight—  
Good-night. Mollie, good-night, good-  
night!  
—R. C. L., in Punch.

"Carmichael" is the work of a new  
author, who displays in her work  
strength as well as delicacy and insight.  
N. Y., News, U. S.

About the House.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE"  
FASHIONS.



6914.—Ladies' Waist, 6 sizes, 32 to 42  
inches bust measure.



4235.—Misses' Shirtwaist Costume, 4  
sizes, 14 to 17 years.



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Drawers, 6 sizes, 14 to 17 years.

The above patterns will be sent to any  
subscriber at the very low price of ten  
cents per pattern. Order by number, and  
be sure to give waist and bust measure-  
ment. Allow from one week to ten days  
in which to fill order.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The  
Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.  
[Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten  
cents must be sent for each number.]

SMALL ECONOMIES.

ECONOMY IN COOKERY.

There was an old saying, referring, we  
believe, to waste in cookery, that "An  
extravagant woman can throw out at the  
window as much as a man can bring in  
at the door," or words to that effect. We  
were reminded of this not long ago on  
seeing a woman deliberately pour off a  
surplus of fat—good, sweet, useful fat  
from a pan of bacon—right into the fire.  
Her excuse was that she hadn't time to  
get a dish to put it in, and although she  
must have been conscious of waste, else  
she would not have felt it necessary to  
make even this apology, it was quite  
evident that she was not fully awake to  
the flagrancy of such an "extravagan-  
ce."

I suppose there isn't one of us who  
is not guilty, in some respect, of waste-  
fulness. While keenly alert to extrava-  
gance in others, we are, perhaps, quite  
blind to its manifestations in ourselves,  
and it might be very salutary to us in-  
deed, if someone were to shake us up  
periodically, and show us how wasteful  
we really are, and in what respects we  
might improve.

Broadly speaking, in the line of cook-  
ery—since that is the subject upon which,  
to-day, we must dwell—there are three  
classes of wasteful women; you and I  
have met each of them scores of times.

THE ORDINARILY "EXTRAVAGANT"  
WOMAN.

First of all, there is the woman who im-  
molates herself and all her family at the  
altar of rich cookery. She feels that  
nothing is fit to place before people un-  
less it is "good"; and so she fills up  
her pastry with grease and her fruit with  
sugar, and her family with indigestion.  
She it is who glories in puff pastry,  
pound cake, "pound for pound" pre-  
serves, and plum pudding, and usually she  
has a county reputation for being a good  
cook.

Nevertheless, she is going a little out  
of fashion. Another decade, and she  
will, in all probability, have gasped her  
last gasp, and in her place will be the  
woman who believes in wholesome rather  
than in over-rich food, one who is not  
afraid to set before her most select  
visitor a "tea" of good bread and but-  
ter, baking-powder biscuit and canned or  
raw fruit, with, perhaps, a little meat or  
scrambled eggs, and a dainty and whole-  
some salad.

Tastes are most assuredly acquired, and  
it is no secret that those (and they are  
continually increasing in number) who  
have become habituated to this plainer  
mode of "living" can scarcely make one  
good square meal from a bill of fare  
made up wholly of rich, indigestible  
things. This was exemplified in our own  
case not long ago when Philomene (her  
name was not Philomene, but let that  
pass) and I were housekeeping. We were  
living the simple life, as least in so far  
as the table was concerned—good, nour-  
ishing food, milk, cream, eggs, cheese,  
beefsteak, toast and raw fruit. A friend  
was kind enough to send us as a gift  
several jars of rich "preserves." We  
accepted with voluminous thanks—but to  
eat the mass was another matter. We  
tried the jars one after another, but were  
compelled to give up in despair. There  
they sat, day after day, week after week.  
The fruit was too rich to spoil, and it  
seemed a shame to "waste" it; so we  
at last passed it on, on chance, to some-  
one else. Whether it eventually found  
its way into the garbage tin or not we  
did not hear.

Query No. 1.—Why waste good food  
stuffs in making rich, indigestible, really  
unpalatable cookery, when plainer, more  
health-giving, more enjoyable dishes can  
be prepared at one-third the expense?

There is one proviso, however,  
that plain things must be right to be en-  
joyable. The bread must be good, the  
butter sweet, the biscuits light, the meat  
cooked so as to be tender and to keep  
all the juices in, the salad crisp and  
cold,—and so on ad infinitum. These  
things, however, any bright woman can  
learn if she only sets about it in earnest.

THE WOMAN WHO SCRIMPES.

One might think that the very  
antithesis of this first-named woman  
must be the economical housekeeper par  
excellence; but this is not so. The one  
who scrimps and saves and carries plain  
living to a hair-splitting edge may be in  
reality more extravagant, more wildly ex-  
travagant, than she of the plum puddings  
and puff pastry. Let us look at her for a  
moment. She feels that she must save  
money, and so the food she provides is  
of the poorest and plainest kind, the  
veriest prose in cookery—never a bit of  
variety—the same old thing over and  
over until everyone, most of all the  
"delicate" or studious one of the  
family, is sick of it;—never a little effort  
to make anything the tiniest bit dainty  
or tasty. Forgetting that butter is food,  
she makes the butter salty that less of  
it may be eaten. She deprives her family  
of meat, because meat is dear; nor does  
she ever consider it necessary to provide  
its substitutes—eggs, cream, cheese, milk  
and beans. Just possibly she does not  
know that for health as well as for ap-  
petite it is necessary to supply fruit and  
green things in season. It is strange but  
true that in many places in the country,  
both fruit and vegetables, which may be  
had for but the expenditure of a little  
time and energy, are less commonly seen  
than in the town. Only this summer I  
was told by two women who had  
travelled continuously through the rural  
districts during June and July, that  
they had not tasted lettuce at all, and  
strawberries but once. This

seems almost incredible, but it is true.

Query No. 2.—Does it pay to make liv-  
ing so plain and poor that it barely  
suffices to keep life in the body? Has  
it not been demonstrated without a  
doubt by medical men that the human  
body requires a certain quantity of  
muscle-forming and heat- and energy-giv-  
ing food, and that this is only to be  
found in sufficient quantity in the protein  
and carbohydrates of meat, eggs, milk,  
cheese, bread, nuts, butter, legumes, etc.?  
If the body is not supplied with enough  
of these constituents, does it not stand  
to reason that it must become compar-  
atively unable for hard work or to with-  
stand extreme cold or attacks of disease?  
May it not be possible by scrimping at  
the table to lessen the amount of work  
done on the farm, or to fill the doctor's  
wallet? Does such a course—judging it  
even from the most mercenary standpoint  
—pay?

THE WOMAN WHO WASTES IN  
"TRIFLES."

There is yet another woman who  
wastes in cookery—the one who seems to  
have no idea whatever about using up  
what she would consider "trifling" odds  
and ends. Possibly, she avoids both the  
extremes, expensive and scrimped cook-  
ery; her table might give the impression  
that she is an economical and sensible  
provider, and yet when it comes to mak-  
ing use of left-overs, etc., she is simply  
at sea. She is, in fact, lacking in im-  
agination, and can by no means conjure  
up ways of transforming the bone of  
meat, the few spoonfuls of vegetables, the  
fruit left in a jar, etc., into new and  
palatable dishes. As a consequence, the  
vegetables, with all their additions, possi-  
bly, of butter or cream, go to the hens—  
rather expensive poultry food, by the  
way—and the bit of fruit is eaten up at  
an odd moment "to keep it from wast-  
ing." In the same way, crusts of bread  
become mouldy; bits of cheese are per-  
mitted to become hard and are thrown  
out; no special use is made of the two  
or three slices of layer cake left after  
tea; and so on, and on, and on.

Truly, the using up of odds and ends  
is an art, or may be made an art, as it  
has been by the French. It has been  
said that a French family will almost  
live—and well, too—on what an English  
family will discard as useless.

I cannot particularize very much on  
this subject. I do not know enough  
about it yet; but I realize its extensiveness,  
and am on the lookout to find out  
many more things about it. If I have  
been able to set you on the warpath,  
too, I shall be satisfied; for when we are  
once in mind to learn, we shall find that  
we can pick up something new from al-  
most everybody. In the meantime, I  
shall be pleased to pass on to you a few  
hints which I have gathered in my  
travels, and which may be new to you.

A FEW ECONOMICAL HINTS.

1. Cheese may be kept soft and moist  
by wrapping it in a cloth wrung out of  
vinegar. Put in a bag, and hang in a  
cool place. Should any odd bits happen to  
become dry and hard, grate them and  
sprinkle over boiled cauliflower or cabbage,  
with milk sauce; or make savory potatoes as  
follows: Mash six or eight boiled pota-  
toes, and add to them a bit of butter, a  
gill of milk, pepper and salt to taste and  
one ounce grated cheese. Put in a  
greased earthen dish, sprinkle thickly over  
the top with some more grated cheese,  
brown in the oven, and bring to the  
table in the dish in which it was baked.

2. Dry all bits of stale bread in the  
oven, roll fine with a rolling pin, and  
store away in dry sealers. Use for roll-  
ing croquettes, etc., in before frying, for  
stuffings, etc., or for bread pudding,  
which, when flavored with grated rind of  
a lemon, becomes a very appetizing as  
well as wholesome dish.

3. If lemons begin to get hard before  
you wish to use them, place them in  
cold water, using enough to cover well.  
Change the water every day.

4. For making scraps of meat, or the  
tougher portions of meat (round, etc.)  
into appetizing and nutritious dishes, a  
meat grinder, which costs only about  
\$1.25, is invaluable. You may use such  
meat in the following ways: (1) Beef  
Rissoles.—To every pound of minced beef  
allow three-quarters of a pound bread  
crumbs, herbs, seasoning, a little minced  
lemon peel (fresh), and one egg. Put  
the meat through the grinder, mix with  
the bread crumbs and seasoning, and bind  
together with the egg. Make into cakes,  
dip into egg, then into bread crumbs, and

Children's Corner.

RIDDLES.

1. Why are apples like printers' type? Ans.—Because they are often in pi(e).
2. What is it which will be yesterday, and was to-morrow? Ans.—To-day.
3. Why is a washer-woman like on Saturday? Ans.—Because she brings in the clothes (close) of the week.
4. What is worse than raining cats and dogs? Ans.—Hailing omnibuses.
5. When is a bonnet not a bonnet? Ans.—When it becomes a pretty girl.
6. What is most like a hen stealing? Ans.—Why, a cock robin.
7. Why does the sun rise in the east? Ans.—Because (y)east makes everything rise.
8. What did Queen Elizabeth take her pills in? Ans.—In cider (inside her).
9. Why is eternity like a circle? Ans.—It has neither beginning nor end.
10. What are we all doing at the same time? Ans.—Going round.
11. When has a man four hands? Ans.—When he doubles his fists.
- 12.—Why is a horse like the letter O? Ans.—Because G(ee) makes it go.
13. What comes after cheese? Ans.—Mice.
14. What four letters would scare a thief? Ans.—O, I, C, U.

VICTORINE.

1. Why is a fretful man like a loaf of bread baked too much? Ans.—He is crusty.
2. Where was the first nail struck? Ans.—On the head.
3. What were the first words Adam said to Eve? Ans.—Nobody knows.
4. If a wife objected to her husband's moustache, how could she tell him so without offending him? Ans.—By setting her face against it.
5. Why do we go to bed? Ans.—Because it won't come to us.

LOTIE BLAIR.

- What is it that is more afraid of a hawk, and a hen than a dog and ten men? Ans.—A grasshopper.
- What is it that has no back? Ans.—A broken chair.
- What relation is the threshold to the door mat? Ans.—A step fa(r)ther.
- Why is a soldier's ammunition like a country road? Ans.—Because it is full of cartridges.

HELEN ANDERSON.

Port Dover.

THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My sister wrote a letter last week, but she has gone home to Toronto, and I am staying at my uncle's, on a farm. I go to Shirley St. School. Our examinations weren't very hard this year. We had reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling and composition. I expect to pass into the Junior Fourth? I think this is long enough for the first time. EVA BURKINSHAW (age 11).  
Agincourt, Ont.

Books to Read.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—The other day I saw in one of the last "Advocates" that you wanted more letters for the Corner. I wonder if any person has read any of the books that I have. I have read Ramona, Odd Made Even, On the Edge of a Moor, Teddy's Button, The Woman of Babylon, Tom, Dick and Harry, The Man from Glengarry, Glengarry School Days, and The Four Girls from Chataqua. I am thirteen years old, and I passed the Entrance examination this summer. Do any of the readers take the Mission Worker? I do. ELIZA HAY.  
Ayr, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Corner, and I hope it won't get into the waste-paper basket. So far, I have spent my holidays at home, helping mother with her work, and learning how to bake. I passed into the Senior Fourth Class this midsummer. I have one brother, who passed into the High School. We have a cat and a dog for pets; they are called Mr. Dooley and Clover. Father is in Scotland now, and intends to bring some ponies out, so I expect to get one.  
MOLLIE HASSARD (age 11).  
Millbrook, Ont.

Address Wanted.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—The summer vacation is nearly over, and I am a little bit sorry, but not much. We have a new teacher. I received some post cards from Wabash. If the one who sent them would kindly send me his or her address, I would return the favor. I will close with some riddles:

If the clock strikes six in thirty seconds, how long will it take to strike twelve? Ans.—Sixty-six seconds.

What cat is it that is eaten? Ans.—Catsup.

Why doesn't Sweden send her cattle abroad? Ans.—Because she keeps her Stockholm.

What tree is it that every boy dreads? Ans.—Birch.

Twelve eggs in a basin, twelve men in a room, each takes an egg, and there is still one egg in the basin. Ans.—The explanation is that the last man took the basin as well.

When to-morrow is yesterday, to-day will be as near to the end of the week as to-day was when yesterday was to-morrow. What day is it? Ans.—Wednesday.

When is it easy to read in the woods? Ans.—When autumn turns the leaves.

When is a boat not a boat? Ans.—When it's ashore?

HATTIE BORROWMAN (age 12).  
Auld, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—May I come in again? I stayed away as long as I possibly could, but now I must write. I wonder how many different ways the cousins spent their holidays. I was down near a lake for one whole week, and enjoyed myself immensely. One forenoon I took a book, and my cousin took her fancywork, and we went to the beech woods. In the afternoon, we took the double-seated carriage and went to the races. My cousin, a gentleman, and myself sat in the front seat, while my cousin's mother and the gentleman's wife sat in the back seat. Both were very stout ladies, one weighing two hundred pounds. We hadn't gone very far before one of the wheels sounded as if it needed greasing. So we stopped in front of a livery stable. The hostler came out, and after looking at it, said earnestly, "A pretty heavy load on there!" After a while we reached the race course. The magnificent horses came from all parts of Canada, and there was one from New York. The race began, showing off the well-developed limbs of the intelligent creatures. They were very much discouraged by being called back to begin again so many times. One horse got its foot badly cut, there having been foul play. However, a large fine and the prize made up for it.

One night we went for a drive in the back woods. It was simply splendid. At one part of the wood was a barn with people living in it. We did not relish their place of abode. The scenery was so exquisite that it is hard to express in mere words.

Cousin Dorothy, would it be presuming too much to ask if you ever intend having another debate? The others were such a success.

"One of a Lot," I was awfully glad to see your letter. Do write again soon. Blossom, Bluebell and Marigold, why do you not come back?

There, if anyone reads this letter right through, I won't come back for another four months. I can come back next month, Cousin Dorothy, can't I? At least, keep a little corner in your hearts and minds for—  
CLEOPATRA.

Come again as soon as you like, but don't forget to write on one side of the paper only, or off you go to the W.-P. B. Of course, we must have another debate, now the holidays are over. C. D.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would try and write a few lines to your corner. We have just been taking "The Advocate" since January, but we like it fine. We live on a farm of seventy-five acres. We are all through harvest and expecting to thrash soon. There are five of us, two girls and a boy. I go to school, and am twelve years old. I have about a mile to go to school. There are about fifty, all in one room. We have a new teacher, and I like him all right. For pets, I have a dog named Rover, and a gray kitten. We have a white horse named Fan. I call her my pet, too, because she is so quiet. I like to

fry to a rich brown. (2) Make hash—very different from the old watery kind—as follows: Mince the meat, and season with salt, pepper, and herbs, or onion juice, as preferred. Mix with a little water or gravy, and brown in the oven. If you choose, you may mix the minced meat with an equal bulk of mashed potato, then bake; or mix it with chopped vegetables, put a little water over, simmer until cooked, then season, and thicken slightly, if necessary with flour. Last of all, cover with a pastry made like baking-powder biscuit, and bake in the oven. (3) Scraps of cooked meat may be put through the grinder, mixed with dressing, and served as a meat salad for tea, or may be mixed with chopped apples, fruit juice, spices, sugar and vinegar, and made into a sort of mince pie for dinner.

5. To keep carrots, etc., firm and appetizing for winter use, pack them in boxes of sand. Keep onions in crocheted twine bags, hung in a cool place.

6. If milk has become slightly sour, do not waste it. Stir in a pinch of soda, and the acid will be counteracted.

7. It is said that good baking powder can be made much more cheaply than you can buy it, as follows: Take half a pound bicarbonate of soda, 1 lb. 2 ounces cream tartar, half a pound flour of starch. Dry each ingredient in separate dishes; sift together five times, and put in tin boxes with tight covers.

8. If a loaf becomes very stale, don't give it to the chickens. Dip it in water, and put it in a hot oven in a basting-pan for a while, or wrap it in a towel and steam it. It will be nearly as good as a fresh loaf.

9. Mix scraps of cooked vegetables, potatoes, baked beans, etc., with salad dressing, and serve as a vegetable salad.

10. Steam stale cake, pour a pudding sauce over it, and use as pudding; or crumble it up, pour any odds and ends of fruit juice over, then cover all with a soft-boiled custard, and serve as a trifle, or instead of fruit for tea.

11. You may make your own vinegar at home as follows: Fill a jar half full of apple or peach parings. Add half a cup of molasses, fill up with clean soft water, tie cheesecloth over, and set in a warm place. When in vinegar, strain off. Vinegar may also be made of cider, of corn, and potatoes, but the method is slightly different.

12. There are many other items for which we have not room to-day, and very many more of which we may know nothing, but which may be old stories to you. If you can call to mind any which have been of especial use to you, we hope you will not forget to send them to "The Farmer's Advocate." In conclusion, then, of this department of household economy, may we just remind you that all food, to be economical, must be cooked with the aim of giving the greatest possible nourishment to the body at a minimum of expense. You may take cheap parts of meat, and, if you know how, make most appetizing and nutritious food of them. On the other hand, you might take the best sirloin or porterhouse steak and cook it until it would be hard and useless, almost as leather. The body can derive little strength or energy from such food, which is, therefore, practically wasted. . . . In the same way, care must be taken in the preparation of all other foods as well as meats. Oatmeal, for instance, requires long cooking, three or four hours at least. It should be boiled the day before using, and simply reheated in the morning. Otherwise, if simply cooked in a hurry before breakfast it may fill up, but will not, assuredly, give the same strength and energy to the human body that it would if properly prepared.

This question of foods is, in short, a broad one, and one which requires much more attention than has as yet been given it. It has been found advisable to study the feeding of stock, but there are all too many housewives who seem to consider that the feeding of the human animal is scarcely worth attention. It will be the aim of this department of "The Farmer's Advocate" to select recipes for nutritious, appetizing, economical (from the food-value standpoint) food, and it is hoped that "About the House" will become, more than ever before, helpful to those who have the preparing of the nutrition of the country in their hands.  
M.

read good books, so I will tell you a few which I have read, and I think they are just fine: Dr. Savoy's Tongues, Arlington Edition, Little Women, Mat and Sofie, Leslie Ross and Little Pansy. I will close with a few riddles:

Why is a pig in the parlor like a house on fire? Ans.—The sooner put out the better.

What goes round and round the house all day, and stands on its head all night? Ans.—Broom. A CORNERITE.

LAST WORDS ON THE DEBATE.

Should Homework be Done Away With?

NEGATIVE.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Seeing such a delightful and interesting debate going on, I could not resist the temptation of joining it any longer. I do not think that homework should be done away with; an hour's lessons will not hurt anyone. If there is only one girl, there is plenty of time after the evening's work is finished, and you will get along much faster in school. I do not agree with Marigold as to working harder during school hours if there is no homework to be done, because the less they have to do, the less they want to do.

Another reason, in the towns, villages and cities, it will keep the children off the streets. In a majority of the schools, if the pupils do not get their homework done, there is medicine in store for them the next day; and, rather than be punished, they will do their lessons; whereas, if they had no homework to do, they would run about the streets.

Hoping you will have no trouble in deciding for the negative,—

LIBERTY BELL.

Vineland, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" since February, 1875, and we like it fine. I read the debate, "Should homework be done away with," and I do not think it should. Those who like to play after school, may; but if they go to bed about nine o'clock, they can get up early, perhaps six o'clock, and can do their studying then. They feel all the better for it. I do, anyway. I am in the Third Form at High School, and we have quite a lot of homework. Several have not gone to High School, because of the homework, but if they liked the school-work, they should not mind it.

I love to read. Some books I have read are: Three Mildred books, "Pillgrim's Progress," "Black Beauty," "Kenilworth," "Ivanhoe," "Talisman," "Two little Maidens," "Little Wives" and several more.

I took up a course of music called the kindergarten, and I have taken a quarter since then. I like music very much.

Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success, I remain,—

FERN (aged 13).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have taken great interest in reading the letters you have had on the subject, "Should homework be done away with." I have read Marigold's and Bluebell's letters, and I also agree to what they have said. I do not think a teacher should give one's homework, when they have worked all day at school. One may have to do homework when it is near time to try the Entrance. Some children may have to help their mother do the work, if there are no others to do it; and, after the work is done, who feels like staying up late to do homework. I know I don't. School starts to-day. I do dread going; it seems as if we haven't had enough holidays, although we have had from the first of July to the nineteenth of August. How many of the cousins have ever seen the Rittenhouse School? It is a lovely school. It has a library, and also another little room that they have animal heads and many things of the olden times in. The floor is covered with linoleum. The school is heated by a furnace. They teach the boys carpenter trade, and the girls have little flower gardens. The yard looks beautiful, with flowers and shrubs. Across the road from the school is the Victoria Hall, a place where concerts and school entertainments are held. Before I close my letter, I would like to ask one request of the cousins: Would some of them please write to me? Will return

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all favors. I am one of your country cousins. MARGARET MERRITT, Beamsville, Ont.

The conclusion seems to be that those who like school and lessons vote for homework, and the rest are against it. I think I must decide for those who vote for homework, as their letters are the best written and spelt.

Next debate: "Would you rather have a cat or a dog for a pet?" C. D.

### A Request.

Will Daphne Brewster, or anyone who knows her address in Australia, kindly send it to Cousin Dorothy, as it has been mislaid, and is being asked for?

## Current Events.

Peace has been declared in Morocco.

Count Zeppelin's airship made a successful three-hour tour over Lake Constance, Switzerland, recently.

It is stated that the G. T. P. line, between Saskatoon and Winnipeg, will be opened before the close of the year.

An Imperial edict has been issued in China authorizing the establishment of a Council of Deliberation to aid the Government, so that the foundation may be laid for a Parliament.

An eight-foot trail from the Peace River, through the Rockies to the Yukon, and giving a route from Edmonton to Dawson entirely over Canadian territory, has been completed. It was constructed by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

It is stated that a Commissioner from the Canadian Government may go to Japan to study the problem of Asiatic immigration into Canada, and urge at Tokio that not more than 600 passports be issued to Japanese bound for this country.

### INCREASE IN COST OF LIVING.

The following figures showing the rise in prices of commodities are taken from a list submitted by the customs officers in presenting their case for an increase in salaries before the Civil Service Commission:

Commodity	1896	1906	Percentage of Increase
Pork, 4c. to 5c. a pound	8c. to 9c.	8c. to 8c.	70
Beef, hind quarters, 4c. a pound	8c. to 8c.	8c. to 8c.	68
Lamb, 5c. to 7c. a pound	8c. to 12c.	8c. to 8c.	66
Butter, 20c. a pound	30c.	30c.	50
Eggs, 14c. to 16c. a dozen	30c. to 35c.	30c. to 35c.	103
Potatoes, 40c. a bag	85c. to \$1.10	85c. to 85c.	143
Chickens, 9c. a pound	12c. to 14c.	12c. to 14c.	44
Turkeys, 9c. to 12c. a pound	16c. to 18c.	16c. to 18c.	62

Average increase, 70 per cent.

## THE LITTLE RED SCHOOLHOUSE.

How plainly I see through the vista extended,  
From Manhood's clear heights to the mystical rill,  
Whence the River of Childhood its channel descended—  
The little red schoolhouse that stood on the hill.

Within, the rude desks and the benches still ruder—  
The platform on which stood the throne of our queen;  
No view were complete that did not include her—  
That gentlest of tyrants the world has e'er seen.

How she loved us, and how, when she pleased, she would scold us;  
With our blunders and follies how patiently bore;  
In our griefs to her heart how she'd fondly enfold us,  
And, again, use the rod till we (silently) swore!

She taught us arithmetic, reading and writing,  
And, hardest of all, tried to teach us to spell;  
Promotions and merits she made all-in-viting,  
And spurred our ambition in deeds to excel.

But the little red schoolhouse we went to in childhood  
Had attractions surpassing all those the books gave;  
We remember our playmates, the walks through the wildwood  
With the girl that we loved, who made us her slave!

What "fun" we all had on the cold winter mornings,  
When, booted and muffled, we started for school;  
And hitched our small sleds, unmindful of warnings,  
To the swift-gliding sleigh—disobeying the rule.

And how joyous we were when the springtide, returning,  
Brought the songs of the birds with the blossoms of May,  
And the out-of-door sports which, all weariness spurning,  
We played after school till the Night caught the Day!

O visions of joy unshadowed by sorrow—  
Of Love, that knew nothing save Love's fair young dream—  
Of Hope, that saw only the gladsome tomorrow—  
And Faith, which believed that things are what they seem;

Ye gladden our hearts, the old trust renewing,  
As again with the raptures of boyhood they thrill,  
E'en as when, in Life's morning, our tasks still pursuing,  
We were happy and free, at the school on the hill!

—Henry G Spaulding.

## THE POET WHITTIER.

### HOW HE MET HIS ONLY LOVE AND HOW THEY DRIFTED APART.

John Greenleaf Whittier was one of the sweetest poets that this country or any other has ever produced, and this in spite of the fact that he was doomed to live and die a bachelor.

In the spring of 1828, when the poet was about twenty years old, he did his first and last courting.

In the quaint old town of Marblehead, in the home of a well-to-do shipmaster, dwelt Evelina Bray, the shipmaster's daughter. Evelina was "sweet sixteen," as pretty as a peach, and as pure as the wood violets with which she loved to decorate her hair, and with the winsome, modest maiden Whittier fell desperately in love.

During the aforementioned springtime as the flowers were creeping up from under the snow and the landscape was taking on its first delicate touches of the summer to come, young Whittier went

down to Marblehead, found Evelina, and told her of the sentiment that he could no longer conceal. To his joy he learned that the sentiment was reciprocated.

But the "course of true love did not yet run smooth," and it was already decreed that Whittier's was to be a "lost love."

The shipmaster of Marblehead was a worldly man, and one of his chief delights when on shore was to hear his daughter play on the piano and sing, while Whittier's parents as well as Whittier himself were of the strictest sect of the Quakers, in whose eyes a piano was an emblem of sin, and music the sure and certain mark of wickedness.

Between these opposite, antagonistic and uncompromising views of things there was no concord possible. Whittier knew it, Evelina knew it, and, like the philosophers that they were, they concluded to say no more to each other upon the tender subject—and they never did.

Five years later, in 1833, the couple met again, but no word was spoken of the affection that each knew was in the other's heart. It was the meeting of friends, that was all.

It was not until 1855, at a class reunion at the Haverhill academy, that the poet and his sweetheart again stood face to face. Since he had last beheld her fifty-two years had rolled away. The two were now old. The rose had faded from Evelina's cheek, and into her lover's face wrinkles had stolen, and upon his head old Time had left his rime.

But the heart never grows old; love is immortal—immortality young and fresh—and, parting from his old love forever, the poet went home to write the touching lines—

Look forth once more through space and time  
And let thy sweet shade fall  
In tenderest grace of soul and form  
On memory's frescoed wall—  
A shadow and yet all.

—Rev. T. S. Gregory, in New York American.

## THE GOODLY COUNTRY.

I've never seen a hill but looked at me with content,  
Good-naturedly and cheerfully, whichever way I went;

Though it were bleak and bare and brown,  
It shouldered to the sky

And looked at me in quiet peace when I went slowly by;

But any building, be it house, or templed place, or mart,

Will face a man with chilling brows that set him far apart.

I've never seen a country road that did not have the time

To loaf beside the forests where the blossomed vines would climb,  
To coax me softly, lazily, to rest with it awhile

And see the comfort it could find in creeping mile on mile;

But city streets—they glare at you and will not let you stay;

They hustle you unceasingly and drive your dreams away.

I've never seen the sky that shields the country-side at night—

An ebon velvet drapery looped up with gems of light—

That did not seem to bend to me all friendlywise, and bless

And pour a balm of comfort on my heart in its distress;

But when the city has its night the glare beats in your eye

And look whatever way you will you cannot see the sky.

I've never seen a country road, or brook, or hill, or tree,

That did not have a kindly word to speak or sing to me;

They never crowd us to one side, they never sneer nor frown,

Nor view us strangewise as do the streets and walls of town.

And so sometimes I think that this may be the hidden plan

To show us how much better God could make the world than man.

—Wilbur Nesbit, Chicago Evening Post.

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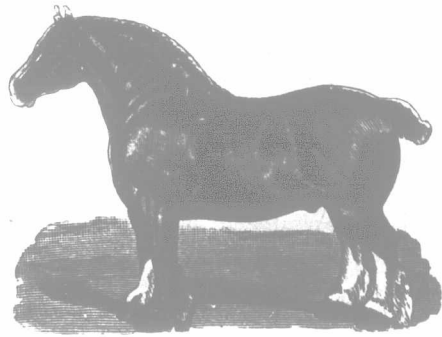
HIGH GROVE JERSEYS.

Prominent among the leading Jersey herds in Ontario is the High Grove herd, the property of Mr. Arthur H. Tufts, successor to Robt. Tufts & Son. Located in the county of Hastings, three miles west of Tweed Station, High Grove Farm is beautifully situated in a rich agricultural section, and well adapted for stock-raising purposes. The splendid herd of something over 40 head of registered Jerseys look as though pasturage had been plentiful this summer. Established a great many years ago on St. Lambert foundation, topped with the best bulls procurable, principally from the Brampton and Dentonia herds, to-day, as producers and as a show herd, they stand among the very best in the country. At the head just now is Brampton Blue Blood, by the many-times champion, Blue Blood of Dentonia, dam Imp. Crusoe's Belle, also a Toronto winner. His predecessor in service and sire of the young things from six months up, was Brampton Financial King, a grandson of that great show bull and champion, Imp. Financial King. Among the females in the herd are a number of Toronto winners; and, as producers, the milk records of the heifers, from two to three years of age, are from 30 to 40 lbs. a day, the aged cows' records from 40 to 45 lbs. a day. In 1905, the butter made and sold from the whole herd averaged \$70 per cow; in 1906, close to \$80 per cow. This satisfactory state of affairs has only been accomplished, however, by years of careful weeding out of the unprofitable ones. Few men breeding Jersey cattle enjoy a better demand for their surplus stock. In the last few months Mr. Tufts has shipped Jerseys to Colons, Michigan, Port Huron, a bull to an agricultural society in Nova Scotia, to different parts of Ontario and Quebec, and, at the time of our visit, was shipping four head to the Kootenay district, British Columbia. On hand just now for sale are three young bulls, from seven to twelve months of age, sired by Brampton Financial King, and out of producing dams; heifers, all ages. In fact, nothing is reserved. Mr. Tufts is also pretty strong in the Yorkshire hog-breeding business, having in breeding a round dozen of brood sows, nearly all of Oak Lodge strains, such as Cinderellas, Prides, Princesses and Fames. The stock boars are Flatt and Brethour breeding, which is a guarantee that there are none better. For sale are a number of both sexes, about five months of age. Pairs can be supplied not akin. Write Mr. Tufts, to Tweed P. O., Ont.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP."

This phrase originated with a poor slave. It was prophesied of a King, and the prophecy was fulfilled. When Ancaeus was King of Samos, in the Grecian Archipelago, he planted an extensive vineyard and oppressed his slaves so heavily in its cultivation that one of the bolder ones prophesied that he would never live to taste any of the wine. The King laughed and had the slave beaten. Then, at last when the wine was made he sent for the slave to witness him drink the first glass of it in order to show him that the prophecy was false. When the servant appeared, the King, raising the glass of liquor, said, "What do you think of your prophecy now?" "There is many a slip 'twixt cup and lip," was the answer. The words were scarcely uttered when Ancaeus was informed that a wild boar had broken into the vineyard and was ruining it. Dropping the wine untasted, the King hastened to the scene to drive out the boar, but he was killed in the encounter, and the slave's prophecy was fulfilled.

SHIRE HORSES



If you want horse breeding to bring you money, breed from the best Shire blood.

R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields Shire Stud, Nottingham, England,

have exported to Canada a shipment of 17 head, including many prizewinners at

the English shows. The shipment consists of 8 stallions and 9 fillies, which will be sold at low prices. This stud has won during the last ten years at the leading shows in England upwards of 500 first and other prizes. Come and look them over or send for catalogue. They are at

Britannia House Stables, London, Canada, where please address: R. MOORE, PROPRIETOR.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of Shorthorns

Will be held at ROSE COTTAGE STOCK FARM, BOSANQUET TP., LAMBTON CO., THEDFORD STN., G. T. R., ONT.

Thursday, October 17th, 1907.

Sale to commence at 1 p.m. Consisting of descendants of imported Fanny, Fashion, Matchless, Golden Drop and Maid of Sylvan. 7 YOUNG BULLS from 10 to 28 months, and several females. The above offering are nearly all sired by our present stock bull, Royal Prince =31941=, the sire of the champion females, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, winners at St. Louis and Toronto National Exhibition. For full particulars write to

H. K. Fairbairn, Prop., Thedford, Ont.



CLYDESDALES

A grand new importation just arrived, including several prizewinners. May be seen at the stables in London, Ont. A better lot we never had. Inspection invited. DALGETY BROS., Glencoe, Ont.

SHAKING HANDS.

The custom of shaking hands originated in the ancient practice of adversaries grasping the weapon hand during a truce as a precaution against teachery. When two friends met they extended their weapon hands to each other as a sign that there was no need to stand on the defensive, and a handshake was but the natural outcome of a hearty and vigorous grasp.

Shaking hands appears to have become usual in the middle ages. Grasping hands made its appearance in early times as a legal act symbolic of the parties joining in compact, peace or friendship. This is well seen in marriage, where the hand-grasp was part of the ancient Hindoo ceremony, as was the "dextrarum junctio" of Rome, which has passed into the Christian rite. We see it also used as a mere salutation, as where the tiresome acquaintance met by Horace in his stroll along the Via Sacra seized his hand. Giving the right hand of fellowship (Galatians ii, 9) passed naturally into a salutation throughout Christendom.

FOR SALE: THE PURE ST. LAMBERT BULL, EXILE RIOTER KING 59326. Seven years old. Solid color—dark gray, and a very fine individual. For particulars address: MRS. F. A. ROLPH, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.

TERMS—Three cents per word each 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.

EXPERIENCED farm hand wants work. Good herdsman and milker. Address: W. Portney, P. office, Galt, Ont.

FOR SALE—100,000 evergreen trees two feet high, 10 cents each; ready for shipping and planting; also all other trees, shrubs and flowers. The e are sixteen blocks in five different fields. The biggest and best stock in the Dominion. Apply: Chas. Baker, London Nursery or phone 9228.

FOR SALE—100 acres choice farm land in Trafalgar Township, with frame house and bank barn. For particulars apply: Thomas Alderson, Drumquin.

FOR SALE—First-class farm—170 acres—1 mile south of Copetown. Convenient to church, school, post office and station. Two-story brick house. First-class driving house and bank barn. Good water supply. Everything in first-class shape. Hervey Templer, Copetown.

GOOD road salesman to sell cream separators from wagon. Salary and commission. R. A. Lister & Co., Ltd., Stewart St., Toronto.

To see the best land of Saskatchewan, buy round trip ticket on the bi-monthly excursion dates to Kamssack (C. N. R.), and have ticket extended at Winnipeg to Canora. Land shown free of charge from our Canora office. All questions cheerfully answered. Address: Scand.-Canadian Land Co., Canora, Sask.

WANTED—An experienced stockman to manage a large dairy farm. Must furnish references. Address: Box 548, Oshawa, Ont.

WANTED—A few good subscription agents for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Liberal terms. The William Weld Co. Ltd., London, Ont.

WANTED—A cheesemaker to erect a cheese factory in the vicinity of Norham, Ont. Patrons guarantee to furnish 450 to 500 standard milk. Patrons agree to deliver milk at factory. Address all communications to C. L. Cryderman, Sec., Norham, Ont.



## TELLS HOW TO MIX IT.

A well-known authority on Rheumatism gives the readers of a large New York daily paper the following valuable, yet simple and harmless prescription, which anyone can easily prepare at home:

Fluid Extract Dandelion, one-half ounce; Compound Kargon, one ounce; Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla, three ounces.

Mix by shaking well in a bottle, and take a teaspoonful after each meal and at bedtime.

He states that the ingredients can be obtained from any good prescription pharmacy at small cost, and, being of vegetable extraction, are harmless to take.

This pleasant mixture, if taken regularly for a few days, is said to overcome almost any case of Rheumatism. The pain and swelling, if any, diminishes with each dose, until permanent results are obtained, and without injuring the stomach. While there are many so-called Rheumatism remedies, patent medicines, etc., some of which do give relief, few really give permanent results, and the above will, no doubt, be greatly appreciated by many sufferers here at this time.

Inquiry at the drug stores of this neighborhood elicits the information that these drugs are harmless, and can be bought separately, or the druggists here will mix the prescription for our readers, if asked to.

We call attention to Messrs. Morris & Wellington's advertisement in this issue. They require a competent, steady man as foreman of their stables. Their address is Fonthill, Ont.

DR. W. A. M<sup>o</sup>FALL

Special attention given to the treatment of rheumatism. Address: 168 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.

## The College

That Comes to You.

Many a boy or girl, man or woman who desires a better education cannot afford the time or the expense of attending a school or college. To these we offer our excellent correspondence courses.

We give instruction by mail in Public, High School and Commercial Subjects, Agriculture, etc.

Write for calendar.

The Canadian Correspondence College, Limited.

551 Temple Building, Toronto, Canada. No. 546.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

## TELLING AGE OF HORSES—WEEDY GARDEN SPOT.

1. What is the best way to tell a horse's age? Can you distinguish by the marks on his teeth after eight or nine years old?

2. Having come into this place lately, I have an acre of land for a garden, which is lying full of weeds, which I would like to get into order for next spring. It was plowed last fall and got leave to grow weeds. It is a stiff clay. Would manure or wood ashes be best to put on, as I have plenty of each? What would be the best way to work it? Thanking you for information already received through your valuable paper.

Ans.—The best way to tell a horse's age is to find out when he was born. If that is impossible, the next best way is to examine the teeth. A very full explanatory article on judging horse's age by their teeth appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" of March 7th, 1907, to which issue our reader is referred. It requires considerable practice to judge satisfactorily the age of a horse after nine years old, and experts are liable to err materially in perplexing cases.

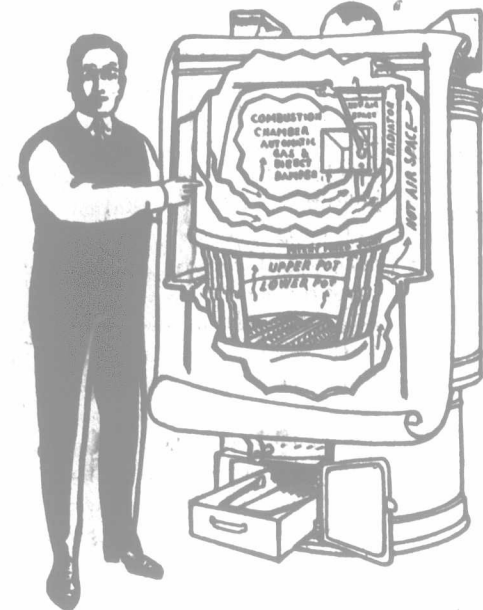
2. Manure heavily, and plow under rather deeply. During the winter, add another coat of manure, and in spring, when the soil is being worked down, a moderate dressing of ashes may be applied to advantage, though ashes in this case should be considered a supplement rather than a substitute for manure. Do not mix them with the manure before ap-

## GOSSIP.

## T. H. HASSARD'S CLYDESDALES, PERCHERONS AND HACKNEYS.

The fifteenth importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, Hackney stallions and fillies, and Percheron stallions of Dr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., have lately landed, selected personally from the leading studs in Scotland, England and France for their rich, fashionable breeding and superior type. Among this lot are several Old Country winners. In the selection of Clydesdales, substance and quality, with a smooth conformation and straight, true action, were the dominant qualities sought for, and in these he certainly succeeded, for, all through, a heavy, drafty type on nice quality legs prevails. In Hackneys, both stallions and fillies, quality and style, with high, true, natural action, is the rule; while the Percherons, of which there are four, three blacks and a gray, are a superior lot, showing substance, smoothness, and a nice graceful action. All told, this importation numbers 58 head, made up as follows: Fifteen Clydesdale stallions, twenty-five Clydesdale fillies, six Hackney stallions and twelve Hackney fillies. These, together with what were in the stables when they arrived, make a grand total of 78 head of imported, registered horses of the three above-mentioned breeds. These are divided in: Twenty Clydesdale stallions, three of them five years of age, the get of Baron Fortune, Ascot and Puritan; one of them four years of age, sired by Hiawatha; three of them three years of age, sired by Moncrieffe Marquis, Crown Derby and Baron o' Buchlyvie; twelve of them two years of age, sired by Lord Fauntleroy, Dunure Freeman, Baron Allister, Dunure Castle, Gallant Fauntleroy, Hiawatha, Up-to-Time, Royal Chattan, Prince Gallant, Crown Derby and Specialty; one yearling, sired by Montrave Mac. Twenty-five fillies, from one to four years of age, the get of Royal Citizen, Prince Gallant, Prince Thomas, Baron Mitchell, Specialty, Jubilee Lord, Royal Chattan, Kilburn Prince, Frivolty, Mercutio, Eureka, Sir Wamphrap, Marmaduke, Carthusian, Royal Fashion, Hiawatha, Godolphin, etc. Twelve Hackney stallions, the get of Carsius, Copleymede, Fireboy, Lincoln Duke, Atrick Jubilee, Pilot 2nd, Conqueror, Danebury and Conquest. Twelve Hackney fillies, the get of Gannymede, Copper King, Blaize 2nd, Gold Link and Ruby. Four Percheron stallions, from three to five years of age, three of them blacks and one gray. The whole makes probably the largest stud owned by one man in Canada, also giving intending purchasers a very wide range from which to make their selections. Nearly all the Clydesdales have four and five numbered dams, some as many as six, none fewer than two. Among the stallions are such richly-bred and high-class animals as Montrave Magnus, a brown five-year-old, by Baron Fortune. He won second at Ayr, and first at Royal as a three-year-old. This year he had the Brechin Premium. Gilt Edge is a wonderfully nice four-year-old, by the invincible Hiawatha. Dunure George is a rare good three-year-old son of Baron o' Buchlyvie. Dunure Sportsman is a great big brown two-year-old son of Dunure Freeman. He gives promise of making a 2,000-lb. three-year-old, and has quality and action the best—a cracker. First Baron is certainly one of the very best two-year-olds in Canada. He is big, smooth, full of quality, has a perfect set of underpinning, and moves with a true, straight, graceful stride. These mentioned are only representative of the lot. The Hackney stallions, but one, are all broken to harness, as are some of the fillies. Eastwood Toft, by Copleymede, and Royal Review, by Fireboy, are two Hackney stallion ponies, two and three years of age, respectively, a mighty nifty pair, that when handled a little more will be great show ponies. All these horses are for sale. Small profits and quick returns is Dr. Hassard's motto. They will be sold on terms to suit. First comes gets first selection, and that means a top-notch.

An excellent opportunity to secure a very fine Jersey bull is offered in this issue. See advertisement by Mrs. F. A. Rolph, Glen Rouge Farm, Markham, Ont.



## Built for Service

Every part shows it.

**Fused Joints.** The radiating chamber has walls and flues of steel (the best radiating material) joined in one piece to the cast-iron with Hecla fused joints—which can never loosen or leak unhealthy gas, smoke or dust into the house.

The Fire Pot is cast in two sections, bound with heavy flanges, which add 50% to the radiation

surface. The combustion chamber is made of heavy cast iron, and is corrugated to provide additional strength and heating power.

## "Hecla" Furnaces

have other points of advantage over other furnaces that you should know about. There is not a weak spot in them from top to bottom.

See your nearest dealer or write "Clare's Furnace Builder" for new illustrated catalogue and estimates.

Clare Bros. & Co. Limited, Preston, Ont.

## The Gerhard Heintzman Player Piano

is an inexhaustible fountain of melody, enabling any person to play the favorite selections from the world of music with all the expression and verve of a virtuoso. The self-playing mechanism is placed within the

"GERHARD HEINTZMAN,"

the artistic piano of Canada, and whether in or out of use does not detract from the appearance, action or tonal excellence of the piano. Your present instrument taken as a part payment. Write for full particulars.

Gerhard Heintzman, Limited.

Hamilton Salesroom: 127 King Street, East.  
Toronto Warerooms: 97 Yonge Street.

## SUDDEN DEATH OF VENDOR.

A arranges with B for the sale of his farm. B draws up an agreement, which A signs, and accepts, in part payment, a check. They part, expecting to meet again next day to have the final papers drawn. A becomes unconscious shortly after B's departure, before he has had time to acquaint his wife and family of the terms of the agreement, and dies without regaining consciousness. A's signature to the agreement was witnessed only by B.

1. Can B compel the widow to sign off her dower?

2. The price and terms being unsatisfactory to her, can the widow compel B to retract? FARMER'S SON, Ontario.

Ans.—1. No; inasmuch as she was not a party to the agreement.

2. No; and, assuming that the agreement is sufficiently complete as to its wording, B is in a position to make tender to A's executor or administrator of whatever was to be paid and done on his part, and then bring an action against A's estate for specific performance of the contract, or, in the alternative, for damages for breach of same; after waiting, of course, a reasonable time on the executor or administrator to give him an opportunity to arrange the matter.

**ABSORBINE**

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Allays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 Bottle. Cures Strains, Gout, Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Prostatitis, kills pain.

W. F. Young P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.  
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

Catch 'em and Hold 'em.

**THE NEWHOUSE TRAP**

is absolutely reliable. Never fails to hold the game. Positive in action, easy to set, will not get out of order.

Made in all sizes to catch anything from a rat to a bear.

Send for Catalogue

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Ltd.  
Niagara Falls, Ontario

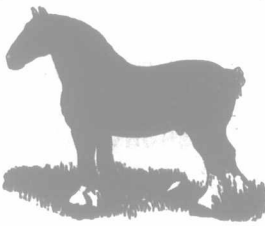
"Not for an age, but for all time"



The **ELGIN** WATCH is the world's timekeeper

Every Elgin watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to **ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.**

### A Big Shipment of Shires Coming



**JOHN CHAMBERS & SONS, HOLDENBY, ENG.**, will ship to Canada 40 to 45 head of choice Shire fillies and stallions on September 21st, due to arrive about October 5th at the Company's American branch in St. Thomas, Ont.

#### TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

The lot will comprise 30 to 35 fillies and about 10 stallions, the fillies being all bred and mostly from two to three years old. They include a number of matched pairs. This will, without question, be the best lot of Shires that have ever sailed in one bunch shipment. Parties interested should write for catalogue, particulars, and exact date of sale.

**C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont., Mgr. American Branch.**  
L. O. Chambers accompanies this consignment.

### W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long distance 'phone. **LISTOWEL P.O. AND STATION.**



### CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we've made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 30 head to select from.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.**

### CLYDESDALES



We have imported more Royal, H. A. S., Toronto and Chicago winners than any other Canadian importers. This year's importation has just arrived, and we think are away the best lot we ever imported; leading Scotch winners among them. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds.

**GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONTARIO**  
Long-distance 'phone. **C. P. R.**

### IMPORTED CLYDESDALES



Just arrived: One 4-year-old mare, two 3-year-old mares, seven 2-year-old fillies and three yearling fillies, two 2-year-old stallions, and one 1-year-old. The 4-year-old mare is due to foal. Six of these fillies are high-class Scotch winners. No richer-bred lot. No more high-class lot was ever imported. They have great size and quality. The stallions will make very large show horses—full of quality. They will be sold privately, worth the money.

**CRAWFORD & BOYES, Thedford Station, Widder P. O., Ont.**



### Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4488.

**GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**



### SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R.** Long-distance 'phone.

Best Results are Obtained from Advertising in The Farmer's Advocate

#### How to Treat the Shying Horse.

From the columns of our Western contemporary, "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg, Man., we reproduce the following sensible correspondence on a subject of quite general interest:

Shying is not only one of the commonest of equine faults, but it is also, especially if persistent in a horse of mature age, one of the most difficult to eradicate. Yet, there is perhaps no vice which, as a rule, is less intelligently, and, therefore, less successfully, combated. The one essential feature in treatment of shying, from whatever cause arising, is patience, patience, and, again, patience.

Fear, especially in young horses, is the most frequent cause of shying, and in the opinion and experience of the writer, shying from fear is the easiest to deal with, and the most certain of cure; for there is nothing to which a horse will not become accustomed and indifferent if handled with patience and intelligence.

The utter disregard of flying, snorting, smoking motor-cars by city horses is now so much a matter of course as to attract attention only when its absence in country horses compels one to pull up, and frequently to show the driver how to pass the car without accident.

The sight of trained cavalry horses lying down while volley after volley is fired from rifles resting on their bodies is another example of the adaptability of the equine mind to abnormal environment. The overcoming of fear in a horse is, in the writer's opinion, at least, simply a matter of patience and gentleness. When in the West, I bought several Thoroughbreds that had never been in a city, and proceeded to break them to saddle.

The chief difficulty was to accustom them to the trolley cars, which came along the roads at any speed up to thirty miles an hour.

My plan was to ride quietly to the terminus, and wait, at a respectful distance, the advent of a car. When it was stationary, I spent the ten minutes of its stay in riding round it in circles of gradually diminishing size, but never trying to force the horse nearer than he could be coaxed to approach. Generally, in less than an hour, the horse would go right up to the car and accept caresses from the conductor.

The next step was to follow the starting car, which, luckily, went slowly for the first mile, trotting behind and alongside, till the horse took no notice of it whatever. After that it was merely a matter of meeting cars at points where they moved slowly, till gradually the horse grew accustomed to face them at any speed.

In teaching a horse to be fearless of any strange, and, therefore, to him, alarming object, there are three rules of conduct to which there is no exception: NEVER speak sharply, NEVER use your whip, and NEVER urge him forward with a tight rein. A frightened or nervous horse is psychologically the equivalent of a frightened child. Would anyone in his senses expect to cure his child's timidity by scolding or whipping him, or by yanking him suddenly by the arm?

The horse that shies, not from fear, but apparently from sheer good spirits, or from some cause not intelligible to the human mind, is much more difficult to treat. Complete cure is frequently impossible, though great improvement may be expected from careful handling.

The best Irish hunter I ever possessed I bought for the ridiculous sum of twenty-five guineas (about one hundred and thirty dollars), owing to the fact that he was the worst shier I ever threw a leg over. The suddenness with which he would stop when going fast, and wheel round, was, especially in harness, positively dangerous.

My first experience with him in harness and under saddle was not encouraging; all my efforts to cure his shying were vain, till I put him as leader in my tandem-cart, and found that in that position of comparative freedom from control he was much steadier.

Acting on this discovery, when next he showed signs of shying under the saddle, I just dropped my hand, and gave him a free head instead of taking a firm hold of his mouth in order to try to keep him straight; the result was that the shy never developed, and that by a continuance of this treatment, the horse, though

never wholly cured, became, to me at least, comparatively comfortable to ride and drive. This was not a case of shying through fear, as the horse shied worse and most frequently at familiar objects, of which, on many occasions, he took no notice whatever; nor was his sight in any way defective.

The shying seemed to be his idea of a joke to be perpetuated most effectively on the way home after a long day with the hounds, when I was and he should have been too tired for such frivolity. The moral of this incident is purely negative; it must not be understood that simply giving a horse his head will invariably, or even generally, cure shying, though it will often, as in the above case, minimize it; but it may be taken for granted that no treatment of shying without the free head will be permanently successful.

That this is even more important in horses that shy from fear than in others, I am convinced by years of experience; and it is, after all, as I have explained above, the only rational method of dealing with nervousness.

It is impossible to condemn too strongly the pulling of a horse's mouth, and laying the whip smartly across his back, which is the practice usually seen and popularly advocated "to distract his attention," when a horse shows symptoms of alarm at an approaching object, such as a motor-car; a greater mistake, or one more productive of future trouble for the driver, was never made.

The ancient superstition that a horse can think of only one thing at a time, and that, therefore, the whip will divert his attention from the object of his fears, is neither logical nor tenable in practice.

"Put yourself in his place," is a good motto when dealing with horses. A sudden curtailment of his usual freedom of movement, by tightening the reins, when a nervous horse is looking suspiciously at some strange, approaching object, naturally increases his alarm; while use of the whip engenders a fear of the object, which it will take no end of time and trouble to eradicate.

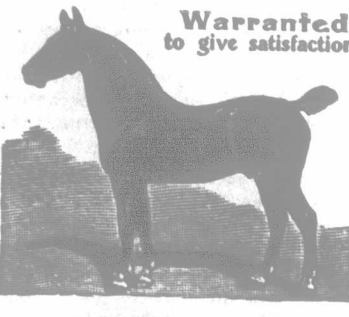
The fact that the approach of the alarming object was quickly followed by punishment naturally produces an association of the two in the equine mind, and a logical objection to face that object again.

The psychology of the free hand in the non-frightened shier is not so easy to follow, but I can vouch for its success. Do not go to the extreme of letting your reins fall loose; hold them so as to have instant control of your horse's head, but just relax whatever pull you have on his mouth. If he knows you, talk to him soothingly, a horse will pass with a rider or driver whom he knows, many an object that no stranger can persuade him to face.

If riding, never leave your saddle; if driving, you may be compelled from reasons of safety to lead him; when you do so, walk between him and the cause of his alarm.

#### Song of the Press.

Here I stand, the bounteous giver of the latest word, forever  
Am I listening to the whisper of the wire; near and far,  
Good and bad the news—no matter—in an instant I will scatter  
A most marvellous translation through the crowded streets afar.  
Banks may fall and bonds may falter, and on ancient hearth and altar  
Strange new fires may burn unbidden—creeds may crumble, swords may rust,  
All the rack and change of ages doth but number me fresh pages,  
While the slow red tide of freedom humbleth sceptres to the dust.  
I alone am tireless, deathless; day by day the starved crowd, breathless,  
Wait for me to feed and fill them, for new falsehoods ravenous—  
Hence, with truth performe I mingle harmless fictions and the jingle  
That the multitude call poems—jest and fable dolorous—  
Banal narrative and hollow cant of Pharisees they swallow,  
Mixed with modicum of knowledge, here and there a saving grain—  
Here and there a crystal holy, and Truth's essence are slowly  
Conquering the world's black blindness, driving out the old blunt pain.  
—William Hurd Hillier.



**Warranted to give satisfaction.**

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM**

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.



**Cure Your Horse**

with Kendall's Spavin Cure—the one reliable cure for all Bone Diseases, Swellings and Lameness.

FAM. GROUNDS, Ont., May 3 '06.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, and think it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Sprains, etc. Wm. Lindsay." — W. R. J. KERRALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

Accept no substitute. \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Write for free copy of our great book—"Treatise on the Horse."

**Horse Breeders, Attention!**

**R. MOORE & SONS,**  
Beeston Fields Stud Farm,  
Nottingham, England.

will arrive in the City of London, Ont., in the course of three weeks with the choicest consignment of

**SHIRE STALLIONS, BROOD MARES AND FILLIES**

ever brought into Canada. This stud has won during the last ten years at the leading shows in England upwards of 500 first and other prizes. Fuller announcement later.

**Iceland, Welsh and Shetland Ponies FOR SALE:**

One piebald Shetland mare, 5 years old, bred. One black bred. Pair of bay and white Iceland ponies rising two years, one of each sex; well matched and driven some. One piebald gelding, rising two, from imp. Iceland sire and dam, and others. Also outfits for ponies. Apply to:

**E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont., Wentworth Co.**

**Imported Clydesdales**

Just arrived, a choice shipment of stallions and fillies; dark colors; all first-class breeding. Inspection invited. Terms to suit.

**Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.**

**Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!**

Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them.

**Neison Wagg, Claremont P.O. & Sta.**

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds**—For richest bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.

**J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P.O. & Sta.**

**CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS**—Canadian-bred, registered. One stallion, rising 3, by Imp. Maquette. Two stallions, rising two, by Imp. Primrose. Also my stock bred by Logan 36424. **W. D. PUGH,** Claremont P. O. and Station.

**FAIR DATES FOR 1907.**

Springfield, Ill. ....Sept. 27 to Oct. 5  
Charlottetown, P. E. I. ....Oct. 8 to 11

**ONTARIO FAIRS, 1907.**

Abingdon .....Oct. 11 and 12  
Alliston .....Oct. 3 and 4  
Ameliasburg .....Oct. 4 and 5  
Beamsville .....Oct. 3 and 4  
Beachburg .....Oct. 3 and 4  
Binbrook .....Oct. 7 and 8  
Bradford .....Oct. 15 and 16  
Brussels .....Oct. 3 and 4  
Burk's Falls .....Oct. 3 and 4  
Caledon .....Oct. 3, 4  
Caledonia .....Oct. 10, 11  
Campbellville .....Oct. 8  
Delaware .....Oct. 16  
Dundalk .....Oct. 3, 4  
Dunchurch .....Oct. 4  
Dresden .....Oct. 8, 9  
Elmvale .....Oct. 7, 8, 9  
Euphrasia .....Oct. 3, 4  
Erin .....Oct. 16, 17  
Feverisham .....Oct. 3, 4  
Fort Erie .....Oct. 3, 4  
Florence .....Oct. 3, 4  
Gore Bay .....Oct. 3, 4  
Grand Valley .....Oct. 15, 16  
Harrow .....Oct. 8, 9  
Highbate .....Oct. 11, 12  
Jarvis .....Oct. 3, 4  
Kilsyth .....Oct. 10, 11  
Kirkton .....Oct. 3, 4  
Langton .....Oct. 12  
Leamington .....Oct. 2, 3, 4  
Loring .....Oct. 4  
Karkham .....Oct. 2, 3, 4  
Milton .....Oct. 10, 11  
Mt. Hamilton .....Oct. 3, 4  
Mt. Brydges .....Oct. 4  
Norwood .....Oct. 8, 9  
Otterville .....Oct. 4, 5  
Priceville .....Oct. 3, 4  
Queensville .....Oct. 9, 10  
Rockton .....Oct. 8, 9  
Rocklyn .....Oct. 3, 4  
Schomberg .....Oct. 10, 11  
Teeswater .....Oct. 3, 4  
Thorold .....Oct. 8, 9  
Underwood .....Oct. 8  
Warkworth .....Oct. 3, 4  
Wallaceburg .....Oct. 3, 4  
Wellandport .....Oct. 10, 11  
Windham Centre .....Oct. 8

**TRADE TOPICS.**

**AN ADVISER FOR STOCKMEN.**—Readers of this paper doubtless recall announcements regarding a well-printed 64-page book, called the "Zenoleum Veterinary Adviser," dealing with parasitic and other animal ailments, the causes and symptoms of which it describes in plain language, suggesting how they may be successfully treated. Free copies, we understand, may be obtained by writing the Zenner Disinfectant Co., Lafayette Ave., Detroit, makers of the famous animal dip and disinfectant—Zenoleum. Write for the book at once.

**GOOD BECAUSE IT DOES GOOD.**—The best kept horses, and those receiving the least care, are alike liable to the ordinary troubles as spavins, ringbone, splint, curb, lameness, cuts and bruises. It is well for horse-owners that these diseases, in most cases, yield to the same treatment, and can be cured with the same remedy. A dependable, very inexpensive remedy is Kendall's Spavin Cure. Stubborn cases, which veterinaries have failed to relieve, have yielded to this preparation. In the thirty years in which this remedy has been used by farmers, stockmen, livermen, and in private and racing stables, it has given the best of satisfaction. Certainly, those who own horses are not consulting their best interests if they do not keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure in the barn. Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., makers of this famous preparation, publish a book, entitled "A Treatise on the Horse and His Diseases," which is valuable to those who want to keep their horses well, and save veterinaries' bills. A copy may be obtained at most dealers, or will be sent free by addressing the above company, at Enosburg Falls, Vermont, U. S.

**GOSSIP.**

**TOBACCO LEAVES FOR INTERNAL PARASITES OF SHEEP.**

Pulverized or finely-chopped tobacco leaves, mixed with about half their weight of salt, and placed before the flock of sheep, is a specific for stomach worms and other internal parasites recommended through a recent issue of the Breeders' Gazette by H. P. Miller, V. S., of Franklin Co., O. The cheapest grade of leaves, known among growers as "trash," is used, and the supply should be renewed so as to keep it constantly before the flock—old sheep as well as lambs. From a series of preliminary experiments, Dr. Miller satisfied himself that there was no danger of poisoning, and while not yet certain that a flock can be entirely freed from all internal parasites by the persistent use of tobacco, he is certain that losses can be prevented, and claims to have seen some badly-emaciated cases recover under the treatment.

**THE HORNS, THE PEN AND THE JUDGE.**

Whether due to the "horns" or not, the editors are unable to say, but the pen of our review of the sheep classes at Sherbrooke, Que., made the same kind of a slip as had previously occurred in the hands of the Toronto reporter, only it happened this time in a different man's favor, proving, at least, impartiality. The following letter from our esteemed subscriber, James Robertson & Sons, of Milton West, Ont., is self explanatory:

"I notice an error in the report of the Sherbrooke Exhibition re Dorset Horn sheep. In the aged ram class, we won first and third; first with our imported ram, which was never beaten in the show-ring in England, and was first at Toronto, Sherbrooke and Ottawa. But, to cut a long story short, I would like if your reporters would be a little more careful in their remarks, and ask them to kindly look up Ottawa list of awards and see if Robertson was coming second with his Dorset Horn sheep. You must remember the same judge was on Dorsets at Sherbrooke as at Toronto, but not so at Ottawa, where Robertson's Dorsets got fair play with the same company which they mingled with at Toronto. At Ottawa we had a man of sound judgment as judge on sheep, and a man who has forgotten more than a great many sheep judges ever knew."

**WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.**

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-lived families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.

**A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.**

**Brown Swiss Cattle**

**FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.**

We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is.

**C. E. STANDISH, Ayer's Cliff P. O., Treebarthe Farm, Quebec.**

**Sunnyside Herefords**

Present offering: Twenty good breeding cows, yearling heifers, good sappy heifer calves; also some very promising bull calves, the get of Onward and Protector 2nd. In car lots or singly. Come and see them, or write and state what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ARTHUR F. O'NEIL,** Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE**

For sale: young bulls and females. Herd won first prize, and stock bull the championship, at Western Fair, London, 1907, in strong competition. Elora stn., G.T.R. & C.P.R. **JOHN LOWE,** Elora, Ont.

**Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.**

My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 12 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 12 Hackney fillies, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

**T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.**

**DON'T NEGLECT YOUR SKIN.**


A healthy skin is absolutely essential to HEALTH, HAPPINESS and BEAUTY, and the natural and never-failing way to keep a healthy skin is to treat all injuries and eruptions promptly with Zam-Buk. Zam-Buk contains only the rich saps and juices of healing, health-giving herbs, and is, therefore, Nature's Own Skin Remedy.

**ZAM-BUK CURED**

Mrs. A. E. Gardiner, Catalina, of Piles.  
Miss K. M. Bartlett, Montreal, of Eczema.  
Mrs. A. Harrison, Kingston, of Blood Poison.  
Mr. Alfred Brown, Toronto, of Rheumatism.  
Mrs. Coggill, Wapella, Sask., of Abscesses.

All Skin Diseases yield to Zam-Buk. Obtainable from all druggists and stores at 50c. a box. Send to Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for free sample box. Just cut out this offer, write name of paper across ft., and mail, with 1c. stamp to pay postage.

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM**



Bulls in service: Queenston Archer = 48896 =, Trout Creek Stamp = 67660 =. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.

**JAMES GIBB,**  
Brookdale, Ont.


**CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**



Owing to scarcity of feed, am offering at special low figures for quick sale: 17 heifers, one to three years old. 4 young bulls from six months to one year old. 16 cows, in calf or with calf at foot. Both beef and deep-milking strains.

**T. S. Sproule, M.P.,**  
Markdale, Ont.

**Wm. Grainger & Son**



Hawthorn herd of deep-milking SHORTHORNS.

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two young bulls, also ten heifers; some of them bred to Aberdeen Hero.

Londesboro Station and P. O.

**CRESTHILL SHORTHORNS**—We are offering a choice lot of young bulls and heifers, roans and reds, sired by Newton Prince (imp.); his weight, 2,400 lbs. in breeding condition. Also a limited number of Shropshire ram and ewe lambs by our Chicago winner Prolific (imp.). **W. R. BOWMAN,** Mt. Forest, Ont.

**SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ADVOCATE.**

# Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**  
Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable, bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.


**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

## Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock, either sex. Ask for catalogue with sample pedigrees.

**Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.**  
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

## Maple Grove Shorthorns



Herd headed by the grand show bull, Starry Morning. Present offering: Imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. Terms and prices to suit the times. **C. D. WAGNER,** Enterprise Stn. and P.O. Addington Co.

## SHORTHORNS

One roan Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, highly bred, quiet to handle; a bargain. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of **Chester White** sows that will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs each. No fancy prices.

**D. ALLAN BLACK,** Kingston, Ont.

## Salem Herd of Shorthorns

The great Jilt Victor in service.

**J. A. WATT,**  
Salem P.O. Elora, G.T. & C.P.R.

## Clover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Superior breeding and individual excellence. For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans, some from imp sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station, G. T. R.

**R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.**

## SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

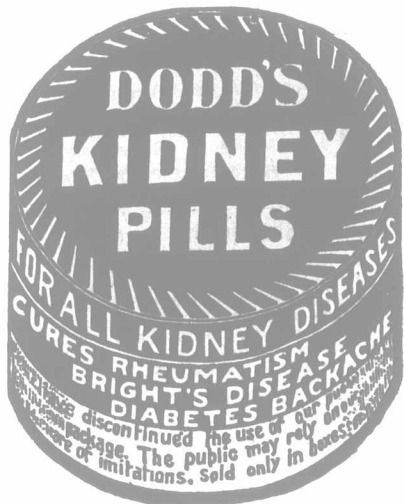
We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp sire and dams. Will be sold right **C. RANKIN & SONS,** Wyebridge P.O., Wyevale Sta.

## MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns.

Herd headed by Rose Victor—6485— and Victor of Maple Hill—6480—, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, Bistytion Victor (imp.)—50086—, and from richly-bred imported cows. **W. R. ELLIOTT & Sons, Box 426, Guelph.**

## IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL, Royal Kitchener—50094—, five years; quiet; active; sure. Will sell or exchange. Also young stock sired by him, and out of imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. **W. R. ELLIOTT & Sons, Erin, O.P.R.; Georgtown, G.T.R.**

"I hear that Todd has bought an auto." "Yes, the doctor advised him to walk five miles every day."



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**  
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES  
CURES RHEUMATISM  
BRIGHT'S DISEASE  
DIABETES BACKACHE

GOSSIP.

In the list of sheep awards in our report of the Canadian National Exhibition, Rawlings & Bailey were erroneously credited with second prize in shearing Cotswold ewes. The prize was won by E. Park, of Burgessville.

Through the courtesy of Secretary John W. Groves, Chicago, Ill., we are in receipt of Vol. 69 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook, containing the pedigrees of bulls numbered from 268197 to 273700, both inclusive; also the pedigrees of 6,991 cows. This volume is now ready for general distribution, the price to non-members being \$3 at the Chicago office, or \$3.30 prepaid. Vol. 70 is now in the hands of the printer, and current receipts of pedigrees are being filed for Vol. 71.

SUGGESTIONS FOR DAIRYMEN.

By Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

A good time to do your dehorning is to dehorn the calves with a good dehorner, when they are a few days old. Mark them with an aluminum ear-mark so you can keep a record of them.

Keep a record of the breeding of each cow, so you will know when she is due to calve, and then allow her to go dry six weeks before calving.

The dairy bull should be fed like a working horse, and should receive plenty of exercise. Work him in a tread-power.

The milking is one of the most important parts of the dairy business. The cows should be milked quickly, clean and quietly. Do not excite your cows, or they will not let their milk down. Don't lick a cow because she kicks. If she kicks, there is some cause for it. Look for the cause, and remedy it. It may be a sore teat, it may be an inflamed udder, or it may be that she has been misused, and regards her milker as an enemy that she must fight. If such is the case, treat her kindly, and she will soon learn that you are not going to harm her.

Clip the long hair off the udder and flanks and tail, and wipe off the udder with a damp cloth before milking, and you will be surprised to see how much cleaner the milk will be. Bacteriologists have proved it strikingly.

Weigh each cow's milk with an accurate scale, and test the milk with a Babcock tester, and you will be able to see how many of your cows are paying for themselves.

BARRENNESS.

Barrenness, sterility or failure to breed in cows and heifers is due either to imperfect, unnatural or diseased genital organs, says Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, Wisconsin State Veterinarian.

Imperfection of the genital organs is one of the causes of barrenness, and may be due to an undeveloped womb or imperfect ovaries.

It is usually the case that when a twin heifer and bull calf are born, and the bull proves to be fruitful, the heifer is barren, and vice versa. If this be the case with the heifer, she is not liable to come in heat at all, and is very apt to take on a very masculine appearance, more often having the appearance of a steer than a bull. Even after she has arrived at breeding age, the breeding organs are undeveloped, and there is no sign of an udder, this being proof of imperfect genital organs.

An animal thus afflicted can never be made to breed.

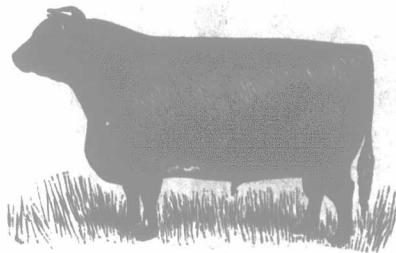
An unnatural, swollen and inflamed condition of the genital organs may be brought on by a retention of the afterbirth, this being allowed to be retained in a decomposing condition until it rots away, leaving the mouth of the womb irritated, scalded and sore, so that when it does close, it heals closed so firmly that it cannot be opened without mechanical aid in the form of a dilator.

The genital organs may become diseased from several causes, chief of which is neglect, in cases of retained afterbirth, the same becoming decomposed and converted into matter, causing a catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane of the womb and vagina.

If a cow be served while in this condition, the semen of the bull will be destroyed by this corrosive discharge, thus preventing conception.

## The Amos, Elliott, Meyer COMBINATION SALE

OF  
Scotch and Scotch-topped  
**SHORTHORNS**  
WILL BE HELD AT GUELPH, ON  
**Wednesday, Oct. 23**  
IN THE WINTER FAIR BUILDING.



**30 HEAD** will be offered of the following richly-bred and noted families: Cruickshank Victorias, Brawwith Buds, Village Blossoms, Mysies, Buckingham's, Cecilies; Campbell Bessies, Urys, Clarets, Bruce Augustas, Wedding Gifts, Fashions, Daisys, and others; many in the offering being sired by Old Lancaster (imp) = 50068 =, grand champion bull at Toronto in 1905; Wanderer's Star = 48585 =, second-prize two-year-old at Toronto same year, and Scottish Hero (imp) = 55042 =.

**Thos. Ingram, Esq., Guelph, Auctioneer.** **Geo. Amos & Sons, Moffat, W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, A. Edward Meyer, Guelph,** Proprietors.

Send for catalogues, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate," to A. EDWARD MEYER, BOX 378, GUELPH.

## Pure Scotch Shorthorns

We are offering 10 young bulls, fit for service, all from imported sires and dams, among them some choice herd bulls. Cows and heifers of all ages, including some excellent show heifers. One imported Clydesdale mare, four years old, with an extra good foal at her side. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. Long-distance telephone.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.**

## Maple Shade Shorthorns & Shropshires

One yearling Lavender bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.**  
Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

## Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

3 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.

The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.

**John Clancy, Manager.** **H. GARGILL & SON, Gargill, Ont.**

## Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

**Nonpareil Archer, imp. Proud Gift, imp. Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Eclipse.**

Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

**An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.**

**John Douglas, Manager.** **Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.**

## Elm Park Scotch Shorthorns

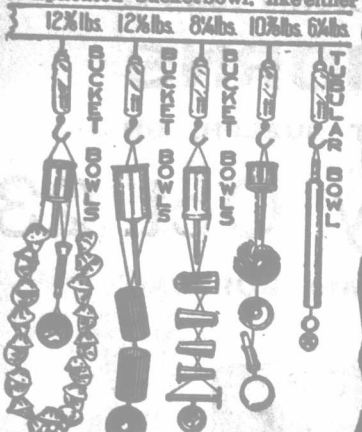
Special offering: Stock bull, British Flag (imp.) (50016)—sure and active and a grand sire; cows with calves and bred again; also heifers and young bulls, sired by British Flag and Hot Scotch. A choice lot.

**JOHN M. BECKTON, GLENCOE, ONTARIO.**  
G. T. R., O. P. R. and Wabash. Farm adjoins town limits. Visitors met by appointment.

Best Results are Obtained from Advertising in The Farmer's Advocate

## Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either



of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharple's Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 5 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharple's Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-12 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

THE SHARPLE'S SEPARATOR CO.  
West Chester, Pa.  
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

## DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to

W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

## SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry.

R. MITCHELL & SONS,

Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington June 26th

## KENWOOD STOCK FARM

SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-months-old Miss Ramsden bull of show quality from Imp. Jilt Victor—45187—, a Toronto winner, and Imp. Pandora—49456—, a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Terms met on notice. HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.

## A. EDWARD MEYER,

Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Bellona, Mysies Brawish Buds, Villages, Broadhooks, Campbell Claretis, Minae, Urya, Bessies, Ernie Mayflower, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scotiah Hero (imp.)—55042— (90065), Sittytan Lad—67214—. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long distance phone in house.

## SHORTHORNS

AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift—50977— (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

## Valley Home Shorthorns

Berkshire & Shropshire Sheep

For Sale 10 young Bulls, from 10 to 16 months old; 8 fine young Cows, in calf and calves at foot; 8 two year-old Heifers, in calf to Royal Diamond 2nd—58469—; and 6 yearling Heifers, 40 Berkshires of both sexes, and Shropshire Ram Lambs

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.

Stations: Meadowvale, C.P.R., Brampton, G.T.R.

## Brown Lee Shorthorns I

Nonpareil Victor—53307— at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. Ayr. C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R.

DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr. Ont.

## Scotch Shorthorns

Claretis Stamfords English Ladies, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44864 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. F. W. EWING, Saley F. C., Elora Station.

## GOSSIP.

### STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.

This well-known Ayrshire herd, the property of Mr. D. M. Watt, whose splendid farm, Stockwood, lies but a short distance from St. Louis Station, on the G. T. R., between Coteau Junction and Howick, Que., were in splendid fettle at the time of our visit, a few days ago; numbering about 55 head of ideal dairy-type animals, several of which are imported, a strictly high-class herd of profitable producers, very many of them having milk records of from 30 to 38 lbs. a day for two-year-olds, to from 50 to 58 lbs. a day for developed cows. This summer, the mixed milk from the whole herd, old and young, as shipped to Montreal, tested on an average 4.02 per cent. fat. Besides being a herd of producers, many of them are show cows of no mean order. This year, at Ottawa, in the strongest kind of company, they won on cow and three of her progeny, first; heifer calf under six months, first; heifer under twelve months, fourth; Canadian-bred cow, third; cow in milk, fourth. The stock bull is Pearlstone of Glenora, winner as a calf of first at Toronto and Ottawa, second at Winnipeg, first and championship at Sherbrooke as a yearling; this year, at Ottawa, winning second in the aged class, being only beaten by the invincible double champion, King's Own. He was sired by Imp. Black Prince of Whitehall, dam Imp. Lady Phoebe. For sale are three choice young bulls, and any female in the herd, old or young. Mr. Watt reports the demand as exceedingly active, and sales numerous, many going to the United States.

### GLENBURN YORKSHIRES AND SHORTHORNS.

Glenburn Stock Farm, the property of Mr. D. Barr, Jr., of Renfrew, Ont., breeder of Yorkshire hogs and Shorthorn cattle, is this year the home of a particularly choice lot of young Yorkshires. The herd just now is about 150 strong, all of them being of the short-nosed, easy-feeding kind, and belonging to the Princess, Pride and Empress strains, better than which there is none. The main stock boar is O. L. Cicero 17418, by Dalmeny D. C. 2nd (imp.), dam O. L. Cinderella 146th, by O. L. Royal King (imp.). This is one of the real good stock boars of the country, of the noted Cinderella strain. He has won first at all the local fairs wherever shown; while as a sire he stands at the top as a getter of even, choice litters. Second in service is O. L. Vim 24th 23726, by Duke 2nd, dam Violet 13th, by O. L. Chancellor 1st, belonging to the well-known Violet strain. He bids fair to develop into a show hog of a high order. In breeding, there are 20 sows of the above-mentioned strains, many of them winners at Winter Fairs, at Guelph and Ottawa, and the Canada Central—a rarely nice, smooth, even bunch. Just now for immediate sale are about 30 sows, from four to six months of age, bred and ready to breed, and we are bound to say it is many a day since we have seen so even a bunch. Also in boars, there are quite a number, some fit for service, and a large number of both sexes younger. Mr. Barr enjoys a large trade in Yorkshires, extending over a wide tract of country. Where he sends an order, he always repeats, for his veracity is unquestionable, and he never misrepresents. His Shorthorns belong to the Scotch Fanny, Mina and Mayflower strains, headed by Bonnie Gloster 57643, bred by Hon. J. Dryden & Son, sired by their grand old stock bull, Prince Gloster, dam Bonnie Beauty, of that fine old strain that has produced so many winners, the Lady Edens. Bonnie Gloster is got up on winning lines—a very even, good-lined chap, mellow and a rare good doer. Mr. Barr has an eleven-months-old roan son of his, out of Lady Matilda 67688, a Fanny-bred cow that is certainly something extra nice. With a little more fitting, he could enter any show-ring in Canada with a big chance of success. He is for sale very easy. Another young bull, for sale, is a six-months-old red, by the stock bull, out of Mayflower 21st. He is a nice straight-lined youngster, but not so thick and sappy as the other one. There are also for sale several heifers, out of such good and well-bred cows as Guinevieve, a Fanny; Mina Gloster, a Mina; Mayflower 21st; Mayflower 24th, and others of the same strains. Here is a bonanza for anyone wanting a few heifers right. Write Mr. Barr, to Renfrew P. O., Ont.

D. A. McFarlane, owner of the Kelso herd of Ayrshires, is no stranger to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," situated in the Province of Quebec, three miles from Athelstane Station, G. T. R. and N. Y. C. Fifteen years ago saw the foundation of what to-day is one of the choicest little herds in the Province. Exhibiting this year at the Ottawa Exhibition for the first time, he opened the eyes of the Ayrshire fraternity by winning first prize and championship in the cow-in-milk class, first prize in dry-cow class, fourth in the Canadian-bred-cow class, third in the three-year-old-heifer class, and fourth on herd, and this in competition with some of the world's greatest, the championship being won with his great cow, Stately of Crosshouse (imp.), and the dry-cow class with a daughter of hers, Stately of Kelso. Fifty pounds of milk a day is a common thing with McFarlane's Ayrshires. At the head of the herd is Wexford of Ste. Annes, bred in the Macdonald College herd, sired by Glencairn 4th, a son of Imp. Glencairn 3rd, dam Wexford Blood (imp.). The produce of a bull so royally bred, coupled with the above-mentioned cows, and others almost equally as good in the herd, notably Imp. Auchafour Logan, a cow that has many first prizes to her credit, won at Huntingdon and other local fairs, cannot fail to develop into something extra good. Nothing in the herd is reserved. Mr. McFarlane is breeding to sell, not for pleasure. There is only one bull calf left, but a nice straight one he is. Write Mr. McFarlane, to Kelso P. O., Que.

Two and a half miles from Howick Station, Quebec, is Stonehouse Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Hector Gordon, one of Quebec's leading Ayrshire breeders, and owner of one of Quebec's choicest herds, a few of which we briefly describe: First is the stock bull, Imp. Auchenbrain Abraham, one of the very best types of the breed. In 1906, as a yearling, he won first at Toronto and Halifax, second at Ottawa; in 1907, third at Toronto, first and reserve for champion at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. The cows are all imported, among them being such high-class stuff as Whitehall Duchess (imp.), a cow that last year and this won second at the Highland Show, being only beaten by Monkland Lady Mary, the Highland and Kilmarnock champion. This year, in Canada, she won first at the Dominion Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, and Ottawa, in milk, and was reserve champion at Sherbrooke. Out of her, for sale, is a bull calf, imported in dam, by Osborne Yet, a noted show bull. Monkland Jenny Lind (imp.) won, last year, second at Ottawa and Halifax, and this year won second at Toronto and third at Ottawa. Out of her, for sale, is a bull calf, by the stock bull, Monkland Pansy (imp.) won, in 1906, second at Toronto and Ottawa; 1907, won third at Toronto and Sherbrooke, and second at Ottawa. Monkland Rosalind (imp.) is sired by White Cockade, champion of Scotland as a two-year-old. She is a half-sister to Monkland Guarantee, winner of first last year wherever shown, and this year's Kilmarnock champion. She is also one of the first-prize pair wherever shown in Scotland. In younger stuff, there are two heifers, one of them imported in dam, the other, by the stock bull, was an Ottawa winner. A mighty nice pair they are. Then there are two imported yearlings, junior and senior, both by Barcheskie May King, one of Scotland's greatest sires, winner last year of second at Toronto, Halifax and Ottawa, and this year second and third at Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Aikenhead Blackbird is a heifer calf that won second all around in under-six-months class. Stonehouse Snow King is an eight-months-old bull, by Barcheskie King's Own (imp.), Canadian champion for two years, dam Monkland Snow Drop (imp.). This youngster won first at Toronto, second at Sherbrooke and Ottawa, and was one of the pair of bull calves that won first at Sherbrooke under a year. His mate, Stonehouse Duke, is five months old, by the stock bull, and out of Imp. Chapleton Swaney, an Ottawa winner this year. Anything or everything in this herd is for sale, and certainly no choicer stuff can be found in the country. All told, there are four young bulls from imported prizewinning stock, and winners themselves. Write Mr. Gordon, to Howick P. O., Que.

# Burdock Blood Bitters

Is the FOREMOST MEDICINE of the DAY.

It is a purely vegetable compound possessing perfect regulating powers over all the organs of the system and controlling their secretions.

It so purifies the blood that it cures all blood humors and diseases, and this combined with its unrivalled regulating, cleansing and purifying influence, renders it unequalled for all diseases of the skin.

Mr. Robert Parton, Millbank, Ont., writes: "Some time ago I was troubled with boils and pimples, which kept breaking out constantly. After taking two bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters I am completely cured."

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.



### SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS

The champion herd of Highgate and Essex counties.

For Sale: 6 choice young bulls 3 reds and 3 rears, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

## Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Leonard—45180—, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1908, son of Old Lancaster 60068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Stn. & P.O., C.P.R.

Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph

## SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great rich cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

## CLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one, and a pair of geldings 4 years old.

JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS

STRATHROY, ONT.



Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred allies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 mile north of town.

## 1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907

Some choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls for sale. Our Leicesters are exceptionally good this year. Rams and ram lambs and ewes for sale.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario

## Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.)—40859—(78386), Clipper Chief (imp.)—64220—. Stock for sale at all times.

WYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

## John Gardhouse & Sons

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.


Highfield P. O., Western Station 3 1/2 Miles Telephone.

## Fletcher Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, (Imp.) "Joy of Morning"—52070—; also a choice lot of young heifers and bull calves. In Yorkshires, a choice lot of young sows bred to imported hog; also boars ready for service; all direct from imported stock. GEORGE D. FLETCHER Binkham P.O., Erin Sta. C.P.R.

## MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prizewinners at the local shows. A number of 1 and year old heifers 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. L. S. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O. and Stn. C. P. R.



**There's Plenty of Good Money In Plenty of Good Eggs**

KEARNY, N. J.—The 20 single-comb, white leghorn pullets owned by Frank Freer, of 35 Highland Ave., laid 3427 eggs in 1906. They were all given Pratts Poultry Regulator. Mr. Freer sold chicks and eggs to the amount of \$131.31, used eggs and cockerels to the value of \$25.00, and still has 25 young birds. The total cost of feed for the year was \$60.00, which shows a net profit of at least \$125.00 on 20 pullets in one year. "Who can beat it on a plot 25x60?" asks Mr. Freer.

**Pratts Poultry Regulator**

(For 34 years called Pratts Poultry Food)

not only makes hens lay more than any other thing you can give them, but it increases the size of the fowls, adds lustre to their plumage, makes the eggs fertile, gives remarkable strength and quick growth to little chicks, makes the comb and wattles a bright red, prevents gapes and leg-weakness, keeps the chickens from egg eating and other vices, and will positively cure all poultry diseases.

**ADVICE FREE**  
If there is anything wrong with any of your live stock—poultry, horses, cows, hogs or sheep—be sure to write to us. Our expert veterinarians will write and tell you what to do.

**DOUBLE GUARANTEE**  
Each package of Pratts Poultry Regulator is accompanied by a written guarantee from the Pratt Food Company, which is signed by the President of the Company and also by your dealer.

We are now printing *Pratts New Poultry Book*. Regular price 25c, but FREE to you if you drop a postal card to PRATT FOOD CO. Dept. Philadelphia, Pa.

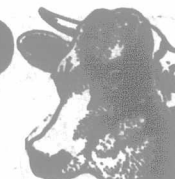
**Pratt Food Co.**  
Dept. 88-90 Terapuly St., TORONTO, CAN.

**GOSSIP.**  
**GREAT COMBINATION SHORTHORN SALE.**

At the Fat-stock Show Building, in Guelph, Ont., on Wednesday, October 23rd, starting sharp at 1 p. m., with Mr. Thos. Ingram wielding the hammer, there will be sold, by public auction, 30 head of registered Scotch Shorthorn cattle, the property of Messrs. W. E. Meyer, Guelph; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, and W. R. Elliot & Sons, Guelph. These cattle, consigned by three of the leading Shorthorn breeders in Western Ontario, represent such well-known and fashionable strains as the Village Blossoms, Bessies, Clarets, Urys, Bra-wich Buds, Wedding Gifts, Victorias, Cecelias, Mysies, Augustas, Buckingham, Marys, Fashions and Daisies. Many of them are bred directly from imported stock, and only three of them being full grown, the balance, one, two and three-year-olds, among which are five yearling bulls and 22 head of heifers from one to three years of age. As everyone interested knows, buyers from the other side of the line have already this fall purchased a large number of Shorthorns in Canada, and everything indicates a decided advance in price and demand for this class of beef cattle, and the men that will make the money will be those who are prepared to meet the increased demand when it comes. That can only be done by purchasing now, when they can be bought comparatively cheap. This sale will offer an opportunity not likely to be equalled again for some time of getting choice animals at auction prices—young, healthy, thrifty stock, bred in the purple, and extra good individuals. There will be no culls in the offering, and everything will be guaranteed exactly as represented. Full particulars as to the breeding of the various animals to be sold will appear in our next issue. It will be a genuine bona-fide sale. Everything put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder. The terms will be cash, or 6 months', with 5 per cent. interest. Watch our next issue.

**HILTON TAMWORTHS AND HOLSTEINS.**

With a fresh importation from the leading Tamworth breeders of England to strengthen and infuse new blood in his existing strong herd of that favorite bacon breed of hogs, Mr. R. O. Morrow, Hilton P. O., Ont., four miles north of Brighton, G. T. R., is in a particularly favorable position to supply his numerous and ever-increasing list of customers with fresh Tamworth blood of the best breed producers. Daughters of his mammoth 900-lb. stock boar, Diamond King, a son of Imp. British King, and winner of first prize at Toronto this fall, are now being bred to his newly-imported boar, Thariton Golden Star, bred by H. C. Stephens, England. Young boars and sows, the get of Diamond King, and his son, Diamond King 12th, also winner of first at Toronto this fall, are now on hand for sale, out of sows 800 lbs. and over in weight, some of them Toronto winners. A pair of sows lately imported, one bred by that great English breeder, Ibbotson, the other bred by H. C. Stephens, the latter out of Cholderton Royal Favorite, three times winner of first at the Royal; the former sow with a litter imported in dam. Both these sows were winners in Toronto, although being entirely out of fit, owing to their long and trying sea voyage. From the above it will be seen that Mr. Morrow's breeding stock are equalled by few and excelled by that of no other Tamworth breeder in the country. For sale are young stock of all ages and both sexes. In fact, nothing is reserved. His Holstein herd is too well known to need any recommendation through these columns, for years having been exhibited at the leading county fairs, always winning their full complement of honors. They are an exceptionally strong, well-put-up lot of the fashionable dairy, wedge type, carrying immense, well-balanced udders, an ideal dairy herd of workers, milking from 60 to 70 lbs. a day by actual weighing test. The herd is headed by Sir Mutual Butter Boy 2nd, whose dam has a seven-day butter record of 19 lbs. as a four-year-old. Mr. Morrow enjoys an active demand for his surplus stock, at present having no bulls to offer, but could spare a few heifers. Write him to Hilton P. O.



**Lump Jaw**

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 be sure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS.,** Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**HOLSTEINS**



We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a life-time to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls, 100 head to select from. Imported *Pontine Mamma*, son of *Hengerveld De Kol*, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.** Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**

For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of *Record of Merit* cows, sired by *Johanna Bue 4th's Lad* and *Sir Pieterje Posch DeBoer*, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 55.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day.

**J. W. RICHARDSON,** Caledonia, Ont.



**LOOK HERE**

Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, *Bontje Q. Pieterje De Koli*, 649 lbs. 7 days; 98 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 95 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.**

**MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS**  
Herd of 35 head with A. R. O. breeding, backed up by butter tests of over 16 lbs. as a 17-year-old to over 28 lbs. as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A. R. O. test of one is over 95 lbs. for dam and g. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale.  
**G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.**

**HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Gatswolds and Tamworths.** Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

**Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—1 yearling bull, 6 bull calves, 8 months old, by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dam. Come and see them or write: R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C.P.E., Ontario Co.**

**Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires.** Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshire sows, about 3 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O., Campbellford Stn.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**  
Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.  
**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

**Lyndale Holsteins**  
Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., and sired by a grandson of *Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol*.  
**BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.**

**Imperial Holsteins**  
Bull calves for sale.  
**W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.**

**Grove Hill Holstein Herd**  
Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Fairs not held. **F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario, G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections.**

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

**Brampton Jerseys**

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a sto k bul' or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

**HIGH GROVE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS**


Arthur H. Tufts, Tweed, Ont. (Successor to Robt. Tufts & Son.) On account of scarcity of winter feed herd must be reduced. Males and females, all ages, for sale cheap, quality considered.

**Annandale Great Dairy Herd**

**ONLY BULLS, 4 to 10 months old, for sale at present. Bred from great producing ancestors. Bred right. Fed right.**  
**GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**Holsteins and Ayrshires**

**RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS**



Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd For sale: 18 bulls, from 3 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.  
**P. D. EDM, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station.**

**"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD**

is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Meathilde Calmarity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.  
**Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.**

**Holsteins and Yorkshires**

**R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont.,** offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

**DON JERSEY HERD**

Our Jerseys rank second to none in Canada. Present offering. Choice young bulls and heifers, bred from prizewinners and great producers. Write for what you want. Visitors welcome.  
**D. DUNCAN, Don, Ont.,** Duncan Sta., on Canadian Northern Railroad, near Toronto.

**Pine Ridge Jerseys**

For sale some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves, and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs. **Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta**

**FAIRVIEW HERD**

is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, **PONTIAC KORNBYKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 12 pounds at less than two years old to over 31 1/2 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. Dejar, Hevelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott**

**STEVENS DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS**

We are just now offering one bull 7 months old, two bulls 11 months old, out of record-of-merit cows and by our stock bull with rich official backing. Heifers all ages. A lot of Tamworths coming on for later delivery.  
**W. C. STEVENS, Phillipsville P. O., Delta Sta.**

**When Writing Please Mention Advocate**



## Tudhope Sleighs

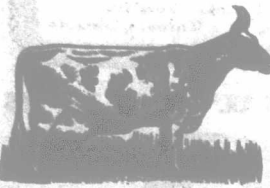
It takes more than good material to make a good sleigh. Experience and expert workmanship are equally important. All three go into every Tudhope Sleigh. Since 1855, Tudhopes have been building the best sleighs in Canada. And Tudhope Sleighs for this winter are the best that the Tudhopes have ever built.

### TUDHOPE No. 42

A popular style for all uses. XXX Hickory Shafts, Runners etc. Steel-braced throughout. High spring back. All mountings nickel plated on brass.

Write for free copy of the Tudhope Sleigh book, showing illustrations of this and other Tudhope Sleighs.

THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., LTD. 12 ORILLIA, Ont.



## Burnside Ayrshires.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Winners at the leading shows of Scotland, Canada, and U. S. Importation of 74 head have just landed home. All bulls sold. 30 fine 2-year-old heifers due to freshen in Sept. A few Advanced Registry cows to freshen in Aug. and Sept. Anything I have is for sale at reasonable prices.

R. R. NESS, HOWICK, QUE., P. O. AND STATION.

**Glenhurst Ayrshires** Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.9; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by Imp. sire and some out of Imp. dams. James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.

**Ayrshire Bulls** One last September and a few March and April calves by the champion Douglasdale (Imp.). W. W. BALLANTYNE, "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

**KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES** My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and cha.; dry cow, 1st; Canadian-bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que. Athelstave Sta., G. T. R.

**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES** Produced 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 4.9% butter-fat, in 1905. Two choice young bulls dropped in August, 1906, and several calves of 1907 for sale. W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.



## Stoneycroft Ayrshires.

SEVENTY-FIVE (75) HEAD.

Imported and imported-in-dam, both sexes and all ages. Winners and champions in Scotland and Canada among them. A high-class lot. Anything for sale. Also imported Clydesdales and Imp. Yorkshires.

Harold Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Bell 'Phone connection.

**Wardend Ayrshires** We have only four spring bull calves on hand for sale. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Sired by White Prince of Menie No 21825, bred by A. Hume, Menie. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G. T. R.

## STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers, winners of high honors in Scotland & Canada. 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering.

NECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.

**AYRSHIRES** Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 3 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.

## Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R.

## 71 Years WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS

that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.



## South-downs

ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.

Long-distance 'phone.

## Linden Oxfords

We have a nice bunch of rams, two-year-olds, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Sired by choice imp. Royal-winning ram.

R. J. HINE DUTTON, ONT. P. O. and Telegraph Office.

## Oak Park Stock Farm Shropshires

Have just landed with our importation of 152 choicely selected Shropshires from England. A number of prizewinners among them at the Royal, Staffshire, Shrewsbury, and other shows. We also purchased a second highest priced ram at the Royal. Show flocks for sale, also flock-heading rams and high-class breeding ewes. We have a choice lot of ram lambs and ewe lambs from our last year's importation. Our flock will be on exhibition at Toronto Fair, also Detroit, Mich.

OAK PARK STOCK FARM CO., LTD., Brantford, Ont. T. A. COX, MANAGER.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### MUNICIPAL MANUAL AND BLUE-BOOKS.

1. Where can I secure information regarding the duties of the county and township councils? Is there not a popular treatise on the subject?

2. Where can I secure the blue-book of the Dominion and Ontario Houses of Parliament?

3. Does it harm maple trees to tap them? M. C. Ontario.

Ans.—1. In the Municipal Manual, by C. R. W. Biggar, K. C., and in the Canadian Manual of the Procedure at Meetings of Municipal Councils, etc., by J. G. Bourinot, C. M. G. These books may be obtained through any bookseller.

2. Probably through your local representatives in the two houses respectively.

3. Not seriously.

### DRAINAGE—TAXATION—CUTTING WOOD ON ROAD.

In the enclosed illustration there are apparently two natural watercourses across lot No. 3, through which the water drained from lots 1 and 2 must pass on its way to the bay. The owner of lot 3 objects to having the two watercourses through his farm, and asks the council to cut a ditch alongside the road from the north watercourse to the south one, a distance of 60 rods. The ditch would average less than two feet deep, and would not cost more than fifty dollars.

1. Is the council supposed to take care of water drained to the road by natural watercourses, or in any other way?

2. Can the owner of lot 3 compel the council to take the water from the north watercourse to the south one, at the expense of the municipality?

3. If not, would it be legal for the council to do so?

4. Would the owners of lots 1 and 2 be liable for a part of the expense of ditching across lot 3, all being improved farms?

5. Are barbers and blacksmiths liable for a business assessment? If so, under what section?

6. How many years' back taxes may be collected against lands that have not been on the assessment roll for many years, the land being owned by the same persons from the time it was assessed previously until now?

7. By agreement with council some eight years ago, a grist-mill owner was exempt from municipal taxation for a period of ten years. Same party is owner of wharf and warehouse, and does a retail business in flour, feed, etc., but claims milling is his principal business. The assessor imposed a business tax on assessment of mill property only. In his appeal he objected to business tax being imposed, claiming exemption under said agreement. Court of Revision confirmed assessment. Would imposing said business tax be a violation of said agreement, council not imposing any municipal tax on mill property?

8. A resident of the village purchased lots running into a lake or bay, and cut wood on road allowance around said bay without consent of council. Would said resident be liable to council for wood? Ontario. J. P.

Ans.—1. Yes, as to natural drainage, but, generally speaking, otherwise as to artificial.

2. We think not.

3. It would hardly be considered illegal.

4. No. We would add, however, that if the parties (including the municipal council) cannot come to an agreement, the owner of lot 3 ought to call in the engineer of the municipality, and have him dispose of the whole matter.

5. It would seem so, the former under sec. 10, sub-sec. 1 (g) of The Assessment Act, and the latter under sub-sec. 1 (d) of the same section.

6. We think not any years in respect of which there was no regular assessment.

7. We cannot say definitely without seeing the contract of exemption; but from what you say, it would seem probable that the mill-owner was right in his contention. He could, probably, have been legally subjected to business taxation in respect of other premises, but not on the mill property in question.

8. Yes.

### ROOF FOR CHURCH.

Will you please tell me what kind of roofing or shingle you consider the best and cheapest to use for a church?

S. J.

Ans.—The cheapest is not always the best, when you consider durability. Some of the new metal shingles, which we have seen on school buildings, look well, and, no doubt, judging from the care taken in their manufacture, will prove durable. For a church, our preference would be for slate, though probably the most expensive. It's a matter of taste. Whatever you do, don't put a cheap-looking roof on a place for Divine worship.

### INDIGESTION IN PIGS.

Will you kindly answer, through the columns of your valuable paper, the following: We have three litters of pigs; the eldest litter about eight months old. We turned them on the grass some time ago, and fed them chop three times a day. The feed was strong, barley chop, but we fed them sparingly. After a time, they began to fall off in flesh, and we noticed that they would be running along all right, when, all at once, they would fall down, and it seemed as if they had lost all use of their hind quarters. They would struggle and try to get up, but would fail. After a little, they would seem to get over it, and would run along again all right. We mixed the chop with oat chop. They gained flesh, but didn't grow any. Now we have them in the pen, and two-thirds of them are doing all right, but the other seven are small, and don't grow any. They eat well, but seem inclined to lie around all the time. Will you please state the cause of this, and advise us as to treatment? J. I. A.

Ans.—This trouble was probably due to indigestion, caused by feeding too rich or strong food. The pigs should have a run out on grass a few hours daily, and give charcoal and salts in their feed. A teaspoonful of salts to each pig would be sufficient.

### Veterinary.

#### FISTULA.

Four-year-old colt had distemper two years ago. An abscess formed and broke on throat just below the ear. The discharge has continued ever since. It discharges matter when I drive her, but the discharge does not smell badly. I have had her examined by two veterinarians, and they tell me that an operation would kill her. S. J. S.

Ans.—This is a fistula (a tube leading to deep-seated tissue and discharging matter). If the tube or sinus is straight, a cure might be effected by rolling about 10 grains of corrosive sublimate in tissue paper and inserting it into the sinus. The drug must be introduced the whole length of the tube. This will destroy the fibrous walls of the tube, and also some surrounding tissue. In the course of a few days, you will be able to draw out the destroyed tissue. This will leave a hole of considerable size, which should be flushed out three times daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed. The part is highly supplied with blood vessels, hence the danger of an operation. It is possible the above treatment might destroy the coats of some large vessels, and result in dangerous bleeding, but you will either have to leave it as it is, or take the risk of an operation, or the treatment described. V.

### SHEEP SUPPLANTING CATTLE.

All over the West, the disposition is to put in more sheep, and get rid of the cattle. This is quite evident from the character of the cattle receipts coming from the Northwest. The proportion of cows and young cattle in the supply shows that there is a desire to clean up, and investigation brings out the fact that many of the small ranchmen are turning their attention to sheep because they consider them more profitable than cattle. In Wyoming, the sheep fever has raged hotly for the past two or three years, and some of the old-time cattlemen are putting in the fleecy tribe as fast as they can get rid of the cattle. Already some of the State is overgrazed, and it is keeping the officials busy to limit the number of sheep to make it safe for the ranges.—Chicago Live-stock World.

**For Diarrhoea,  
Dysentery**  
AND ALL  
**Summer Complaints**  
**DR. FOWLER'S**  
**EXTRACT OF**  
**WILD STRAWBERRY**  
**IS AN INSTANTANEOUS CURE.**

It has been used in thousands of homes during the past sixty-two years and has always given satisfaction.

Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Price 35 cents at all druggists and dealers. Do not let some unprincipled druggist humbug you into taking so-called Strawberry Compound. The original is Dr. Fowler's. The rest are substitutes.

Mrs. G. Bode, Lethbridge, Alta., writes: "We have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry and found it a great remedy for Diarrhoea, Summer Complaint and Cramps. We would not like to be without it in the house."

**HAMPSHIRE SHEEP**  
**DOWN — SHEEP**

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904, 1905 and 1906.

**SPLENDID MUTTON**  
**GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT**

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

**Wonderfully Early Maturity.**

Hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

**JAMES E. RAWLENCE,**  
Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.  
Salisbury, England.

**WE WANT YOUR**  
**WOOL**

WRITE OR SHIP  
**E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.**

**Shropshires**—Foundation of Mansell, Williams, Linton and Harding breeding. Stock ram of Harding breeding; all this year's lambs, 3 shearing rams, several shearing ewes for sale; show stuff. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head P.O., Bradford Sta.**

**FOR SALE**—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs from imported stock. A few ewes might be spared. Also fine St. Lambert Jerseys; male and female; all ages. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars **H. E. Williams, Sunny Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

**Sheep and Cattle Labels.** Drop me a card for sample and circular, it costs nothing, and will interest you.  
**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**40 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES**—First choice of England's best flocks. Ram lamb from the champion ram of Canada, 1906. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.**

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, o Harrieton, Ont.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**BOOKS ON PLANT IMPROVEMENT.**

I desire the titles of some good works on the improvement of flowers and other plants by pollenization. **AMATEUR.**  
Ans.—For the general horticulturist, perhaps L. H. Bailey's "Plant Breeding," published by the Macmillan Co., and which may be obtained, postage paid, at \$1.10, through this office, would be the most serviceable. A more scientific treatise is "Mendel's Principles of Heredity," by Bateson, University Press, Cambridge, Eng. The latest work of which we have notice is "New Creations in Plant Life," by W. S. Harwood, being an account of the life and work of Luther Burbank, the plant wizard of California, issued, we believe, by the Macmillan Co. also. We have not yet seen a copy.

**DUAL-PURPOSE CATTLE.**

What class of cattle would you recommend as the most suitable and profitable for a farmer to keep, say for milk and beef? I have at the present time a cross between a Holstein and a mixture of old Canadian stock. I am not satisfied with the result, as they are a hard kind of cattle to fatten. Would you think Durhams a satisfactory all-around class of cattle for an ordinary farmer?

W. G. W.

Ans.—We do not know of any breed that more satisfactorily fills the requirement than the Shorthorn (Durham), bred from a milking strain. It is true the breed has, in the last quarter of a century, been bred and managed in this country more for beef than for milk, but there are many good-milking cows of this breed, and if a bull bred from a heavy-milking Shorthorn cow is used in the herd, and the heifer calves sired by him are kept in moderate condition, constantly growing, but not fat, the most of them will make fairly satisfactory dairy cows, and will reproduce a large percentage of good milkers, which will fatten fast when dry, and will produce good feeders, as well as good milkers.

**LADYBIRD BEETLES AND TURNIP PLANT LICE.**

Mr. H. J. Brillinger, Bruce Co., Ont., has sent some specimens which he found on his turnips, and respecting which he asks for information through "The Farmer's Advocate." They are larvæ and



Larva of Ladybird beetle.



Imago.

pupæ of a Ladybird beetle. The larvæ are somewhat elongated creatures, less than quarter of an inch in length, of a dark bluish color brightened with orange bands, one about the head and one on each side of the third and sixth segments; each segment is also decorated with a series of black tubercles. Some of these larvæ have turned into the pupa or chrysalis stage. As the sender writes, they fasten themselves on the turnip, on some part where they will catch the sunlight, by the posterior end of the body, and then get rid of the larval skin, and become quiescent pupæ, broader than the original worm, black in color, with several bands and spots of dull orange. After a short time spent in this condition, there will emerge the adult insect, a Nine-spotted Ladybird beetle, which resembles a split pea in shape, being round and convex, yellow in color, with nine black spots on the wing-covers. These insects, in both the larval and adult stages, are the farmers' best friends, as they entirely feed upon the green plant lice which this fall are so extremely abundant on turnips and cabbages all over the Province. Of course, they should not be destroyed, and wherever they are abundant any wash used for killing the aphids should not be employed where there is any risk of also killing these useful creatures. It is satisfactory to learn that they are very numerous on the affected turnips.

C. J. S. BETHUNE.

Ontario Agricultural College.

**Used**  
**And Endorsed at**  
**42 Agricultural Colleges**

There is no other live stock remedy, none at all, mind you, that has proven so successful at all times for many years, as Zenoleum. It is used and recommended by the most prominent stockmen in the world. It does what we claim or money back. No other maker dares make such an offer.

**The Standard and Purest Coal-Tar Dip**  
**ZENOLEUM**  
**Animal Dip and Disinfectant**

For Lice, Mange, Skin Troubles, Itch, Scours, Calf Cholera, Infectious Abortion, Sores, Wounds, Ring Worm and all Insect and Parasitic troubles. The sure and positively guaranteed remedy.

**AT ALL DEALERS**—Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

71  
Prize Steer Ruby Zenoleum, International College Champion

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If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters,—just money.



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Veterinary Adviser sent free to you if you send us a postal card.  
**Zenamer Disinfectant Co.**  
112 Lafayette Ave.  
WINDSOR, ONT.

**OAKDALE BERKSHIRES** Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance 'phone. **L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P.O., Co. of York.**

**NEWCASTLE Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns.** Our present offerings are: A choice lot of sows, the get of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both silver-medal prize boars at Toronto, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1905, bred to our imported boar Cholderton Golden Secret; also pigs, both sexes, from 2 to 6 mos. old. P. d. pigs furnished with every pig. Several choice bull calves ready for service, and a nice lot of heifers from 6 months to 3 years old, of high quality and breeding. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Daily mail at our door.  
**A. A. COLWILL, Newmarket, Ont.**  
Successor to Colwill Bros.

**Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.** Herd of  
For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. 'Phone in residence.  
**BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.**

**Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.**

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to  
**D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.**

**For Sale**—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; paid dress and safe delivery guaranteed. Address  
**E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

**Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires**  
For sale: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. March and April pigs supplied in pairs and trios not akin; bred from my imported and home-bred sows. My pigs are all bred on prize-winning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. **DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. F. B and G. T. B. stations.**

**Maple Grove Yorkshires**  
IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED  
Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages—younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once. **H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Shelden Sta. Shaw Sta., C.P.R. Morriston P.O.**

**FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES**  
are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type.  
**John S. Cowan, Donegal P. O. Atwood and Milverton stations.**

**Yorkshires and Tamworths**—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. **CHAS. CURRIE, Shaw Sta., C.P.R. Morriston P.O.**

**Meadowbrook Yorkshires.** Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by imp. Dalmayn Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented.  
**J. H. SNELL, Hageraville P.O. & Station.**

**Elmhurst Berkshires**  
With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show matrons. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Middy won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, Imp., and Compton Swell, Imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. Brantford shipping station.  
**H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.**

**Maple Leaf Berkshires.**—Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Polgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (Imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old.  
**JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O. BRITISH DUKE (IMP.) WOODSTOCK STATION.**

Best Results are Obtained from Advertising in The Farmer's Advocate



# Everybody is Sick of Drugs.

You know you would rather do almost anything than take that nasty dope the doctor gave you. Why, it makes you sick to look at the stuff, and even the smell is nauseating.

Say, my friend, ever hear of Nature's cure? I've got it. It's electricity. It's the power that runs every organ of your body; which enables you to think, speak, or do anything else. It's the power that makes your heart pump blood, your stomach digest food, and the various organs perform their functions like so many machines.

Drugs work against Nature. I'll tell you why. Your stomach is a generator of electricity. It supplies the power that runs every organ of your body, including the heart.

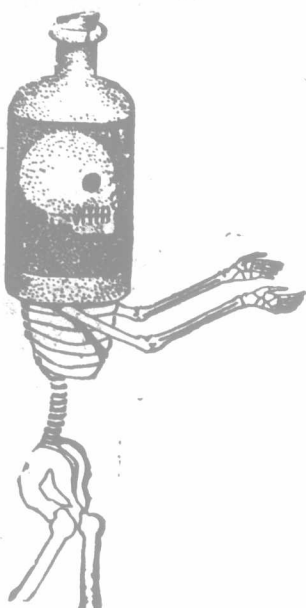
You see, it is the action of the juices of the stomach upon your food that produces this electrical force, and when you fill your stomach with poisonous drugs, they destroy these juices, consequently your stomach cannot create enough electricity for itself and other organs.

Just the other day a scientist in San Francisco talked over a telephone which received electricity from the stomach of a living man. That's proof enough that the human body is electrical.

When Nature can't cure, it is because she needs aid. So many people have an idea that this aid is drugs. It's not; it is electricity. So if you will restore it to the body, pain and weakness will disappear.

When your stomach, kidneys, liver or digestive organs get out of order, it is because they lack the necessary electricity to enable them to perform their regular functions. The breaking down of one of these organs nearly always causes other troubles. Nature can't cure them, because your body hasn't enough electricity to do the work, so you must assist Nature by restoring this electricity where it is needed.

My Electric Belt does this while you sleep. It saturates the nerves with its glowing power, and these conduct the force to every organ and tissue of your body, restoring health and giving strength to every part that is weak.



Electricity is a relief from the old system of drugging. It does by natural means what you expect drugs to do by unnatural means. It removes the cause of disease, and after the cause has been removed, Nature will do the rest.

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Philip Harper, Jr.,  
Columbus, Ont.

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The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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## Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

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## LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 12677 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.



## Willowdale Berkshires

are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 3 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance telephone in residence J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.



## Elmfield Yorkshires

40 pigs 2 to 5 mos. Boars ready for service. Sows by S. H. Chester, imp., bred to S. H. Edward 2nd, imp., due about Aug. 1st; also sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Prices right. G. B. MUMA, Agr. Ont.

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**DUNROBIN STOCK FARM** Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a speciality. Write for prices and particulars. DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario. Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

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Am offering at the present time a number of choice boars and sows of breeding age also some imported sows in pig. Also young pigs of spring farrow direct from imported stock. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. Write for what you want.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Breeder of Shorthorns & Yorkshires



## MONKLAND Yorkshires

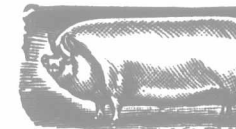
Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Our supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

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G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Trains

## YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

## Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Young boars and sows of different ages. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan) 7 months old. Fit to head any herd.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

## Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex ready to ship. Canada Boy (imp.) 19997 heads our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.



## FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian bred sires and dams, and bred on prizewinning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

### THE TURNIP APHIS.

"H. H.," Wellington Co., Ont., and "E. McP.," Wentworth Co., Ont., ask for remedies for turnip lice, in one case a treatment being desired that will not make the tops unfit for stock food. Ashes dusted on and kerosene emulsion have been advised, but are difficult to apply, as frequently stated in these columns. If the lice appear in patches only, some recommend cutting the tops off and removing them for manure. Turnip tops should not be fed to milking cows, and probably the most useful disposal is to plow them down.

### VETCHES.

Subscriber, Dundas Co., Ont., writes: "I herewith enclose a weed that grows in my farm, which I have just bought, and which seems to be very hard to get rid of. It has little golden roots, and very tough."

Ans.—These specimens are both species of vetch or tare, the first with the blunt, oblong linear leaflets, usually in four pairs, with a tendril at the end, being Vicia tetrasperma; the second, with many narrow, slightly downy leaflets, Vicia cracca. The vetch is not a pernicious weed. It belongs to the Leguminosae, or Pulse, family, which also comprises the clovers, peas, beans, etc.

### CORN FODDER AND OAT SHEAVES FOR HORSES—LINSEED MEAL FOR COLTS—FOXTAIL IN OATS.

1. Would cut oat sheaves and corn fodder mixed together be a suitable ration for mares, with some roots and hay?  
2. Would same feed, with bran and linseed meal, be suitable for colts?  
3. There is quite a lot of foxtail (ripe) in oats. Is this harmful to stock?  
S. O. H.

Ans.—1. If the corn fodder is bright and clean, it will be found quite satisfactory for horses if mixed with oat sheaves, as your correspondent suggests. I would advise to feed the hay uncut. I am not sure, however, that the corn fodder will be altogether economical, because horses, as a rule, will not eat the stalks, and so waste a good deal of it.  
2. The ration outlined for colts should also prove suitable, provided care is exercised with regard to the linseed meal, which should be fed in limited quantity. A small amount of boiled feed, in which a very little flax seed could be mixed, fed once a day to colts, will be found beneficial.  
3. I have never known foxtail to cause any harm to stock, and I do not think the quantity that would be in the oats would be sufficient in any case to produce bad results.  
G. E. DAY.

### WET BATTERIES.

Please describe how to construct wet batteries, and, when run out, can they again be recharged, and how? We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a long time, and like it best at present.  
J. B.

Ans.—There are many forms of wet batteries, but all are composed of four essential parts, viz., two metallic plates, called electrodes, a glass vessel, and some chemical solution. The electrodes and vessel should suit one another in shape. Zinc and carbon make good electrodes, and sal ammoniac a good solution. Having procured the electrodes, fit each with a binding screw, and set them in the glass vessel. Make a saturated solution of sal ammoniac, and pour it into the vessel. The parts thus assembled form a "wet battery." To renew the cell, add a little more sal ammoniac to the liquid. A wooden cover may be fitted to the vessel, and so arranged as to hold the electrodes in position. To prevent the solution "creeping" over the edge of the vessel, it is well to dip the edge in melted paraffin wax before assembling the cell. Your correspondent will save much time and annoyance to purchase the parts from his local electrician. He should consult some elementary textbook on electricity.  
WM. H. DAY.

Ontario Agricultural College.