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THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

AND HOME MAGAZINE

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SUCCEED
FOUNDED 1876

* AGRICULTURE, STOCK, DAIRY, POULTRY, HORTICULTURE, VETERINARY, HOME CIRCLE *

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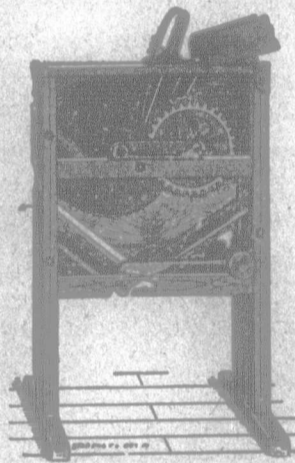
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The best table salt costs no more than the poorest—and can be had for the asking.

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Will shell your corn rapidly and cleanly.

Is durably made, and price moderate.

Has a cleaning fan, driven by friction. No belts.

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The demand for our graduates during certain months has been ten, fifteen, twenty and even fifty times the supply. Write for catalogue.

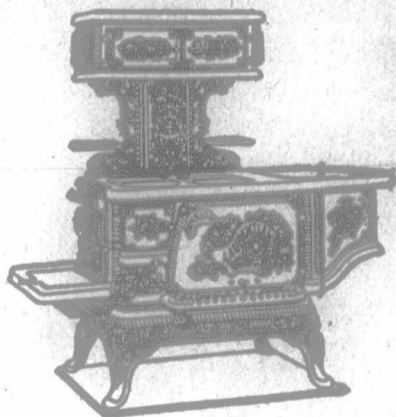
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And send postal request for our Catalogue (A) for Residence Work, or for (B) Mail Courses. **CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE**
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Galvanized Watering Bowls

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You cannot afford to be without them, as they will pay for themselves in a short time by increased returns from your stock. Our bowls are superior to any others, and our free literature tells why.

Our new stanchion is in great demand. It seems to be just what progressive stockmen have been looking for, and we want to send you our circulars.

If you intend building or repairing, or want to cover up an old plaster ceiling, give us particulars, and we will mail free catalogue giving information.

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FARM LABORERS

Farmers desiring help for the coming season should apply at once to the **Government Free Farm Labor Bureau**. Write for application form to

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Director of Colonization, Toronto.

O. K. BONE CUTTER

FOR \$2.00.



Will cut a pound of any kind of bone or gristle in 6 minutes. The knife is made of best hard steel, works on an eccentric,

which makes it very powerful. About 30 per cent. of all meat animals is bone, gristle, etc., which should be turned into winter eggs. Order now, the increase in eggs will soon pay for it. Guaranteed to do all claimed for it, or money refunded.

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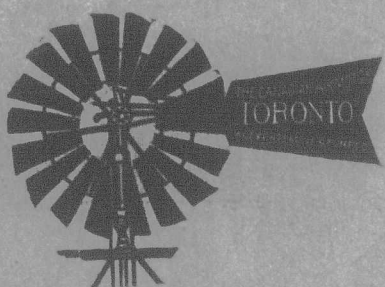
Sales of registered stock scientifically conducted anywhere in Canada. I am expert judge and auctioneer of all classes of live stock. Parties thinking of holding sales will save money and make money by employing the undersigned.

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Grinds, and Pumps Water. **RUNS** Straw Cutter, Pulper, Grindstone, etc.

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**Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co.,
Limited, Toronto.**



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

ANY even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the North-west Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg; or the local agent, receive authority for someone to make entry for him.

The homesteader is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year for three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of the homesteader resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

Six months' notice in writing should be given to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa of intention to apply for patent.

W. W. COBY,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

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Standard Scales

For railroad, hay, live stock, dairy, coal and platform. For prices and particulars write or call on

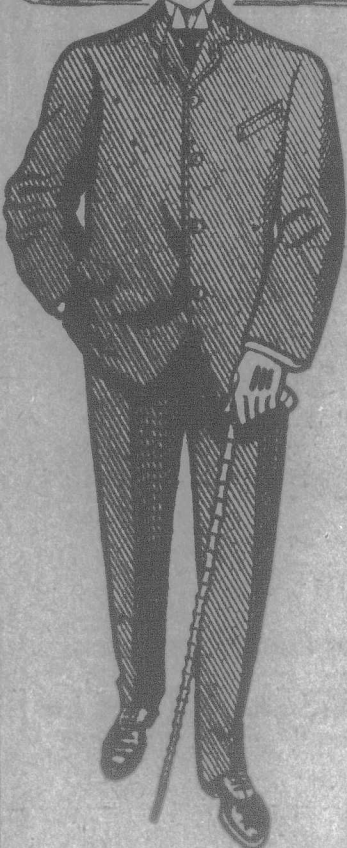
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The most successful money making machines ever made. Also machines for boring wells with augers by horse power. Write us if you mean business.
Loonis Machine Co., Tiffin, Ohio.



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Tell us whether you prefer dark or light goods—checks or stripes—plain or fancy colorings. We will send samples carefully selected from our enormous stock of suitings and overcoatings—with a book of the new styles, tape line and self measurement blanks—

All Free of Charge

Return to us the sample of cloth you like, with measurement blank filled in—and our tailors will make up the garments as you specify.

When you receive them, examine them—try them on. If they are not perfectly satisfactory in every way and if you do not think them worth \$5. to \$10. MORE than our price, DON'T TAKE THEM.

They won't cost you a cent and we will take your word for it.

Anyway, write us about your needs to-day and we will send free, samples and style book.

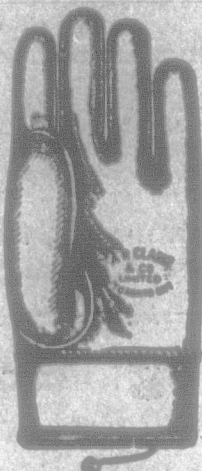
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Express charges prepaid to any Express Office in Canada.

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"Clarke's" Gloves

Made from every leather from which good gloves can be made, and every glove is stamped, so that you know exactly what you are getting.

"Clarke's" Horsehide—real horsehide, not cowhide—is our best working glove—and we guarantee it to be heat and wet proof; soft, pliable, and neat fitting; will wear like iron, and stand scorching and scalding without getting hard.



Tanned in our own tannery and made up in our own factory. We do not buy the leather, like other makers of these gloves—the wearer gets the advantage of the profit thus saved in extra value.

See that the gloves you buy are stamped "Clarke's."

Sold by enterprising dealers everywhere.

Write for our catalogue. It's free.

A. R. Clarke & Co., Limited Toronto Canada

Tanners and makers of all kinds of leather gloves, mitts, moccasins, etc., for outdoor hard wear.

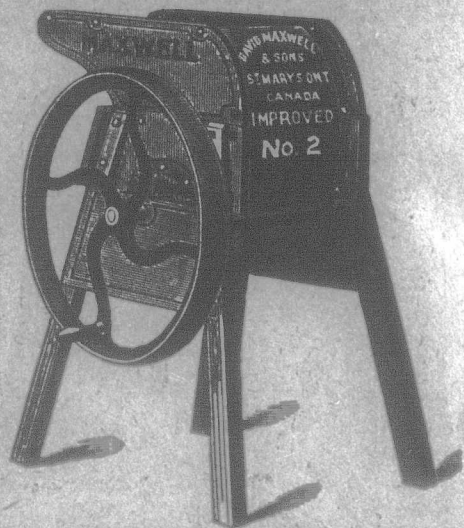
Joseph Rodgers & Sons
Limited,
SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND.

Please see that this EXACT MARK is on each blade.

James Hutton & Co., Montreal, SOLE AGENTS IN CANADA.



Root Cutters



CYLINDER PULPERS and SLICERS

Largest Capacity.
Steel Roller Bearings.
Steel Shafting.
Superior to All Others.

We also make a Side-wheel Pulper. If no agent in your vicinity, write direct to

David Maxwell & Sons
St. Mary's, Ont.

"Favorite" Churn



In 8 sizes, churning from 4 to 80 gallons

Improved Steel Frame. Patent Foot and Lever Drive.
Patent Steel Roller Bearings.

Easy to operate. Bolts throughout in place of wood screws. Superior in workmanship and finish. No other just as good. Accept no substitute. If not sold by your dealer, write direct to us.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
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I WILL SELL BELVOIR

300 ACRES, one of the very best farms in Ontario: 100-acres arable, average yield of wheat for 20 years, 26 bushels. 200 pasture and bush; 150 acres on the noted Delaware Flats, irrigated spring and occasionally fall, nearly surrounded by River Thames. Good fishing and shooting. The house is large and very substantially built. For further particulars address,

RICHARD GIBSON, Delaware, Ont.

If You are going to Build,

send us your address on a post card and we will tell you how to save 25% of your fuel bill.

UNION FIBRE CO.,
WINONA, MINN.

\$3 a Day Sure Send us your address and we will show you how to make \$3 a day absolutely sure; we furnish the work and teach you free, you work in the locality where you live. Send us your address and we will explain the business fully, remember we guarantee a clear profit of \$3 for every day's work, absolutely sure. Write at once. **IMPERIAL SILVERWARE CO.,** Box 706, Windsor, Ont.

C. P. R. LANDS

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have 12,000,000 acres of choice farming lands for sale in Western Canada. Manitoba and Eastern Assiniboia lands generally from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to quality and location. South-western Assiniboia and Southern Alberta lands, \$3.50 to \$8 per acre. Ranching lands generally \$3.50 to \$4 per acre. Northern Alberta and Saskatchewan lands generally \$6 to \$8 per acre.



Hereford Cattle, Crane Lake, Assiniboia, Main Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

\$6 LANDS: 160 acres, or one-quarter section, of \$6 lands may be bought for settlement with a cash payment of \$148.80, a payment of \$48.96 interest at end of the first year, and nine equal installments of \$120 each, which include interest at 6 per cent., annually thereafter. Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down, and the balance in five equal annual installments, within one year from date of purchase with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH: If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction in price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash installment of one-sixth. Interest of 6 per cent. will be charged on overdue installments.

FOR MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. T. GRIFFIN, Land Commissioner, WINNIPEG.

Sunny Southern Alberta.

THE COLORADO OF CANADA.

The Alberta Railway & Irrigation Company

has 650,000 acres Choice Fall or Winter Wheat Lands for sale. These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE, \$6.00 PER ACRE.

Terms: One-tenth cash, and the balance in nine equal annual payments, with interest at 6 per cent.

Attractions: Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railroad facilities, cheap fuel, etc.

For maps, printed matter, and other information, address:

C.A. Magrath, Land Commissioner
Lethbridge, Alberta.

or
Messrs. Osler, Hammond & Nanton
Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE—The first car of this year's winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 12th last.

British Columbia Farms.

We have for sale a very large and complete list of selected dairy farms, orchards, poultry ranches and suburban homes, in the valley of the celebrated Lower Fraser and adjacent Islands on the Coast. All in the neighborhood of Vancouver. Send for our pamphlet giving weather statistics and market prices of 27 different kinds of farm produce.

The Settlers' Association,
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P. O. Box 329, Vancouver, B. C.

J.P. CLINTON & Co.

Edmonton, - - Alberta

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Estates Managed for Non-Residents.

We have lengthy lists of choice improved and wild lands in the Edmonton and Vermilion Valley districts that are rapidly rising in value with the advent of railways into Central Alberta. Many of these lands are situated near new C. N. R. town-sites. Money invested now will double in a few years.

We also handle city property extensively. The city is developing rapidly, but on a sound basis. Much property here has doubled in value within a year. It will likely do so again.

Reference: Imperial or Montreal Bank.

"Careful Attention to Business," our motto.

Correspondence solicited. We will mail lists to any address.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION SHOW and SALES

Union Stock-yards, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
December 2nd to December 9th

THE CROWNING EVENT OF THE YEAR TO BE HELD IN THE NEW AMPHITHEATRE. AMPLE SEATING CAPACITY. LARGEST BUILDING DEVOTED TO SHOW PURPOSES IN THE WORLD.

There will be sold at Public Auction the following number of selected cattle:

Tuesday, December 5th 50 SHORTHORNS 50	Wednesday, Dec. 6th 60 HEREFORDS 60
For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Asst. Sec. Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago.	For catalogue write C. R. Thomas, Sec. Kansas City, Mo.
Thursday, December 7th 60 ABERDEEN-ANGUS 60	Friday, December 8th 40 GALLOWAYS 40
For catalogue write W. C. McGavock, Springfield, Ill.	For catalogue write Chas. Gray, Sec. Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Railways are offering better rates and facilities for this year's Exposition than ever before.

If You Want to Buy or Sell

a Farm Try an "Ad." in Our "Want and For Sale Column." Always Sure to Bring Results.

Address: Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.



WINDMILLS



Grain Grinders,
Gas & Gasoline Engines,
Tanks,
Boo Supplies,
Etc.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUES.

Goold, Shapley & Muir Co., Ltd.
BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Bell's Pulpers and Slicers are Favorites Everywhere.

Last season, we sold just three times as many Root Cutters as in any other season before. That shows what the Canadian farmers think of Bell's implements.

The strength—quickness—ease in running—and durability—of

Bell's Root Cutters make them favorites everywhere.

Will not choke with the biggest and longest mangolds.

Write for illustrated catalogue.

B. BELL & SON, Limited. St. George, Ont.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

THE SPICE OF LIFE.

BOBBY HELPS HIS FATHER.

In a family where Bobby, the eight-year-old, was an intense admirer of his father, a dyspeptic dieter came to dinner.

When the duck was being carved the father said to the visitor:

"What part do you prefer?"

"I never eat duck, thank you," came the reply.

The hostess had some cold chicken brought in and offered.

"No, thank you," said the man; "I never eat chicken."

Some cold roast beef was next brought in.

"No, thank you, I never eat roast beef," came the reply.

By this time the host was visibly non-plused what next to offer his guest. Bobby was quick to see it. His temper had arisen at what he considered a slight upon his father. "Say, papa," burst in the boy, with a glare at the dyspeptic, "perhaps he would like to suck an egg!"

"THAT MAN'S A FARMER."

The Chatham News (Lib.) thus describes the arrival of the Ontario Minister of Agriculture at Chatham, on a recent occasion, and we feel satisfied Mr. Monteith will be pleased with the compliment paid him:

"You can tell that man's a farmer," was the comment which greeted Hon. Nelson Monteith, as he stepped from the Pere Marquette train.

There was a hack in waiting to take the Minister to the Hotel Gardner, but he cheerfully disdained it. "Let's walk," he said, and the delegation promenaded King Street to the hotel.

"That man's a farmer," applied to Hon. Nelson Monteith.

He looked a farmer, every inch of him—and he totalled six feet or more. He seemed just the man who had followed the plow, and could do it again if need be, and would prefer doing it and feel more at home there. His warm hand-shake and his genial greeting betokened the man who knew how to meet men on their own level, and did not set himself above it. He came as Minister of Agriculture, but underneath it he was a plain, shrewd, practical Canadian farmer.

During the annual convention of a certain religious body, not so very long ago, an incident occurred which was not on the programme, and which completely upset the gravity of the ministers and brethren assembled. It was at the closing session, and the chairman stated that they were about \$100 short of an amount desired to be raised for a given purpose, and hoped that the sum could be made up before final adjournment.

One of the laymen jumped up with the remark:

"I'll start the good work with \$25."

"I don't know your name, brother," said the chairman, "but may God bless you and your business be doubled during the year."

Much to his astonishment a burst of laughter followed from many in the hall, which was explained when a brother up in front stepped to the platform and whispered:

"Why, that's Mr. B., a prominent undertaker in the town."

HOW TWAIN GOT RICH.

Mark Twain says that in his earlier days he did not enjoy the exceptional prosperity which came later in his career. It is commonly the lot of genius to suffer neglect at first, and experience did not affect his abiding good nature. In a conversation with William Dean Howells on one occasion, the subject of literature vicissitudes was broached by the humorist.

"My difficulties taught me some thrift," he observed. "But I never knew whether it was wiser to spend my last nickel for a cigar to smoke or for an apple to devour."

"I am astounded," observed Mr. Howells, "that a person of so little decision should meet with so much worldly success."

Mark Twain nodded very gravely.

"Indecision about spending money," he said, "is worthy of cultivation. When I couldn't decide what to buy with my last nickel, I kept it, and so became rich."

Our Daisy Rubbers





Are particularly suited for ladies' wear in winter, fall or spring weather

Neat dressiness makes them please the eye

Light weight removes all burdensomeness

Are a perfect protection against damp and cold

"Our Daisy" Trade Mark on your rubbers means the good old time wearing quality.

606



DON'T KEEP HENS

Make hens keep you.

An increase of only two eggs a month for each hen will more than pay for the feeding of

Hercules Poultry Food

It will give this increase, and more, besides giving the plumage a better gloss, and in every way keeping them in tip-top health, also making the chicks harder.

For the winter laying of eggs there is nothing as good on this or any other market.

Keep your hens from fretting by using **HERCULES LOUSE KILLER**. Try it and see the difference in the weight and egg production.

Nothing better for keeping the henhouse clean than **CLYDESDALE CARBOLINE ANTISEPTIC**.

All Clydesdale Preparations are sold under a **POSITIVE GUARANTEE OF SATISFACTION** or money cheerfully refunded by the dealer.

CLYDESDALE STOCK FOOD CO., Limited, Toronto.

SPECIAL NOTICE

Our special mail order circulars are just out. Splendid values in many lines of **Watches, Rubber Goods, Silverware, Music, etc.** A post card will send you the lot. Write to-day. Prices of interest to you.

THE SOVEREIGN SPECIALTY CO.
P. O. Box 459, London, Ont.

WHICH ONE WAS KEPT.

By Lillian Street.

There were two little kittens, a black and a gray,
And grandmamma said with a frown—
"It will never do to keep them both,
The black one we'd better drown."

"Don't cry, my dear," to tiny Bess,
"One kitten's enough to keep;
Now run to nurse, for 'tis growing late,
And time you were fast asleep."

The morrow dawned, and rosy and sweet
Came little Bess from her nap;
The nurse said, "Go into mamma's room
And look in grandma's lap."

"Come here," said grandmamma, with a smile,
From the rocking-chair where she sat;
"God has sent you two little sisters,
Now, what do you think of that?"

Bess looked at the Babies a moment,
With their wee heads, yellow and brown,
And then to grandmamma soberly said,
"Which one are you going to drown?"

THE FAITHFUL NEGRO.

A bride and groom from Vermont had been much troubled by the stares of the people in the hotels where they went. Arriving at a city hotel the groom called the colored headwaiter.

"Now, George," he said, "we have been bothered to death by people staring at us, because we are just married. Now, here's \$2, and, remember, I trust you not to tell anyone that we are just married. Understand?"

"Yes, sah," said George. "I understand."

The following morning when the couple went down to breakfast the staring was worse than ever. Chambermaids snickered, the clerks nudged each other, and everyone in the dining-room stared. When the couple returned to their room it was only to see a head sticking out of nearly every door down the long hall. Very angry, the groom went to the desk and called for the waiter.

"Look here, you old fool," he said to that personage, "didn't I give you \$2 to protect my wife and myself from this staring business?"

"Yes, sah, you did," said George.

"Pon my soul, I didn't tell, sah."

"How about this staring?" It is the worst yet. Did anyone ask you if we were married?" asked the irate groom.

"Yes, sah, several folks did," replied George.

"Well, what did you tell them?"

"I tele 'em, sah," replied the honest negro, "you wasn't married at all."

"Did I understand you to say that all this staring has been stopped by your tale?"

"Not at all. I merely said it was strictly prohibited."

FEEDING ROUGHAGE.

The greater the quantity of rough feed consumed, the greater the profit on the winter's feeding, provided, of course, the stock is kept thrifty and in good growing condition. Rough feed is difficult to assimilate. It has little taste and no aroma, and these are the qualities that set up the digestive process.

The roughage contains much valuable nutriment, and the necessary aromatic qualities can be supplied by the regular use of Herbageum. The use of Herbageum in this way is true economy. Mr. Alfred A. Taylor, of Nargaree Harbor, N. S., writes of Herbageum in connection as follows:

"In fattening cattle Herbageum will put on flesh when hay, roots and almost all other feeds fail, and with cattle-fattening as well as with milch cows coarse foods can largely replace the more expensive ones. By using Herbageum, the meat is firmer and weighs heavier. Besides, there is a saving in time of feeding of about eight weeks in six months; that is, as good results can be obtained in six months with it as in eight without it. With milch cows it has been the means of saving fully one-half the cost of feed, as straw, cornstalks and coarse foods generally can, to a large extent, replace hay, grain and meals, with out loss in return or lowering the condition of the animal. It prevents all scouring with cattle, and keeps them regular at all times."

The cost of feeding Herbageum is very little. An even tablespoonful fed twice daily to horses, cattle and hogs, and the same quantity to three calves or young pigs will give the very best results. There are sixty-four feeds in a pound of Herbageum at a cost of 12¢; that is, five feeds for one cent. Fed to calves with skim milk, 25¢ worth is sufficient for one and a quarter tons of milk, and calves fed on skim milk and Herbageum will not scour. If pigs have skim milk and mixed grains they are not likely to need Herbageum, but if skim milk is not to be had, good thrifty bacon hogs can be raised by feeding Herbageum with mixed grains. These are facts worthy of the consideration of every feeder of stock. Fair consideration can only be given by means of a test of Herbageum, and it is unfair and unwise to condemn Herbageum without a test.

THE GENUINE SMITH STUMP PULLERS



W. SMITH GRUBBER CO.
LACROSSE, WIS., U.S.A.

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS

No Backache
Weights only 41 lbs.
SAWS DOWN TREES



BY ONE MAN with the **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE**. It saws down trees. Saws any kind of timber on any ground. One man can saw more with it than 2 in any other way. Man'd at Essex Center, Ontario. No duty to pay. Write Main Office for Illustrated Catalogue showing latest IMPROVEMENTS, and tests made from thousands. First order secure agency. Address **FOLDING SAWING MACHINE CO.**, 154-164 E. Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

"PERSEVERE AND SUCCEED"

ESTABLISHED 1866

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Vol. XL.

LONDON, ONT., AND WINNIPEG, MAN., NOVEMBER 2, 1905.

No. 684

EDITORIAL.

Thanksgiving Day Date Unsatisfactory.

From the articles and correspondence published recently in the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," it must be apparent that even this year's Thanksgiving Day date was too early, and is unsatisfactory to the farming community. A considerable portion of the produce of the year, especially in some districts, had not then been gathered in. The day is supposed to be one of national acknowledgment and thanksgiving to Divine Providence for the bounties of another year, and should be placed at a sufficiently late date, say in November, to have passed the time of all field operations. The idea that it should be fixed to suit the railways, or the mercantile interests, sportsmen or revellers, is contrary to the whole spirit and purpose of the day, and should be abandoned forthwith.

The Government, also, ought to understand that the periodical changing of the observance from one date to another, is most unsatisfactory. The present uncertainty results in endless trouble and disturbance to other events and arrangements. This year, for example, in the Province of Ontario, no little annoyance was caused to the Provincial Sabbath-School Association, one of the largest, most useful and commendable organizations of the country, on finding that Thanksgiving Day was fixed upon one of the days of its great annual convention, which had been arranged for months before. Let the date be made a fixture, the same as other days of national observance and respite from toil, and at a later time. This will be a sensible step, entitling our beneficent Government to the gratitude of the agriculturists of Canada.

Now for the Winter Fairs.

The long list of fall fairs for this year having reached an end, intending exhibitors are now giving the finishing touches to the feeding of stock intended for competition for the fairly liberal prizes hung up at the winter fairs, and doubtless many young farmers and older ones are planning their work to be free to take in these interesting events, and to profit by the lessons in methods and types they teach.

The fall fairs have their place, and where well conducted are doing good work, but the special attractions, not of an agricultural character, generally found on their programme, tend to draw the attention of the people away from the practical teachings of the show to such an extent that benefit of an educational nature is minimized, and the echoes are too largely those of the speeding ring or the side-show, rather than of the judging or the dairy demonstrations.

The winter fairs, so far, have been free from such counter attractions, and afford time and opportunity for the observance and study of desirable types of breeding and commercial animals, as well as the placing of these in the order of merit by experienced judges. In addition to these privileges, the lectures and discussions by practical farmers and breeders and learned scientists, on subjects of interest to all agriculturists, furnish a bill of fare which, properly received and digested, may prove a liberal education, at a small cost of time and money.

These fairs are held at a season when farm work is not pressing, and absence from home for a few days may be arranged for without much inconvenience. The Chicago International, the first on the list, fixed for December 2 to 9, sets the standard high as a live-stock exhibition, by common consent the greatest in the world, and in its new Coliseum, with a horse show, in addition to that of breeding and fat stock, will constitute an exposition of unequalled importance, in which Canadian stockmen will doubtless share as exhibitors in some of its divisions. The Maritime Provinces' show at Amherst, Nova Scotia, Dec. 4 to 7, and the Ontario Provincial Fair, at Guelph, Dec. 11 to 15, while less imposing as stock shows than the Chicago event, will be good, as usual, in that respect, and much better in regard to educational features generally than their big rival across the lines.

The poultry show in connection with the Guelph fair is an education in itself in its line, and is the grandest display of its kind on the continent, to see which is alone worth all the cost of attending the fair. This is the season when birds are in full feather and flesh, looking their very best, and the great number and variety of utility and fancy poultry here gathered makes a splendid exhibit of this now most profitable of farm stock, which brings millions of dollars annually into the coffers of country people.

Besides all the features mentioned in the foregoing, there is on the programme of the week at Guelph the annual meeting of the Ontario Experimental Union, to be held at the Agricultural College, where addresses by leading members and by distinguished visitors are arranged for which will be of special interest to young farmers. There should be a larger attendance and greater interest than ever in the winter fairs this year.

A New Serial.

"GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS."

The management of the "Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" take pleasure in announcing that they have secured serial rights for the publication of "Glengarry School Days," conceded by many to be the choicest literary production from the pen of Ralph Connor (Rev. C. W. Gordon), the famous author, of whom Canada is justly proud. We might say that we have been urgently requested by readers to publish this remarkable book, which reproduces with most realistic vividness the old school life of Canada. Everybody likes to live again the days of school time. Probably no class of writing is so generally popular, and in this class of portrayal Ralph Connor is easily without a peer on this continent. "Glengarry School Days" is perhaps more nearly like Ian Maclaren's "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush" in style than any book we know of. It has never been published in paper or magazine before, and sold only in expensive book form. Now it will be within reach of all in the pages of our Home Magazine. Should any, perchance, have read it before, they will be delighted to peruse it once more. A good book is always worth reading twice. In fact, the second reading is the most satisfying in many respects. We congratulate our readers upon the treat in store for them during the coming winter. New subscribers now coming in will desire the story complete, and should advise us at once, so that extra copies containing the initial chapters will be secured for them. Watch for the first installment this week.

What the Irish Farmer is Doing.

People have fallen into the way of associating Ireland with a variety of things more sensational in character than the pursuit of farming and its various industries, and our English and Scottish correspondents seldom look across the little sea that separates them from the Emerald Isle. But Ireland is not just a standing joke. It is a land of very decided realities and agricultural conditions, possibilities and tendencies well worth studying. Thousands of Irishmen in Canada, and sons of Irishmen, being among our most successful farmers, are enjoying the weekly visits of the "Farmer's Advocate," and they, with others, will appreciate the fact that we begin in this issue a special series of letters, written by one of the best-posted authorities in the Island, on subjects of interest to farmers. The Irish farmer on the "Old Sod" is not only our compatriot, but he is our competitor, and on general principles it always does one good to look about and see what our neighbors are doing, and how they are doing it. The initial letter discloses that Irish agriculture is "going to grass," somewhat in the way that many localities in Canada are drifting, because of the scarcity of sufficient help to farm properly under a system of tillage, but we apprehend the reasons for it in Ireland are different. Irish farmers are making decided progress in many ways, and it will interest the Canadian to know what they are about. Read the letter from Ireland.

Good Outlook for Sheep Industry.

The high prices ruling for sheep and lambs in the United States, which is our best market for that class of stock, and the active demand at advancing prices for Canadian sheep for breeding purposes, should serve to stimulate our farmers to giving attention to raising more sheep, and thus to hold that market. The Province of Ontario and large sections of the other Eastern Provinces are admirably adapted to successful flock-raising, and no class of farm stock is less expensive to raise or to keep, nor gives better returns for the time and labor required for their attention. The Live-stock World, of Chicago, in a late issue, says: "Well-posted sheepmen about the yards are of the opinion that the demand for sheep and lambs is going to keep up for the balance of the year. There are practically no native sheep available, especially in the East, and the whole country east of the Mississippi is largely dependent upon the output from Chicago. Buyers say there are not enough good native sheep coming to this market to supply the Chicago trade alone, and if it were not for the big receipts from the West prices would be even higher than they are. Of course, the price of wool is a great factor in booming up the sheep market, and may be largely blamed for the buoyancy that has characterized the market during the whole year. Dealers have confidence in the future, and it is evident that there are also lots of feeders who have."

The demand for breeding stock continues active, and though large numbers have been taken by Western States breeders and dealers, the requirements of ranchers and feeders have not yet been nearly satisfied.

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THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
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HORSES.

Relation of Croup and Shoulder to Tail and Neck.

If you want a carriage horse that will carry his tail well, remarked a judge of continental reputation last summer, choose one with a level croup. Such a one will incline to carry it well out instead of hugging it down between the legs. It is a matter of anatomy. The projection of the spinal column forming the coccyx cannot be expected to be extended upwards at an angle from the line of the pelvic vertebrae. A horse with an arched rump must be expected to have a drooping tail. Of course, a level-crouped horse will not necessarily carry a high tail, for much depends on feed, temperament, training, etc., but if you want one that will carry a good tail, avoid the sloping croup.

So with the neck and shoulders. To carry a high head gracefully, a horse must be built after the right pattern. The natural inclination of the neck is at about right angles to the slope of the shoulder-blade, hence a horse with an upright shoulder will carry his head low, while one with an oblique shoulder will bear it proudly. Check-reins do not avail to effect a stylish carriage in a horse not built along correct lines. A horse with his head jerked up by a rein will show a droop in the top line just before the withers, and will otherwise have a stilty appearance. The beautifully-arched neck, so much admired, must be natural, and depends upon anatomical structure of the vertebral column. The above considerations explain, in part, the emphasis laid on shoulders and croup by carriage horse, particularly Hackney, judges.

Of Interest and Value.

I take much interest in perusing the "Farmer's Advocate," and get much valuable information from it.
R. C. MCGOWAN,
Huron Co., Ont.

Training Hoofs and Shoeing.

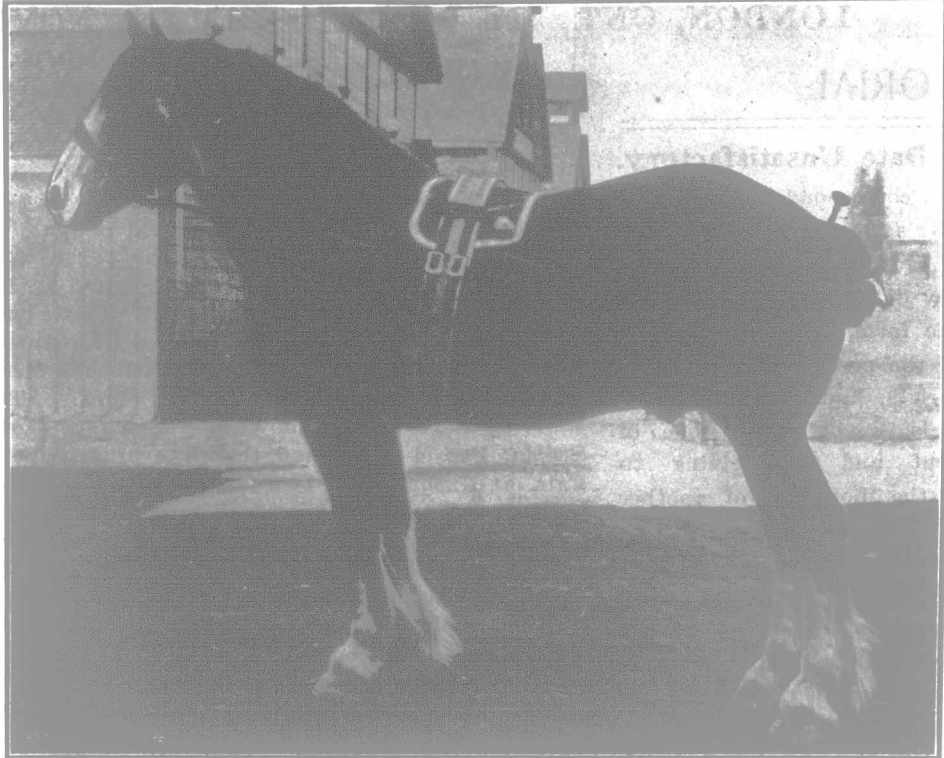
It is absolutely necessary and very profitable to properly care for the feet of growing colts. If left to nature the foot will not always grow out full, strong and perfect in form. Where there is stone or gravel in the soil the horn wears off as fast as necessary to keep the foot in fair proportions, but the wearing is not always even, unless judiciously directed. On soft soils, which do not wear the foot, the horn, growing rapidly, is not kept in shape, with the result that the feet split, become uneven and, indeed, the entire bony column is not infrequently altered in form, and the animal partially, if not wholly, ruined in consequence. It is due to this fact that we have

upon the ground and keep the heels properly spread. The frog should be particularly noticed, for if it gets out of contact with the bearing surface, the foot will very rapidly lose its proper shape; the heels will contract and the walls at the quarters become brittle, weak, and prone to split, either from above or below. Where a "quarter-crack" appears it is a difficult matter to bring down a new growth of sound hoof without firing and blistering, so that prevention is all-important. There is no need to cut out the sole or "open the heels," as it is called. The frog and heels should be left absolutely untouched, and they cannot be too well developed. The sole will take care of itself, for nature will throw

off dead horn as required. Keep the walls rounded at the ground surface, the toe short and the frog prominent and, with but few exceptions, horses will go to market in the best possible condition, so far as the feet are concerned, to command a profitable price.

In this connection it may be added that sound feet are best produced by adequate feeding of nutritious food. Horn comes from the nitrogenous constituents (protein) of the food, and, for this reason, a complete ration should be used for the growing of colt frame and sound hoof-horn, for corn alone cannot be depended upon to produce good sound feet. Sudden changes of food, periods of sickness, exposure to inclement weather for months at a time, all have an injurious effect upon the feet, therefore it is important to shelter the colt well, feed him regularly and generously, and protect him as much as possible from the ravages of disease. Train the feet in the way they should grow, and when they are mature they will not be so liable to depart from sound form and substance.

When the hoofs have been properly developed they are very apt to be quickly and injuriously changed in shape and condition by the erroneous, hurtful methods of a blacksmith who has not studied the anatomy of the horse's foot. The owner should supervise the shoeing of his horses, and in addition to the use of shoes of proper



Imp. Royal Carlung (11486).

Five-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Second at Western Fair, London, 1905. Imported and exhibited by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.



Imp. Sir Ryedale Duke (271 (8631)).

Three-year-old Hackney stallion. Winner of third prize, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906. Imported and exhibited by Smith & Richards, Columbus, Ont.

so many bad-footed horses upon the streets of our cities. The blacksmith is apt to get all of the blame, but the trouble really began on the farm.

To grow feet in the best possible manner, the colt should be driven into the stable once a month, when on grass, and the feet should then be carefully inspected. As a rule, it is necessary to shorten the toes, and this should be done with the rasp; in fact, no other instrument should be used for the trimming of colt's feet. When the toes are kept short the quarters will naturally take care of themselves, for the frogs will bear

weight and form, the following points should be attended to: The frog is to be left untouched by knife or other instrument; only that portion of the sole which is dead and loose is to be removed; the bars are to be left alone; the heels are not to be "opened" by a couple of deep scratches; the outer surface of the walls is not to be rasped, with the exception of a slight depression under each nail-point to allow of proper flexing; the shoe is to be fitted to the foot, and not the foot to the shoe; the shoe is not to be applied to the sole when red hot, unless a slight touch is necessary to show where

horn must be rasped away to furnish a proper seat for the shoe; the rasp is always to be used in preference to the knife or buttress; shoes should be reset, or replaced, once a month; nails should be of the best quality, not too large and not driven too high, or too close to the sensitive structures within the horny box of the foot; the feet are to be kept as truly level as possible, and, while keeping the toes comparatively short, the heels are not to be unnaturally lowered.—[Dr. A. S. Alexander, Wisconsin Experiment Station, in Bulletin 127.]

STOCK.

The Four Great Dairy Breeds in America.

THEIR ORIGIN, DEVELOPMENT AND CHARACTERISTICS.

By Valancey E. Fuller.

The four dairy breeds usually recognized as the leading ones of this continent are the Ayrshire, Guernsey, Holstein and Jersey. Your readers need hardly be told that the breeds are arranged alphabetically, rather than in the order of my preference, as my favorites have been placed last. But I am not so narrow that I cannot recognize merit in all the breeds. I am firmly convinced that there is room for all the improved dairy breeds; that no one breed possesses all the qualities for which the dairy cow is used, but that on the contrary each breed can be most profitably used for the purposes for which it has been especially bred, and according to the environments of its owner. The truth is I love and admire a superior dairy cow of any breed, but my admiring others does not prevent my partiality extending to the Jersey breed. It is well that all men do not think alike, for then the incentive of rivalry would not exist. There would be no testing, or any specially marked interest in performance, and where could our stock papers find so interesting a topic for discussion as that never-ending one—"the battle of the breeds?"

In dealing with "The four great dairy breeds in America, their origin, development and characteristics," I shall lay aside all prejudice and try to do equal justice to all.

THE AYRSHIRE.

The County of Ayr, Scotland, was the home of the Ayrshire breed. Ayr is situated in the southwest part of Scotland. It is a hilly country, and some parts of it rise to an altitude of 2,000 feet in the mountains on the east; on the west it is watered by the Atlantic Ocean. Along the coast the soil is sandy; as one travels further inland a heavy clay and clay loam is met with, with vast stretches of moorland as one approaches the mountains. The greater part of the soil is wet and cold, yielding poor pasture, though some of it is very productive.

The climate is mostly uniform and mild, with a temperature ranging from 25° to 65°. Fierce storms often rage on the coastland, which sweep across the country and require an animal of strong constitution to withstand their severity. Notwithstanding all that has been said, there is usually a fair supply of succulent food in the County of Ayr, and it ranks second in stock-breeding in all Scotland; being surpassed only by Aberdeen.

THEIR ORIGIN.

The Ayrshires first came into notice as a distinct breed about the year 1750, and historians tell us that it began to improve about that time, so that it has been kept pure for over 150 years.

The Ayrshire breed is supposed to have originated from the native wild cattle, which had red ears and black noses. Their horns were upturned and were tipped with black. Even to-day there is a natural tendency to revert to the white color.

About 1750 the Earl of Marchmont sent to Sombeg, in Kyle, some of the cows of the English Teeswater breed, from his estates in Berkshire, and their progeny spread all over Ayrshire. About 17 years later John Orr, Esq., of Barrowfield, sent from near Glasgow to his estate at Crouger, Ayrshire, several fine cows, much larger than those on his Ayrshire estate. Cows of the same general appearance and size, most of them brown, spotted with white, were brought to seats of other noblemen in Ayrshire. These cows were better cared for and produced more milk than the native whites, and their bull calves were in great demand to cross on the native breeds; as a consequence, a demand sprang up for bulls from these improved cows. In this manner the whole section became gradually stocked.

Some historians claim that there was an infusion of Kyloe or West Highland blood in what is called the Swinley variety. They differed from the older Ayrshires, in that they had more upright and spreading horns, a shorter head, a wider forehead, more hair, and a more rugged constitution. Some claim that they were a mixture of the blood of the races of the continent, and of the "Alderney."

There was another family of Ayrshires, known as the Dunlop stock, named after the Dunlop family, in the Cunningham district of Ayrshire. The Dunlop cows became noted; they are said to have had a cross of stock brought from Holland. In 1794 Rawlin, in referring to the Ayrshire cattle, says: "They have another breed, called the Dunlop, which are allowed to be the best race for giving milk of any cows in Great Britain or Ireland, not only for large quantity, but for richness and quality."

While undoubtedly there were individuals of this hardy breed which showed wonderful milking capacity, and which the astute Scotch farmer sought to perpetuate by careful selection and coupling, no great marked improvement in the whole breed had taken place as late as 1825, for in that year Aiton describes the breed as being "an unshapely race," and the milking capacity as limited from six to eight quarts a day.

It is claimed by Canadians that very long ago the demand in Canada for Ayrshires began by their being brought into this country on ships

years it continued with intervals of inactivity, until these cattle were to be found in many Eastern States; especially the New England States. Ayrshires seemed to have found a congenial climate in Canada and New England, and adapted themselves to their new homes without any great change in acclimating.

They have become favorites wherever introduced, especially when the food supply is limited and economy of production is an object. Gradually the importations ceased. The reason given here for this is a strange one, and whatever be the foundation for it, it is usually accepted as correct. The reason assigned is: In the home of the thistle and the land of the beaver and maple-leaf women did most of the milking, and were content to put up with small teats on the cows; while men do the milking in the United States, and they wanted larger teats, which they could grasp in their hands. To overcome this objection more regard was paid to selection and coupling, with the object of breeding Ayrshires with good-sized seats, and success has crowned the efforts of Scotch and American breeders in this respect.

HERD REGISTERS.

The Ayrshire breeders of the United States published a cattle register in 1868; while the first one published in Scotland was in 1878. The purity of the blood of the early importations into the United States is guaranteed by the fact that they were made direct from breeders in Scotland. The first volume of the Dominion Ayrshire Herdbook was issued in 1884, and the first volume of the Canadian Ayrshire Herdbook in 1899, following the amalgamation of the Dominion Herdbook and the Canada Ayrshire Herd Register.

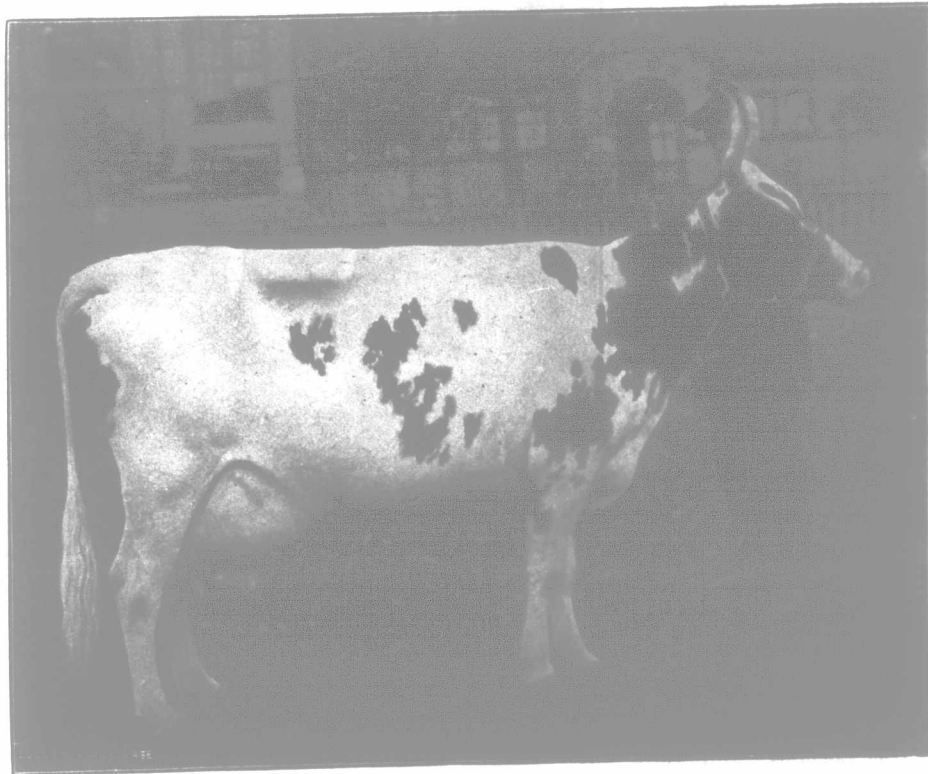
CHANGE IN TYPE.

There has been considerable change in the type of Scotch Ayrshires within the last 45 years. From photographs I have seen of Ayrshires, entered in the Duke of Athol's milking contest in 1860, it appears that the cows were large, and were built more for business than show. They carried large udders and had long teats; they are more like the Ayrshires found in New England to-day than those being imported from Scotland at the present time. The show cows of 1860, before mentioned, were from solid red to about one-third white. Those imported from Scotland of late years are mostly white, with larger

horns, and generally shorter teats than the American Ayrshire, though more attention is being given to improvement in this regard, with good results.

CHARACTERISTICS.

The Ayrshire is strongly built, and of a hardy constitution. She is a very handsome and attractive cow—alert, full of life and reserve energy, symmetrical and shapely—and of a typical dairy conformation. While her head is dished, broad across the forehead, and her eyes are bright and prominent, the shape and setting of her horns differs from her sisters of the other dairy breeds, in that hers are wide spread and turn upwards. The Scotch and Canadian breeders seem to prefer a larger horn than the breeders of the United States. The Ayrshire has fine withers; a long, slim neck, and exceedingly straight, strong back and hips—more so than the other dairy breeds. She is deep through the heart. Her ribs are well sprung, open and flat, but she is not so deep in the paunch, nor does she carry so much belly as the Holstein or Jersey. Her udder is the admiration



Typical Modern Ayrshire Cow.



Young Ayrshires.

Yearling bull. First at London and second at Toronto, and heifer calf first at London, 1905. Owned by Wm. Stewart & Son, Menie, Ont.

from Scotland. The captain desired an animal robust, hardy, not too large in size, and yet who gave a good flow of milk. On their arrival they were sold in Montreal and Quebec. They became so popular that shipmasters were often importuned to bring them out. The importations into Canada have greatly increased, until the Ayrshire is found in every part of older Canada, and has her friends in the Northwest. A Scotsman will never lose his love for his favorite breed—the Ayrshire—and as he will always be one of the pioneers of newer Canada, there will the Ayrshire surely follow. There is a greater similarity between the Scotch and Canadian Ayrshires than between those of the United States and those of Scotland or Canada.

IMPORTATIONS TO AMERICA.

The importations into Canada are said to have begun as early as 1821, and into the United States in 1837. In that year some Ayrshires were brought into Massachusetts. For about 20 to 25

of lovers of all dairy cows, especially the fore-udder, which is universally very full, well rounded, and extends well up on the belly. Her teats, which are in some cases too small, are beautifully placed. I do not think I ever saw a more beautiful sight than the string of aged cows in the Pan-American show-ring. Canadian breeders made a splendid showing at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, and at the Pan-American in 1901, winning the bulk of the best prizes.

The Ayrshire is a great feeder, with a voracious appetite, and will profitably utilize more coarse food than either the Jersey or Guernsey. She is a great browser, and is not at all particular what she eats; generally clearing everything before her. She breeds true to type. She has a docile temper, and is less excitable than the Jersey, and she is an easy milker.

MILKING QUALITIES.

The Ayrshire cow is a heavy milker. She does not give as large a quantity of milk per year as the Holstein, but will average more than a Jersey or Guernsey. I have before me the complete milk records of a prominent Ayrshire herd in this country (the U. S.) from the years 1880 to 1903, both inclusive. It includes every cow or heifer in milk in the herd, averaging 19 head per year. The quantity of milk given per cow and heifer varies each year, running from 5,480 lbs., the lowest, to 7,289 lbs., the highest, and the average for the 24 years is 6,450 lbs. per head. Under the spur given by the Ayrshire Advance Register, the breed in this country are improving in the yearly milk yield. The fat is less than the Jersey or Guernsey, and will average more than the Holstein; from 3.5% to 4% is about the limit, and the average would be about 3.75% fat.

In the "Home Tests," conducted under the direction of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association of the United States, 51 cows gave over 6,000 lbs. of milk, 26 cows gave over 7,000, 9 cows gave 8,000 each, 3 gave over 9,000 each, and one gave 11,000 lbs. In this test 58 cows each gave over 250 lbs. of butter, 30 each gave over 300 lbs., 14 each gave over 350 lbs., 3 cows each gave 400 lbs., 2 cows gave 450 lbs., and one cow gave 475 lbs.

The World Eating its Sheep.

Consul Williams, of Cardiff, Wales, furnishes an interesting and instructive report on the world's sheep, published in the American Sheep Breeder:

"The world is eating up its sheep. Its flocks have been declining for three decades, and that decline has become perceptible in so many countries that it is regarded as the most remarkable agricultural movement of our times. A number of independent causes have co-operated to bring about this result. The first to be noted is the modern method of studying Hebrew history and literature. This has brought to light the fact of the preponderance of mutton in the meat diet of the Hebrews from the earliest times, a preponderance that accounts in part for the character of their civilization, and their persistence as a race. The dread of tuberculosis and pleuropneumonia in some countries, and of trichina in others, has led to the substitution of mutton for other meats by several classes, especially those influenced by the lurid accounts in the sensational press. The high price of beef in recent years has forced many others to make a like substitution. But the principal cause of the decline of sheep has been the movement of the agricultural population to the industrial centers in the towns and cities. This class, with an already acquired taste for mutton, is able to gratify that liking to a greater degree in the town than in the country, both on account of the better opportunity offered by the open market and the increase of its purchasing capacity by the higher wages paid in the towns.

"These and other causes have operated everywhere, and the decline of flocks has been very marked, except in countries where agriculture engrosses the attention of the people. To appreciate this it is only necessary to study the tables compiled from the annual report of the British Board of Agriculture for 1904.

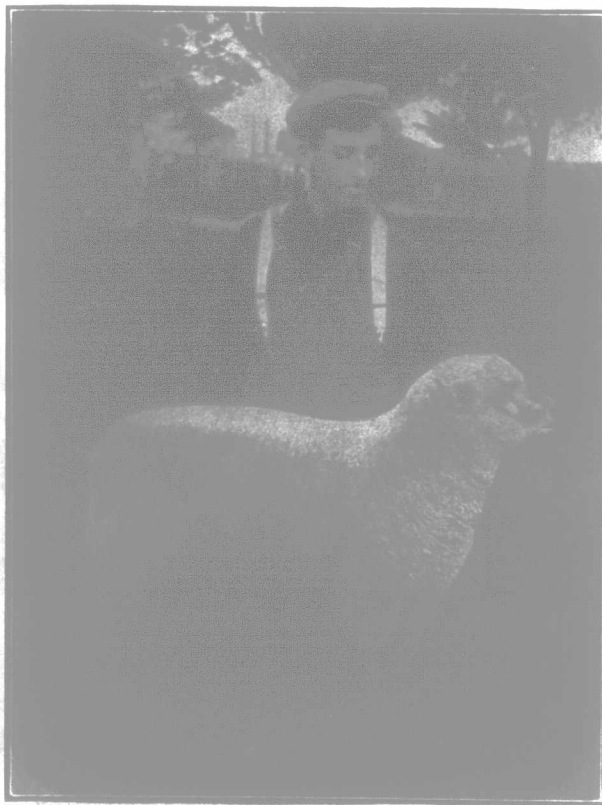
"The losses in some countries have continued for a generation. For instance, the first report for Germany is that of 1873, and its flocks have declined ever since, the total decline to the end of 1904 being over 60 per cent. Austria-Hungary's flocks have declined nearly 45 per cent. since 1869, those of France 30 per cent. since 1873, and those of the United Kingdom 15 per cent. in the same period. The decline in the latter country has been retarded by the heavy annual importations, both of mutton and live sheep. For instance, the importations for 1904 were as follows: Mutton, 3,530,659 cwt.; sheep, 382,240 head. And yet the decline of sheep in the same year amounted to 432,619 head.

The figures indicate that the flocks of the world have declined at least 93,000,000 head since 1873, an average of more than 3,000,000 head a year. This decline, which must continue

while present conditions prevail, is the opportunity of the American farmer, but he has not yet awakened to the fact. America's share of the British trade in 1904 was as follows:

	From U.S.	Tot. Imports.
Sheep, number	294,804	332,240
Mutton, cwts.	7,420	3,530,659
Wool, lbs.	1,087,650	314,468,016

The American farmer secured the bulk of the sheep trade, but he was not a factor in the mutton market, and he furnished only three-tenths per cent. of the wool imports. The latter articles were furnished largely by Argentina, Australia and New Zealand. It would appear that there will be more money in sheep for years to come than in any other agricultural product, and the American farmer will doubtless find it profitable to devote more attention to this domestic animal."



Southdown Ram Lamb.

Winner of second prize at the Canadian National and first at the Western Fair, London, 1905. Imported and owned by Col. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

FARM.

Making a Westerner.

Man is a creature of environment. From the cradle to the grave he is the victim of circumstances and of the forces that prey upon his life. The companions of his boyhood, and even the atmosphere and scenes by which he is surrounded, operate toward one end—the production of the finished character, a compromise of good, bad and indifferent—a composite thing: a man. The child whose mother wisely permits him to finish his cry and go quietly to sleep, will grow up a stronger, steadier man than he whose mother has dandled him in the lap of luxury and answered to his every beck and call. And he whose youth has been spent by sounding sea or rugged mountains, takes upon himself a part of the very atmosphere of things by which he is surrounded, and develops traits of character very different from the settler on the prairie's rolling plains, and thus it is that we in Western Canada are witnessing the development of a type of Canadian differing in many respects from the people of the older land. Western Canadians are broader in their hospitality, more generous in their welcome to strangers. In the smaller villages—those foundation spots of towns to be—everybody wanders over to the station at train time, for the arrival of the train is an important event, and the stranger is soon told of the good points in the district, for every man, woman and child is true as steel to the town of his or her adoption, and rarely will any one admit that anywhere within the earthly bounds is there a spot to equal "this place here."

Two or three weeks after Alberta's independence I was again a visitor to the twin towns of the north—Edmonton and Strathcona. The arches were still standing; even the sheaves of wheat which decorated them on that great day were still maintained, but above all, in big letters, was the

word WELCOME, and even when the rest of the arch was removed, the last thing to be seen was WELCOME—welcome to everybody who comes, for, as Sir Wilfred Laurier put it, "Canada is like the Kingdom of Heaven in one respect—those who come, even at the eleventh hour, are gladly received; and thus does the Westerner welcome to this country those who come to work in her broad fields of effort and breathe the atmosphere of energy and optimism which everywhere prevails in Western Canada."

Someone has recently said that the large measure of success which the newcomers have achieved is not due entirely to the improved conditions and increased opportunities of this new field of effort, but rather to the inspiration of the change and the casting aside of old ideas, and there is at least some truth in the statement. Men come here who have failed in other lands; with us many of these failures are successful, and this success is, in part at least, due to the fact that they have left the past behind them, and catching the spirit of the present, have learned to look up and lift up for better things. Here, where so many who have failed in other lands have succeeded in rebuilding their fallen fortunes, you will find enthusiasm in the air, and in such circumstances where equality of conditions prevail, the friction of competition generates the electricity of progress, and man meets man with hope in his heart, and, freed from the trammels of the past, lives for the present and the future.

Even the Chinaman, who has always claimed patent rights for absolute indifference to new ideas, undergoes some change in Western Canada. He is not always a laundryman. Frequently he is a market gardener or a progressive business man. A few weeks ago I was in a life insurance office in the City of Calgary when I walked a "Chink" bearing the euphonious name of Luey De Foo. Luey remarked that he wanted to pay his premium, which had just come due, and he forthwith drew his check-book from his pocket, wrote out the check in a good plain, legible hand, and gave it to the manager. Think of it! A Chinaman with his life insured, and the policy payable to his father in China! Do not the conditions of life influence the habits of men? And what a mighty lifting power does one progressive race exert upon the other. This mingling together of the different races in the West produces its effect, even without intermarriage, and the stranger who comes to Western Canada adopts Western ways, and even the foreigner changes his habits to meet the altered conditions of life.

Circumstances have made the Western citizen less conservative than his Eastern brother, and more willing to gamble for success. A country in which one cereal crop has been the leading product, affords an excellent opportunity for a plunge into speculative business. Mixed farming is profitable, more profitable in the end than wheat farming, but stories of \$33,000 worth of wheat sold in one year from two sections of land, are enough to fire the blood and overcome the conservatism of the most conservative. The average Westerner, whether he hails from Canada or the Western States, does not try to resist the temptation; he "takes a fling" at whatever appears to be the best money-making proposition, leaving to others the pursuit of riches by slower means. Yankee and Canuck—that is, those of the "made in the West" brand—are alike in this particular. In fact, Eastern and Western, as applied to men, implies far more differentiation in habits of thought, and modes of action, than the terms American and Canadian. Thus does geography run amuck in the delineation of boundaries, for a line drawn southward from Winnipeg down the valley of the Mississippi would more nearly divide the people of America along the lines of race type than can any parallel of latitude, no matter where it may be placed.

In this we have only hinted at a few of the influences that are making the Westerner what he is. Association with other races, possibly intermarriage, and even the climate and methods of work, will each have an influence, but with it all we may rest assured that the citizen of the future, cradled on the rolling plains, brought up amid the freedom of the West, will at least be a Canadian worthy of his country and a credit to his native land.

R. J. DEACHMAN.

French Agricultural Schools.

Consul General Skinner, of Marseilles, writes in Daily Consular Reports regarding agricultural schools in France: There are 86, some public, some private. They give instruction in agriculture, paying particular attention to scientific methods, to intensive farming, to the care of cattle, the planting of trees, vines, etc. Many of them devote a great deal of time and attention to the dissemination of knowledge among rural populations that are not able to attend schools. They are divided into national and superior schools, of which there are 11; schools that give free instruction in agriculture, of which there are 5; agricultural schools and centers, 16; schools of practical agriculture, 12; technical schools and stations, 26; miscellaneous agricultural schools, 16.

Birds of Prey in Relation to Agriculture.

By J. P. Turner, Winnipeg.

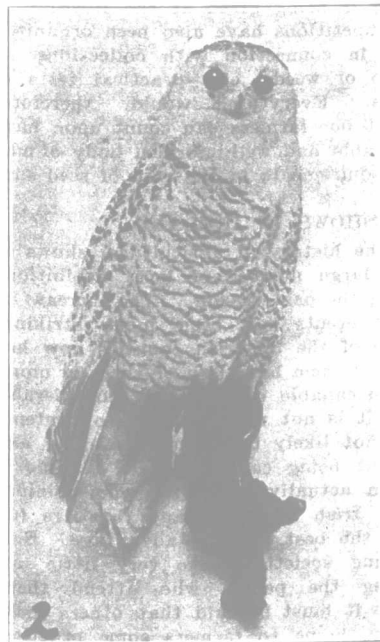
The agriculturist in the Province of Manitoba annually suffers great loss from the depredations of two classes of natural enemies. Individually, they are insignificant, but most formidable by reason of their numbers. These are small rodents (gophers, mice, etc.) and insects. It would be impossible to estimate correctly the amount of damage done by these small pests each season, but anyone who is at all familiar with them, and every man engaged in farming knows—and often by sad experience—the extent of the damage resulting from their work. Owing to many of them being nocturnal in habits, and all living most secretive lives, they are seldom seen by the ordinary observer, but the great amount of grain destroyed, the girdled fruit trees, and the continual havoc wrought in the vegetable gardens, show all too plainly the source of damage.



Great Horned Owl.

All efforts to eradicate or cope with these small pillagers seems futile after several attempts, and the farmer resigns himself to the nuisance, content to let his crops out-grow the evil as best they may. There is no doubt that these small rodents and insects are increasing rapidly in numbers, and, consequently, their capacity for serious damage is also increasing. Man himself is powerless to check their ravages to any extent, and we can alone look to nature to maintain the correct balance between the rodents and insects and the vegetable kingdom. For this means Nature has provided the birds of prey and the insectivorous birds, and were these two classes allowed, with but a few exceptions, to carry on unmolested the work for which they are intended, they would so keep down the numbers of these pests that the plundering done by them would be hardly noticeable. Man has thoughtlessly and unknowingly intervened in killing off the natural enemies of these grain and vegetable destroyers, and so has increased materially the annual loss to his crops.

Most men look upon any hawk or bird of prey as a thing worthy of a bad name, and the shotgun is often called into use to end



Snowy Owl.

the first feeding by day, and the other by night. The eagles need not be discussed, as they are now so seldom seen in the settled portions of the country that their influence for good or ill is very small. Of the hawks there are twelve species which occur regularly in Manitoba in more or less abundance. These are the Marsh Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Goshawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk,

Duck Hawk, Pigeon Hawk and Sparrow Hawk. There are a few others, which may be called only rare visitors. The most harmful of the twelve species above enumerated are the Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Goshawk, Duck Hawk and Pigeon Hawk. All of these occasionally raid the poultry yard, and seem to prefer feathered fare instead of small animals and insects. They attack many of our beneficial insect-eating birds, as well as game, and should therefore be shot whenever they appear. The Sharp-shinned Hawk and Cooper's Hawk are the most harmful. Neither are very big birds, but they show a dexterity surpassed only by the Duck Hawk or Peregrine Falcon, as it is sometimes called. When young fowl are procurable they will visit a poultry yard with a persistency and regularity that only the shotgun can stop. The mischief done by these two is mainly responsible for the prejudice existing in the farmer's mind against all the hawk tribe, and is usually given as the excuse for destroying all hawks that put in an appearance on the farm. The Duck Hawk and Pigeon Hawk only rarely visit the farmyards in search of food, but resort to open stretches of marsh land and meadows, where they destroy a large number of birds, the Duck Hawk deriving its name from its fondness for wild duck, which it seems to delight in swooping upon and killing while in full flight. The Pigeon Hawk is so named from its resemblance to a pigeon when flying, and not by any damage done by it among the domestic flocks.

Fortunately, the Goshawk is not plentiful enough to visit the farms regularly, and is a winter visitor only, usually leaving us for the north before the first broods of young chickens are hatched. Were it more plentiful, we could unhesitatingly pronounce it the most destructive of the whole hawk tribe. Whenever a large hawk is seen loafing about in winter it is safe to say it is this species, and that it is visiting the farm for no good purpose, and where poultry or pigeons are kept it is a most expensive guest to entertain. It is unlikely to be mistaken for any of the other varieties, as all the other hawks, including the beneficial ones, migrate to the south in winter, and the farmer need not hesitate to "fix him" when the opportunity affords. The bird is about two feet long and of a dark, slaty-blue color above, and pale slate with sharp black streaks beneath.



Short-eared Owl.

Of all our hawks these five are the only ones which can be called harmful, and, perhaps, were they allowed to live unharmed, (except when found raiding the poultry yard), the results of their work would be less harmful than that of the gun in the hands of one unable to distinguish between the injurious and beneficial species. Far better that one mischief-maker be let off than that two or more good birds be killed in an attempt to rid the farm of his kind. Of course, it is almost impossible for one who has not given the study of birds much attention to distinguish between the different varieties of hawks, and the farmer rarely has an opportunity through the summer months to give the matter serious thought. For one who does not know the different species, and yet would spare the beneficial ones and destroy the harmful, the safest plan is to kill the medium-sized swift-flying hawks—not forgetting the large grey Goshawk, which is only found in the colder months—and spare the large-wing slow flying varieties.

We now turn to the remaining seven species of Hawks before us—all true, industrious and beneficial workers whose time is mostly spent in working the destruction of the thousands of small rodents and insect pests with which the farmer has to contend. These are the Marsh Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Swainson's Hawk, Broad-winged Hawk, Rough-legged Hawk and Sparrow Hawk.

Nearly everyone knows the Marsh Hawk, with its slow, graceful flight and conspicuous white patch above the tail. Any day from early spring to late autumn it may be seen skimming low over the fields and meadows, hovering here and there above the grass to survey likely cover for its small fare—the little field mouse. Occasionally it is seen to pounce down among the grass, and death is meted out to another small pillager. No time is wasted, and little rest is taken in the long day's work. Soon we see the bird arise and float away upon the breeze, and patiently resume his quest. Up and down and across the fields he quietly drifts, always on the alert, and we betide any furry "varmint" who recklessly rustles in the grass or scampers away from the

approaching shadow. While mice and frogs are procurable he is quite content to limit his fare to these, and although he will at times take a meal off a dead duck or other bird found about the marshes or meadows, it is doubtful if he can be accused of ever killing other birds on his own account.

Of all the farmer's friends, this bird can easily claim first place among the birds. He is easily distinguished from the other species with his slow, graceful, skimming flight, as he drifts along just above the grass. He is seen in two phases of plumage, one a rich, reddish brown, lighter beneath; and the other a slaty-blue or gray. Both old and young always show a patch of white at the base of the tail on the back when in flight. Of course, it is impossible to state how many mice and gophers a single Marsh Hawk will kill



Hawk Owl.

in a season, but the amount must be something enormous. It is safe to say that at least five a day would be required, for as many as eight have been found in the stomach of one of these birds. Now, assuming that the bird remains with us throughout the months of May, June, July and Aug., or a period of about 125 days, we can safely credit it with the destruction of over six hundred small rodents. This is a very conservative estimate, and were the real number known, it would probably be nearer double this amount. Multiply this by the vast number of Marsh Hawks which annually visit us, and the result would be amazing. And, on the other hand, no damage is done by this bird. Certainly game birds are not attacked by it. Occasionally it might take a small bird, which, in view of the vast amount of good it does, can be easily spared, and I doubt if any record exists of it having attacked domestic poultry. Therefore, every farmer and every sportsman should do his best to protect this bird. Many are killed annually by thoughtless people who, when out with a gun, seem to want to end the life of everything with wings, without concerning themselves about what they are shooting. The farmer can do a deal of good by keeping his eye on this species, as well as on the hawk tribe.

The Red-tailed Hawk, Red-shouldered Hawk, Swainson's Hawk and Broad-winged Hawk may be classed together. All these are large, slow-flying birds whose food consists of mice, gophers, frogs, snakes, etc., and very rarely do they attack birds of any kind. For some unaccountable reason these birds have acquired the name of "Hen Hawks." Perhaps their large size has suggested to the minds of many that their prey



Marsh Hawk.

must be correspondingly large, and the conclusion is at once adopted that when seen about the place they are sizing up the poultry supply. Fortunately, however, this is a mistaken idea, and even if pressed by the lack of other food, it is most doubtful if they would resort to the farmyards to procure it. The good they do will repay many times for what little mischief they might do among the small birds.

The Rough-legged Hawk is one of the largest of our hawks, and probably one of the least understood. As a destroyer of mice and gophers it is unsurpassed by even the Marsh Hawk, though it does not visit us in as large numbers as the latter. It may be safely said that this so-called "Big Hen Hawk" has never killed a single head of poultry, as its characteristics and habits show it to be as unlikely of doing so as a Night Hawk would be (which, by the way, is not a hawk at all). The Rough-leg is a big, dark-colored bird, sometimes almost black. It has feathers on its legs to the feet, which are proportionately small. It visits us on migrations only, breeding to the northward, but while passing through the Province in the spring and fall it seems to want

to make the best of its short visit from the way it attacks the mouse crop. Wherever it is seen it should have the consideration and protection of the agriculturist.

In the report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, mention is made of the examination of 49 of the stomachs of this bird, of which 45 contained mice and other mammals, 1 lizards, 1 insects, and four were empty. It can be judged from this what the value of the bird is to the farmers.

The last hawk on our list is the pretty little Sparrow Hawk, one of the commonest of all our hawks. It can be easily identified by its small size and reddish back. It nests in holes in old trees, and shows a great fondness for sitting on telegraph poles and fence posts. Its small size precludes the idea that it attacks poultry, but it is somewhat of a thing of terror among the small birds, killing a considerable quantity of our most beneficial ones. Its principal food, however, consists of mice and grasshoppers, of which it consumes immense quantities, and the good it does in this respect probably more than counterbalances its misdeeds, and it is deserving of our protection.

Of the ten different owls found in Manitoba, there is only one variety which can be called injurious. This is the Great Horned Owl, or Big Cat Owl, as it is often called. The other nine varieties are all more or less beneficial, and are the Snowy Owl, Great Grey Owl, Long-eared Owl, Short-eared Owl, Screech Owl, Saw Whet Owl, Richardson's Owl, Hawk Owl and Burrowing Owl.

The Great Horned Owl kills large numbers of mice, gophers, weasels, etc., which form the chief part of its food, and although it will occasionally take a fowl when found roosting in a tree, there can be little doubt that its good services far more than counterbalance its misdeeds. It also kills a few game birds and quite a number of rabbits, with an occasional member of all the other species of smaller mammals.

The Great Grey Owl is a large dun-colored bird, and is found only in heavily timbered districts. It confines its attention chiefly to mice and other small fare, rarely attacking birds, and, owing to its shy and retreating habits, is seldom seen about the farms.

The Snowy Owl, the large white owl of the autumn and winter months, is almost exclusively a mouser, varying its diet with an occasional muskrat or rabbit, and rarely attacks birds.

The familiar little Screech Owl, which frequents the barns and outbuildings, is probably the most beneficial owl we have, and should be protected at all times. It is a most painstaking mouser, and will keep these small pests in check in the granaries and lofts if allowed to carry on its work unmolested. It is one of the smallest of the owls, and has two prominent ear tufts, by which it can be identified.

The Short-eared Owl is the owl of the prairies, and is easily distinguished from any of the others by its light tawny color. It destroys large numbers of rodents, and really takes a good proportion of small birds, but the good it does more than pays for its misdeeds, and it should be protected.

The Long-eared Owl is a migratory species, and is most frequently seen in the autumn about the alder and willow thickets. It is about the same size as the Prairie Owl, but is darker and has two very prominent ear tufts. It is strictly a beneficial species, feeding almost exclusively on mice.

The Hawk Owl is so called from its resemblance to both these birds, having a small head and long tail, which gives it the appearance of a hawk. It feeds by day, and is usually found in the bush. It is a swift flyer and a voracious feeder. Though its fare is varied with both small birds and animals in about equal proportions, it is probably a benefit in some districts where mice are plentiful, and should be allowed to live.

The Saw Whet and Richardson's Owls are the smallest of the race in Manitoba, and are seldom seen far from the bush where, no doubt, they do their share in checking the mouse supply.

The last on the list, the little Burrowing Owl, is so seldom seen that its work for good or bad is of little importance. However, it is too small to do any damage, and probably lives chiefly on mice and grasshoppers, and should therefore be protected.

[Note.—Referring to Mr. Turner's excellent article, Mr. W. E. Saunders, of London, Ont., one of the most expert ornithologists in Eastern Canada, says:

"While most of the remarks refer with equal force to Eastern Canada as well, it always appears to me that a student of nature is astray in recommending the destruction of any particular species of bird or mammal, except in those very rare instances where an increase in numbers has taken place directly through the agency of man, as with the European house sparrow, or where such increase is due indirectly to man's agency, as in the case of the cowbird, which finds improved conditions in the agricultural districts,

both as regards food supply and absence of its natural enemies, the aptorial birds.

But in the case of hawks, all of which are comparatively rare, it is very doubtful if we would improve conditions by their destruction. All of the bird-eating hawks feed upon mammals to a certain extent, and are therefore available in case of the unprecedented increase of any species, and most of the birds they kill are residents of the woods, where man does not feel the effect of their labors. I do not mean to say that a farmer who is suffering from the loss of poultry should not trap or kill, as there is no doubt that individual birds may develop tastes in a certain direction, and the trapping or killing of a chicken thief will often warn the others of the species, and will certainly diminish the enemies of the poultry-yard by one. But, as a rule, the hawks and owls leave the poultry alone, and were a farmer to kill them indiscriminately, or even with discrimination, he is likely to do himself more harm than good.

These birds were placed here by an all-wise Creator, and history is full of instances of trouble arising from the interference of man with the Creator's arrangements.

Toad Flax.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

I am sending you a sample of a noxious weed which I fear is, through the agency of grass seed, largely distributed through the country.

This sample was taken from a field of wheat stubble that has a nice catch of clover upon it. Where this grew it had a stubborn possession of the soil. The clover beneath it was pretty badly choked out. The seed pods are similar in size and appearance to the pods of lobelia. I don't know the height to which it would grow. The tops of these were cut off with the wheat, but laterals were thrown out and seeds in great abundance produced, which are black and about the size of alsike clover seed. What is it? Is it what is sometimes called toad flax? Doubtless it will pay farmers to look well after it in time. The seeds shell out easily, hence the necessity of handling it carefully. You will confer a favor by telling your readers more about this weed and its habits.

Elgin Co., Ont.

[The plant above referred to is toad flax, or "butter and eggs" (*Linaria vulgaris*, L.), a perennial which has escaped from cultivation as an ornamental and become a common pest. It grows in tufts, and has bright yellow, spurred flowers. It blooms from July to October, and seeds from August to November. It propagates itself by root-stocks and by seeds in grass seed. It is found chiefly in meadows and roadsides. Continuous cultivation will subdue it, but care should be taken not to spread the root-stocks.

Nitro-Cultures at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

During the meetings of the Farmers' Association, held at Truro, Nova Scotia, last February, no question was more frequently asked than, "What value is there in nitro-cultures, which are supplied by bacteriologists to treat the clover and allied plants' seed with, in order to influence the nodular growth on the roots of these leguminous plants?" We decided to experiment with these cultures at Truro this year, and were supplied with the same by Prof. Harrison, of Guelph. We treated red clover seed and alfalfa clover seed with the culture, and sowed plots of each with the treated seed, side by side with plots sown with untreated seed. In the case of the red clover, unfortunately, our seed was sown somewhat late, and owing to the drought which ensued, little of it grew, so that we have no definite result to report. With the alfalfa clover, however, we have had most remarkable results. We sowed alfalfa at the rate of 20 pounds per acre, along with a nurse crop of barley, sown at the rate of one bushel per acre. On the treated plots we have, at the present time, a vigorous growth of alfalfa, the plants averaging in height from 8 inches to 10 inches, and being thick and vigorous. On the adjoining untreated plots the plants have come up just about as thickly, but the root system is less extensive, and the plants they are no more than 1 to 2 inches in height, generally have a somewhat sickly appearance. In examining the roots, we find that those of the treated plots are covered with nodules, whereas those of the untreated plants have but a limited growth of nodules.

Now, this is our first experiment with nitro-culture, and we do not feel that we are, as yet, in a position to make any very authoritative statement. We will duplicate our experiment next year, and should we ascertain that the cultures will prove of positive value to the farmers of Nova Scotia, we will do all in our power to recommend their use. In the meantime, we think that this is enough to report on results of this one experiment.

F. L. FULLER.

Notes from Ireland.

(Special correspondence.)

Among the thousands of regular readers of the "Farmer's Advocate" there are, no doubt, many Irishmen who, though they are now seeking their fortunes in another portion of the British Empire, still retain an interest in matters agricultural as they affect the land of their birth. To such, as well as to born-and-bred Canadian readers, I hope to present from time to time in these notes some information regarding farming conditions in this country, and developments which may be taking place therein, which will prove of general interest.

MORE GRASS: LESS TILLAGE.

For many years past the plow has been becoming more and more unpopular with Irish farmers; in other words, there has been an uninterrupted tendency on the part of our farmers to devote less land to tillage and more to grass. Many efforts have been made of late to counteract this tendency, but none of them seem to be of avail. It would appear as if raised prices and cheapened labor will alone induce a departure from the present system, for farmers recognize, as do other folks, that altered plans must be adopted when altered circumstances arise. This year the official statistics tell the story very plainly. They disclose the fact that, as compared with 1904, there has been a reduction of 12,296 acres in the area devoted to tillage operations, while 34,414 acres have been added to the area under hay, and grass land for pasture has been increased by 11,209 acres. As it stands, the returns, briefly put, show that of the 20,345,328 acres of which Ireland consists, 2,361,696 acres are under crops of various kinds; 2,294,574 are under hay, and 10,597,848 under grass.

Though the total tillage area has decreased, some individual crops have been more largely grown, there being increases in the case of wheat, flax, peas, cabbage, beet roots and parsnips.

LESS LIVE STOCK.

Though it might be expected that the increase of pasture land would be accompanied by an expansion in the number of animals to graze it, the reverse has been the case, judging by the official estimates. The total number of cattle in Ireland this year is returned at 4,645,222, or 31,496 less than last year; of sheep, 3,749,313, or 78,606 less; and of pigs, 1,164,322, or 150,804 less. Horses are the solitary exception, totaling 608,992, or an increase of 4,000 in the course of the twelve months.

EDUCATING THE SEEDSMEN.

The seed trade in any agricultural country is one of prime importance. Certainly it is here, and I presume it is so in Canada. You will, therefore, be interested perhaps to learn of a movement which has been going strong for some time past in connection with the trade in Dublin. I may mention that although there are numerous shops and stores throughout the country, yet it is in Ireland's capital, Dublin, that the forces of the trade are mustered. A few years ago an association was formed for the benefit of the employees of the Dublin houses, and it is a matter of much satisfaction to farmers to see how prominent a place is given in the working of this association to increasing the knowledge of its members in the different studies bearing on their business. During the summer that has closed numerous excursions were organized on Saturday afternoons to representative gardens and farms, and these were inspected under expert guidance. During the winter session now entered upon a course of practical lectures on the science of botany is being given at the Royal College of Science. Competitions have also been organized among the members in connection with collections of grasses, identification of weeds, etc.—practical tests of skill and knowledge. Everything would, therefore, point to the fact that our farmers can count upon having a thoroughly capable and well-informed body of men to look after their requirements in the way of seed supply.

LOCAL SHOWS IN IRELAND.

Never before in the history of agricultural shows in Ireland has such a large number of local exhibitions taken place as during the past season. The increase in the number of these events has been most striking. Practically every one of the 32 Irish counties now has its show, and some of them have two or three or more. That these shows are capable of imparting considerable benefit to a district it is not my intention to contend, as the statement is not likely to be questioned by any thinking person. But being capable to do a thing is totally different from actually doing it; and opinions differ as to whether Irish shows at any rate are fulfilling their part to the best possible advantage. Several of the promoting societies make very little attempt at instructing the people who attend them, though in all justice it must be said that others make great efforts to bring home to farmers some practical lesson that they may carry away with them and turn to good account in their everyday work. We need more of this in our shows. At a fixture in Co. Tipperary which I attended recently, I observed an admirable plan adopted by one of the experts, whose task lay in judging the sheep. I noticed that instead of merely selecting the winners, decorating them with rosettes and passing on, this gentleman gathered around him a crowd of onlookers, and taking each animal in turn he drew attention to the strong points and the weak points, and presented many an instructive object lesson to his hearers. A few days earlier I observed a similar plan adopted at a little show away in the west of Ireland,

at Ballina, in connection with the judging of dairy cows. Unfortunately, however, we have few such judges. I wish we had more. "EMERALD ISLE."

Kerry's Lament.

Dear Misthur Iditor,—It's wid grate respict ann moighty unasinness dthat Oi adthress yez wid a few ramarrks on a moighty intristin topik that at the prisint toime is causin a grate dale ave thurmoil among the ould maids ann bachelors ave our very prograssive ann intherproisin counthry, namely, "Whoy don't young farmers marry?" Ould "Sandy Frasher," ann that young lady ave forty-three summers, wid ann unpronouncable name loike the Mayor ave Toronto, is tonngue bangin' ache other wid as foine a sample ave raisins as iver procaded out ave the mouths ave babes ann sucklins. Ach! now it's wondtherful how wise ann knowledgeable single blissidness makes people, isphially whin dthat blissidness raches the devoine period ave forty, plus. It's thin that single blissidness puts on the mouldy crust ave wisdom ann begins to shpake parables about mathrimony to the young and rising ginerashon. Ach! sure they know all about it from the shtart to where they wor flagged on the home shtretch. Sure Oi can't undtherstand whoy Sandy ann Jean is raisin in sich a whillabiloo about nothin. Sorra a wondther dthat nather ave thim iver tuck a double passage down the sthrane ave mathrimony, for, faith, they'er as bad tongued a pair as iver wagged a lip. Ach, murder ann thurf, wouldn't Oi loike to see thim hitched together to a hundther-acre farum, payin off a good-soized morgage, attindin till a foin shtock ave proize horses, cows, pigs ann calves, ann all the other incidental ave farum loife; raisin up their boys to be min wid backbones, ann thrainin their gurls to foight the battle ave loife alongside ave some excellint young farmer on a rinted farum. Faix, Oi'd loike to be on deck whin Misthriss Jean wud lade forth her gurls, afther their return from college—where they hed bean thrainin for the hoigher oidales ave loife—ann instructin thim in the art ave larnin a Pole-Angus calf to dhrink its mornin rashins wid the finger movement! Upon me loif, whin Oi read where Jean foires up the ould chaps dthat won our illigant counthry from the howlin wilthurness, ann shpakes about our lack ave home talent in populashin, it mows the hair rise up loike quills upon the prickley baste the porkey-pine. Do yez know whoy our ould thads made sich a success ave their foight wid the wilthurniss? Well, if yez don't Oi'll tell yez. It was because ivery wan ave thim hed ann illigant woife ave a ginuine ould conthury breed—weemin wid backbone ann ambition—that worent afereed to grab holt ave the loight ind and lift. Yis, sor! that's what brought succiss till the ould fathers ave our counthry. Arrah, sure the ould fathers ann muthers wor the illigant shtuff fur the lan. They made a counthry ave a wilthurniss, ann along wid clearin the lan they raised a foine shtock ave boys ann gurls to carry on the great worruk whin they should be restin from their labours, beyant loifes dthrameless borther. Ach! it's mesilf can see in me moinds oeye thim foine ould pioneers whin they shteppeed on the shores of Kennedy, wid all their earthly possessions in a couple ave bunnels, or mebbly in ann ould counthry chist, wid a lock ann kay till it. Where wor their piannies, their illigant furniture, ann the delicasies ave modthern loife? They wor ahead ave thim in the forests ave Kennedy, ann they earned thim wid four arums, plain grub ann an axe. They formed a well-regulated company ave two—wan president ann wan voice-president—ann morn wance foind the president foind the voice-president throyin on his badge of office, viz., the breeches. She hed no toime fur the hoigh ash-purashons ave the hoigh floyin wuman ave to-day. In luckin afther the modest duties ave her wee cabin home ann raisin up her childer she found her loife wurruk ann did it widout a grunt.

Be the powers, yed think from the houls ave Sandy ann Jean dthat our counthry was runnin till seed. Hivin help the poor benoighted crathers in their sill respict ann independince. Oi hev thravelled acrost Kennedy, from the Rockies till the Gulf, ann Oi niver sat oyes on the hythra-headed baste they'er bangin at, ixcept in the person ave a few cross-grained, hard-to-please ould maids ann musty, narry-moinded, shin-plasters ave ould bachelors, loaded to the muzzle wid sill consate ann lofty oidales ave their own moightiness. Oi niver seen a young farmer yit who cudent git a foine woife. Be the powers, tis not the farum chap nor the farm gurl that cant get a mate; it's the independint, sill-respictin famale ann the hoigh-oida'd young shplit the wind that thinks he has more brains nor the farum can support that cant get a woife. They shtampade to the city afther the hoigh oidals ave loife, ann niver hev enough to get married wid; ann if they do get married they'er to moighty sill respictin to be bothered wid bringin up the birthrate ave their counthry.

There is a lot ave young weemin who think modest housekeepin ann motherhood benath thim, ann they aspoire to the hoight ave the glorios profissions—they become midical docthers, pro-

fissors ave langwidges (be the powers, they are grate on langwidges), toypewriters ann sales-ladies. Did yez ever notice that its always some aisy job they tackle whin they counterfit the min? Did yez iver see wan ave thim dhroivin a locomotive, shovellin coal, or bossin a gang of Dogos on a railway? Oi dont object to weemin resavin a hoich eddication—Oi say give thim the bist our counthry can afford—but also tache thim common since. Oi tell yez, Mister Iditor, if Jean wud take a thrip to a Dukeabore settlement and see the simple and invigoratin loife they lade, and luck upon the foine families they'er raisin, she'd conclude the Dukeabore wuman had a moighty soight hoigher regard for the devoine gift ave motherhood and famale usefulness, than has her sister who aspires to what is called the hoigher oidales ave loife.

Huron Co., Ont. KERRY O'BYRNE.

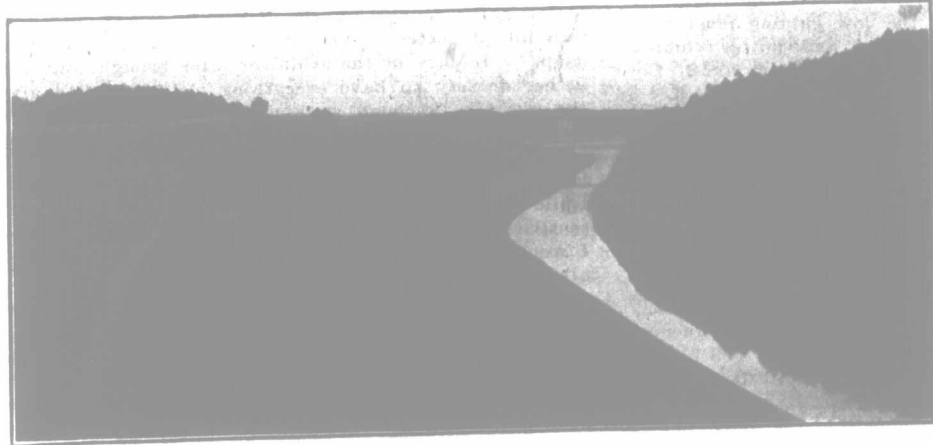
Some of the Many Pretty Spots in the Island of Cape Breton.

By Laura Rose.

We have read so much about the terrible winter in the Eastern Provinces that we are apt to have the impression of huge snowdrifts lingering in the memory, and, to dispel such, my mind travels back to Cape Breton, to view again with inward mental vision the many lovely pictures of sea and land.

While many in the warmer sections of Canada are going hither and thither in search of a cool, pleasant place in which to spend their summer vacation, thousands of Americans are yearly enjoying the delightful climate and beautiful scenery of Cape Breton. Many places are given up almost solely to the summer tourist, who finds conditions ideal for rest and change.

Nowhere can there be found so many charming spots as in this Island. Its mountains are just the right height to frame in the pretty valleys, through which run like a silver ribbon the small trout stream or the larger river. These valleys, which are called "intervals," are the most productive lands, and are kept usually for hay. One could not wish for a lovelier drive than from Middle River to North-east Margaree. It is en-



Entrance to St. Peter's Canal, Cape Breton, N S.

tirely through a valley, with mountains on both sides. The road just skirts the shores of a chain of lakes called "Lake o' Law," getting their name, I was told, from the Irish who settled on their shores, and were always going to law among themselves. Lately—and I rather think it a pity—the name has been changed to Harvard Lakes. It was an ideal October day when I took the drive. The warm, mellow sunshine lit up the autumn foliage on the forest-clad mountains, and made them look as if carpeted with a beautifully-colored piece of Axminster. Every shade of gold and brown was there, with now and then a dash of crimson, and all relieved by the deep green of the spruce and fir, which are native to the soil and grow in abundance everywhere.

It is through the Margarees that there is such splendid salmon fishing, and each year sports come to throw the fly and capture, perhaps, a thirty or forty pound salmon.

Baddeck has become quite a resort. Many Americans have built very pretty summer homes here. The place largely owes its popularity, I fancy, to Professor Graham Bell, of telephone fame. Here he has erected quite an establishment called "Beinn Bhreagh"—the Gaelic for beautiful mountain—and certainly the spot is worthy of the name.

Arichat, on Island Madam, is a most fascinating place to the stranger. Many of its buildings are very old and dilapidated, but they lend a certain quaintness to the town which is not unpleasing. Its main street runs along a high cliff overlooking the sea. It is largely settled with French—many from the Island of Jersey, although, I believe, the Jersey people do not like to be called French. Fishing has always been a great industry of the place, and one of the oldest fishing establishments is there.

Talking of fishing reminds me of my drive through the French village of River Beaurchois. The place itself has a quaint, clean look, with its miles of two or three small whitewashed houses and fences, and only the road lying between them and the sea. In the back yard, instead of the flower beds, and in the back yard, instead of the orchard, were to be seen fish flakes—every available place filled with fish, lath tables, on which were spread in dries, the sun the salted cod and haddock. The very air was heavy with the smell of fish—a very disagreeable odor, indeed, from that which comes from the fish stalls of the city. There is a pungent crispness in the air blown from the fish flakes which is more refreshing than disagreeable to the nostrils.

When holding meetings in Catalone we drove over to see the historical old fort of St. Louisburg. One can hardly be said to have seen the sights of Cape Breton without a visit to the site of this old French town. It is hard to imagine that the fragments of stone walls when in their entirety formed such a strong fortification for the thousands of people within, and that one buildings once covered the now barren ground. The entrance to an underground passage leading to the sea, and several bomb-proof vaults, into which were gathered the women and children in time of a siege, are in a fair state of preservation.

Perhaps, as a local summer resort, no place is more favored than Mira. Its sandy beach is one of the finest I have ever bathed on. Mira is within easy distance of Sydney and Glace Bay, the two largest towns on the island. Many people come from these places and camp out. Being on a railway is a convenience much appreciated, as Cape Breton is not overly well supplied with this means of travel.

At the northern part of Boulardarie Island is a settlement called big Bras d'Or, and here the waters from Big Bras d'Or Lake flow through a channel into the Atlantic. The view at this point is the grandest I saw during my trip—mountains on both sides, islands dotting the entrance to the channel—chief of which is Bird Island, on which, towers a large lighthouse—and then, beyond, the broad expanse of blue waters.

When first I saw it all was as beautiful and calm as a perfect September day could make it.

Next day the scene had changed. A terrific gale came up—the worst blow for many years. The waters slashed and splashed, and frothed and foamed with rage. The spray blew from the towering waves like driving rain. I saw five out of the seven large sailing vessels in the shelter of the bank of the channel break anchor, and, rocking and turning, and twisting, drift ashore, apparently to the destruction of some of them. As we continued our journey the next morning Nature was her own sweet self again, and I love her best in her gentler moods.

Ferrets versus Cats.

A South Dakota farmer who had been persuaded to invest in a pair of ferrets at \$5.50, in order to rid his barns of rats, after working with them for months with no apparent reduction in the number or rats, but with a loss of poultry to the value of \$1.75, went back to the old standby, cats, with the result that in a short time not a rat was to be seen. He suggests to those who are troubled with rats that, instead of buying ferrets, which are expensive and must be kept in a cage, the cage being cleaned every other day, they get a number of cats, keep them in the barn and feed them a little new milk twice a day. His advice is sound, but the only trouble is, cats are too cheap. If they cost four or five dollars each they would be more appreciated.

Do You Want to Sell Your Home?

THE "WANT AND FOR SALE" COLUMN OF THE "FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE" IS THE PLACE FOR YOUR ADVERTISEMENT. SEE RATES UNDER THAT HEADING IN THIS PAPER. ADDRESS: FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, LONDON, ONT.

The subject of permanent pasture grass and clover-seed mixtures is beginning to engage the attention of Canadian farmers to a gratifying degree.

DAIRY.

Milking Trials at the London Dairy Show

Reference was made last issue to the thirtieth annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, held in London, Eng., October 3rd to 6th. Below we give a few points of interest about the winners in the milk and butter tests.

MILKING TRIALS.

In the milking trials the points were awarded on the same basis as in previous years, viz.:

One point for every ten days since calving, deducting the first 40 days, with a maximum of 14 points allowed.

One point for every pound of milk, on the average of two days' yield.

Twenty points for every pound of butter-fat produced.

Four points for every pound of solids not fat.

The foregoing, subject to a deduction of 10 points each time the fat is below 3 per cent., and 10 points each time the solids not fat fall below 8.5.

The cows were stripped out the evening before the test, the milk on the succeeding two days was weighed and the morning's and evening's milk of the first day analyzed.

Some modifications have been made this year in the number of points required to gain a prize.

Pedigree Shorthorns have been reduced from 90 to 85 points.

Non-pedigree Shorthorns have been reduced from 120 to 110 points.

Jerseys remain at 95 points.

Guernseys have been reduced from 90 to 85 points.

Ayrshires have been reduced from 100 to 90 points.

Red Polls remain at 90 points.

Kerries and Dexters remain at 75 points.

Milking prizes have also been given in the Shorthorn, Red Polls and cross-bred heifer classes, but the records in these were not extraordinary.

In pedigree Shorthorns, G. Taylor's Melody, 105 days in milk, was first, with the very creditable total of 124.8 points, and Lord Rothschild's Broadhooks 3rd (first in the inspection class) was a good second, with 121.3 points. Lord Rothschild had also the third entry, in Snowdrop 29th, score 111.9. Melody got first tenant-farmer's prize, shared with Broadhooks 3rd the £10 extra Shorthorn Society's prize, was reserve for the Lord Mayor's cup, and as a crowning honor captured the Spencer cup, for the cow gaining most points in the milking trials, inspection and butter competitions, her total points for the cup being 208.8, Lord Rothschild's cow being a close reserve, with 204.3. In the two days Melody gave 112.2 lbs. milk.

In non-pedigree Shorthorns, J. Sheppy's Model Lily scores first, with 132.9, winning the Barham Challenge Cup, as the cow gaining most points in the milking trials. Second score in this class was 123.1.

In Jerseys, though they were not quite so numerous as usual, the competition was good. First was won by Dr. H. Watney's Red Maple, in milk 165 days, score 119.8; second by Hon. T. S. Brand's Rosina, 131 days in milk, score 112; third by Dr. Watney's Guenon's Lady Teasel, also 131 days in milk, score 108.7. Reserve was the Bishop of Ipswich's Oxford Dewdrop, in milk 176 days, score 108.3.

Of the five Guernseys competing the only one to reach the standard was H. M. Ozanne's Lady Roberts; score 96.9.

The unusually large number of 13 Red Polls competed, but the number or something was unlucky, for only 3 reached the breed's standard of 90 points. Their rating was: Sir Walter Corbett's Desiree of Johnston, scoring 109.7; J. Sutton's Plessy, 93.2 points; T. H. Baxendale's Rapid, 92.5 points.

None of the three Ayrshires could reach the reduced standard of 90 points. It would be a satisfaction to hear some explanation of the repeated poor showing of

this breed at the London show. Surely we are not to assume that the Old Country Ayrshires are so inferior as this in milking capacity! What have the champions of the breed to say for it?

In Kerries, Countess de la Warr came first, with Buckhurst Peaceful, scoring 86.7 points.

In cows not eligible to compete in preceding classes, first was won by Doctor, a twenty-four-year-old cross-bred Jersey, that has distinguished herself repeatedly in these tests. With a score of 123.4 she gains the Lord Mayor's champion cup, and reserve for the Barham champion cup. South Devon Primrose, the cow that carried all before her last year, contracted a chill the first day of the show and was unable to compete.

BUTTER TESTS.

In the Jersey butter test, the gold medal was awarded to Mr. Watney's Red Maple, the silver medal to Admiral Brand's Rosina, and the bronze medal to the Bishop of Ipswich's Oxford Dewdrop. There were ten certificates of merit granted, and the £1 butter prize was awarded to Admiral Brand's Rosina, winner of the silver medal. Following is the average:

18 cows averaged—				
Days in milk.	Milk yield.	Butter yield.	Butter ratio.	Points.
131	82 lb. 8½ oz.	1 lb. 10½ oz.	19.48	35.51

Five of the cows exhibited in the butter test were also noticed by the judge in the show-ring, no less than one first, two seconds, one reserve, and one highly commended being obtained. It is interesting to note that whilst 45.75 points won the gold medal in 1901, 46.25 obtained the bronze medal this year, and by the same cow that won the gold medal in 1902. The silver medal in 1904 was won by 44.25 points. The silver medal cow this year made more points than have been made by the second-prize winner since 1902, viz., 48.45.

In the Shorthorn butter test, first was Mr. Sheppy's Model Lily, and for any other breed the money awards go to Mr. Ozanne's Guernsey, Lady Roberts; to Mr. Baxendale's Red Poll, Rapid, and to Lady Greenall's Kerry, Walton Joyous.

Don't Use Soap in Washing Milk Vessels.

There is a decided objection, says H. E. Van Norman, of Purdue University, in the Country Gentleman, to the use of any common washing or laundry soaps for washing milk vessels. As an illustration, at a recent dairy convention the judge, in criticising a certain lot of butter, noted on the score-card, "Tastes of soap." Inquiry of the exhibitor later brought out that in her anxiety to have everything right, she had given the vessel a thorough washing with soap suds, and had carefully rinsed it afterward; yet there was sufficient soap adhering to the vessel in which the milk had been handled so that the judge could detect it in the butter. While I grant that this was a good judge, with a very sensitive taste, this experience has often been confirmed. I would recommend the use of sal soda, or some other alkaline washing powder, and suggest the following as a desirable method in the absence of steam, or with steam in addition, for that matter:

As soon as the vessels are emptied, rinse them out with lukewarm water, if available; if not, cold water. Wash thoroughly in water as warm as can be comfortably worked in, using sufficient alkaline washing powder to cut the grease. Then rinse in boiling water, or as near it as possible. It would be a little better to use two waters, one to rinse the alkaline water off and the second to simply scald it. In ordinary practical work, this is more trouble than most people will take, so that one rinsing with sufficient water is reasonably satisfactory. This vessel should then be turned up to drain and dry. If left hot, it should dry without rusting.

In dairy practice we recommend the use of a brush while washing, and then not wiping the tinware with a towel. Experiments performed in our laboratory with

tinware which was steamed, steamed and wiped with a new towel that had never been used, wiping with a so-called clean used towel and with a soiled towel, showed that after wiping with a new cloth there were three and one-half times as many bacteria left on the surface as in the case where it was steamed only; after wiping with a used towel, one which any housewife or dairy maid would call a "clean towel," there were 300 times as many as when steamed only; and after using a soiled towel, one which was not worse than is commonly used in the kitchen for our dinner plates or our dairy utensils, it showed 4,000 times as many as when steamed only. Tinware scalded with boiling water or live steam, will be bacteriologically cleaner, but not so bright as if polished with a cloth.

Dairy Exhibit at the Dominion Fair.

The interior of the dairy building attracted the attention of all who entered, and the number was by no means small. The separating, butter-making and milk-testing demonstrations, which were conducted daily, commencing at 10 a. m., brought many to the building early in the day, and each morning the space allotted for spectators to view this work was thronged with visitors, many of whom were seeking information. The part of the building where the work was done was fitted up after the fashion of a model farm dairy, and contained a full and complete equipment for buttermaking purposes. There was nothing there that could not be procured and made use of in all farm dairies.

In the same end of the building the display of butter from the Government-operated creameries in the new Provinces presented a commendable showing, which was responsible for many eulogies from those who passed that way. The combined display of butter from the Chilliwack and Eden Bank creameries reflected great credit on the two institutions, as did also the showing of the New Westminster creamery. All three have good reason to feel gratified, and, judging from the numerous comments which were uttered from the many admirers, their labors will not go unrewarded. The exhibits from creameries occupied the center of the building, and could be seen in a long wooden refrigerator with a double glass-top covering. The center of this refrigerator contained an ice-box, by the use of which the butter was kept firm throughout the ten days. The dairy print butter was also placed in the refrigerator. Along the sides of the building was placed the exhibits of dairy solids in tubs and crocks. The following shows the prizewinners in the various classes, and also the butter score:

Creamery butter, not less than 50 pounds in tub or box.—First, W. H. Hayward, Cowichan, B. C., 96½; second, A. S. Rankin, Chilliwack, B. C., 96.

Creamery butter, not less than 50 pounds, in prints.—First, W. H. Hayward, Cowichan, B. C., 97½; second, W. S. Smith, Victoria, 96.

Best two packages creamery butter, not less than 50 pounds, for export.—First, A. S. Rankin, Chilliwack, 96½; second, W. H. Hayward, Cowichan, 95½; third, W. S. Smith, Victoria, 95.

Best creamery butter on exhibition.—First, W. H. Hayward, Cowichan, 97½; second, A. S. Rankin, Chilliwack, 96½; third, W. S. Smith, Victoria, 96.

Dairy, not less than 50 pounds, prints.—First, Mrs. Chester Chadsey, Chilliwack, 96; second, Duncan Bros., Sandwich, 95½.

Dairy, not less than 25 pounds, in tub.—First, Mrs. Chester Chadsey, Chilliwack, 93½; second, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Ladner, 93½.

Dairy, 10-pound tub or fancy package.—First, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Ladner, 96½; second, Sprout & Schow, Burnaby, 94½.

Dairy, 20 pounds, in prints, made by dairy maid under 16 years of age.—First, Miss Lillie Whitworth, Ladner, 95½; second, Miss McClughan, Port Kells, 95.

Dairy, 10 pounds, in prints.—First, J. B. Loney, Elgin, 96; second, A. Dunsmore, Elgin, 95½.

Best general exhibit of dairy, with highest average score; no score below 90 considered.—First, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Ladner; second, Mrs. Chester Chadsey, Chilliwack.

Homemade cheese.—First, T. & F. Wyancko, Sardis, 96½; second, Miss M. Martindale, Saanich, 83.

SPECIALS, which were distinct from all other entries:

Best 20 pounds dairy, in crock.—First, Mrs. R. McClure, Mt. Lehman, 95½.

Dairy, in crock, 20 pounds.—First, A. Dunsmore, Elgin, 95½.

Dairy, in crock, 20 pounds.—First, Mrs. R. McClure, Mt. Lehman, 96.

Dairy, in crock, 20 pounds.—First, Mrs. M. G. Taylor, Ladner, 96½; second, Mrs. R. McClure, Mt. Lehman, 93½; third, W. H. McClughan, Port Kells, 93½.

The scores given above show the high quality and uniformity of both the dairy and creamery butter shown here. In all, there were 114 entries, and only 18 of those scored below 90 points. Such close competition of such a high standard of quality appears at even the best



First-prize Herd of Ayrshires.

Toronto and Ottawa Exhibitions, 1905. Property of Robert Hunter & Sons, Missville, Ont. included in their dispersion sale on Wednesday, November 15th.

exhibitions. One noticeable defect in most of the exhibits was soft body and mottled color. The grain showed that the working of the butter had been carried as far as possible without injuring it, yet the color was not uniform, or, in other words, showed insufficient working. This the judge attributed to the predominance at this season of the year of the soft fats in milk, caused probably by the nature of food the cows consumed, and which produced a soft butter which would scarcely stand sufficient working to make a uniform color. The occurrence is somewhat unnatural, as the hard fats generally increase as the period of lactation advances. The flavor, on the whole, was good, and the score throughout high. Salting and finish was also evidence of skilled workmen. Referring to the latter, many competitors are under the impression that fancy finishing wins favor, and fully 80 per cent. of the dairy exhibit was finished this way. This idea is greatly misleading. There is nothing which presents as neat and attractive appearance to the judge or to a buyer as a neat, clean, plain, smooth surface and finish. It will score perfection every time.

On the whole, the full exhibit showed that the makers understood their work well. The dairy as well as the creamery butter bore the marks of education and careful study of conditions affecting the care and handling of milk and cream, as well as the manufacturing process.

World's Milk Production.

The official despatches received by the U. S. Department of commerce and labor, from its reliable commercial agents, all over the world, show that the estimated total weight of cows' milk annually produced in the world is 26,400,000 cwt., distributed as follows: Canada, 1,300,000; United States, 6,100,000; Russia, 3,500,000; Germany, 3,000,000; France, 200,000; England, 200,000; Austria, 1,700,000; Italy, 1,450,000; Holland, 1,200,000; Spain, 500,000; Sweden and Norway, 800,000; Switzerland, 700,000; Denmark, 600,000; Belgium, 600,000; Australia 550,000, and Portugal, 500,000. The production of milk in Europe is 18,450,000 cwt., from 45,000,000 cows. The number of milch cows in the world is 63,800,000—15,940,000 in the United States, and 10,000,000 in Russia. There are only six head of horned cattle in Spain to each two and a half acres of cultivated land, while in France there are 34 head, and in England 56. The foregoing are startling figures, and give considerable food for thought.

GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Mulch the Strawberry Bed.

It is about time to make preparations for mulching the strawberry bed. Unfortunately, this important operation is neglected by many Ontario growers, the consequence being, not only danger of the plants being killed outright, but a likelihood in almost any season of more or less winter injury and damage from heaving in the spring, besides a certainty, almost, that the plants will suffer from drouth and from packing of the surface soil in the following summer. A mulch serves two or three distinct purposes. Besides protecting the bed in winter and spring, it enriches the ground, as more or less of the soluble plant food is washed down about the roots, and then again, in the spring, when the mulch is raked off the vines and left between the rows it acts as an ideal substitute for the dust mulch, simulating primeval conditions, in which a mass of vegetable matter on the surface keeps the soil moist and permits aeration. A strawberry bed cannot be advantageously cultivated in the bearing season, hence the need for a mulch of vegetable matter instead.

As a protection, the mulch is important. A year ago last summer we were shown a patch of two acres planted on nice sandy soil and well cared for, that had been so completely killed out that not a single picking was made. It is altogether likely a mulch would have ensured at least a partial crop. Ontario growers are very negligent in this matter of mulching, and almost every year they suffer for it more or less. In the Maritime Provinces mulching is done like planting, as a matter of course, and by means of it good crops are raised in localities where an unprotected bed would stand no show at all. An intensive crop, such as strawberries, pays handsomely for such attention, and no one should think of neglecting it.

Many materials may be employed. On Prince Edward Island we have seen sea-weed used with very satisfactory results. Some few growers try leaves; some strew evergreen boughs over the bed, but this entails a lot of work, and leaves nothing to rake off into the paths in spring. Straw is sometimes recommended, but is too precious in many localities. The best thing, probably, is fresh strawy horse manure, as free from weed seeds as possible. This feeds the roots with the liquid and finer solids washed down, and in the spring little remains but the dry litter. It

may be raked in into the spaces to keep down weeds and preserve the soil in loose, mellow condition. A little fresh straw may be spread over it shortly before picking time.

The mulch should be spread on the bed some day in November, when the ground is frozen, a fine even coat of two or three inches being given, if manure is used. If more bulky material is employed, more should be put on, covering the plants up out of sight. The right time, if it can be struck, is just when winter is closing in. If you have never done so before, mulch your bed, or part of it, this fall, and note the results.

Plain Talk to Canadian Fruit Growers.

Some of the radical defects of Canadian horticulture, and changes required in present methods, are discussed in an interview with the Toronto News by Mr. A. McD. Allan, a recognized authority on fruit, who has been in constant touch with the British markets for over thirty years, and who had charge of the Canadian exhibits at Glasgow and Paris:

"The whole fruit business of this country is still in its infancy, and it is a wonder some steps are not taken to remedy its tremendous defects.

"In the first place, the orchards all over the country, except in a few districts, such as Prince Edward County, the Niagara District and the Annapolis Valley, are fast deteriorating through neglect and want of proper culture, and will soon be in a serious condition if that neglect continues. Manuring, pruning and clean cultivation are absolutely necessary, and the orchard should not be cropped if good results are desired.

"Then, many pick their apples too soon, for the sake of getting on the market early. The grading and packing also is a vitally important matter, but it is in a most lamentable condition at the present time. I venture I could pick at least two grades, and often three, out of every barrel that is exported. Government inspection is very difficult. At best, only an occasional barrel is examined, and often there is not time for even that. Besides, a good deal of fruit goes in bond by the American ports, and escapes inspection.

WHERE THE REMEDY LIES.

"The remedy lies with the farmers and growers themselves, and some system should be established throwing the responsibility on them. Buyers and shippers are changing every year, and are eager to make as much as possible out of each crop, and so are not permanently interested in establishing a good system. The practice of buying up an orchard is a most vicious one, for the buyer is always tempted to make the largest possible number of barrels, and the fruit cannot be properly selected and graded. Another matter of paramount importance is the proper and uniform nomenclature of the fruit shipped. The same varieties are shipped under all sorts of names. Spies, Baldwins and Ribston's are standards, but there are many other varieties nearly as good, and would bring far better prices than now if they were properly named, so that each variety would gain a recognized place in the market. This is a thing the inspectors should look after, and mixed varieties should be condemned entirely.

"I have seen mixed Russets on the English market selling for thirteen shillings a barrel, when, if properly classified and named, they would have brought twenty-two shillings. I have also been engaged by a large English firm to correct the names on the apples they purchased, and they sold at a much higher profit.

COLD STORAGE REQUIRED.

"In the matter of cold storage, too, we are far behind, in spite of what the Department and the steamship companies say. You need only to compare the condition of our fruit landed in England with that from the United States, and even from Tasmania, coming across the equator.

"Our apples are hardier and better-keeping than either of those, and yet they never arrive in so good condition. We have also tried shipping tender fruits with poor success, while the Americans place even cherries on the market in perfect condition.

"Again, the greater part of our fruit still goes in barrels. The fruit shipper should try to get near the retailer, not the wholesaler or broker, and the retailer always wants the boxes. That's why it is in our interest to pack that way.

STUDY LOCAL CONDITIONS.

"One more defect—the business—and I am done. The farmers have not learned, or else don't care, that certain varieties are suited to certain localities. The middle and northern parts of Ontario are the only districts that can grow good export apples, and there are different kinds that excel in different counties.

"In conclusion, I would say that fruit growing and shipping is a business by itself, and cannot be carried on successfully until our farmers are awakened to the fact that they are losing money right along through the defects I have mentioned, which would be largely removed by more thoughtful and intelligent action on their part."

POULTRY.

How to Induce Winter Laying.

A great many farmers labor under the idea that the hen is the curse of the farm. The manner in which she is handled on a great many farms makes her very little more than a curse to her owner, as a great many farmers who take no special care of their hens will testify when they go to get their implements from the shed, and find them in the deplorable condition in which they too often are; and, again, when there is little or nothing to their credit on the right side of the ledger.

But this need not be; it can be easily remedied. Let every owner of a flock of hens give them the attention that he gives his dairy cattle, or his horses, and see if his hens will not rise in his favor. The greatest drawback to the poultry industry is that the hen will yield more or less of a profit at a certain season of the year, without receiving any attention other than that of gathering the eggs; and so some people let the hen go, and then blame her for not doing more, whereas in reality it is their own carelessness that is at fault. I would not have you think it necessary that we have an expensive building for biddy, although I am convinced that better results can be obtained from hens housed in a proper building. In my experience I have proved that hens can be induced to lay even when the temperature in the house drops to within a few degrees of that prevailing outside.

The house which I used was an old horse stable, situated at the west end of a driving house, and its walls were far from tight, there being chinks through which the snow drifted at every storm. However, this was not an unmixed evil, as the house was always dry and well ventilated, no moisture ever collecting on the walls. All the light that got into the house when the door was closed came in through two small windows on the west side, and through the cracks in the door. The pen was 14x18 ft. inside, and I never kept more than 25 hens in it at one time.

Now I do not want it to be understood that I recommend that kind of a house. I simply described it in order that those who have an old house need not think their case is hopeless. I am sure no farmer will say he cannot afford to put up as good a house as that in which I have kept my birds; and, notwithstanding the condition of this house, the birds laid all winter, and laid well, even when the mercury was down below zero for a week at a time. The main thing for us to make up our minds to at the beginning is that we will give the hens regular attention, and not neglect to feed them once in a while when it is not just convenient to get there, and think at the same time that they will never miss it. It is in this looking after the little details of the business that so many farmers fail to make it a success.

The feed of my hens consisted of a mash, made up of bran, 3 parts; finely-ground oats, 2 parts; barley and middlings, 1 part, by bulk, in the morning—just what they would eat up clean in a few minutes—and a few handfuls of screenings thrown in a litter of chaff six inches deep. At noon I gave them all the whole mangels they would eat, and a few handfuls of screenings in the litter; at four or five o'clock I gave them three quarts of grain to every 25 hens—wheat screenings one evening, and oats the next—fed in the litter.

I also gave them all the skim milk they would drink, and kept water, crushed oyster-shells and mica crystal grit before them all the time; and whenever I could get it, I kept meat of some kind—head, liver or a calf's leg—hanging in the pen where they could reach it.

To sum up, the main points to be observed if one would have winter eggs are: 1. Keep the building well ventilated. 2. Keep the hens working all the time they are off the roost, by scratching in the litter, thus keeping them from becoming chilled. 3. Give them all the skim milk and whole roots they will take. 4. Do not feed too heavily with grain. 5. Keep grit, etc., before them at all times. Lastly, but by no means least, do not keep more than 25 hens in a pen.

If any of the utility or general-purpose fowls, such as Rocks, Wyandottes or Orpingtons, are kept, they being pullets or yearlings, and fed regularly as I have described, there should be no reason why anyone cannot have his hens laying when eggs are worth the having.

Brant County.

Feeding Winter Layers.

So much has been said on this subject that it will be needless for me to do more than give briefly my own plan of feeding, under which my fowls yielded a grand profit.

I was always up and alert at sunrise, feeding my fowls on whole wheat thrown in litter, and making them scratch for every kernel they got. I allowed a quart of grain for every twenty fowls. Then, again, I would feed a small quantity of oats, wheat and barley mixed, thrown in the litter at 10 o'clock. They got what green food they could eat up clean, and then at one o'clock they would get a mash composed of bran or shorts and steamed clover. I would also give them fresh meat once every two days, and green ground bone once daily; they also had charcoal, oyster shell, and all they desired of fresh water. I never allowed them to be without grit or water during the whole winter, and I was amply rewarded for my trouble. At night, just before roosting time, they got all the corn, buckwheat

and barley they could eat up clean. This proved to me a great daily ration for them, and I kept it up, only changing once in a while, to give the fowls a mash at night instead of the afternoon. I received from ten Black Minorca pullets, in the month of February, given the above food and management, 241 eggs; this was in the period of 28 days, and lacks only 39 of being one egg each per day. Was this not a fair record?

I shipped all my eggs to Ottawa at 36 cents per dozen, making a total of \$7.21; cost of food \$1.98, or a total gain of \$5.23.
Renfrew Co., Ont. J. W. DORAN.

Crate-fed Chickens.

During the past few years I have read considerably of the advantages to be had from crate-fattening the cockerels, and this year I have been trying my hand at the system. This method has been tested in comparison with feeding loose in small pens with varying results. Having tried both plans, I am quite convinced that the crates are the best for the average farmer. The cost itself, of a pen or house, compared with the cost of a slatted crate, is so much in favor of the latter to begin with. Possibly the gain in weight of the crated birds is no greater where both systems are carried on thoroughly, but thoroughness cannot be always observed where there are so many other demands upon the overtaxed farmer. The simplicity of management of crates is so great it will commend itself to all busy people. Cleanliness is essential in poultrydom, and it requires so much more time to keep clean when kept loose in pens. In the crates the droppings fall through the slats to the ground, where they can be removed with a shovel in a very few minutes, and the chickens' feet are kept constantly clean. Also, the feeding in trough in front of coop is very convenient and satisfactory.

Besides the advantages mentioned, my customers have been loud in their praises of these fowl. The flesh forms over the back and thickens to such a degree it is little wonder they are pleased. The thickness of flesh guarantees proportionately a greater amount of the edible portion, compared with the amount of refuse, making the carcass worth more money per pound, if from nothing more than from the increased amount of food it gives. But the quantity of food obtained is not more appreciated than the improvement in quality. The bird being deprived of exercise, the tendons, sinews and muscles soften very rapidly, making the most tender meat. Not only is it tender, but is juicy and sweet as well. In fact, the crate-fed chick is as much superior to the ranger as thoroughly ripe, stall-fed beef is superior to the common grass stuff.
J. R. H. Wentworth Co.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Canadian.

The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Canadian Northern will erect a fine union station at Winnipeg, to cost three or four million dollars.

The Dominion Government has again vetoed the statutes passed by the British Columbia Legislature to restrict Japanese immigration.

Hon. Arthur Turcotte died at Montreal. He will be succeeded by Mr. D. Monet in the office of prothonotary of the district of Montreal.

The world's output of gold for 1904 shows an increase of nearly \$25,000,000 over the production of 1903. Canada produced over \$16,000,000 in gold, and over \$2,000,000 in silver.

Sir Frederick Borden, Minister of Militia, returned to Ottawa from a trip through Western Canada. He has discussed with the Governments of Manitoba and British Columbia the question of military drill in the public schools.

While following a faintly-outlined path in the woods near Sault Ste Marie, Albert Wilding came upon the hiding place of a band of robbers, and found about \$400 worth of furs and other merchandise stolen from the two Soos.

Dr. Haanel, of the Department of Mines, says that Canada has become chief among countries which export asbestos. The industry began in 1880, with an export value of \$24,700, and increased until the value for 1904 was \$1,154,566.

It is reported that a company proposes to invest \$250,000 in establishing a factory at Chatham, Ont., for the manufacture of twine from flax. As this is a flax-growing district, and a large number of hands would be employed, the proposal is likely to meet with favor.

Upon complaint of a citizen, Collector of Customs Busby, of Dawson City, visited the Carnegie public library and seized the collection of some two hundred works in French, chiefly fiction, on the ground that both the letterpress and the illustrations were indecent and contrary to law. The books have but recently arrived

direct from France for the use of the French-speaking citizens of Dawson, and the library officials say that they were ignorant of the character of the works. The offenders are liable to fines of \$200 without appeal.

British and Foreign.

Russia's international loan of £50,000,000 has been arranged, Great Britain contributing four millions.

The Moorish brigand chief Valiente is to be released, as a ransom for the lives of the two British officers captured in Morocco.

The duty on the gifts presented by high personages of the countries which Miss Alice Roosevelt visited on her recent trip will amount to about \$25,000.

Two years ago, while a miner was prospecting in Arizona, he found deep in the ground a mummy wrapped in oil skins. Among other things wrapped up with the body were some kernels of corn, which were afterwards planted. The stalk grew to an extreme height, and appeared thrifty.

Serious rioting is reported from Santiago, Chili, as the result of a meeting called to petition the Government to abolish the import tax on Argentine cattle. The rioters took advantage of the fact that the troops were two days' march from the capital, engaged in military manoeuvres. The fire department was called out to assist the city police.

Doings Among the Nations.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

President Castro, of Venezuela, has been guilty of offensive and insulting action towards M. Taigny, the French Charge d' Affaires at Caracas, the Venezuelan capital. This incident was reported to the French Government, which demanded a withdrawal of the offence, but so far this has been refused. As a consequence a French cruiser has sailed for Martinique, in the French West Indies, not, as was charged, to bombard Venezuelan ports, but merely as a precaution. The voyage will last two weeks, during which the President will have time to sit down and count the cost of a continued refusal.

RUSSIA AGAIN.

Count Witte has been made Premier of Russia, with the portfolio of Minister of Finance. The difficulties of this position would appear to outweigh the honor of it. The Count's wife, a Jewess of humble birth, who has never until now been recognized by the Czar, has been received at court, and other high honors are being paid to the Count. But misfortune and misery continues to accumulate in the country. Just now Russia is completely cut off from the rest of Europe by the railroad strike. The strikers demand a convocation of an Assembly, elected by universal suffrage, but this has been refused by Witte, who cites America as an example of the bribery, corruption and usurpation of power which were the results of universal suffrage. He said there were two ways of ending the strike, the one by calling out the troops, and the other by waiting until the famished inhabitants of the cities turned upon the strikers. In the meantime tracks and bridges are being destroyed, and service on all lines has practically ceased, while the contagion is spreading, and workmen of other trades are quitting work. At Moscow the cabmen have come into conflict with the strikers, because the former have lost their business through the strike. The question of food has become an intensely serious one. At St. Petersburg the prices have gone up, and the supply of beef is limited to a few days' duration. The Czar and the Court are supplied by a warship, while families of means are hastily laying in what supplies they can. The suffering, of course, will fall heaviest upon the poor.

THE FARM BULLETIN

Two carloads of Nova Scotia pears were recently shipped to South Africa by Howard Blich, King's County, N. S.

W. H. Sloane, "Hazlewood Farm," York Co., Ont., writes: "Your paper (the 'Farmer's Advocate') is the best paper for the farmer."

The blueberry crop in the neighborhood of Kenora (Rat Portage) amounted this year to about 155 tons, the price varying from 7c. to 10c. per pound.

The Maritime Beet Sugar Co., of Michigan, is asking the privilege of importing beets from Ontario free of duty, because the Michigan farmers cannot be induced to raise enough beets for the company's use.

A number of farmers in the country south of Tillsonburg, Ont., have taken the first steps toward building a telephone line to connect Tillsonburg and several of the villages in the vicinity. They are organizing a co-operative association, to be known as the Norfolk and Tillsonburg Telephone Association.

The funeral has taken place at Aldershot of W. George Ampleford, who in his early days was a champion player in Norfolk. Lord Hastings and other large landowners used to send selected men to play against him. After taking the chief part in the

debarred from competing again for a term of years to give others a chance.

The struggle which began last spring with the tomato-growers of the Niagara district, to raise the price of tomatoes from twenty-five to thirty cents a basket, has been at least a partial success. The combine of canners refused to pay the higher price, with the result that many small independent concerns were set up whose owners paid thirty cents a basket, and have contracted for next year's supply at the same price.

Chicago International Show Date Postponed.

Since the writing of our first-page editorial, we are advised that the date of the International show has been postponed from Dec. 2-9 to Dec. 16-23, or just two weeks later, owing to the contractor of the new building not being able to complete it in time. This change will make it impossible for live-stock exhibits to go from the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, Dec. 11-15. Mr. W. J. Black, B.S.A., formerly of the "Farmer's Advocate" staff, now Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Manitoba, will superintend the agricultural college student judging competitions. The fat classes will be judged on the 18th, so that the animals can be slaughtered in time to reach the Christmas markets.

Scottish Shorthorn Sales.

The annual autumn Shorthorn sales, held in October, were this year quite successful, although, doubtless owing to the absence of the Argentine contingent of bidders, said to be probably due to an agreement among the northern breeders not to sell subject to the tuberculin test, the averages were considerably lower than last year, which was expected, as that was a record breaker.

The Collynie and Uppermill calves were sold at Tillycairn on Oct. 10th, Mr. Duthie's 16 bull calves making an average of £186 9s. 10d., as against £226 12s. 6d. last year; and the 10 from the herd of Mr. John Marr, late of Cairnbrogie, but now of Uppermill, an average of £33 9s. 10d., which was satisfactory, considering that it was his first offering. The highest price of the day was 470 guineas (\$2,465), for Mr. Duthie's Proud Monarch, a red son of Proud Edward, taken by Mr. Stephen Mitchell, of Boquhan. The second highest price, 420 guineas, was given for Royal Choice, sired by Royal Pride, and purchased by Mr. Scott, an English breeder. Royal Victor, by Scottish Fancy, went to Lord Lovat, at 400 guineas, after which 280 guineas was the highest figure reached for the Collynie contingent.

The highest price for the bulls of Mr. Marr's offering was 60 guineas for Scottish Crest, by Spicy Archer. The 12 Collynie heifer calves sold averaged £74 14s. 6d.—the highest being 155 guineas—making a total average for Mr. Duthie's bull and heifer calves of £138 11s. 3d., or \$696 each.

At the Newton & Pirriesmill sale the following day, an average of £61 17s. 3d. was made for the 71 head sold, Mr. Duthie paying the highest price of the day, 280 guineas, for the two-year-old heifer, Lavender Thyme 12th, from Mr. John Wilson's herd.

Cheese Factories Turned into Skimming Stations.

Practically all our crops are now harvested, and large yields are the rule rather than the exception. Threshing has been in progress for some time. Oats have turned out well in measured bushels per acre, but, generally speaking, are rather light, and owing to the excessive amount of moisture during June and July there was a great growth of straw. New oats are selling at about \$1 per cwt. Corn for husking is better this fall than it has been for several years; most of the ears being well filled and ripe. Nearly every fall our ensilage corn is frozen more or less before it is cut, and dry, frozen stalks make poor ensilage; but we have found that by setting a tub or barrel over the elevator and allowing a small stream of water to drop on the corn as it leaves the cutting-box the ensilage comes out much better in quality than it would were the corn put in dry.

This has been an exceptionally good year for dairy-men. Pastures have been good, and cows have responded at the pail, but naturally grass is now short and the cows have failed rapidly. Butter and cheese prices have kept up high, and with the decreased output there seems to be no prospect of lower prices this year. Hogs are not over-plentiful, and are selling at \$6 per cwt.

Western cattle have glutted the markets, so that there is practically no demand for native stock, and speculators who invested heavily in beef cattle stand to lose heavily. Old cows, or canners as they are called, are plentiful and \$5 each is the universal price.

One of our large creameries has recently changed hands. The present owners have purchased several cheese factories and converted them into skimming stations, the cream being hauled to the central creamery to be churned. By this method the product is more uniform in quality than it would be were it made by several makers at the various stations, and as uniformity is what the English market demands, it seems to be a good method, which might be profitably employed by other districts.
C. A. W.
Wentworth Co., Que.

Ontario Entomological Convention.

The forty-second annual convention of the Ontario Entomological Society was held in the Biological building, at the Ontario Agricultural College, on the 18th and 19th of October. The attendance was large, and the interest greater than at any previous meeting. In the absence of the President, J. D. Evans, C.E., of Trenton, the chair was filled by the Vice-President, Dr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa. Some of the most prominent entomologists on the continent were in attendance, amongst them being Dr. J. B. Smith, of New Jersey; Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa; Dr. Bethune, London; Dr. Fyles, Quebec; H. H. Lyman, F.L.S., Montreal; A. Gibson, Ottawa; Prof. Lochhead, Guelph; Prof. Sherman, Guelph; S. D. Jarvis, B.S.A., Guelph; J. B. Williams, Toronto; Geo. E. Fisher, Burlington.

The council of the society met in the morning, and amongst other business, including the arrangements of reports, the establishment of a Guelph branch was approved of. The new officers are: President, Prof. Sherman; Vice-President, R. Readwin; Secretary-Treasurer, S. D. Jarvis, B.S.A. The executive committee comprises the officers and C. R. Klinck.

At the afternoon session the reports of the councils of officers, directors of divisions and the branches and sections of the society were presented. At this session an important discussion took place upon the San Jose scale. The question was introduced in a paper by Prof. Sherman. After the close of his paper a general discussion took place on the subject of controlling the scale. Mr. G. A. Fisher, late inspector of San Jose scale operations in the Province of Ontario; Dr. Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, from Ottawa; Prof. J. B. Smith, of New Jersey, and Prof. Lochhead taking part. The general opinion expressed was that the scale can be controlled by the use of the lime and sulphur mixture applied to the trees in winter. The method of treatment varies in different localities, and in some cases it is recommended to spray as early as practicable in the autumn, while in other cases it is recommended that the spraying should take place shortly before the buds open at the end of March or the beginning of April. There was some difference of opinion as to whether it was better to add salt to the mixture or not, but there was a unanimity of opinion that if fruit-growers will take the trouble they can control this pernicious insect by the lime and sulphur mixture. It requires to be promptly applied, and all information upon the subject can be obtained from the officials of the Entomological Association, London, Ont., or from the Dominion Entomologist, at Ottawa.

In the debate Mr. Geo. A. Fisher strongly advised that the lime and sulphur mixture should be boiled for two hours, and he claimed that salt was unnecessary. He said that without the salt the mixture destroyed the scale better, and he added that salt corrodes the pump. He preferred a half wash of one pound of lime to a half pound of sulphur to make a gallon of wash. Amongst the results of this treatment he mentioned the case of an orchard of 100 trees of apples, pears, plums and peaches which were badly infested with the scale. Three or four years ago they were thoroughly sprayed with the half wash which he recommended, and had been perfectly free from the scale ever since.

Prof. Sherman said that he used 20 pounds of lime to 17 pounds of sulphur, and 10 pounds of salt to make 50 gallons. In one case twenty thousand trees were treated with this mixture, and were similarly dealt with without the salt the following year. The best results were found when the salt was added. He considered that the salt made the mixture stick better, and the benefit was more lasting.

Prof. Lochhead reported good results with uncooked material, and he argued that this was important, as small growers would not go to the trouble and expense of cooking. They wanted something cheap and easily made. He gave an account of experiments he had made with different materials, but these experiments were not quite completed. He said he found excellent results from the lime and sulphur boiled for two hours, though he had had almost as good results with the mixture without the boiling.

Prof. J. B. Smith's experience was that the results in no two places were quite the same. In New Jersey the effect of spraying with lime and sulphur was slow and cumulative, and in Georgia he found that the lime and sulphur without the salt did not adhere so long, and was not so effective. With regard to the lime and sulphur wash, he used one pound of lime and one pound of sulphur, and found that this made a thin wash, which penetrated better.

The subject of the pea weevil was also discussed, and the pest was reported to be much less prevalent than last year. Now was recommended to be the time for getting rid of the trouble, and it was said that if every pea-grower would fumigate his peas during the winter with carbon bisulphide the weevil would be exterminated. Purchasers of seed peas were advised to stipulate that all peas be fumigated before they buy them. If this were done the Province would soon be rid of a pest which has caused enormous loss to the farming community in recent years.

The feature of the evening session was the address by Dr. J. B. Smith, of the Experimental Station, New Brunswick, N. J., on "Mosquito extermination in New Jersey." It was a very interesting address, and illustrated by over fifty lantern slides. The campaign conducted in New Jersey a few years ago against the mosquito, which was spreading malaria and yellow fever, was an event that aroused much interest at the time. The Government put forth thousands of dollars

to assist the campaign, and the efforts put forth were finally successful. The lantern slides showed the stage of development of the species of mosquito, and also how the germs of the disease were transmitted to the human body, and how they multiplied. The schemes adopted in exterminating the insect were also shown and fully explained by the lecturer. The mosquito frequents around ponds and streams, and leaves all germs exposed on the standing waters. These ponds and standing streams were explored, and all standing water drained away. This scheme was also applied to fields that contained pools of standing water. Fish were introduced into the ponds, and devoured the mosquitoes. In places where there were rain-barrels filled with water adjoining residences, kerosene was used successfully.

On Thursday afternoon Dr. James Fletcher, C.E.F., Ottawa, gave a short address on insects which have been injurious to crops in 1905. A great many insects, he said, had been reported during the year, but there had not been any which had proved especially aggressive in character. The stalk-boring caterpillar of the potato had proved rather abundant and destructive in fields of common potatoes in the extreme west of Ontario. The pest which is the same as the destructive boll worm of the southern cotton fields, did some injury to sweet corn, not only in Ontario, but extended for the first time through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Dr. Fletcher drew attention to the cabbage and turnip aphid which is doing so much harm year by year in Canada. A knowledge of the life history of this insect, he said, showed that much good could be done to prevent its spread over whole fields, as was now too often the case, resulting in the ruination of the crop. He recommended that farmers thinning out their turnips in August should be on the alert to detect the colonies of the insect, which at that time are small and few in number. By the destruction of these at the proper time it had been found that the crop could be saved.

Further, Dr. Fletcher pointed out that when an insect was found in small numbers, as was the case in some places with the pea weevil and the codling moth, that was the time above all others for every effort to be put forth to destroy them. The crop being small, the attacking insects were gathered together in comparatively small space, and with the recognized remedies could be destroyed.

It was sometimes thought by farmers that because a crop was small it was not worth while adopting the usual remedies, which would be applied readily in a year of heavy crop. This contention Dr. Fletcher vigorously combated, and claimed that spraying was a method of protection which should be practiced every year, whether insects were to be found or not. He mentioned the instance of orchards at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in which hardly a codling moth could be found, yet closely adjacent to the farm were trees so badly infested that it was almost impossible to find any perfect fruits.

On Thursday afternoon the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, J. D. Evans, C. E., Trenton, Ont.; Vice-President, Dr. James Fletcher, Ottawa; Secretary, W. E. Saunders, London; Treasurer, J. A. Balkwill, London. Directors—C. H. Young, Ottawa; C. E. Grant, Orillia; J. B. Williams, Toronto; Geo. B. Fisher, Burlington, and Prof. F. Sherman, O. A. C. Librarian and Curator, Rev. Dr. Bethune, London. Auditors, W. D. Hamilton and F. A. Stewart, London. Editor of Canadian Entomologist, Rev. Dr. Bethune, London. Editing Committee—Dr. Fletcher, H. H. Lyman, J. D. Evans, Geo. B. Fisher, Prof. Lochhead, J. B. Williams and C. W. Nash. Delegate to Royal Society, A. F. Winn, Montreal.

Season's Output of Cheese and Butter.

Mr. G. H. Barr, Secretary of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, after covering the ground pretty well, reports that the make of cheese in the western district is holding up well towards the close of the season, exceeding the output of the corresponding period a year ago. The spring of 1905 was characterized by a decrease compared with the spring of 1904, but the high prices this year for both cheese and butter have caused the patrons to feed well and take good care of their cows, the result being better yields, a consequence of which will be a slight prolongation of the cheesemaking season, so that although in some sections the aggregate make will fall below that of last year, on the whole it will likely be about the same. The quality is very satisfactory.

Vice-President I. W. Steinhoff, of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, is authority for the statement that this has been the best year in the history of the association for creamery butter, both as to quality and quantity, and the increase in butter has not been at the expense of the cheese output, as is the case this summer in Quebec. The improvement in quality is attributed to the work of the association's instructors.

New Idea in Plowing Matches.

(Ottawa correspondence.)

A plowing match, conducted upon somewhat different lines from the ordinary competition of this kind, will likely be held in Wright County, Quebec, next fall. It is proposed that the competitors do the plowing intended for the competition on their own farms, and that the judges visit the farms of the different competitors, judge the plowing and award the prizes accordingly. It is thought that if this scheme were adopted there would be many more competitors than when the farmers are brought together at some central point for the plowing match, and as the greatest results are obtained when the largest number of people are interested, the new form of competition would have the most beneficial effects. The scheme will be considered at a meeting of the County of Wright Agricultural Society to be held shortly. The society has just concluded a very successful "standing crop competition," which has done much to improve the crops in that district.

Indispensable.

I take the "Farmer's Advocate," and wouldn't be without it. GEO. NOXEL, Welland Co., Ont.



John D. Evans, Trenton, Ont.

President Ontario Entomological Society.

Many other systems of fighting against the dreaded pest were put into operation, and finally, after a struggle of two or three years, the extermination was sufficiently complete to render the malaria and yellow fever well under the control of health authorities.

On Thursday morning Mr. Jarvis, of the O. A. C., read a paper on the insects that fertilize the red clover. Large collections of insects were made, and three species of bumblebees were found to do most of the work. Mr. Jarvis also read papers on the Diamond-back moth. This moth eats little holes into the cabbage, rape, etc. It may be killed by spraying with Paris green. Some other papers read by Mr. Jarvis were: "Notes on Gall Mites of the soft and hard



W. E. Saunders, London, Ont.

Secretary Ontario Entomological Society.

maple, Manitoba maple, elm and basswood"; "Notes on the Lyda sp. of Sawfly, which attacks the blue spruce"; "Notes on alder and English elm leaf-miners"; "Parasites of the Abitibi"; and "Some interesting insects of Jamaica."

Mr. Gibson, of Ottawa, read a paper on the insects of the flower garden. In his paper he drew attention to the wireworms, white grubs, plant lice, blister beetles, flea beetles and borers. The most injurious were divided into two classes: (1) The biting, which must be treated with poison on the foliage, and (2) sucking, which must be given contact poison, such as kerosene emulsion or whale-oil soap.

Beachburg Model Exhibition.

The North Renfrew Exhibition at Beachburg, the illustration fair of Eastern Ontario, was held on October 11th, 12th and 13th. It was made the model fair for Eastern Ontario this year by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, and as a result it was a great drawing card. On Friday fully 8,000 people passed through the turnstiles, and on Thursday the attendance, while not large, was very representative. Reports of all the educational features of this great fair will be carried officially to a number of county and township agricultural societies in Eastern Ontario which conduct similar fairs. All the societies in this part of the Province had been invited by Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, to send delegates, and about twenty responded to his request, and sent two or more representatives. These men were posted in all new ideas of fair management, and gathered information that will be useful to their societies at home if they put into practice the instruction given.

The buildings at this fair are probably the best on the grounds of any agricultural society in the Province. The main building is a two-story structure, and cost about \$4,000. The secretary's office is valued at \$1,500, and six enclosed cattle barns, 30x50 feet, cost from \$250 to \$300 each. The two enclosed horse barns cost a trifle more. The sheep and swine sheds, and the long row of stables fitted up very comfortably for horses, must have cost close onto \$2,000. All the buildings are painted red with a white border, and, including grand-stand and booths, are valued at from \$11,000 to \$12,000.

The judging rings are very convenient, and this year the spectators were kept on the outside of the fence. A capital idea was introduced by Mr. Cowan for the convenience of ring-siders. He had seats provided all the way around the large horse-ring, and they were occupied practically all the time. It is rather tiresome standing around a ring for several hours, and if societies would provide seats they would find that the people would appreciate their action. The expense, according to a statement made by Mr. Cowan, would be trifling. Practically all the exhibits in every department were placarded. A stencil was provided by Mr. Cowan, and the signs were painted at very little expense. A stencil costs from \$7 to \$8, and societies would also find this a very useful article.

The Ontario and Dominion Departments of Agriculture and the Ontario Agricultural College had interesting and instructive exhibits of poultry, fruit, grains, grasses, weeds, seeds, plants, insects, and many other products of the farm. For these exhibits much credit is due Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Agricultural Societies in Ontario, who secured them and worked almost incessantly during the fair to make the exhibition as educational as possible.

The new secretary's office was formally opened on Friday by Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. This office was won by the society in 1904 for holding the best county fair in Eastern Ontario. It is built of cement blocks, and cost nearly \$1,500. The floor is also of cement, and altogether the building is one of beautiful design and skilful workmanship.

The poultry exhibit made by Mr. F. C. Elford, Chief of the Dominion Poultry Division, was one of the most educational features on the grounds. To show the advisability of using trap nests, Mr. Elford exhibited two Barred Plymouth Rock hens of the same age. During nine months the one laid 157 eggs and the other only four eggs. Mr. Elford explained that the difference in the number of eggs laid by the two hens was entirely due to strain, and further stated that if trap nests were used by the poultry breeders and farmers of Canada the output of eggs would be doubled in ten years.

The fruit exhibit made by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and in charge of Mr. Alex. McNeill, Chief of the Fruit Division, was visited by a large number of interested spectators, who saw the different varieties of apples suitable for growing in Eastern Ontario; apples sprayed and unsprayed, graded and packed in barrels and boxes, according to the Fruit Marks Act.

The exhibit made by the Ontario Agricultural College, in charge of Mr. T. D. Jarvis, Assistant Entomologist, included samples of insecticides and fungicides, brown rot of wood, spores of wheat-rust magnified, weeds, plants, insects and different kinds of woods. The children, as well as grown-ups, were very much interested in this exhibit. Mr. T. G. Raynor, Ontario representative of the Dominion Seed Division, was on hand with his exhibit, previously described in these columns.

Mr. H. G. Somerville, Superintendent of the Government Cool-curing Station at Brockville, and the Montreal exporters of cheese, had on exhibition a box of filled cheese made in Canada, of which twenty-two boxes had been shipped to Great Britain in a lot of ninety-one boxes; dry sour cheese; cheese with excessive moisture; filled cheese spiced; waxed and unwaxed cheese; improperly boxed cheese; a number of boxes made of too light material, and a weak-bodied, gassy cheese.

A septic tank, illustrating a simple system of farm sewage disposal, that could be introduced in any ordinary farmhouse for about \$45, according to Mr. M. Quinn, the expert in charge, was also on exhibition.

Fair Dates for 1905.

International, Chicago, Dec. 16-23
Maritime Winter Fair, Antler, Dec. 4-7
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Oneida, Dec. 11-15

The Model Fair of Western Ontario.

The annual exhibition at Simcoe, Ont., has for years been deservedly in the public eye, and the 1905 fair, held Oct. 17th to 19th, would have undoubtedly been an unqualified success had not the usual fine weather record been broken by heavy downpours of rain on the two last days, cutting the gate receipts in two. About nine hundred dollars were taken in, and the attendance on the last day probably reached 3,500.

Preparation day went off in good shape. Mr. H. B. Cowan, Superintendent of Fairs, had invited the Provincial Agricultural Societies to send delegates to either the Beachburg Fair in N. Renfrew, or to the Simcoe Model Fair. A large number of delegates came to witness an exhibition run on purely agricultural lines since its organization.

Its genial officers, President Groff, of Gladioli fame, and Mr. Murphy, the Secretary-Treasurer, with their working and efficient staff of directors, made all the visitors feel quite at home. The large grounds and good buildings are well calculated for effective, expeditious educational work. The exhibition was formally opened by Hon. N. Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, at 2 p. m. on Wednesday. The heavy rain interfered greatly with the sports and amusements of the afternoon.

Mr. Cowan, with his delegates, carried out their plan of visiting the different educational exhibits he had been instrumental in adding as special features for this fair. Beginning with the demonstration plots taken care of by Mr. Kidd, one of the directors, Prof. Zavitz, of the O. A. C., drew several deductions from the rather-too-far-advanced crops on many of the plots. The Dominion Department of Agriculture's poultry exhibit, in charge of F. C. Elford, was next visited, and all the features of fattening, plucking and shipping poultry were outlined. This, together with demonstrations of laying hens, grading eggs, brooder, etc., made very interesting information. The Seed Branch of the Dominion Department, in charge of T. G. Raynor, also had an exhibit, illustrating with noxious weed specimens, weed seeds, etc., the provisions of Seed Control Act of 1905. Corn demonstrations and germination tests were also shown.

Opposite this exhibit was one prepared by the Dominion Fruit Division, in charge of A. Gifford, of Meaford. This exhibit illustrated the proper and improper packing and grading of apples, the effect of spraying, and some desirable and undesirable fruits.

The tent where the labor-saving devices were located was next noted. A two-horse-power gasoline engine was operating some farm machinery.

Mr. Somerville, of Brockville, had the Dominion exhibit in charge for the Dairy Division. He had several cheese, good and bad, illustrating filled, sour dry, sour soft, gassy cheese, waxed and unwaxed specimens, cool-cured cheese, and cheese cured in the ordinary way.

Prof. Jackson, of the Biological Department, at the Ontario Agricultural College, had a fine exhibit, illustrating injurious insects and their work, together with many other object lessons of interest.

Miss L. Gray did the work of demonstrating for the Women's Institute in her usual way, and by model and charts demonstrated a system of farm sewage within the reach of any farmer. These educational features proved of great interest to a large number of the visitors, and many questions were asked.

The fine-arts exhibit is said to have excelled, both in quantity and quality, any previous one. Certainly the agricultural exhibit in fruit, grain and vegetables was especially good, even better in quality than what was shown at Toronto. The show of flint varieties of seed corn was particularly good this year. The poultry exhibit was very good indeed.

In stock a number of pure-bred herds were represented, but the weather was against a complete exhibit, as many classes weren't filled. There were in the beef classes a few good Shorthorns and Herefords. Dairy stock predominated. Holsteins and Ayrshires were about equal, and there were a few Jerseys. There were some fine sheep, of the Leicester, Oxford Down, Shropshire, Southdown and Dorset breeds. The exhibition was weak in hogs, only a few pens being full, although these contained animals of good quality. The evening meeting for discussion among the visiting delegates was a decided success.

T. G. RAYNOR.

Canadian Live Stock in Japan.

The shipment of pure-bred cattle recently purchased for Japan from Canadian breeders by Mr. K. Kozu has arrived at their destination in good order. Mr. Kozu, writing the Live-stock Commissioner at Ottawa, from Shiganuire, Shinano, Japan, on September 30th, says that the shipment left Portland, Oregon, on July 22nd, arriving at Japan on August 9th. The cattle were landed at Yokohama, and subjected to the tuberculin test, which they all passed successfully. Mr. Kozu reports that the animals are greatly admired by Government officials and private breeders. At the time of writing the cattle had quite recovered from their long voyage, and were doing well on Mr. Kozu's farm.

Shotguns for Automobile Fiends.

The St. Louis County court recently authorized Sheriff Herpel to swear in four extra deputies for 30 days, to patrol the principal thoroughfares of the County with shotguns and stop watches, for the purpose of stopping scorching automobiles. The action was taken on the advice of Prosecuting Attorney Johnston, who said the emergency existed.

More About Temiskaming.

To the Editor "Farmer's Advocate":

Wishing to give further information about our country to your numerous readers, I might mention in the first place where Temiskaming is situated. You can look on the map of the Dominion of Canada, and you will plainly see this district is just west from the Province of Quebec, and also east from the district of Algoma. You may also notice that our district here is a few hundred miles south of the center of Canada; all our district is also south of any part of Manitoba, and about one thousand miles further east; and we are also as close to our exporting center—the Port of Montreal—as the City of Toronto is from Montreal; so we have a very favorable position as to location. We have direct communication with the City of Toronto by way of North Bay, the Government of Ontario having built a railroad from North Bay right up through our grand country. They are now busy extending this road up to where it will intersect with the Grand Trunk Pacific to the north of our district. This new railroad is now completed as far as New Liskeard; it has been run very profitably by the Government for nearly a year as far as New Liskeard. You will see by the last report that this railroad has brought in net revenue to Ontario over thirteen thousand dollars for the month of August, and both the passenger and freight traffic is increasing. The people are coming from the east by the C. P. R. to North Bay; or a great number come in from Mattawa on the C. P. R. and go up to Temiskaming station, and then up Lake Temiskaming to New Liskeard, by one of the Lumsden line of steamers. There are also a great number of people coming from the West and Manitoba, Sault Ste Marie, and even up to the Yukon and British Columbia. I might say there are people now coming in from every country of the world. There are a large class of capitalists looking for a location for business, and others are trying to buy up some of our mines, which at present are looking as though they will surpass in the near future the surest mining in the world.

All must have heard of this "clay belt," but I might rather call it "this clay-loam belt." All the soil here will turn into loam by cultivating. The mining that will be sure here will create a very large home market for everything that can be raised in this country. There are millions of acres of excellent agricultural land, without any rock, that will be surrounded by mines. The greatest problem for the farmer in this country is in the clearing of the land, especially the lumbering part of the district; or, I might say, the agricultural land with the large and heavy timber. But there is a large part of good land that has been burnt over several years ago, that can very easily be got into cultivation. As an illustration, I might mention that a nephew of the late Paul Kruger, of South African fame, is now here. He came into our district about two years ago, and has about fifty acres now ready for the plow. He is delighted with this country.

With a little more highway improvement there will be numerous roads all through the southern part of our district, and the Government is now extending the colonization roads towards the north. They have fine roads built fully forty miles from New Liskeard.

There are a great number of claims being jumped or newly applied for. Now, this game is all right for those who have not been in the country, or not improving on their farms. Any person wishing a farm can interview Crown Lands Agent J. J. Grills, New Liskeard P. O., for all the townships south, and Mr. Hughes, Crown Lands Agent, Heaslip P. O., for the north. Both these gentlemen will be found courteous, sociable, and ready for business. The crops here this summer have been the best on record. Both clover and timothy hay were good; grain of all kinds excellent; roots and vegetables grand. The weather also has been splendid, with the exception of an ordinary shower of rain occasionally; which, by the way, is highly appreciated. Our fall fair, held at New Liskeard, was a success financially and otherwise; everything was there that is raised in the district.

N. A. E.

The College Sale.

Fine weather and a large turn-out of visitors favored the Ontario Agricultural College sale of surplus stock, held on the 25th ult. The College sales are growing in popularity, and a marked improvement is noticeable in the stock during the past few years. The stock offered for sale was of good quality, and brought out in good condition, and though no high prices were realized, bidding was brisk, and prices may be regarded as very satisfactory. It was the general opinion, however, that buyers received good value for their money.

The cattle from the Farm Department averaged a little over \$72 each, which is a very fair average, when it is remembered that two aged cows were included in the lot, and that most of the remainder were under a year old. Pigs, large and small, averaged \$17 each; aged ewes, \$13; ewe lambs, \$10, and ram lambs, a little better than \$14.

Mr. Thos. Ingram, Guelph, wielded the hammer, in his usual good form, and everything went off without a hitch.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

Receipts of live stock at the Western Cattle Yards last week, compared with those of the same week a year ago, were:

Table comparing live stock receipts in Toronto for 1905 and 1904, including categories like Cows, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, and Calves.

Receipts at the Union Stock-yards, Toronto Junction, last week and the same week last year were:

Table comparing live stock receipts at the Union Stock-yards in Toronto for 1905 and 1904.

GRAIN AND BREADSTUFFS.

Grain markets are very unsettled. Wheat—Ontario—Buyers and sellers are apart, with little business doing. Some holders are asking 80c. for No. 2 white, outside, with 79c. bid; while 77c. to 78c. are bid for No. 2 red and mixed. Goose is firmer, at 74c. to 75c., and spring 73c. to 74c. Millfeed—Ontario bran, in car lots, steady, at \$12.50 to \$13 at outside points; shorts, \$16 to \$17.50. Manitoba bran, \$16 to \$17, and shorts, \$17.50 to \$19, at Toronto and equal points.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Trade is generally steady. Receipts of dairy rolls light; other lines are coming forward well. Creamery, prints, 22c. to 23c.; creamery, solids, 21c. to 21½c.; dairy, pound rolls, good to choice, 19c. to 20½c.; dairy, medium, 17c. to 18c.; dairy, tubs, good to choice, 17c. to 18c.; dairy, inferior, 15c. to 16c. Cheese—Markets at outside points easy in tone; 12½c. to 12½c. per pound. Eggs—Firm in tone, at 20c. Some lots are selling at 19c. Poultry—As is usually the case, deliveries of poultry, which had been light for some time, became very heavy the day before the holiday, and the market was practically glutted, prices suffering severely on this account. It was almost impossible to dispose of live poultry at any prices. Dressed are quoted lower all round. Fat chickens are quoted at 9c., thin at 6c. to 7c., fat hens at 7c., thin at 5c. to 6c., ducks at 9c. to 10c., thin at 7c. to 8c., turkeys at 14c. to 15c. Potatoes—Steady to firm, with a good demand for New Brunswick stock. Ontario stock are quoted at 60c. to 70c. per bag, on track, and 75c. to 80c., out of store; New Brunswick at 85c. per bag on track, and 90c. out of store. Honey—Firm in tone, at \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen for combs, and 7c. to 8c. per pound for strained. Beans—Demand quiet and prices steady, at \$1.75 to \$1.80 per bushel for hand-picked, \$1.60 to \$1.65 for prime, and \$1.25 to \$1.50 for undergrades. Hops—18c. to 20c. for new crop, Canadian. Baled Hay—\$8.50 for No. 1 timothy per ton, in car lots, on track here, and \$8 for No. 2. Baled Straw—Steady, at \$6 per ton for car lots, on track here. Fruit and Vegetables—Fairly good demand for all lines; cranberries are very firm. The Globe reports that the blueberry crop in the neighborhood of Rat Portage, Ont., amounted this year to 155 tons, the price varying from 7c. to 16c. a pound. Peaches, 35c. to 50c. a basket; pears, 25c. to 50c.; apples, \$2.25 to \$3.00 bbl.; Concord grapes, 20c. to 25c. basket; Niagaras, 22½c. to 40c.; tomatoes, 22c. to 25c. a basket; sweet potatoes, \$2.75 to \$3.00 bbl.

THE CROWN BANK OF CANADA logo and name.

Capital Authorized \$2,000,000.00.

HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO, ONT.

EDWARD GURNEY, President

Special attention given to accounts of Cheese Factories, Drovers and Grain Dealers, and all out-of-town accounts. Farmers' Notes discounted, Farmers' Sales Notes collected and advances made against their security. Municipal and School Section accounts received on favorable terms.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.

Deposits of twenty cents and upwards received, and interest compounded four times a year, or quarterly, without presentation of passbook. No delay in the withdrawal of any portion of the deposit.

G. de G. O'GRADY, General Manager.

FARMERS' MARKET.

(Retail Prices.)

Potatoes, 80c. to 95c. bag; apples, \$1.50 to \$2.50 bbl; turnips, 40c. bag; beef, hind quarters, 7c. to 8c.; fore quarters, 4c. to 5c.; carcasses, 6½c. to 7c.; mutton, 6c. to 8c.; spring lambs, 10c. to 10½c. Seeds: Alsike, No. 1, \$5.50 to \$6.25 bushel; No. 2, \$4.75 to \$5.25; red, choice No. 1, \$6.25 to \$6.75 bushel; timothy, flail-threshed, bright and un-hulled, \$1.50 to \$2.00 bushel. Hides and Tallow.—Inspected hides, No. 1, 12c.; inspected hides, No. 2, 11c.; country hides, flat, 10½c. to 11c.; calfskins, No. 1, selected, 14c.; lambskins, 85c. to \$1; horsehides, No. 1, \$3.25; tallow, rendered, 4c. to 4½c.; wool, unwashed, 16c. to 17c.; wool, washed, 26c. to 27c.; rejections, 20c. to 22c. HORSES.—The good prices prevailing in the local market for some time past have resulted in an excessive volume of offerings during the past week, and as the demand has not increased in proportion the inevitable reaction in prices has occurred and the general range of values will be found lower all round. Perhaps the heavy receipts of late may be attributed in part to the usual desire on the part of farmers and others to lighten up their burdens before the winter season sets in, but dealers prefer to think that the movement is assignable to quite a different cause. They claim that many owners have been holding their horses back for higher prices, and now that they see indications of a recessionary movement in prices, they are anxious to get out before a bigger slump comes, and some dealers are of the opinion that a drop is imminent. It will all depend, of course, whether supply and demand will adjust itself again in the near future. In the meantime prices are off as much as \$10 and \$15 when compared with the prices prevailing two weeks ago. Even at that they are still equal to those realized at the corresponding period in previous years. The demand still seems to be for drafters; but they must be big, strong, active blocks, of splendid working qualities. For this class there is still a good demand, though it is not by any means as brisk as during the recent past. Drivers, carriage horses and combination animals are also in some demand, but they have to show both quality and manners. The following list of prices will give a fair indication of the present prices. They are furnished by Burns & Sheppard and the Canadian Horse Exchange: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands \$125 to \$175 Single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 125 to 165 Matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands 250 to 600 Delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 pounds 120 to 155 General-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 pounds 125 to 180 Draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 pounds 130 to 195 Serviceable second-hand workers 60 to 80 Serviceable second-hand drivers 60 to 80 Chicago. Cattle—Steers, \$3.15 to \$5.75; stockers and feeders, \$2.15 to \$3.40; calves, \$2.15 to \$7.25. Hogs—Shipping and selected, \$5.10 to \$5.27½; mixed and heavy packing, \$4.65 to \$5.07½; light, \$4.95 to \$5.07½. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, \$5 to \$5.75, lambs, \$3 to \$7.50.

Montreal.

Cheese—Season's shipments from Montreal to October 21st amount to 1,819,890 boxes, only 28,000 more than to same date last year. There are no September cheese being sold at present, prices for them being very high; trade is doing in the Octobers, which are cheaper. Quotations for current arrivals are 11c. to 11½c. for Quebecs, 11½c. for Townships, and 11c. to 11½c. for Ontarios, some asking ½c. more. Butter—A little inquiry over the cable of late. Fancy Townships creameries are worth 22½c. to 22c.; choicest, 21½c. to 22c., and good to fine 21c. to 21½c. Season's shipments to October 21st 534,346 packages, being 86,589 ahead of last year. Situation in England appears strong, stocks growing constantly lighter, and the trade being compelled to rely upon Australasians. Eggs—Excellent demand from England of late. Cables coming in allowing 23c. to 23½c. for pickled eggs. These must be specials, weighing 1½ lbs. per dozen and selected as to appearance and quality. Straight-gathered, 19½c. to 21c.; No. 2 stock, 18c. to 19c.; select, fresh, 23c. to 24c. Demand good, and supplies falling off. Potatoes—Large purchases by merchants of late, paying 50c. to 60c. per 90-lb. bag, carloads on track. These are jobbed to the trade at 60c. to 65c. Turnips—Easier, dealers making purchases of Swedish at \$7 per ton; re-sold at \$8. Honey—Light strained selling at 8c.; clover in comb, 13c. Grain—Oats strong; keen demand from England has forced prices up to a point above that at which merchants expected the peg would be driven in. No. 2 sell at 38½c. to 39c.; No. 3, 37½c. to 38c., and No. 4 at 36½c. to 37c., store or afloat. No. 2 peas, 78c., afloat; buckwheat, 56½c., store; Manitoba barley, 48c. for No. 8, track. Nothing doing locally in wheat. Beans—Old stock primes, \$1.42½ to \$1.45 per bushel. New crop receipts light, quoted at \$1.45 to \$1.50. Car shortage has interfered with the movement of the crop. Horses—Local market steady and demand commencing to look up again. Good blocks, 1,358 to 1,450 lbs., sell at \$175 to \$240; draft horses, 1,500 to 1,600 lbs., \$250 to \$275; 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; express, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$150 to \$200; fine carriage horses, \$200 to \$500; old, quiet animals, \$75 to \$125, and broken-down ones, \$50 to \$75. Live Stock—The entire supply of cattle freight space from this port for the balance of this season has been contracted for. During the past week or so, shippers have been making engagements with United States ports, 37s. 6d. per head, for December shipments from Portland to Liverpool; from St. John, N. B., 40s. is being asked to Liverpool, and 35s. for London, early shipments, and 2s. 7d. more for later. In the local market little change was to be seen last week. The supply of cattle and hogs was lighter than for some time past, but this had little or no effect. The demand for hogs was on the light side, the large packing concerns having laid in a good supply and not being eager purchasers now. A heavier supply of hogs would probably have weakened the price. Selects sold at 6½c., and mixed at 6c. to 6½c. The quality of the cattle offering was by no means fine, and the best offering ranged from 4c. to 4½c., the bulk of the stock selling at 3c. to 4c., the quality of this being medium to good. Common stock sold at 2c. to 3c., and some lean bulls sold as low as 1½c. The demand for lambs from American buyers remains brisk, and in some cases extends to sheep. For really choice lambs, as

high as 5½c. is being paid, and from this down to 5c.; while for common stock, 4c. to 4½c. was the range. Sheep were in demand at 3½c. to 3¾c., export bringing 4c. Most of the calves offering were poor quality, being grassers. These sold down to a few cents a pound. Some of the choice animals brought 4c. to 5c.

Poultry—The demand for all kinds of poultry has awakened up, owing to Thanksgiving. Of course, turkeys are in more active demand than any other class of fowl. The few choice birds received to date have been sold to butchers, in a jobbing way, at about 16c. per lb., but the general run of good, dry-picked, fresh-killed stock sold at 14c. to 15c. Ducks were also in good demand, and the price for finest stock ranged from 13c. to 14c. per lb. Some chickens sold as high as 12½c., the range for good to fine stock being 10c. to 12c., according to quality. Fowl were not in very active demand, prices ranging from 8c. to 9c. There is no question that a good trade would have been commenced, on account of Thanksgiving, were it not that the weather continues adverse. The thermometer has seldom gone below freezing point, and it is a risk to carry poultry until conditions become more settled. Most of the stock is being handled upon commission, merchants not caring to take the chance of purchasing until the market has found its level.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; shipping steers, \$4.75 to \$5.35; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5; heifers, \$3.25 to \$3.55. Veals—\$5.50 to \$9. Hogs—Heavy mixed Yorkers and pigs, \$5.20 to \$5.30; roughs, \$4.25 to \$4.50; stags, \$3 to \$3.75; dairies and grassers, \$5 to \$5.15. Sheep and Lambs—Lamb, \$5.75 to \$7.25, a few \$7.35; yearlings, \$9 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5.25 to \$5.75; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.75; Canada lambs, \$6.75 to \$7.15.

British Cattle Market.

London.—Cattle are quoted at 9½c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 8½c. to 9c. per lb.

Unconscious Success-training

A modest, unassuming young business man, to his great surprise, was recently promoted to a position very much in advance of the one he then occupied. He did not understand when, or where, or how he had prepared himself for such unexpected promotion. His friends, however, and those who have been watching his career, know that, unconsciously, he has been preparing for his promotion ever since he got a job as an errand boy in an office. Indeed, if he had had the position to which he had been advanced in mind from the outset, and if every step he took have been directed toward it, he could not have adopted a more effective means for the attainment of his end. As a boy, this young man did not wait to be told things, or to do this or that when it was obvious that it should be done. He found out all he could for himself by observation, by keeping his eyes and ears open, and by being constantly on the alert to increase his knowledge; and he always did whatever he saw needed to be done, without waiting for instructions. He did everything that was given him to do as well as he possibly could do it. He did not wait for big opportunities, but found his chance in every little thing that came his way. In every errand he did he found a chance to be prompt, businesslike and polite. In every letter he wrote, he found an opportunity for self-culture, for learning how to be concise, and how to express himself in the clearest and purest English. He found an opportunity for neatness and order in filing away papers, and in keeping the office clean and tidy. These are a few of the steps which led to his rapid promotion, although, when he was taking them, he was not conscious that he was laying the foundation of his career broad and deep.—[Success.



Life, Literature and Education.



John Keats.

Promise appeals to us in a sense that accomplished success can never do. From the early bud of promise blighted by the frosts of death we picture what the flower permitted to open fully might have been, with no chilling breezes and no adverse storms, forgetting when we judge the flower that has lived to bloom that the winds and storms were inevitable. In our treatment of those who die young there is always a tenderness, an affectionate proneness to hide the defects and glorify the talents that arises from kindness, more than from perfect justice. Such a judgment we naturally give to John Keats, the poet, whose short life was one of unusual promise, and who seemed destined for great things.

John Keats was born in Finsbury, England, on the 29th of October, 1795. His father, we are told, was the principal servant at the "Swan and Hoop" stables, a man of lowly position but rare common sense, who married his master's daughter, a woman full of energy, and possessing a fine mind. There were four children—three boys, John, George and Thomas; and one girl, Fanny, who was still living a short time ago. The Keats children were left orphans when John was twelve years old. He was sent by his guardian to a public school, and there found great attraction in the books of mythology in the school library. In his fourteenth year he was apprenticed to a surgeon, but was much more concerned in finishing a translation of the *Æneid* than in attending to the duties of his profession. When he came to London to walk the wards of the hospital he met Leigh Hunt, the poet, and other men of letters, who encouraged him in his efforts towards poetry, and finally he laid aside the surgeon's knife entirely for the pen. His first volume appeared in 1817, but attracted little or no attention, though even there appeared signs of freshness and originality, and among these poems was his sonnet, "On Looking into Chapman's Homer."

In 1817, also, was begun his most pretentious work, *Endymion*, which

was published the following year. This did receive attention immediately. The critics seized upon it. The few saw its wondrous beauty of conception and description, in spite of its defects of length and redundancy, those common and natural defects of early youth; but the majority failed to see any beauty to make it desirable, and the coarseness of their criticisms is ample proof of their blindness. The Quarterly and Blackwood's Magazine, the high-class magazines of their day, as they are yet, took a particular pleasure in refusing to acknowledge any signs of genius whatever. The Quarterly said: "He is, unhappily, a disciple of the new school of what has been somewhere called cockney poetry, which may be defined to consist of the most incongruous ideas in the most uncouth language." Blackwood, anxious to snub him still more thoroughly, printed this: "The frenzy of the 'Poems' was bad enough, in its way, but it did not alarm us half so seriously as the calm, settled, imperturbable, drivelling idiocy of *Endymion*. . . . It is a better and wiser thing to be a starved apothecary than a starved poet; so back to the shop, Mr. John, back to plasters, pills and ointments. But, for heaven's sake, be a little more sparing of extenuatives and soporifics in your practice than you have been in your poetry!" We are not told how often the successors of those wise critics on these journals have wished those adjectives might be recalled.

In 1819 he did a walking tour in Scotland and Ireland, in company with his friend, Charles Armitage Brown, but overexerted and exposed himself, so as to give rise to throat trouble. Returning to London, he tenderly nursed his brother Thomas, who was ill with consumption, until his death. Up to this time love seemed to have had no hold upon him—he had proved himself a good brother, a faithful friend, but had ridiculed the power of love as he saw it in the lives of others. But ridicule and doubt died when he met Fanny Brawne, and all the intensity of soul, all the capacity of feeling of his sensitive nature was displayed in the fervency of his love. His fever was too much for his delicate frame, and this ardent passion, far more than the unkindness and injustice of his critics, was the cause of his untimely death. After "Endymion," he wrote "The Eve of St. Agnes," "To the Nightingale," "Lamia," "To Autumn," "Isabella," "Ode to a Grecian Urn," and began "Hyperion," which was never finished. Then, one night he arrived home feverish and excited, after a stage-coach ride, during which he became thoroughly chilled, and was stricken with hemorrhage. He rallied a little during the summer of 1820, and in the fall sailed for Italy with his artist friend Joseph Severn. The parting from Miss Brawne, and the certainty that he would never see her again was horrible to him. But Italy was too late for him, and the end came on the 23rd of February, 1821. Three days later the body was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome, where little more than a year after Shelley was laid beside him.

Perhaps Keats' attitude towards

life is best expressed in his own words: "O, for a life of sensations, rather than thoughts." He lived in a world of imagination, so that imaginary woes had more weight to oppress, and imaginary joys more power to uplift than any real ills or material causes for joy. "Heard melodies are sweet, but those unheard are sweeter," are his own words for this imaginative creation and peopling of the spirit world in which he lived. Knowledge, information, facts, were not desirable; he hated to have mysteries explained and so their charm destroyed. Newton had destroyed the poetry of the rainbow for Keats when he reduced it to the prismatic colors:

"There was an awful rainbow once in heaven:
We know her woof and texture; she is given
In the dull catalogue of common things."

The sensuous nature of the man—not sensual, Keats was never that—the love of what could be perceived by the senses and directly appealed to them, beautiful sights, melodious sounds, delicate flavors, exquisite odors, intoxicated him, and he revelled in these, and was quick to detect them in his surroundings. His writings are full of his delight in these things, and his expression of them is perfect, as, for example, this stanza from "The Eve of St. Agnes":

"And still she slept an azure-lidded sleep,
In blanch'd linen, smooth, and lavender'd;
While he forth from the closet brought
A heap
Of candied apple, quince, and plum, and gourd;
With jellies soother than the creamy curd,
And lucent syrups, tinct with cinnamon;
Manna and dates, in argosy transferred
From Fez; and spiced dainties, every-
one
From silken Samarcand to cedar'd
Lebanon."

That he had not reached to the height of the best and highest is plainly recognized, and by none more plainly than himself. Though he gives us his view of the poet's mission:

"They shall be accounted poet-kings,
Who simply tell the most heart-easing things."

yet this view, with no recognition of duty to mankind or to God, was not more satisfying to him than to his readers. In the ode, "To a Nightingale," and the one, "To a Grecian Urn," we find the decay, the unrest and fever of existence expressed, and the longing for something better and higher indicated. He never reached it; he was only twenty-six when he died, and who of humanity reaches his highest at twenty-six? But with his fine character, his eagerness and enthusiasm for beauty in any form, his freedom from petty vanity and affectation, we have reason to believe that years would have brought to him the noble

and lofty conceptions that the really great poet must have, and he would have known that the end of poetry was more than "To be a friend to soothe the cares and lift the thoughts of man."

Read many times some of these shorter poems of his—"The Grecian Urn," "To a Nightingale," "The Eve of St. Agnes," and "Isabella"—and you will get an insight into the poet's nature that no reading about him will ever give you. Read also Shelley's "Adonais," which is a splendid tribute to Keats, and an answer to his critics. The poem, "To Autumn," is quoted in full because of its appropriateness to the present season:

To Autumn.

I.

"Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness,
Close bosom-friend of the maturing sun;
Conspiring with him how to load and bless
With fruit the vines that round the thatch eaves run;
To bend with apples the moss'd cottage-trees,
And fill all fruit with ripeness to the core;
To swell the ground, and plump the hazel shells
With a sweet kernel; to set budding more,
And still more, later flowers for bees,
Until they think warm days will never cease,
For Summer has o'erbrimmed their clammy cells."

II.

"Who hath not seen thee oft amid thy store?
Sometimes whoever seeks abroad may find
Thee sitting careless on a granary floor,
Thy hair soft-lifted by the winnowing wind;
Or on a half-reaped furrow sound asleep,
Drows'd with the fume of poppies, while thy hook
Spares the next swath and all its twined flowers;
And sometimes like a gleaner thou dost keep
Steady thy laden head across a brook;
Or by a cider press with patient look,
Thou watchest the last oozings hours by hours."

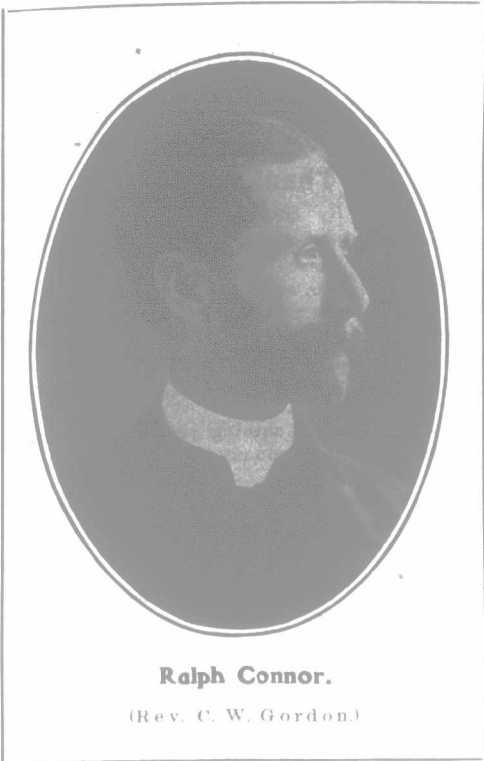
III.

"Where are the songs of Spring? Ay, where are they?
Think not of them, thou hast thy music too—
While barred clouds bloom the softly-dying day,
And touch the stubble plains with rosy hue;
Then in a wailful choir the small gnats mourn
Among the river shallows, borne aloft
Or sinking as the light wind lives or dies;
And full-grown lambs loud bleat from hilly bourn;
Hedge-crickets sing; and now with treble soft
The red-breast whistles from a garden-croft;
And gathering swallows twitter in the skies."

GLENGARRY SCHOOL DAYS.

A STORY OF EARLY DAYS IN GLENGARRY.

By Ralph Connor (Rev. C. W. Gordon).



Ralph Connor.
(Rev. C. W. Gordon.)

CHAPTER I.

The Spelling-Match.

The "Twentieth" school was built of logs hewn on two sides. The cracks were chinked and filled with plaster, which had a curious habit of falling out during the summer months, no one knew how; but somehow the holes always appeared on the boys' side, and being there, were found to be most useful, for as looking out of the window was forbidden, through these holes the boys could catch glimpses of the outer world—glimpses worth catching, too, for all around stood the great forest, the playground of the boys and girls during noon-hour and recesses; an enchanted land, peopled, not by fairies, elves, and other shadowy beings of fancy, but with living things, squirrels, and chipmunks, and weasels, chattering ground hogs, thumping rabbits, and stealthy foxes, not to speak of a host of flying things, from the little gray-bird that twittered its happy nonsense all day, to the big-eyed owl that hooted solemnly when the moon came out. A wonderful place this forest, for children to live in, to know, and to love, and in after days to long for.

It was Friday afternoon, and the long, hot July day was drawing to a weary close. Mischievous was in the air, and the master, Archibald Munro, or "Archie Munro," as the boys called him, was holding himself in with a very firm hand, the lines about his mouth showing that he was fighting back the pain which had never quite left him from the day he had twisted his knee out of joint five years ago, in a wrestling match, and which, in his weary moments, gnawed into his vitals. He hated to lose his grip of himself, for then he knew he should have to grow stern and terrifying, and rule these young imps in the forms in front of him by what he called afterwards, in his moments of self-loathing, "sheer brute force," and that he always counted a defeat.

Munro was a born commander. His pale, intellectual face, with its square chin and firm mouth, its noble forehead and deep-set gray eyes, carried a look of such strength and indomitable courage that no boy, however big, ever thought of anything but obedience when the word of command came. He was the only master who had ever been able to control, without at least one appeal to the trustees, the stormy tempers of the young giants that used to come to school in the winter months.

The school never forgot the day when big Bob Fraser "answered back" in class. For, before the words were well out of his lips, the master, with a single stride, was in front of him, and laying two swift, stinging cuts from the rawhide over big Bob's back, commanded, "Hold out your hand!" in a voice so terrible, and with eyes of such blazing light, that before Bob was aware,

he shot out his hand and stood waiting the blow. The school never, in all its history, received such a thrill as the next few moments brought; for while Bob stood waiting, the master's words fell clear-cut upon the dead silence, "No, Robert, you are too big to thrash. You are a man. No man should strike you—and I apologize." And then big Bob forgot his wonted sheepishness and spoke out with a man's voice, "I am sorry I spoke back, sir." And then all the girls began to cry and wipe their eyes with their aprons, while the master and Bob shook hands silently. From that day and hour Bob Fraser would have slain any one offering to make trouble for the master, and Archibald Munro's rule was firmly established.

He was just and impartial in all his decisions, and absolute in his control; and besides, he had the rare faculty of awakening in his pupils an enthusiasm for work inside the school and for sports outside.

But now he was holding himself in, and with set teeth keeping back the pain. The week had been long and hot and trying, and this day had been the worst of all. Through the little dirty panes of the uncurtained windows the hot sun had poured itself in a flood of quivering light all the long day. Only an hour remained of the day, but that hour was to the master the hardest of all the week. The big boys were droning lazily over their books, the little boys, in the forms just below his desk, were bubbling over with spirits—spirits of whose origin there was no reasonable ground for doubt.

Suddenly Hughie Murray, the minister's boy, a very special imp, held up his hand.

"Well, Hughie," said the master, for the tenth time within the hour replying to the signal.

"Spelling-match!"

The master hesitated. It would be a vast relief, but it was a little like shirking. On all sides, however, hands went up in support of Hughie's proposal, and having hesitated, he felt he must surrender or become terrifying at once.

"Very well," he said; "Margaret Aird and Thomas Finch will act as captains." At once there was a gleeful hubbub. Slates and books were slung into desks.

"Order! or no spelling-match." The alternative was awful enough to quiet even the impish Hughie, who knew the tone carried no idle threat, and who loved a spelling-match with all the ardor of his little fighting soul.

The captains took their places on each side of the school, and with careful deliberation, began the selecting of their men, scanning anxiously the rows of faces looking at the maps or out of the windows and bravely trying to seem unconcerned. Chivalry demanded that Margaret should have first choice. "Hughie

Murray!" called out Margaret; for Hughie, though only eight years old, had preternatural gifts in spelling; his mother's training had done that for him. At four he knew every Bible story by heart, and would tolerate no liberties with the text; at six he could read the third reader; at eight he was the best reader in the fifth; and to do him justice, he thought no better of himself for that. It was no trick to read. If he could only run, and climb, and swim, and dive, like the big boys, then he would indeed feel uplifted; but mere spelling and reading, "Huh! that was nothing."

"Ranald Macdonald!" called Thomas Finch, and a big, lanky boy of fifteen or sixteen rose and marched to his place. He was a boy one would look at twice. He was far from handsome. His face was long, and thin, and dark, with a straight nose, and large mouth, and high cheek-bones; but he had fine black eyes, though they were fierce, and a look that suggested the woods and the wild things that live there. But Ranald, though his attendance was spasmodic, and dependent upon the suitability or otherwise of the weather for hunting, was the best speller in the school.

For that reason Margaret would have chosen him, and for another which she would not for worlds have confessed, even to herself. And do you think she would have called Ranald Macdonald to come and stand up beside her before all these boys? Not for the glory of winning the match and carrying the medal for a week. But how gladly would she have given up glory and medal for the joy of it, if she had dared.

At length the choosing was over, and the school ranged in two opposing lines, with Margaret and Thomas at the head of their respective forces, and little Jessie MacRae and Johnnie Aird, with a single big curl on the top of his head, at the foot. It was a point of honor that no blood should be drawn at the first round. To Thomas, who had second choice, fell the right of giving the first word. So to little Jessie, at the foot, he gave "Ox."

"O-x, ox," whispered Jessie, shyly dodging behind her neighbor.

"In!" said Margaret to Johnnie Aird.

"I-s, in," said Johnnie, stoutly. "Right!" said the master, silencing the shout of laughter. "Next word!"

With like gentle courtesies the battle began; but in the second round the A, B, C's were ruthlessly swept off the field with second-book words, and retired to their seats in supreme exultation, amid the applause of their fellows still left in the fight. After that there was no mercy. It was a give-and-take battle, the successful speller having the right to give the word to the opposite side. The master was umpire, and after his "Next!" had fallen there was no

appeal. But if a mistake were made, it was the opponent's part and privilege to correct with all speed, lest a second attempt should succeed.

Steadily, and amid growing excitement, the lines grew less, till there were left on one side, Thomas, with Ranald supporting him, and on the other Margaret, with Hughie beside her, his face pale, and his dark eyes blazing with the light of battle.

Without varying fortune the fight went on. Margaret, still serene, and with only a touch of color in her face, gave out her words with even voice, and spelled her opponent's with calm deliberation. Opposite her Thomas stood, stolid, slow, and wary. He had no nerves to speak of, and the only chance of catching him lay in lulling him off to sleep.

They were now among the deadly words.

"Paralleloped!" challenged Hughie to Ranald, who met it easily, giving Margaret "hyphen" in return.

"H-y-p-h-e-n," spelled Margaret, and then, with cunning carelessness, gave Thomas "heifer." ("Hypher," she called it.)

Thomas took it lightly.

"H-e-i-p-h-e-r."

Like lightning Hughie was upon him. "H-e-i-f-e-r."

"F-e-r," shouted Thomas. The two yells came almost together.

There was a deep silence. All eyes were turned upon the master.

"I think Hughie was first," he said slowly. A great sigh swept over the school, and then a wave of applause.

The master held up his hand.

"But it was so very nearly a tie, that if Hughie is willing—"

"All right, sir," cried Hughie, eager for more fight.

But Thomas, in sullen rage, strode to his seat muttering, "I was just as soon anyway." Every one heard and waited, looking at the master.

"This match is over," said the master, quietly. Great disappointment showed in every face.

"There is just one thing better than winning, and that is, taking defeat like a man." His voice was grave, and with just a touch of sadness. The children, sensitive to moods, as is the characteristic of children, felt the touch and sat subdued and silent.

There was no improving of the occasion, but with the same sad gravity the school was dismissed; and the children learned that day one of life's golden lessons—that the man who remains master of himself never knows defeat.

The master stood at the door watching the children go down the slope to the road, and then take their ways north and south, till the forest hid them from his sight.

"Well," he muttered, stretching up his arms and drawing a great breath, "it's over for another week. A pretty near thing, though."

(To be continued.)

Sir Henry Irving.

Many of us have never been fortunate enough to see Sir Henry Irving, but there are none who have not heard of the greatest of modern English-speaking actors, whose death occurred on October 13th. He was born in 1838 at Keinton, near Glastonbury, in England. When quite young he went to live with an aunt in Cornwall, where he browsed in an old library on Shakespeare and Don Quixote, or listened to the music of the sea. He became a city clerk, but his heart was not in his work, but in the poems he read and declaimed, and in the dramatic club to which he belonged. The clerkship was thrown aside for the stage, and his first appearance as an actor was in the Sunderland theatre in 1856. His first presentation of Shakespeare's characters was Hamlet, in 1874, and so fine was it that the audience was held spellbound. In 1878 began his long and honored association with the Lyceum Theatre. The London weekly M.A.P. has aptly expressed his life in the following paragraph:

"Fifty years of acting, thirty-three years of recognition as a brilliant and powerful actor, twenty years of adulation and reverence by members of his own profession and by the public, university degrees ad infinitum, freedoms of cities, knighthood, and through it all to preserve a mind untainted by selfishness or conceit—this is the career of Sir Henry Irving."

We are told that, like so many artists, the later years of his life had proved joyless ones, yet to a man of his energy and ambition it seemed most fitting that death should come suddenly, and find him in the midst of the work he loved and for which he toiled. His last appearance was as Becket, at Bradford, Eng., and almost his last words upon the stage: "Through night to light. Into Thy hands, O Lord; into Thy hands." In recognition of the value of his services in the education of the public, his ashes have been placed in Westminster Abbey near Garrick's tomb, and directly beneath the statue erected to Shakespeare.

A New Book on Canada.

"Canadian Life in Town and Country" is a new book written by Henry J. Morgan and Lawrence J. Burpee (Ottawa), and published by George Newnes, London, England. As a concise volume of facts, well arranged and interestingly written, it will prove of great benefit to the Canadian citizen, and as a volume to put into the hands of the outsiders, particularly of the English reader, whose ideas of Canada and Canadian life are often extremely hazy, this little book could not be surpassed. The authors are loyal Canadians, and know whereof they speak when they describe in glowing terms the greatness of our Dominion; but there is no exaggeration, no glossing over of defects that would in any way deceive the reader. Many topics are handled, ranging in time from the coming of Cabot in 1497, to the beginning of the Grand Trunk Pacific, ranging in extent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and in interest from Canadian sports to Canadian politics, and from the "help" problem to the trend of religious thought. Read the book and pass it on.

Life.

As for this grey old world
It is not half so murky, so wanton
All light, all glow, all warmth as some
declare.
It has its windows looking east and
west,
It has its sunset, and its morning
The trouble is we will look towards
east
At eventide, and toward the sombre west
When heaven is shaking down upon
the world
A lusty infant day. And so we miss
The glory of the sunset and the dawn
—Jean Blewett



Mother's Room.

I'm awful sorry for poor Jack Roe,
He's the boy that lives with his aunt,
you know,
And he says his house is filled with
gloom
Because it has got no "mother's
room."
I tell you what, it is fine enough
To talk of "houdoirs" and such fancy
stuff,
But the room of rooms that seems best
to me,
The room where I'd always rather be,
Is mother's room, where a fellow can
rest,
And talk of the things his heart loves
best.
What if I do get dirt about,
And sometimes startle my aunt with a
shout?
It is mother's room, and if she don't
mind
To the hints of others I'm always blind.
Maybe I lose my things—what then!
In mother's room I find them again;
And I never denied that I litter the floor
With marbles and tops and many things
more.
But I tell you for boys with a tired head
It is jolly to rest it on mother's bed.
Now poor Jack Roe, when he visits me,
I take him to mother's room, you see,
Because it's the nicest place to go
When a fellow's spirits are getting low;
And mother, she's always kind and sweet,
And there's always a smile poor Jack to
greet,
And somehow the sunbeams seem to
glow
More brightly in mother's room, I know,
Than anywhere else, and you'd never find
gloom
Or any old shadow in mother's room.

His Needs.

"Aaron's boy would do very well if he
had a string long enough," said one
neighbor.
"I don't see what use he could make
of a string," said neighbor number two.
"Well, if he could tie up all the loose
ends that he leaves dangling, tie him-
self down to his work, and then tie his
tongue so that it wouldn't wag so
busily, he would be as useful a fellow as
we have got in the town. But it would
take a considerable length of string."

A Boy with Two Faces.

I've heard about the queerest boy,
A boy that has two faces;
One face is round and full of joy,
As out of doors he races.
But when his mother calls him in
He changes to the other,
And that is long, and sour, and thin—
I'm sorry for his mother.

A Mother's Argument.

"The most-to-be-regretted act of my
life," says a lieutenant commander in the
navy, "was a letter which I wrote home
to my mother when I was about seven-
teen years of age. She always addressed
her letters to me as 'my dear boy.' I
felt at that time I was a man, or very
near it; and wrote saying that her con-
stant addressing me as a 'boy' made
me feel displeased. I received in reply
a letter full of reproach and tears.
Among other things she said: 'You
might grow to be as big as Goliath, as
strong as Samson, and as wise as Solo-
mon. You might become ruler of a
nation, or emperor of many nations, and
the world might revere you and fear you,
but to your devoted mother, you would
always appear, in memory, in your inno-
cent, unpretentious, unself-conceited,
unpampered babyhood. In those days
when I washed and dressed and kissed
and worshipped you, you were my idol.
Nowadays you are becoming part of a



Babes in the Wood.

"Oh, what are those creatures?" cried
little May,
As she clung to Kate in fear;
"Are they bears, do you s'pose? or
lions or wolves?"
"Oh, I do wish father was here!"
"Poor Kate was afraid—do you wonder?—
see
How the fawns come crowding near?
They are tame as Mary's white pussy-
cat—
These kind little baby deer,
They want to play with the nice little
girls.
Who look so pretty and good,
And a wagsome they ride with their
gentle eyes!"
Now, which are the "Babes in the
Wood?" —COPSEN DOROTHY

gross world by contact with it, and I
cannot bow down to you and worship
you. But, if there is manhood and ma-
ternal love transmitted to you, you will
understand that the highest compliment
that mother love can pay you, is to call
you 'my dear boy.'"

Archdeacon Sinclair tells a good story
of the famous Dr. Keate, as head-master
of Eton. He was so great a disciplin-
arian that he earned the sobriquet, which
will ever cling to that other great school-
master, Bushby, of Westminster, and was
called the "Flogging Keate." Finding
one morning, a row of boys in his study,
he began as usual to flog them. They
were too terrified at the awful little man
to remonstrate until he had gone half
way down the row, when one plucked up
courage to falter out, "Please, sir,

we're not up for punishment—we're a
confirmation class!" "Never mind,"
said Dr. Keate, "I must be fair all
around, and it will do you good." So
he finished them off.

Thanksgiving.

By Susan Coolidge.

The beautiful summer is cold and dead,
She has passed away like the rest—
The other fair summers long since fled
From the woods and the meadow-crest;
The blossoms of spring were white and
sweet,
But they paled and shrank from the touch
of the heat;
The fields are shining yellow and dun,
Where the autumn gathered its tale of
grain;
We thank thee, Lord, for the blessed
sun,
We thank thee for the rain.

Our beautiful summer is passed and fled,
We are older grown and gray,
The spring is gone from the youthful
tread,
The laugh from the lips once gay;
The childish hope in the childish eyes
Is darkened by many a sad surprise;
But the promise stands sure as then it
stood,
We can smile in loss as we smiled in gain,
And we thank thee, Lord of the year,
for the good,
And we bless thee for the pain.

The Little Brown Leaf.

Said the little brown leaf, as it hung in
the air,
To the little brown leaf below;
"What a summer we've had
To rejoice and be glad,
But to-day there's a feeling of snow."
"I am lonely up here on the tree so
high,
With the leaves all off the bough,
So I'll flutter down
To my comrades brown,
Who are resting so softly now."
Said the little brown leaf: "When work
is done,
And it's time to go to sleep,
One bids good-bye to the frolic and fun,
And shuts his eyes on the merry sun,
And O but the rest is deep!"
"For God is up in heaven above,
And God in the world below—
In the summer light,
In the wintry night,
In the tempest and the snow."

With a sigh as brief as the fall of a leaf,
The little brown leaf dropped through
The amber gold
Of the breeze-swept wold,
And the sky—it was blithe and blue.
—Margaret E. Sangster.

A Rainy Day.

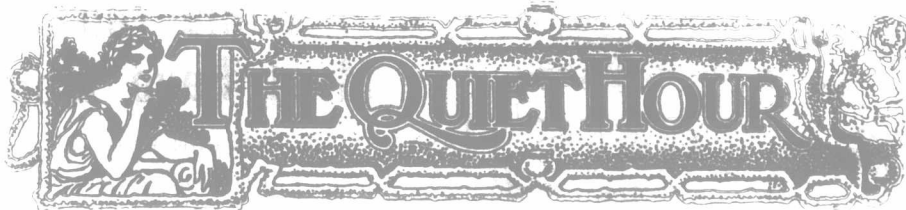
A wind that shrieks to the window pane,
A wind in the chimney moaning,
A wind that tramples the ripened grain,
And sets the trees a-groaning;
A wind that is dizzy with whirling play,
A dozen winds that have lost their way
In spite of the other's calling.
A thump of apples on the ground,
A flutter and flurry and whirling round
Of leaves too soon a-dying;
A tossing and streaming like hair un-
bound
Of the willow boughs a-flying;
A lonely road and a gloomy lane,
An empty lake that is blistered with
rain,
And a heavy sky that is falling.
—Robert Kelly Weeks.

Autumn.

In the other gardens
And all up the vale,
From the autumn bonfires
See the smoke trail!

Pleasant summer over
And all the summer flowers,
The red fire blazes,
The gray smoke towers.

Tawker: "I tell you what, it takes a
baby to brighten up the house, eh?"
Walker: "I should say so. We've had
to keep the gas lit all night ever since
ours arrived, three months ago."



The Glory of Service.

Whosoever will be great among you, let him be your minister; and whosoever will be chief among you, let him be your servant.—S. Matt. xx. : 26, 27.

“He bowed himself
With all obedience to the King, and wrought
All kind of service with a noble ease,
That graced the lowliest act in doing of it.”

Do you want to be really great? Then, the path of greatness lies right at your feet. The old idea of greatness was the having service rendered; now the civilized world has its eyes opened to the truth of the Master's words that, the greatest people are those who give their lives most heartily for the service of others. He who was greatest of all was the “servant of all,” and came, “not to be ministered unto, but to minister.” He is our Master, claiming our loyal service as His right; and yet, at the same time, proving His own claim to be greatest by living out day after day the grand “I am among you as He that serveth.”

If the Church delights to submit in all things to her Lord, yielding him glad and loyal obedience, so He has never failed to spend and be spent for her. “Many men have not the spirit of Christ; he is none of His,” says St. Paul, and the Spirit of Christ is love—a practical, every-day love, which must show itself in serving Him and His.

“All His are thine to serve; Christ's brethren here
Are needing aid; in them thou servest Him.
The least of all is still His member dear,
The Weakest cost His life-blood to redeem.
Yield to no party what He rightly claims,
Who on His heart bears all His people's names.”

How the great apostle to the Gentiles glories in the noble title of “servant.” He declares that he and the rest of the apostles are “your servants for Jesus' sake.” Again: “I made myself servant unto all.” It is not that the position of a servant is in itself so noble, but it becomes most honorable when anyone makes himself a servant for Jesus' sake, and delights to serve others. This “service” is of the very essence of Christianity; we are called to be followers of Him who, being equal with God, “made Himself of no reputation, and took upon Him the form of a servant.”

Van Dyke says: “For this is the nature of God's kingdom, that a selfish religion absolutely unfits a man from entering or enjoying it. Its gate is so strangely straight that a man cannot pass through it if he desires and tries to come alone; but if he will bring others with him, it is wide enough and to spare.”

And our Lord does not promise a reward for such magnificent acts of kindness as the giving of a “cup of cold water,” without intention. Let us not overlook His plain statement that on the Judgment Day those who are on the right hand will be astonished to hear that they have shown kindness to Him, through His brethren—“the least” of his brethren; and those on the left hand will be equally surprised to hear that they have neglected Him. We may be quite awake to the splendor of great acts of service, and all the time be letting slip the many opportunities He gives us in ministering

to Him through these unconsidered “least” of His brethren. Even as I write, a small nephew breaks in on my quiet hour with a toy donkey which has got one leg over the shaft. Such a little service as the setting things right for him seems very small compared with the opportunity of telling out God's messages to thousands of people. Is it really small? How many such opportunities of service—neglected or used—are being noted down in the book of God's memory? Of course, we must use common sense. To leave the door open to such interruptions, without good reason, would result in a weak amiability like that which Eli and Daniel showed towards their sons. I did not slip the donkey's leg into its place—one opportunity of service thrown away, you see. I was too busy preaching to “live” my own sermon.

Very likely the great things which make people admire you, and which everybody—yourself included—think will win a rich reward in the next world, are not considered worth anything by God. He looks for loving, willing service, and sees little but self-love in anything done for the poor pay of the praise of men. Character is, like other things, made up of atoms. One or two great sacrifices a month will never make a beautiful character. It must be built up hour after hour by holy thoughts, kind words, and the countless little acts of service of common life. The people we all love most—and, I feel sure, the people who are most dear to Him who went about doing good—are those who are always thoughtful, kind and considerate in word and deed. The men who never forget to fill the tank or the wood-box and keep a good stock of “light-wood” on hand; the women who are never too busy to stop and do a little extra job with a smiling face—those who count it a real pleasure to be the “servant” of anyone they can help, are really the “greatest,” the most important people in the house, and they are the happiest, too.

St. Paul tells us that there is not only a “natural,” but also a “spiritual” body. If this spiritual body is growing invisibly day by day, it must become either beautiful or deformed, according to the life we are leading. Beauty is a thing we all aspire after, and it will certainly be our own fault if the spirited body the soul is making should turn out a failure.

Love and service react on each other. If you don't love people, try to serve them in every possible way, and the love will come; if you love them you cannot help trying to serve them. Just because the Master of all loved the world, He could not help laying aside his garment of Divine Glory and stooping in lowliest service to cleanse and uplift the souls which had needed help so sorely. Could a loving father sit down comfortably and watch a lion tear his helpless child to pieces? He might be killed if he went to the rescue—but is he likely to stop and consider that when he sees a chance of saving his own child? The mighty power of love constrained the Lord of Glory to deliberately choose a servant's lot, and the same constraining love—though in lesser measure—is continually drawing men and women to choose hard work, rather than ease and luxury, because they see a chance of helping somewhere.

HOPE.

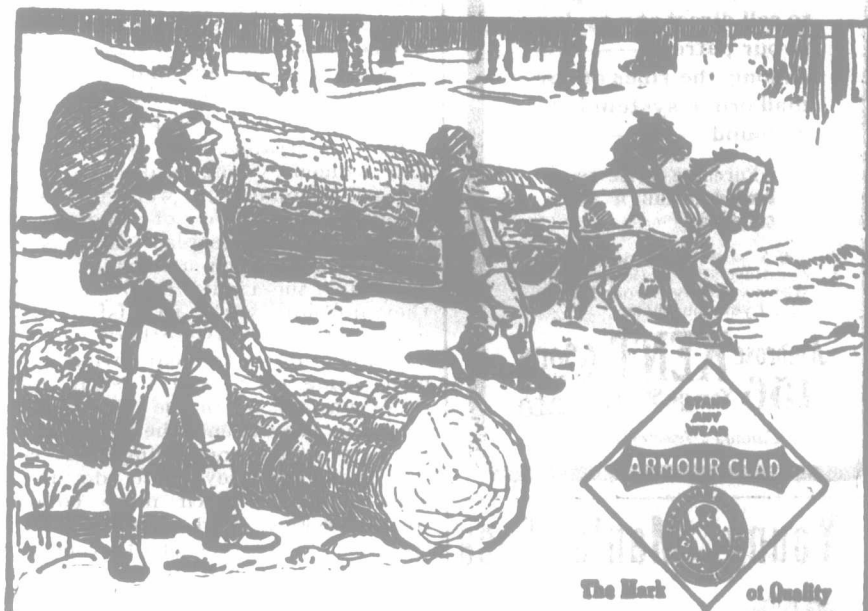
Live as in the light of day:
Nothing have to hide away.
They who wait no gifts from chance, have
conquered Fate.

—Matthew Arnold.

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Endorse the merits of **Five Roses Flour.** It makes more bread—thus saving flour—with less labor—thus saving time—than any ordinary brands on the market. In addition, it contains more gluten and phosphates, and gives more nourishment to the system than the flour so called “just as good.”

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will do that thing for you. We want to show you how and why. It's the simplest separator made; has few parts; nothing to get out of order; turns easily; skims perfectly; is easily cleaned; is absolutely safe; lasts longer; gives better satisfaction and makes more money for you than any other—all because it is so well and so simply built. No separator has ever made such a record in popularity and sales—because every man who buys it is satisfied. May our agent call and show you how it works? Don't buy a separator until you have investigated the Empire.

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SINGLE NOOK CHATS

Dear Chatterers,—I'm in an exceedingly bad humor this morning. Now, do not be cruel enough to ask me if that happens often. It does often enough, but when you hear the explanation, I am in hopes that you will consider it righteous wrath, and justifiable under the circumstances. Honestly, wouldn't you be well, annoyed (to put it mildly) if you went to a concert where the talent engaged was really first-class, and you expected to enjoy yourself thoroughly, but found the loveliest pipe-organ solo accompanying a conversational duet just behind you, in which two men, sometimes one in a stage whisper capable of reaching six seats, sometimes the other in a voice like a bee in a bottle, and sometimes both together talked business? That was my predicament, and I was mad. Shrugging of shoulders, frowns, deep sighs, none of these moved them, and they buzzed peacefully on to the end, and then said, "What a fine thing that is which the organist has just played!"

change. To be sure, the new home is a farm, an up-to-date one, too; possibly more prosperous than that of her birth. The husband is kind and in his way indulgent—that is, when he thinks of it. For days at a time all he has time to think of, besides his rush of work, are meal-times and the rising and retiring hours. But who has the pocket-book? The wife is devoting all her energy to the house and its routine of work, wedging in the care of pigs and poultry, calves and lambs and countless other things, cheerfully, too, as when at the old home. At first she keeps up the habit of making a becoming toilet for the afternoon, and, although weary, indeed, when the after-dinner work is over, looks and feels like her old self because of the freshening up. But after a year or so the simple articles of finery, with the clothing which made up the small though dainty wardrobe, become faded and behind the times. The young wife dislikes to ask her husband for money, and having none of "her own," patiently waits, thinking he will notice. His mind is on other things, and he is always planning for new machinery or to increase the value of his stock by the addition of some thoroughbred or other, which takes money, and which is all right as far as it goes. However, the faithful wife is meekly going about her work as usual, and doing without all but the necessary articles of dress, and people are beginning to say: "Why! How Mrs. H. has changed! She used to be such a fine-looking woman, dressed in perfect taste. Don't know but she would look the same now if she only would keep herself neat and tidy. It is embarrassing to call on her, for one never finds her nowadays with her dress changed." The secret of the change is that she has nothing new and pretty in which to dress.

Isn't it strange that so many men and women, young and old, whose general conduct is well up to the standard required of ladies and gentlemen, will display such ignorant rudeness, such utter lack of respect for the rights of others? If they do not wish to listen, they might at least give others who do, an opportunity to hear what they have come for; and if such must talk, why in the name of common sense do they spend their money for the privilege of conversing there with a friend when they could do it at home, with so much more comfort to themselves, and less wear and tear on the tempers of other people? Excuse my warmth, please, but I've suffered so much from this annoyance that, like Samantha, I get "all het up."

Farmers' wives, I beg of you that at the outset you and your husband come to some agreement about money matters. It is your right to have pretty as well as useful things to wear, and to have a certain share of the farm's proceeds to do with as you wish. There need be no surprise on the part of your husband if you propose such an arrangement. Tell him that it will be best for all concerned. Do not be slaves to your work, but show the independent spirit which marked your former life, which characteristic, perhaps, is that which your lover most admired. Have your own individual purse and a source of income with which to supply it; then you can at least dress as you used to do, and people will not exclaim about how old you have grown and how you have changed! L. W. J. Maine, W. S.

I came across such a good letter, written to the Tribune Farmer, that I have decided to pass it on to you. Don't you think it may be one explanation of why the girls allow so many young men to remain in a state of single-blessedness, particularly girls who are earning money of their own and can spend it as they please?

Farmers' wives, I beg of you that at the outset you and your husband come to some agreement about money matters. It is your right to have pretty as well as useful things to wear, and to have a certain share of the farm's proceeds to do with as you wish. There need be no surprise on the part of your husband if you propose such an arrangement. Tell him that it will be best for all concerned. Do not be slaves to your work, but show the independent spirit which marked your former life, which characteristic, perhaps, is that which your lover most admired. Have your own individual purse and a source of income with which to supply it; then you can at least dress as you used to do, and people will not exclaim about how old you have grown and how you have changed! L. W. J. Maine, W. S.

The Secret of the Change That Often Takes Place in the Young Farmer's Wife.

To the Editor of the Tribune Farmer: Sir: Too often we hear concerning the farmer's wife of a few years, "How she has changed." Not only to the farmer's wife does this apply, but, sad to say, it does apply to her in seven cases out of ten, to say the least.

Do many of us think what in particular is the cause of this change? Before her marriage, when living at home with her parents, the farmer's daughter had probably almost as much care and work as afterward. But she was tidy, sweet-tempered and cheerful, ready at night after the work was done to go out for the evening with her prospective husband, who, by the way, was spick and span in his "biled" shirt and best clothes. Next morning she was up at five o'clock and out in the barn milking the cows. When the work was over in the afternoon, which on ordinary days was at two o'clock, she donned fresh apparel, and taking her sewing sat down to enjoy the afternoon with mother or entertain chance callers. She found time also for her own particular interests on the farm, and these afforded sufficient pin money to enable her to gratify in a measure her own particular tastes.

But after marriage there is a

Hints from One who Has No Help.

Dear Dame Durden, I read last week your article on hired help and its lack in the most of homes.

I suppose I should not waste space in adding to the general wail, of how, on wash days and extra work days, I wish with a sickening longing for that evidently unattainable thing help on a farm. So I will proceed to give a few of my "easeners."

In the first place I try to adhere to that old rule of our mothers, "a place for everything, and, et cetera." Then I try to have my kitchen table and my stove as near together as possible. For the next step, I have my shelves for all spices, salt, pepper, all the little "everymeal" implements, either hung on the wall over my table or at the side, so that one step to the stove serves. For the other articles, I have places as near their places of use as possible.

Do you people dislike cleaning stoves

A Young Man's Face



or his sister's either, should be just as free of pimples, blotches and blackheads as his arms, chest or back. If it isn't what it should be, he can get it so by using our reliable home treatment.

Acne and Pimple Cure.

A dollar pot lasts a month, and will convince any young man or woman of its worth. Don't go about with a blotched face, but get our cure. Fourteen years' experience. Oldest established skin specialists in Canada. Superfluous Hair, moles, etc., eradicated forever by our method of electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send stamp for booklet F.

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Thousands are talking of the advantages had from the New Century Ball-Bearing Machine.

For sale by dealers. If your local dealer cannot show you the New Century we shall be glad to send you a booklet describing it. Dealers sell it at \$8.50.

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WANTED—MEN—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motormen, conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp on DEPT. 76, INTER. RY. INST., Indianapolis, Ind., U.S.A.

For Anaemia You Must Have Iron

AND ANYONE CAN USE IRON, AS IT IS COMBINED WITH OTHER INGREDIENTS IN

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

Anaemia or bloodlessness is indicated by paleness of the lips, the gums and the eyelids, and is most frequently found in girls and young women.

Other symptoms are deficient appetite, impaired digestion, irritable temper, shortness of breath, dizziness, fainting, headache, easily fatigued, depression and despondency.

The blood is lacking in the life sustaining power which is necessary to the proper working of the bodily organs, and can only be restored by the use of iron, as any qualified physician will tell you.

But iron alone cannot be taken into a weakened stomach. In Dr. Chase's Nerve Food iron is combined with certain nerve restoratives in such a way as to be easily assimilated into the blood and thus afford immediate and lasting benefit to the system.

And more than this, Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, through its action on the nerves, sharpens the appetite and aids digestion, so that help is also afforded in deriving the full nourishment from the food taken into the body.

On account of these two ways in which Dr. Chase's Nerve Food enriches the blood and builds up the system, it is beyond doubt the most effective treatment for anaemia and similar wasting disease that was ever compounded. Note your increase in weight while using it.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto. The portrait and signature of Dr. A. W. Chase, the famous recipe-book author, are on every box.

FREE TO LADIES

Cured me when all else had failed. It will do the same for you, and that you may be convinced I will send ten days' treatment free to any lady who is suffering from troubles peculiar to our sex. Address, with stamp, MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.

Portrait of the Late Bishop Baldwin

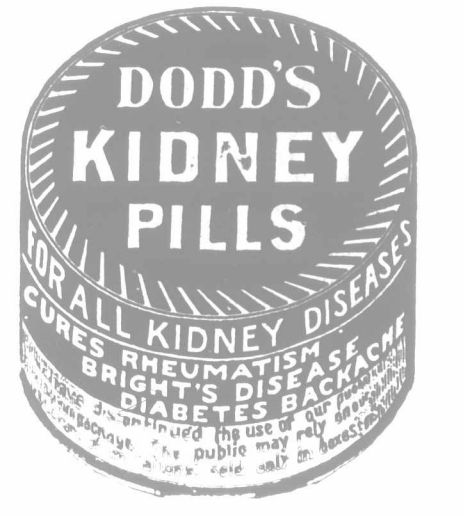
11x15, on heavy plate paper, suitable for framing, together with memoir, the funeral service and sermon on the occasion; price for the two, 25c.; 5 sets, one address; \$1.00; cash with order.

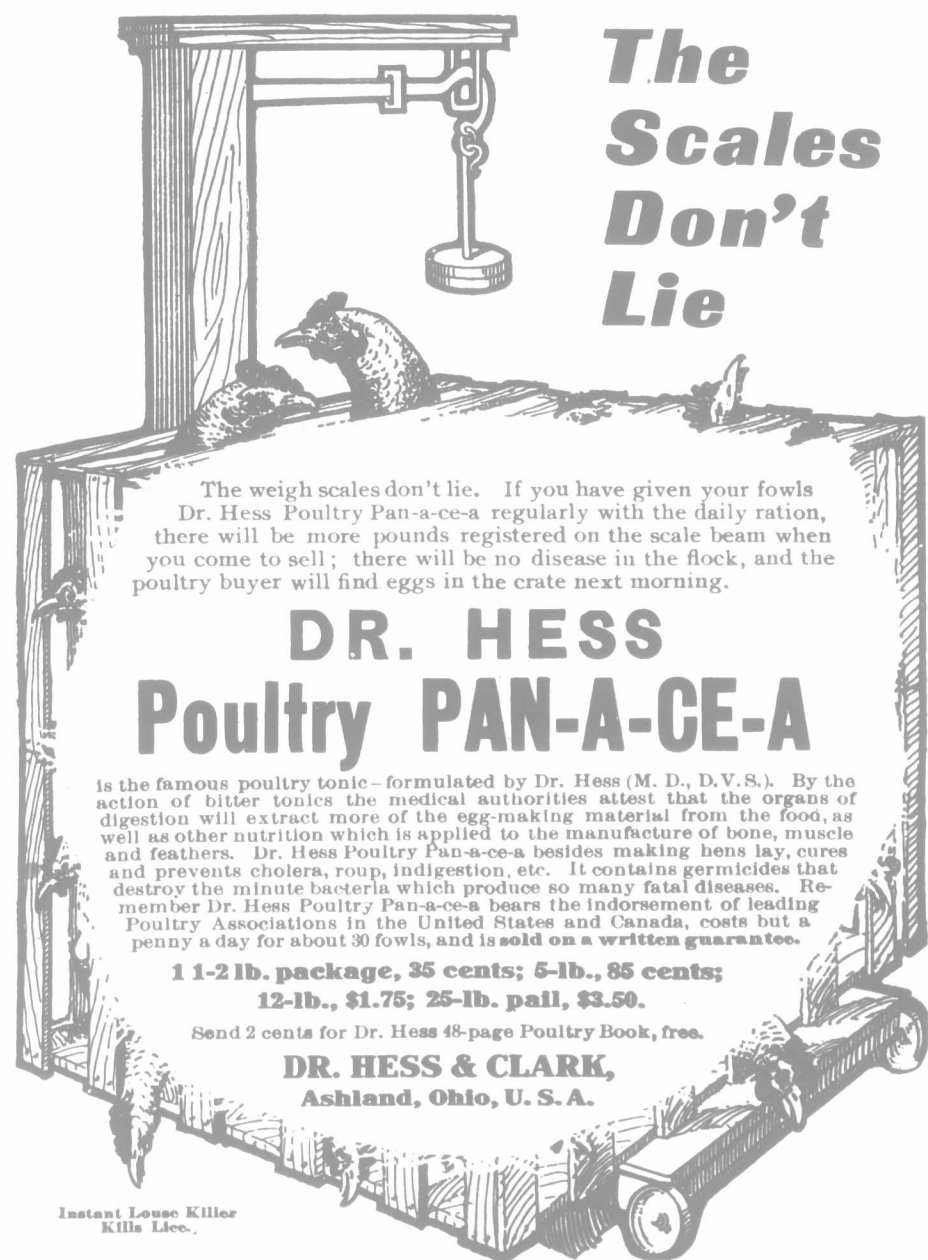
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STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce normal speech. Write for particulars. THE DR. ARNOST INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

Hessie, inspecting a new arrangement of Nannie's hair, observed: "Nannie, you don't look like yourself with your hair that way. But" (admiringly) "you look better when you don't look like yourself than when you do."





The Scales Don't Lie

The weigh scales don't lie. If you have given your fowls Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a regularly with the daily ration, there will be more pounds registered on the scale beam when you come to sell; there will be no disease in the flock, and the poultry buyer will find eggs in the crate next morning.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

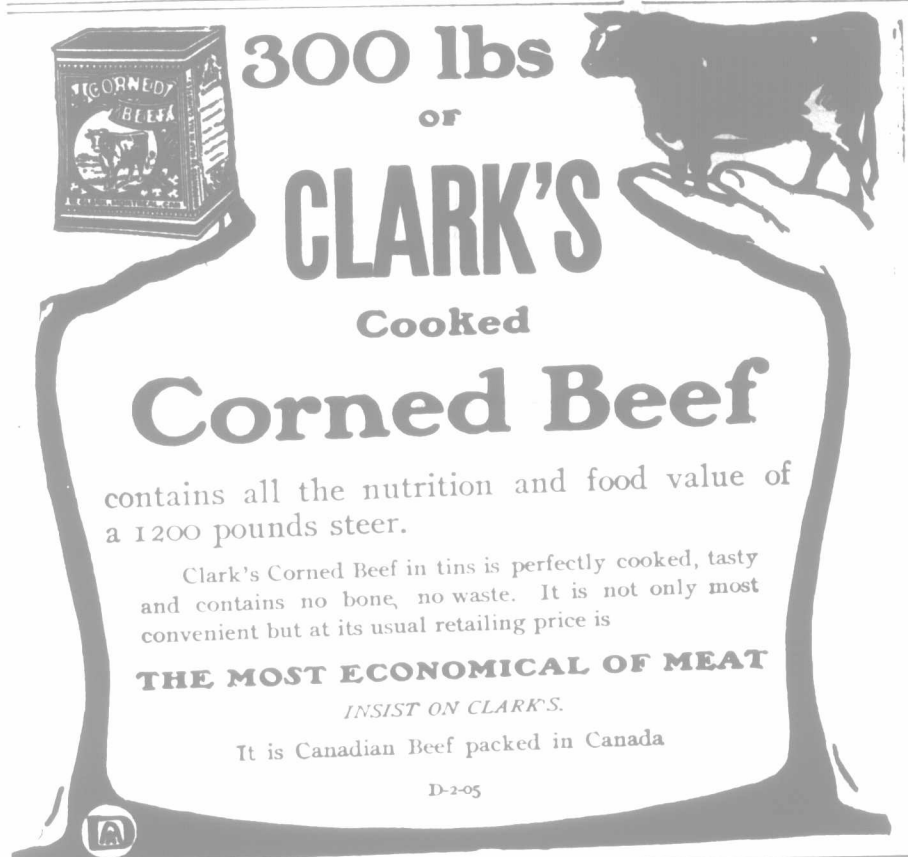
is the famous poultry tonic—formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D.V.S.). By the action of bitter tonics the medical authorities attest that the organs of digestion will extract more of the egg-making material from the food, as well as other nutrition which is applied to the manufacture of bone, muscle and feathers. Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a besides making hens lay, cures and prevents cholera, roup, indigestion, etc. It contains germicides that destroy the minute bacteria which produce so many fatal diseases. Remember Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a bears the indorsement of leading Poultry Associations in the United States and Canada, costs but a penny a day for about 30 fowls, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1 1-2 lb. package, 35 cents; 5-lb., 85 cents; 12-lb., \$1.75; 25-lb. pall, \$3.50.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

DR. HESS & CLARK,
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Kills Lice.



300 lbs OF CLARK'S Cooked Corned Beef

contains all the nutrition and food value of a 1200 pounds steer.

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If not, you are not yet familiar with the work being done in Canada's Greatest Commercial School.

370 students placed last year.
HOME COURSES IN BOOKKEEPING, SHORTHAND or PENMANSHIP for those who cannot attend at Chatham.

If you wish the home training, write for catalogue E. If you wish to attend at Chatham, write for catalogue F.

Mention this paper when you write, addressing

D. McLACHLAN & CO.,
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Sure of its Victims.

Dr. D. M. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., the great cancer specialist, who has cured over six thousand cases of cancer within the last twelve years with soothing, balmy oils, says that one time he selected a list of five hundred names of persons who had written to him relative to taking treatment, but who, from some cause, had neglected to do so, and wrote to them several months later inquiring after their condition. To his surprise and grief he learned that nearly twenty per cent had died within five months from the time they had written their letters of inquiry. If left to itself cancer is always sure of its victim. A book on cancer sent free to those interested. Address DR. D. M. BYE, CO., Drawer 105, Dept. 426, Indianapolis, Ind.

THERE is a whole chapter of sound advice in the admonition—

"An Ad. in the Farmer's Advocate AND HOME MAGAZINE

will reach more good buying people than by any other paper in Canada.

as much as I do? If so, try rubbing your kitchen stove with linseed oil instead of blacking it. It looks just as well, and one's back feels ten per cent, if not one hundred, better.

When I was first married I said that wash days should make no difference with me. I would get just as good a hot dinner then as on any day. I do, and I don't. I don't cook potatoes. I have them from the day before, either to warm up with butter, pepper, salt and little milk or cream, in the oven, by slicing them into a pudding dish, or else in the frying-pan. I have either steak or eggs to fry—anything quick. And for dessert, either a pie (cold) or bread-and-butter and fruit.

For the rest, there have been so many hints and help-givers in the "Farmer's Advocate, I am almost ashamed to speak; but I try to have only one thing to do on any one day. Wash one, iron another, and bake on still another; have one day for sweeping upstairs and tidying the parlor, etc., another for scrubbing. But I must go, baby is crying.

Sincerely,

HELMET OF RESOLUTION.

A Champion for the Farmers' Daughters

On reading the correspondence column of the "Farmer's Advocate," I was much surprised to see the disparaging remarks that were made about the "farmers' daughters." I, a farmer's daughter, would like if the person with

such an opinion could give one or more examples of these useless girls. I know of no girl who could not keep house, if called upon to do so. One young lady, with whom I am intimately acquainted, teaches school all week, goes home on Saturdays and does the family baking and mending. In fact, if any of the little ones tear any of their clothes during the week they say, "Oh, wait till sister comes home and she will fix it." Also another young girl of sixteen, who is attending the collegiate institute, taking music lessons, and in vacation, while her mother is away holidaying, is able to take hold and keep house with the greatest ease. I think if these people would examine matters more closely they would find they are mistaken in their ideas about "farmers' daughters."

Hoping I have not taken too much space, I am,

Yours sincerely,
THE GIRLS' DEFENDER.

Ontario.

In reply to Starlight's request for a good recipe for headcheese, the following, which is recommended, has come in:

Boil a beef shank (hind quarter) until the meat drops from the bone. Take out all the lean and chop it fine with about three pounds of boiled salt pork. Season with one tablespoonful each of sage and summer savory, and salt and pepper to taste. Put in a crock with a weight over it to press tightly. Let it stand over night. Turn out on a platter. S. M.



Fall Treatment of Some Flowers.

Dear Flora Fernleaf,—Would you kindly answer the following questions?

1. What is the matter with my pansies? I enclose you a leaf to show you. For about two months they have a sort of white growth all over the leaves, as if sprinkled with flour. It made the whole plant sickly.
2. Four years ago I received some white cacti from Ireland; they have never bloomed with me, though they did so before I got them. Can you tell me the reason? They are perfectly healthy, and are constantly putting out new shoots.
3. Why do my gladioli blossom so late? The first is only coming in now, though I planted them in good time.
4. What is the best thing for taking off scales on ivy, orange and myrtle plants, etc.? Soft soap I find is no good, and I cannot get whale-oil soap in our town. Would tobacco water be of any use? If so, how is it made?
5. Which is the best time to cut down geraniums, spring or autumn? Mine are kept rather crowded up away from the window in winter time, and though they live through it, they take some time recovering, but then they do very well. Is there any way I could make them blossom earlier?

I have always enjoyed reading your excellent advice, but if, when answering the questions to the various inquiries you would tell in what part of the country they were meant for it would benefit outsiders more, as at present it is hard to say in what climate the plants grow best.

Hoping my suggestion will not come amiss.

IVY LEAF.

Macleod, Alta.

Ans.—1. Mildew has attacked your pansies. The best remedy is to dust with sulphur, and also remove as much as possible of the old growth, cutting or breaking it off close to the crown, care being taken not to injure the tender new shoots. Burn the old tops. Work over with a trowel the soil between the plants after the old growth is removed.

2. Do you let your cactus rest in a cool, dry place in the winter? It should be brought up in February and put in a soil composed of good garden earth, leaf loam and sand. Have the earth a little higher in the center of the pot than around the edge. Be careful not to water too often, repeating the watering

after the moisture from the last has disappeared.

3. Gladioli need rich soil and full sunshine to do well. Perhaps yours lack one or both of these.

4. The best treatment to give your ivy and similar plants that are infested with scale is an occasional washing with an infusion of fir-tree oil soap, or I have read that sweet oil on the leaves is a satisfactory remedy. I do not think tobacco would be any help.

5. The best time to cut down geraniums is in the fall, but, if your plants have blossomed this summer and you have not much window space, how would it be to cut some slips from your geraniums, and put the plants themselves in the cellar for a rest? Then plant out in the spring; keep all blossoms picked off during the summer, and pinch out the tops of the new shoots, so that in the fall you will have a sturdy plant ready for winter blossoming.

Your suggestion is a good one, and good suggestions never come amiss.

Recipes.

Peanut Cake.—Four tablespoons of butter, 1 cup sugar, 1 egg, 1½ cups "Five Roses" flour, 1½ teaspoons baking powder, ¼ cup milk. Cream together the butter and sugar; add the beaten yolk of the egg; put in half the flour, then the milk, then the rest of the flour. (The flour and baking powder should be sifted together twice.) Lastly, fold in 1 cup of finely-chopped peanuts and the stiffly-beaten white of the egg. Bake either in a loaf or in patty-pans.

Old-time Sponge Cake.—This is made without baking powder. Take five eggs and weigh them. Have on hand their weight in sugar and half their weight in "Five Roses" flour. Separate the white and yolks, and beat each until very light. Add the sugar to the yolks, then fold in the beaten whites very carefully. Mix the flour in by degrees, but do not beat. Bake in a rather quick oven for half an hour. It may be flavored with either lemon or vanilla.

A novel way of curing nervous headache is the simple act of walking backward. Physicians explain the cure by saying that the reflex action of the body causes a reflex action of the brain. The relief is always certain, and generally speedy. The walking must be done very slowly.

A Sunshiny Soul.

It is a great thing to have a sunshiny soul, isn't it? We have each had some pain and trouble, and it is hard to keep from brooding sometimes. A woman who had many sorrows and burdens to bear, yet was always noted for her cheerfulness, once said: "You know I have had no money, only what little I could earn. I had nothing I could give but myself, and so I made the resolution that I would never sadden anyone else with my troubles. I have told jokes when I could have wept. I have tried never to let anyone go from my presence without a happy word, or a bright thought to carry with them. And happiness makes happiness. I am happier than I should have been had I sat down and grieved over things." A great gospel this, out a hard one to learn. An old-fashioned woman writing to me lately said: "What it means to a man to come home at night to a cheerful wife, no one but he who has had to fight the hard battle of life knows. If he is prosperous, it is an added joy, but it is prosperous, it is it shines like a star in the darkness. A complaining wife can kill the last bit of hope and courage in a sorely-troubled heart." I sat long with this letter in my lap. It seemed a trifle unfair to be always talking this way to women. Have they nothing to endure the long, long day, with their house-cleaning, and cooking, and mending, and marketing? Are not they tired out, made irritable to the point of tears by the little sordid commonplace and economies of the day?

Yet they are told to brush up, look bright, and never complain. It is good for them to be told all this, of course. But how many men come home cross, disagreeable, and sour from their day's work? Why are they not told to try to come in with a bright look and a cheery word, instead, "For goodness sake, Maria, get these children out of the way," or "Don't speak to me for half a minute, I'm too tired to eat any dinner." And, again, pondering over the letter, I thought—what about the army of working women who spend the whole long day in an office or warehouse, working at the same employments as men. There must be many of these women who have to face lonely evenings—shut up in a room in a boarding-house, quite alone, too tired to read or work, and sitting there brooding, with the past pouring in upon them, and the troubled present haunting them. We all have not friends to whom we can go. There are lonely hours, awful evenings spent by many a working woman. And if she be not a young woman, it is difficult for her to help her moods. Sometimes these arise from physical causes, and are difficult, almost impossible to conquer, especially if the day has been a hard one. Ah, there are a good many ways of looking at a thing. There are a great many points of view, indeed. Still, cheerfulness is a good gospel. It is well worth trying for.—[Toronto Mail.

This world and the next resemble the east and the west, you cannot draw near to one without turning your back on the other.—Selected.



Flour thrown upon burning oil will instantly extinguish it, while water only spreads the flames.

Clean japanned trays by rubbing them over with a little olive oil, and then polishing it off with a soft cloth.

A dying fire may often be coaxed into life by scattering over the embers a tablespoonful of granulated sugar.

If soot should fall on the carpet, cover it with salt before attempting to sweep it up. It will then be removed easily and cleanly.

Silk dresses should never be brushed, but should be carefully rubbed with an old piece of velvet kept specially for that purpose.

When grease is spilled on the kitchen floor, pour cold water upon it at once. This will harden it and prevent its soaking into the boards.

The tender leaves and small ends of the stalks of celery should never be thrown away. If dried they are found excellent for flavoring soups.

When a heavy shoe or boot has been wet, it hardens and draws so that it hurts the foot. If the shoe is put on and the leather thoroughly wet with kerosene, the stiffness will disappear and the leather be pliable, adapting itself to the foot.

To renew velvet, cover the face of the flatiron with a wet cloth; hold the wrong side of the velvet next to this cloth until thoroughly steamed, then brush the pile with a soft brush.

To powder parsley, the bunch is dipped quickly into boiling water to make it a brilliant green; then put it into a hot oven for a few minutes to dry thoroughly. After this, it may be broken into tiny flakes.

Boiled icing.—Take one cup of sugar, two tablespoonfuls of water, and until it strings, remove from the fire, add the white of one egg beaten stiff. Stir all well together, flavor, and drop the cakes when it becomes cool.

After you have made your rich brown gravy for the roast, and it is just ready to turn into the gravy-boat, add a couple of tablespoonfuls of thick, sweet cream. It will lighten the color; and, what is more, impart a most delicious flavor.

Tomatoes Stuffed With Celery.—Cut celery into half-inch lengths. If the stalks are wide, split them lengthwise. Put the celery over the fire in a little hot water, and stew gently until tender. This ought not to take more than about ten minutes. Drain the celery, season it with pepper and salt, put it in the tomato shells and pour over it in the shells a cup of milk, in which has been stirred until smoothly blended a tablespoonful of flour and as much melted butter. If there is more than enough of the mixture to brim the celery-filled tomatoes, pour it about them in the dish; cover and bake half an hour in the oven. The sauce should by this time have thickened. If that about the tomatoes is lumpy, take these out and put them in a hot dish, and stir smooth the sauce left in the baking-dish. Pour it over the tomatoes before sending to table.

Orange Pie.—Grate the rind of two oranges (being careful not to grate below the bright yellow part, as the flavor would thereby be made bitter; this is also true of lemons) into one-half pint of water, and bring to a boil. Beat together one teaspoonful of butter, the yolks of two eggs, and one cupful of sugar (granulated), until light; add one heaping tablespoonful of flour, the juice and pulp of the oranges, and blend into the batter. Pour this into a greased pie-dish with pie-crust.

To prepare sauce for cold meats, cut up some tomatoes in quarters, and put in a saucepan, with half a cupful of water, a bunch of parsley and thyme, one bay leaf, and salt and pepper to taste. Boil slowly for three-quarters of an hour, stirring often, and then pour through a strainer. Put in another pan one or two tablespoonfuls of flour moistened with a little water. Set over the fire and add the tomato juice slowly. Then add a piece of butter, half a cupful of stock with the fat removed, or some extract of meat. Stir and boil till of the

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Mrs. Jenner Lee Ondego had just returned from her summer vacation. "My goodness!" she exclaimed, as she inspected the alterations that had been made in the house during her absence. "This isn't the kind of wall paper I wanted. It won't harmonize with my complexion at all." "Well," irritably answered her husband, "you can change your complexion a good deal easier than we can repaper the whole house."

IMPORTED CLYDES AT AUCTION. Attention is called to the advertisement in this issue of an important auction sale of 30 imported Clydesdale fillies to be held in the City of Woodstock, Ont., about the middle of November, the exact date and fuller particulars to be given next week. These fillies have been selected by Mr. S. J. Prouse, of Ingersoll, Ont., assisted by one of the best judges in Scotland, and are said to be a superior lot in size, breeding and quality.

JUDGES AT THE INTERNATIONAL. In the published list of judges at the Chicago International Exhibition are the following Canadians. Hampshire sheep (breeding and fat), H. Noel Gibson, Delaware. Cotswolds, T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Lincoln, James Snell, Clinton. For Clydesdales, the awards will be made by Professors Carlyle, Rutherford and Humphrey. For Shorthorns, Geo. Wades, Windom, Minn.; E. K. Thomas, Midletown, Ky.; and John Welch, Martinville, Ind., are the judges. The judge on grade, cross-bred and champion steers is Thos. B. Freshney, South England.

St. John, N. B., Oct. 25, 1901. Dr. S. A. Tuttle: Dear Sir,—It affords me much pleasure to give you a testimonial for your condition powders. I have yet to find anything to equal it to make hens lay in the winter.

To make good, healthy chicks and keep them in condition, also for fitting fowl for the show-room, no poultryman should be without this—the best condition powder, to my mind, that is made. Yours respectfully, W. T. E. COSMAN, Secretary of the New Brunswick Poultry, Kennel and Pet Stock Association.

TRUMANS IMPORTING CLYDESDALES Mr. J. H. Truman, President of Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, cables from Glasgow to Mr. H. W. Truman, manager of the Canadian branch at London, Ont., that he is shipping on Nov. 3rd, per S. S. Minnetonka, a consignment of four and five year old Clydesdale stallions. The firm has found the Canadian horse trade so satisfactory, and has received through the "Farmer's Advocate" and otherwise so many inquiries for the Scotch draft breed that they have decided to handle Clydesdales as well as Shires, Percherons, Belgians and Hackneys. Their many Canadian customers, who know the superior stock they handle, and appreciate their straight dealing and businesslike methods, will be pleased to note this enterprise, and will watch with interest for the arrival of the horses, among which we will expect to find some top-notchers.

J. Noble Hayes, of the Law's Delays Commission, at a recent meeting on this subject told the following story as illustrative of the condition existing in some of the courts to-day: "Charles James Fox, the famous English advocate of a century ago, and his secretary, Mr. Hare, who lived with him, were both noted for their impecuniosity, and their creditors spent much time in dunning them. One morning before daylight there was a violent ringing at their door, and Mr. Fox, going to the window, found a group of creditors below. "Are you fox hunting or hare hunting this morning, gentlemen?" he asked. "Come now, Mr. Fox," one of them called up, "tell us when you are going to pay that bill. Just set a date and we will leave you in peace." "All right," was the reply, "how will the day of judgment suit you?" "Not at all," said the creditor; "we'll all be too busy on that day." "Well," said Mr. Fox, "rather than put you to any inconvenience, we'll make it the day after."

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.

Veterinary.

LAME HORSE.

Four-year-old gelding, weighing 1,800 lbs., has a large splint near the knee on the inside of each fore cannon. If driven seven or eight miles and then allowed to stand an hour, he starts off very sore.

J. N.

Ans.—Unless the splints are so high that they involve the joints, they do not cause the lameness. The symptoms are not those of splint lameness, except where the joint is involved. If they are causing the lameness, you should get your veterinarian to fire and blister them. Firing is an operation that should not be attempted by any but a professional man. I am inclined to the opinion that the lameness is in the feet, in which case the shoes should be removed and the horse given a rest, and the coronets should be blistered repeatedly. Clip the hair off for two inches high all around the foot. Take two drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with two ounces vaseline; rub well in; tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off, and apply sweet oil; let head down now, and oil every day till scales comes off. Then blister again, and once every four weeks after this, as long as necessary. Recovery will likely be very slow.

V.

FOUL IN FEET.

I have four cows with some foot trouble. I think they are all affected with the same trouble, but the symptoms are not just alike in all. In the first one the skin cracked in two places just above the hoof, and the two broke into one crack. I turned her out to get well, but she got worse and can hardly walk. The cracks are deeper and very sore. Another shows similar symptoms. Two others became sore between the clouts.

W. H. S.

Ans.—This is foul in the feet, caused by walking or standing in irritating substances, as rushes, liquid manure, etc., etc. Put them in a dry, clean place. Clean out well between the clouts, and apply hot poultices and linseed meal, or boiled turnips with a little powdered charcoal. When the inflammation is allayed, dress three times daily with carbolic acid, one part; sweet oil, twenty parts. In some cases it is necessary to scrape away some of the hoof. It is probable proud flesh has formed in the first one, and if so, it will be necessary to apply a caustic, as equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh, applied with a feather once daily for two or three times. In some severe cases, the joint becomes involved, and this is very serious. If they do not yield readily to treatment, call your veterinarian in. V.

Miscellaneous.

CORN ENSILED TOO DRY — PLOWING CLOVER SOD.

1 My corn got a little too ripe before silage it this fall. In silo No. 1 I put the corn in as it was. In No. 2 I ran small stream of water in the ensilage cutter while in operation. In silo No. 1 I find silage too dry and not up to my usual good quality of it. Can I put anything on in feeding to remedy the evil?

2 Providing we were sure of a wet season in 1906, would you not recommend leaving clover sod to be plowed in spring when intended for corn?

Ans.—1. Nothing can remedy the deterioration resulting from getting the silage too dry, but a little bine sprinkled over the silage in feeding will make it more palatable. It is well, though, to be very cautious in feeding inferior silage, as it is liable to turn acid against it and to derange their digestive apparatus.

2 We believe it would be decidedly better to plow clover sod for corn in the fall if there were likely to be time to do the plowing in the spring.

ALFALFA ROBBING THE TRIER.

I rented a farm a year ago, and the orchard was seeded with alfalfa clover. I now notice some of the trees dying. Do you think the alfalfa roots take the strength from the trees? I pasture my hogs on the alfalfa, and they have done fine. In fact, I never had pigs grow so well on a small amount of grain before.

S. M.

Ans.—An orchard is no place to sow alfalfa, except as a cover crop to be plowed down the following spring. The deep taproot system of the alfalfa pumps the ground so dry that the trees suffer for lack of moisture, and also for lack of available plant food. We know of several orchards where seeding to alfalfa has produced disastrous results. The leaves turn yellowish and pale; the trees assume a sickly appearance, and eventually many of them die. We are not surprised that the hogs pasturing on the alfalfa have done well. There is no better feed for them, or for any other class of stock.

VALUE OF SUGAR BEET PULP.

Would it pay to grow sugar beets to ship to factory and have the pulp back, as is the practice by some of the factories, the one getting the pulp returned paying the freight? I understand that this season they pay fifty cents per ton more for the beets when the grower does not want the pulp returned.

R. M.

Huron Co., Ont.

Ans.—Growers of sugar beets who are probably neighbors of your correspondent could give him a more practical answer than anyone else. Placing pulp at fifty cents a ton, paying freight and allowing fifty cents a ton to team from the station to his farm, would place the pulp in his root-house at five cents a bushel. Where the pulp belongs to a grower, upon which he pays no money, the cost would be still less. Farmers having used pulp for two or three years pronounce it equal to or even better than turnips.

We are not paying fifty cents a ton more for beets, but we are allowing our growers the pulp of their beets free. Those who do not want their pulp may accept 50c. a ton in cash for their share. Two tons of beets give one ton of pulp. We consider pulp at \$2.50 per ton in the cellar cheaper to us than turnips or mangels at \$2.00 per ton, because we have found it a better feed—it is already pulped, and it keeps for years.

A. E. SHUTTLEWORTH, Agriculturist.

The Ontario Sugar Co., Limited, Berlin, Ont.

GOSSIP.

PINE GROVE HERD OF SHORTHORNS.

The new illustrated catalogue recently issued by Messrs. W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland Ont., of their great Pine Grove herd of 144 head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns, is a splendid presentation of the breeding of one of the largest and most richly-bred herds of the breed in America, or for that matter in any part of the world. The most noted tribes in the Cruickshank, Marr, Duthie and other high-class herds of Scotland and England are strongly represented in the female line, while the four principal herd bulls in service, viz., Imp. Marquis of Zenda, a Marr-bred Missie; Imp. Village Champion, a Duthie-bred Village; Missie Champion and Village Missie, sons of the \$6,000 Marr Missie 153rd, and the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Clipper King, by the Duthie-bred Knight of Lancaster, constitute a quintette of stock sires such as few herds in any country can boast, considering individual merit and rich breeding combined.

Those who saw the grand display of bull calves and heifer calves from the Pine Grove herd, shown at the Toronto Exhibition this year, where they won first prize for the best four calves, first for heifer calf and second for bull calf, considered by many the choice of a very strong class, will have some idea of the character and quality of the progeny of the noted sires above named, and of the class of young stock to be sold at the second annual auction sale of surplus stock from the Pine Grove herd at Rockland on January 10th, 1906, of which fuller particulars may be looked for in these columns in the near future.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

of imported

Clydesdale Fillies

In the City of Woodstock, Ontario, about Middle of November, 30 Imported Clydesdale Fillies, carefully selected for size, quality and breeding. Exact date and further particulars next week. For catalogues apply to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer, Ilderton, Ont.

S. J. PROUSE, Ingersoll, Ont.

Messrs. B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton, Ont., report the sale of the Jersey bull, Gladstonian Count 70864, to James Robertson, Lime Rock, Pictou, N. S. He is a rich descendant of the champion, Brampton Monarch (imp.), and out of a heavy-milking dam; has already been a first-prize winner, and, although young, gives promise of being useful in both the show-ring and dairy, and should prove a valuable acquisition to Mr. Robertson's herd.

Mr. John Miller, Brougham, Ont., breeder of Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Shropshires, writes: "Yearling rams are all sold, but still have a choice lot of Shropshire ram lambs for sale. They weigh from 100 to 130 lbs. each, and are good quality in every respect. The yearling ewes are a good lot, and quite a number of them are from imported sires and dams. They are now being bred to a first-class imported Buttar ram. I will be pleased to correspond with any person in want of this kind of stock. Prices are low, considering quality."

MAPLE BANK SHORTHORNS.

Messrs. T. Douglas & Sons, the owners of Maple Bank Stock Farm, situated one mile north of the town of Strathroy, Ont., 20 miles west of London, are a firm well known on both sides of the line in connection with the breeding of Shorthorn cattle. Over 30 years ago some 20-odd head of pure-bred Bates cattle were purchased as a foundation of what has since become one of the most noted Canadian herds. These foundation cows were selected on account of their all-around individual excellence, combining, as they did, great size, a thick-fleshed conformation, and what is of vital importance, were heavy milkers. On a foundation of this kind during all these years nothing but pure Scotch-bred bulls were used, until at the present time the eighty-odd head to be seen quietly grazing on their luxuriant pastures present a type of cattle that are highly profitable to their fortunate and far-seeing owners, combining, as they do, that thick-fleshed, short-legged conformation and good size with well-developed udders that produce an abundance of milk, as the well-developed and highly-conditioned calves running with their dams amply testify. During the last decade, the sires in use on the herd and by whom the bulk of the present herd were sired, were Diamond Jubilee (imp.), bred by Mr. John Marr, of Cairnbrogue, now of Uppermill, sired by Sigmund 2nd, by Sigmund, dam Sunshine 2nd, by British Flag, a son of William of Orange. He was a bull of great size, full of quality, and proved to be a sire of great worth. Following him came the thick, mossy and richly-bred bull, Double Gold, by Imp. Golden Drop Victor, dam Imp. Golden Strawberry, by Croupier. This bull did a wealth of good in the herd, his get coming exceptionally even and straight lined. The bulk of the younger stuff, one year old and over, are sired by him. The present stock bull is Diamond =44965=, by Marvel =24871=, dam Lily Ramsden, by Speculator =8567=. This bull is a straight Miss Ramsden-bred one, sold as a calf at the Guelph sale for a long price to Mr. Flati, who was afterwards offered \$800 for him, but refused it, and he was sold at one of his sales to his present owners. He is of ideal type, hard to fault, and is proving his worth as a sire. All told there are about 15 young bulls for sale from 6 months to 18 months of age, the bulk of them sired by Double Gold, and as might be expected in a lot of this kind, there are some grand types of the breed—thick, even, and beef to the

heels. Also there is a big bunch of heifers from six months to three years of age, all old enough being in calf or having already calved to the present stock bull. Those looking for the paying kind of Shorthorns should not forget to look over the herd of T. Douglas & Sons, at Strathroy, Ont.

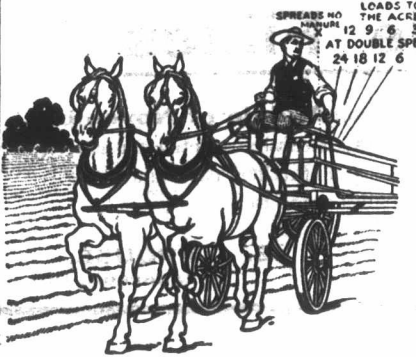
HUNTER & SONS' GREAT AYRSHIRE SALE.

The dispersion sale on Nov. 15th of the grand herd of imported and home-bred Ayrshire cattle belonging to Messrs. Robert Hunter & Sons, at their farm at Maxville, Ont., on the Ottawa division of the G. T. R., formerly the Canada Atlantic, will afford the best opportunity ever offered in this country to secure first-class types of this great dairy breed at the buyers' own prices. Selections from this herd have been winning the bulk of the best prizes at the leading shows in Canada in the last few years, capturing, this year at Toronto and Ottawa, both the first herd prizes (aged and young) and the male and female championships, and winning, with two exceptions, every first prize they competed for. There are in the herd of 50 to be sold, 38 head imported or bred from imported sire and dam, and no fewer than 22 of the young bulls and heifers in the sale are sired by the champion bull, Imp. King of Beauty, now in his four-year-old form, and probably as good a bull of the breed as the best in any country, a grand specimen of the up-to-date, modern Ayrshire in type, and bred from a heavy-milking dam, with a big, square udder and big, well-placed teats. His progeny should fill the bill for utility and beauty combined, as they give promise of doing.

The healthy condition of dairy farming at present, both cheese and butter ruling high in price, with every prospect of continuing so, is very encouraging, and it is certain that, taking the years as they come, dairying is the safest and most profitable branch of farming in this country. The Ayrshire sets the standard for dairy cows in conformation, constitution, shape of udder and placing of teats, to which breeders of all other dairy breeds are striving to attain, and while she is essentially a high-class dairy cow, she fills the bill for a dual-purpose animal, probably better than any other, owing to her strong constitution and good-feeding qualities, fleshing up rapidly when dry. The demand from the dairying States for Ayrshires has been increasing rapidly in recent years, and now a new market has opened for them in Japan, two large consignments going to that country this last summer, and now that the war is over, the requirements of that country will doubtless call for many more, as will also the newly-settled sections of the Dominion.

All who know the firm of Hunter & Sons know them to be honorable business men, who will fairly represent everything in connection with the stock, and all will regret the falling health of the senior member, which is the occasion of the dispersion of the herd. The Messrs. Hunter are particularly desirous that the friends of the breed shall patronize this sale, which it is clearly their interest to do, and they trust that none may make the mistake of staying away under the impression that high prices will be the rule, for while they know the quality of the stock should ensure good prices, they have not set their hearts on any fancy figures. One thing certain is that such stock could not be imported for anything like the prices that these are likely to bring at the sale.

"SUCCESS" MANURE SPREADER



Can be regulated from the driver's seat to spread from 3 to 24 loads to the acre. By this fine regulation a field can be given a uniform top-dressing, or can be adjusted to give a heavy, thick coating. The "SUCCESS" is a labor-saver, crop-saver, and money-saver. Made in four sizes—30, 40, 50 and 70 bushels capacity.

MANUFACTURED BY
The PARIS PLOW CO., Ltd.
Paris and Winnipeg.
EASTERN AGENTS:
The FROST & WOOD CO., Limited
Montreal, Quebec, St. John, Truro. o

POULTRY AND EGGS



Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two 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 for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

FOR SALE—Golden Wyandottes, White Leghorns, Buff and Black Orpingtons, young and old. William Daniel, Plattsville, Ont.


FOR SALE—Four S. C. Black Minorca yearling hens and one cock, \$5. Four White Rock pullets and one cockerel, \$5. All nice ones. John M. Shaw, Forest, Ont.

FOR SALE—Choice lot of Barred Rock cockerels. The birds are well bred and will please. Prices reasonable. Write A. S. Werden, Bethel, Ont.

Canadian Poultry Grit

Poultrymen who have tried this grit recommend it highly. It is the best in the market; possesses great shell-producing qualities, and keeps the hens healthy and robust. Supplied by

Allen Douglass, St. Mary's, Ont.



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

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.

FOR SALE—100 acres in Howard Township, in Kent county, four miles north of Ridge town; 18 acres of good timber, brick house, good buildings, two good wells, well fenced; good state of cultivation. Apply to F. Geo. Simpson, Selton P. O.


FOR SALE—140 acres in Brant county, one mile from the village of St. George; good soil, good buildings; watered with spring and well. Must be sold. Apply to W. H. Ker, St. George, Brant Co.

GOOD wheat lands near Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern railroads. Prices right. Payments easy. It will pay you to write or call Bell & McColl, Saskatoon.

IMPROVED farms for sale in the Edmonton district. Candy & Co., Edmonton, Alberta.

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Stock Awards at New Westminster, B. C.


CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, three years and over—1, W. H. Ladner, Ladner; 2, Jos. Tamboline, Westham Island. Bull, two years and under three—1, W. H. English, Harding, Man.; 2, C. Moses, North Bend; 3, Jos. Tamboline. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four—1, T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man.; 2, Inverholme Stock Farm, Ladner; 3, Jos. Tamboline. Bull, twelve months and under eighteen—1, H. M. Vasey, Ladner; 2, J. R. Phillips, Victoria. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, F. B. Pemberton, Pt. Guichon; 3, W. H. Ladner. Junior bull calf, under six months—1, W. J. Harrigan, Cumberland, B. C.; 2 and 3, T. E. M. Banting; 4, F. B. Pemberton; 5, W. H. Ladner. Cow, three years and over—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. English; 4, H. M. Vasey; 5, W. H. English. Heifer, two years and under three years—1 and 2, W. H. English; 3, H. M. Vasey; 4, J. Tamboline; 5, W. H. Ladner. Heifer, eighteen months and under twenty-four—1, T. E. M. Banting; 2, Inverholme Stock Farm; 3, W. H. English; 4, H. M. Vasey. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, W. H. English; 3, H. M. Vasey; 4 and 5, Jos. Tamboline. Senior heifer calf, six months and under twelve—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, W. H. Ladner; 3, F. B. Pemberton. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1, C. E. Moses, North Saanich, B. C.; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. Ladner. Herd: aged bull and four females, any age—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. Ladner. Herd: aged bull and four females—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. English; 4, W. H. Ladner. Breeder's young herd: one bull, under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. English; 4, W. H. Ladner. Breeder's young herd (owned in B. C.): one bull, under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year—1, Inverholme Stock Farm; 2, Jos. Tamboline; 3, W. H. Ladner. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, W. H. Ladner. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, T. E. M. Banting. Grand champion bull, any age—1, W. H. Ladner. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, Inverholme Stock Farm. Junior champion female, under two years—1, Inverholme Stock Farm. Grand champion female—1, Inverholme Stock Farm. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jos. Tamboline; 2, W. H. English; 3, W. H. Ladner. Bull and two of his get—1, Jos. Tamboline; 2, W. H. Ladner; 3, W. H. English. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1, Jos. Tamboline; 2, F. B. Pemberton; 3, W. J. Harrigan.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, three years and over—1, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask.; 2, H. Bonsall, Chelminus, B. C.; 3, Jos. M. Steves, Steveston. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Hunter Bros., Langley. Bull, twelve months and under eighteen—1, A. B. Potter. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve months—1, Hunter Bros.; 2, J. M. Steves; 3, A. B. Potter; 4, H. Bonsall. Junior bull calf, under six months—1, A. B. Potter; 2, 3 and 4, H. Bonsall. Cow, three years and over—1 and 2, J. M. Steves; 3 and 4, A. B. Potter; 5, H. Bonsall. Heifer, two years and under three—1 and 3, H. Bonsall; 2, Hunter Bros.; 4, A. B. Potter. Heifer, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, A. B. Potter; 2 and 3, H. Bonsall. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1, Hunter Bros.; 2, A. B. Potter; 3 and 4, H. Bonsall; 5, A. B. Potter. Herd: aged bull and four females, any age—1, J. M. Steves; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, H. Bonsall. Herd: aged bull and four females (owned in B. C.)—1, J. M. Steves; 2, H. Bonsall. Breeder's young herd—1, A. B. Potter; 2, H. Bonsall. Breeder's herd (owned in B. C.)—1, H. Bonsall. Senior champion bull,

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HEREFORDS.—Bull, three years and over—1, Mrs. A. J. Splawn, North Yakima, Wash.; 2 and 5, J. A. Chapman, Beresford, Man.; 3, Jno. Wallace, Cartwright, Man.; 4, J. Merryfield & Son, Mt. Lehman. Bull, two years and under three—1 and 2, Jno. Wallace. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Jno. Wallace. Bull, twelve months and under eighteen—1, A. J. Splawn; 2, Jno. Wallace. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve—1, J. A. Chapman. Cow, three years and over—1, Splawn; 2 and 3, J. A. Chapman; 4, A. J. Splawn. Heifer, two years and under three years—1 and 2, A. J. Splawn; 3, Jno. Wallace. Heifer, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Jno. Wallace; 2 and 3, J. A. Chapman. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1 and 2, A. J. Splawn. Senior heifer calf, six months and under twelve—1 and 3, A. J. Splawn; 2, J. A. Chapman; 4, Jno. Wallace. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1, J. A. Chapman; 2, Jno. Wallace. Herd: aged bull and four females any age—1, A. J. Splawn; 2, J. A. Chapman; 3, Jno. Wallace. Breeder's young herd—1, A. J. Splawn; 2, J. A. Chapman; 3, Jno. Wallace. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, A. J. Splawn. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, A. J. Splawn. Grand champion bull, any age—1, A. J. Splawn. Senior champion female, over two years—1, A. J. Splawn. Junior champion female, under two years—1, A. J. Splawn. Grand champion female—1, A. J. Splawn. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, Jno. Wallace; 2, J. A. Chapman. Bull and two of his get—1, Jno. Wallace; 2, J. A. Chapman. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1, Jno. Wallace; 2, J. A. Chapman.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, three years and over—1, Mrs. S. Knight, Sardis, B. C.; 2, A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack; 3, W. R. Austin, Sapperton; 4, Thos. Corbett, Coquitlam. Bull, two years and under three—1, A. H. Menzies, Pender Island. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, M. McIver, Langley; 3, Jas. McCulloch, Steveston. Bull, twelve months and under eighteen—1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin; 3, Jas. McCulloch. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve—1, Jas. McCulloch; 2 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 4, W. R. Austin. Junior bull calf, under six months—1, 2 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 4, W. R. Austin. Cow, three years and over—1, 2 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 4, Jas. McCulloch. Heifer, two years and under three years—1 and 2, A. C. Wells & Son; 3, Jas. McCulloch; 4, W. R. Austin. Heifer, eighteen months

(Continued on next page.)

Stock Awards at New Westminster.

and under twenty-four months—1 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin; 4, Jas. McCulloch. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1, Jas. McCulloch; 2, A. C. Wells & Son; 3, W. R. Austin. Senior heifer calf, six months and under twelve—1 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1, Jas. McCulloch; 2 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son. Herd: aged bull and four females, any age—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Herd: aged bull and four females (owned in B. C.)—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Breeder's young herd: one bull, under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Breeder's young herd (owned in B. C.): one bull, under two years; two heifers, one year and under two; two heifers, under one year—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, Mrs. S. Knight, Sardis. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Grand champion bull, any age—1, Mrs. S. Knight. Senior champion female, under two years—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Junior champion female, under two years—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Grand champion female—1, A. C. Wells & Son. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1 and 2, A. C. Wells & Son; 3, Jas. McCulloch. Bull and two of his get—1, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1 and 3, A. C. Wells & Son; 2, W. R. Austin.

JERSEYS.—Bull, three years and over—1, Mrs. A. J. Street, Chilliwack; 2, T. R. Pearson; 3, T. W. Deacon, Mayne Island. Bull, two years and under three years—1, Quick Bros., Victoria; 2, Jno. Leonard, Nanaimo; 3, Pyke Bros., Ladner. Bull, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Robt. Grubbe, Galliano Island. Senior bull calf, six months and under twelve—1 and 2, Mrs. A. J. Street. Junior bull calf, under six months—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, A. H. Menzies; 3, Thos. Biggar; 4, Robt. Grubbe; 5, Jno. Leonard. Cow, three years and over—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, T. R. Pearson; 3, Quick Bros.; 4, W. Deacon; 5, Robt. Grubbe. Heifer, two years and under three years—1, Quick Bros.; 2 and 3, Jno. Leonard; 4, Mrs. A. J. Street; 5, Quick Bros. Heifer, eighteen months and under twenty-four months—1, Robt. Grubbe; 2, Jno. Leonard; 3 and 5, Quick Bros.; 4, Deacon. Heifer, twelve months and under eighteen—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, R. Grubbe; 3 and 4, Jno. Leonard. Senior heifer calf, six months and under twelve—1 and 3, Quick Bros.; 2, Mrs. A. J. Street; 4, Leonard. Junior heifer calf, under six months—1 and 2, Quick Bros.; 3, 4 and 5, Mrs. A. J. Street. Herd: aged bull and four females, any age—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Quick Bros.; 3, J. Leonard. Herd: aged bull and four females (owned in B. C.)—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Quick Bros.; 3, T. R. Pearson; 4, Jno. Leonard. Breeder's young herd—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Jno. Leonard. Breeder's young herd (owned in B. C.)—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Jno. Leonard. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, Mrs. A. J. Street. Junior champion bull, under two years—1, Robert Grubbe. Grand champion bull, any age—1, Mrs. A. J. Street. Senior champion female, over two years—1, Mrs. A. J. Street. Junior champion female, under two years—1, Robert Grubbe. Grand champion female—1, Mrs. A. J. Street. Cow and two of her progeny, owned by one exhibitor—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Quick Bros.; 3 and 4, J. Leonard. Bull and two of his get—1, Quick Bros.; 2, Mrs. A. J. Street; 3, J. Leonard. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1, Mrs. A. J. Street; 2, Jno. Leonard.

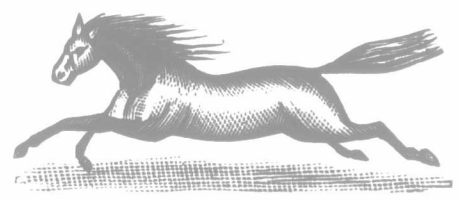
GUERNSEYS.—All prizes went to J. C. Henderson, Chilliwack, B. C. RED POLLED.—Bull, three years and over—1, R. E. Barkley, Westholme, B. C. Bull, two years and under three—1, J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack. Bull, one year and under two—1 and 3, R. E. Barkley; 2, J. T. Maynard. Bull calf—1 and 3, J. T. Maynard; 2, R. E. Barkley. Senior champion bull, over two years—1, R. E. Barkley. Grand champion bull—1, J. T. Maynard. Cow, three years and over—1 and 2, R. E. Barkley; 3, J. T. Maynard. Heifer, two years and under three—1, J. T. Maynard; 2 and 3, R. E. Barkley. Heifer, one year and under two—1 and 2, R. E. Barkley. Heifer calf—1, J. T. Maynard; 2 and 3, R. E. Barkley. Senior champion female, over

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two years—1, R. E. Barkley. Junior champion female, under two years—1, J. T. Maynard. Grand champion female—1, R. E. Barkley. Herd, aged: one bull and four females, any age—1, R. E. Barkley; 2, J. T. Maynard. Breeder's young herd—1, R. E. Barkley. Cow and two of her progeny, any age—1, R. E. Barkley. Two calves, under one year, bred by one exhibitor—1, J. T. Maynard; 2, R. E. Barkley.

POLLED ANGUS.—All prizes went to Geo. Sangster, Sidney.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—All prizes went to John Richardson, Ladner, B. C.

LINCOLNS.—All prizes went to A. C. Wells & Son, Chilliwack, B. C.

LEICESTERS.—Ram, two shears or over—1 and 2, A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont.; 3, Wm. Banford, Chilliwack.

Ram shearing—1 and 2, A. W. Smith. Ram lamb—1 and 2, A. W. Smith. Ram, any age—1, A. W. Smith. Ewe, two shears or over—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, W. M. Banford. Ewe, shearing—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, W. M. Banford.

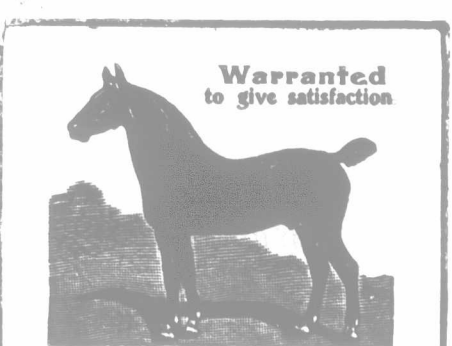
Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, A. W. Smith; 3, W. M. Banford. Ewe, any age—1, A. W. Smith. Pen: ram, any age; one ewe, two shears or over; one ewe, shearing; one ewe lamb—1 and 2, A. W. Smith. Pen: two ram lambs; two ewe lambs, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, A. W. Smith.

HAMPSHIRES OR SUFFOLKS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, Willington Farm; 2 and 3, Jos. Thompson. Ram, shearing—1, Jos. Thompson. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Jos. Thompson. Ram, any age—1, Willington Farm. Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. C. Henderson, Sardis, B. C.; 2, Jos. Thompson. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, Jos. Thompson. Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson. Pen—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson. Pen, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, Jos. Thompson.

SOUTHDOWNS.—All prizes went to J. T. & J. H. Wilkinson, Chilliwack, B. C.

OXFORD DOWNS.—Ram, two shears and over—1, H. M. Vasey, Ladner; 2 and 3, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale. Ram, shearing—1 and 4, Shannon Bros.; 2, H. M. Vasey; 3, Willington Farm. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, Shannon Bros.; 4, H. M. Vasey. Ram, any age—1, H. M. Vasey. Ewe, two shears or over—1 and 3, Shannon Bros.; 2 and 4, H. M. Vasey. Ewe, shearing—1 and 3, Shannon Bros.; 2, H. M. Vasey. Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, Shannon Bros.; 3 and 4, H. M. Vasey.

(Continued on next page.)



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All I ask is that you will secure me that I will receive my pay when the work is done, and you can wear my Belt and

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Ewe, any age—1, Shannon Bros. Pen—1, Shannon Bros.; 2, H. M. Vasey. Pen, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, H. M. Vasey; 2, Shannon Bros.

DORSETS.—Ram, two shears or over—1, J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack. Ram, shearing—1, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont.; 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard. Ram lamb—1, R. H. Harding; 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard. Ram, any age—1, R. H. Harding. Ewe, two shears or over—1, R. H. Harding; 2 and 3, J. T. Maynard. Ewe, shearing—1, 2 and 3, R. H. Harding. Ewe, lamb—1 and 3, R. H. Harding; 2, J. T. Maynard. Ewe, any age—1, R. H. Harding. Pen—1, R. H. Harding; 2, J. T. Maynard. Pen, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, R. H. Harding; 2, J. T. Maynard.

SHROPSHIRE.—Ram, two shears or over—1, J. T. Maynard, Chilliwack. Ram, shearing—1 and 2, Jno. A. Turner, Calgary; 3, H. Bonsall, Chemainus. Ram lamb—1, 2 and 3, J. A. Turner. Ram, any age—1, J. A. Turner. Ewe, two shears or over—1, J. A. Turner; 2, J. T. Maynard; 3, H. Bonsall. Ewe, shearing—1, J. A. Turner; 2 and 3, H. Bonsall. Ewe, lamb—1 and 2, J. A. Turner; 3, H. Bonsall. Ewe, any age—1, J. A. Turner. Pen—1, J. A. Turner; 2, H. Bonsall. Pen, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, J. A. Turner; 2, H. Bonsall.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Boars, two years or over—1, Shannon Bros., Cloverdale; 2, Horatio Webb, Sardis. Boar, one year and under two—1, John Wade, Elgin, B. C.; 2, A. C. Wells & Son, Sardis; 3, Shannon Bros. Boar, over six months and under one year—1, Shannon Bros. Boar, over three and under six months—1, 2 and 3, Shannon Bros.; 4, A. B. Potter, Montgomery, Sask. Boar, any age—1, Shannon Bros. Sow, two years or over—1, Shannon Bros. Sow, one year and under two—1, Shannon Bros.; 2, A. B. Potter. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, Shannon Bros. Sow, over three and under six months—1, 2 and 3, Shannon Bros. Sow, any age—Shannon Bros. Herd—1 and 2, Shannon Bros. Four pigs, under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor—1 and 2, Shannon Bros.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, two years and over—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Joseph Thompson, Sardis. Boar, one year and under two—1, A. B. Potter; 2, W. H. English, Harding, Man. Boar, six months and under one year—1, Jos. Thompson; 2, A. B. Potter; 3, Horatio Webb. Boar, over three and under six months—1, W. H. English; 2, Jos. Thompson; 3 and 4, Horatio Webb. Boar, any age—A. B. Potter. Sow, two years and over—1 and 3, Jos. Thompson; 2, A. B. Potter; 4, Wm. Walker, Steveston. Sow, one year and under two—1, A. B. Potter; 2, W. H. English; 3, Horatio Webb; 4, J. Thompson. Sow, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, Jos. Thompson; 3, A. B. Potter; 4, W. H. English. Sow, over three and under six months—1, W. H. English; 2, Horatio Webb; 3 and 4, Jos. Thompson. Sow, any age—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Jos. Thompson. Herd—1, A. B. Potter; 2, Jos. Thompson. Four pigs, under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, W. H. English; 2, Jos. Thompson.

TAMWORTH.—Boar, two years and over—1, T. E. M. Banting, Banting, Man.; 2, W. M. Banford. Boar, one year and under two—1, T. E. M. Banting. Boar, over six months and under one year—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Boar, over three and under six months—1 and 3, T. E. M. Banting; 2, W. M. Banford. Boar, any age—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, two years and over—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting; 3, W. M. Banford. Sow, one year and under two—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, over six months and under one year—1, 2 and 3, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, over three and under six months—1, 2 and 3, T. E. M. Banting. Sow, any age—1, T. E. M. Banting. Herd—1 and 2, T. E. M. Banting. Four pigs, under six months, bred and owned by exhibitor—1, T. E. M. Banting; 2, W. M. Banford.

YORKSHIRE. Best pen of three pigs bred and owned by exhibitor for the bacon show. The boars to be bred and owned by exhibitor, and each pen must be of the same breed, and weigh not less than 20 lbs. each, and more than 22 lbs. each. Yorkshires, Jos. Thompson; 2, Yorkshires, A. B. Potter.

Trumans' Champion Stud

We are the oldest and largest importers of strictly first-class

Shire, Percheron and Hackney Stallions

IN AMERICA.

Our record at the last four International Exhibitions, and at the World's Fair, St. Louis, has no equal. No firm ever made such a clean sweep as we did at St. Louis, viz.: **\$2,871** in cash, **\$600** in gold medals, and **5 diplomas**.

We will sell you a Draft or Coach Stallion of first-class quality for less money than you can buy anywhere in Canada. The dealers' profit that other importers pay in England is all saved by us, and this in itself is a good profit to us. Intending purchasers should call at our new Sale Stables at the Western Hotel, see our horses, and get our prices before buying elsewhere.

We guarantee every horse, and insure them against death, from any cause, if desired. Large importations arrived April 9th, July 8th and Sept. 4th, and another due Nov. 3rd. If a first-class stallion is needed in your vicinity, please write us. Write for new catalogue R.

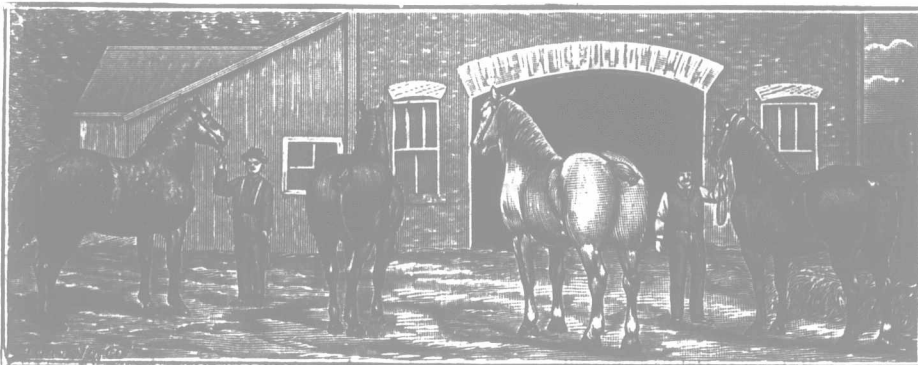
A FEW GOOD RELIABLE SALESMEN WANTED.

TRUMANS' PIONEER STUD FARM

Bushnell, Illinois.

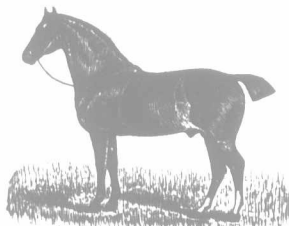
Canadian Branch Stables: Western Hotel, London, Ont.

H. W. TRUMAN, Manager.

**25 Percherons, also French Coachers, Hackney and Clyde Stallions**

Have just arrived, Aug. 16, 1905, from Great Britain and France with our new importation of high-class stallions, many of them prizewinners in their native lands, bred by the best breeders. The Percherons are large blocky fellows, 3 to 5 years old, descendants of such noted champions as Brilliant, Besique and Romulus. Blacks and dark dapple greys, weighing from 1,600 to 2,100 lbs., with the right kind of legs and feet, and can go like trotters. We personally selected every horse ourselves, using extraordinary caution to select nothing but good sound serviceable horses that will do our customers and the country good. The French Coachers, Hackneys and Clydes are also of the best breeding, some of them prizewinners in England, Ireland and Paris. We will sell you a better stallion for less money than any other importers in America, with a guarantee as good as gold. Intending purchasers should visit our stables before buying elsewhere. Inspect our stock and get our prices. Terms made to suit purchasers.

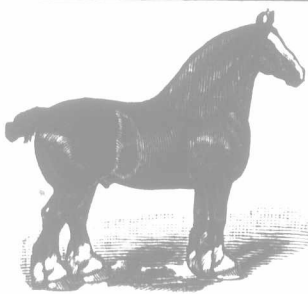
Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont. 82 miles S.W. of Toronto, on G.T.R. & Wabash

Hackneys and Clydesdales

From such noted champions as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Marcellus, Macgregor, Baron Fashion and Lord Lothian, etc. Inspection invited.

For fuller description and prices write:

T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

**NEW IMPORTATION OF Clydesdale Stallions**

Just arrived from Scotland. Selected personally.

A grand lot of stallions and mares, combining size with quality, and the best of breeding.

WRITE US FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, Columbus Ont

GRAHAM BROTHERS

"CAIRNBROGIE,"

CLAREMONT

Importers of :: HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established for 30 years, and winners at all large shows in Canada and United States. Best of stock always on hand for sale. New importation of Royal winners just arrived and on exhibition at Toronto.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.**CHRONIC SORE—POISONED BY IVY.**

1. Mare got cut last spring. She was worked in dirt all summer, and the wound has not healed.

2. Steer got eyes, nose and mouth poisoned by ivy.

W. S.

Ans.—It is necessary to keep the wound clean. Apply butter of antimony once daily with a feather until all proud flesh is removed, and then dress three times daily with a lotion composed of one ounce each sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, and half an ounce carbolic acid to a quart of water.

2. Bathe well and often with hot water, and after bathing dress with a four-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. Be careful to not allow any of the lotion into the eyes.

V.

COUGH—KNEE SPRUNG

1. Horse has dry, hard cough; no nasal discharge or swelling.

2. Is there any cure for knee-sprung?

M. C.

Ans.—1. It is probable he has heaves, and, if so, it cannot be cured, but the symptoms can be mitigated. Take 1½ ounces digitalis, 6 drams arsenic, and 3 ounces powdered liquorice root. Mix, and make into 36 powders. Give a powder every night in damp food. Repeat the prescription, if necessary. In addition, give him every morning a ball composed of 1 dram powdered opium, 14 drams solid extract of belladonna, and one dram camphor, mixed with enough treacle to make it plastic and wrapped in tissue paper. Feed small quantities of hay of first-class quality, and dampen everything he eats with lime water.

2. No, but the condition can be helped by keeping him in a box stall when in the stable, and feeding him off the floor.

V.

PETAL BONES IN UTERUS.

I bought a cow from whom the calf had sloughed after five months of gestation. I have reason to fear that the bones of the foetus are still in her womb. If so, will she breed again, and if so, will the said bones come away with the foetus? Would the bones slough away at that stage of gestation?

J. B.

Ans.—The bones of a five-months foetus would not slough away, but they might be expelled. If the condition you suspect exists, she will not breed, although she may show regular oestrus. A manual examination must be made to ascertain the state of affairs, and if the bones be present, which is not improbable, they must be removed by hand, and the womb flushed out with a two-per-cent solution of Zenoleum, or other disinfectant, occasionally, until all discharge ceases. I think it would be wise to employ a veterinarian to operate.

V.

COUGHS AND WHEEZES.

Mare began to cough and discharge from the nose last winter. My veterinarian treated her without results, and in the spring recommended a run at pasture. She still coughs badly after drinking, discharges from the nose and wheezes. There are no symptoms of heaves.

T. C.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate that the trouble is in the head. There may be a growth far back in the nostrils, which cannot be seen nor removed. It is doubtful if she will recover. It may be nasal gleet, and an operation will be necessary. Blister her throat with equal parts oil of turpentine, spirits of ammonia and raw linseed oil. Rub well twice daily until blistered. Give her, internally, one dram each sulphate of copper and sulphate of iron twice daily. If she does not show an improvement in a month, show her to your veterinarian again.

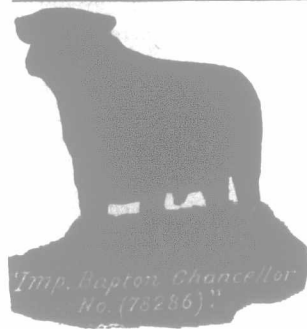
V.

Ring-Bone

So common nearly every body knows it when he sees it. Lameness, and a bony enlargement just above the hoof, or higher and on the upper pastern bone, sometimes extending nearly around the part, sometimes in front only, or upon one or both sides. Cases like the latter are called Sidebone.

No matter how old the case, how big the lump, how lame the horse, or what other treatment has failed, use

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste
Use it under our guarantee—money refunded if it fails to make the horse go sound. Often takes off the bump, but we can't promise that. One to three 45-minute applications required and anyone can use it. Get all the particulars before ordering—write for Free Horse Book that tells you what to use for every kind of blemish that horses have.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Front Street, West, Toronto, Can.



H. J. DAVIS,
Importer and Breeder

SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

Woodstock, Ont. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

Scotch Shorthorns

— AT —
HOLLYMOUNT STOCK FARM

Young bulls and heifers from imported sires and dams for sale at reasonable prices.
For particulars, write to

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell, Ont.

Beechridge Herd of SHORTHORNS

I am offering the grand stock bull Scottish Hero (Imp.)—36102—, also four young bulls got by him and out of Imp. dams. Prices very moderate

JAS. A. CRERAR,
Shakespeare P. O. and Station.
SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS.

Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English flocks.
JOHN LEE & SONS,
Highgate, Ont.
50 miles west St. Thomas, on M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) J.H. Victor—45187—, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred sows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep, Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.
HURON HERD OF HIGH-CLASS SHORTHORNS

The great stock bull, Imp. Broadhocks, Golden Flame, at head of herd. Young bulls and females at low prices.

A. H. JACOBS, Biyth, Ont.

DEHORNING STOPS LOSS.

Cattle with horns are dangerous and a constant menace to persons and other cattle. Dehorn them quickly and with slight pain with a

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
All over in 2 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet.
R. H. McKenna, Picton, Ontario, Can.
ASTHMA
CLIMATES WEAR OUT. Stitches, Sorens and "Specifics" only relieve symptoms, they cannot cure. Our constitutional treatment moves the CAUSES of Asthma and Hay Fever from the blood and nervous system. Our patients enjoy life without the slightest symptom. Appetite improved, blood purified, nerves strengthened, health restored. **BOOK 57¢, FREE.**
P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

CATTLE STALLS—WATERING TROUGHS.
Give information regarding cattle stalls, what shape, with galvanized water trough—double stalls preferred.

JNO. SHANNON, JR.

Ans.—Galvanized water basins and a good style of stanchion are advertised in the "Farmer's Advocate" by the Metal Shingle & Siding Co., of Preston, Ont. We are at a loss to advise our correspondent regarding shape of stalls, as we have absolutely no idea what kind of stock he wishes to keep. Inquirers should be particular to state conditions and requirements more in detail.

OUTLET REQUIRED FOR DITCHES.

A has a low farm fronting on a main-travelled road. The only way it can be drained is in ditches to the front. The ditch at the road is not deep or wide enough to take the water off, so the water has to stand on the front of A's farm. Part of the ditch requiring deepening is township property and part belongs to the adjoining village. The authorities seem to take not the least interest in this, as they have been spoken to at different times. Could you tell me if they could be compelled to deepen the ditch, and the necessary steps to be taken?
ONTARIO.

Ans.—Yes, and the proceedings to be taken are set forth in the Ditches and Water Courses Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, chapter 285. You will observe therein that municipal corporations, as regards highways under their jurisdiction, are to be taken as meant and included by and in the word "owner" (sec. 3).

BARLEY—MIXED GRAINS—COMPOSITION OF GRAINS—WOOD ASH.

1. Are any figures available as to the comparative yields, weights and sizes of two-rowed and six-rowed varieties?
2. Is there usually any advantage in yield of mixed grain (oats and barley) over the yields obtained by growing separately?
3. What percentage, by weight, of (a) nitrogen, (b) potassium (calculated as radical or carbonate), (c) phosphoric acid (total of free and combined), are contained in average ripe, standing crops (i. e., straw with grain) of barley, corn, oats and wheat?
4. What percentage of ashes is yielded by average hard woods and soft woods, respectively?

Ans.—1. Six-rowed barley is a heavier yielder than two-rowed, and is decidedly preferred for ordinary purposes, though the two-rowed is better for malting, and is also good for sowing with oats as a mixed crop, for which purpose a late barley is desirable. On the experimental plots at the Ontario Agricultural College, Mandscheuri, a six-rowed variety, has given considerably better yield than the best two-rowed. Fuller data may be obtained by writing Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Experimentalist, O. A. C., Guelph.

2. Yes, mixed grains of varieties that ripen together usually give heavier yields than is obtained by sowing either kind separately.

3. Warrington, a noted English chemist, is authority for the following estimates:

	Nitrogen,	Potash,	Phosphoric
	lbs.	lbs.	acid, lbs.
Barley	49	35.7	20.7
Corn	43	36.3	18.0
Oats	52	46.1	19.4
Wheat	50	28.8	21.1

The yields on a basis of which the above were computed are: Barley, 40 bushels per acre; corn, 30 bushels of grain per acre; oats, 45 bushels per acre; wheat, 30 bushels per acre. The analysis included the contents of both grain and straw.

4. We do not know that there is any very constant proportion characteristic of soft as compared with hard woods. It varies widely according to the kind of tree. Of the firewood used in this country, elm leaves one of the most paltry quantities of ash. Warrington gives 26 lbs. as the pure-ash content of 2,822 lbs. of dry beech, and 15 lbs. as the pure-ash content of a similar weight of spruce pine. These are mere instances, and do not warrant any general conclusion.

... FOR ...

Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Stomach Cramps, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Seasickness, Summer Complaint, and all Looseness of the Bowels in Children or Adults.

DR. FOWLER'S

Extract of

Wild Strawberry

is an instantaneous cure. It has been used in thousands of homes for sixty years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. Every home should have a bottle so as to be ready in case of emergency.

Mrs. GEORGE N. HARVEY, Roseneath, Ont., writes:
"I can recommend Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry as the best medicine I have ever used for Diarrhoea and all summer complaints. I always keep it in the house and praise it highly to all my friends."

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers of the Fashion and Belle Forest families, in calf to Scottish Rex (Imp.) or Village Earl (Imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address

W. G. SANDERS & SON,
Box 1133. St. Thomas, Ont.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM

Scotch Shorthorns

of the Brawith Bud, Cecelia, Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy families. Herd headed by the grandly-bred Lavender bull, Wanderer's Star—48895—, by Wanderer's Last (Imp.) Special offering. A few choice young bulls.

WM. R. ELLIOTT & SONS, Guelph, Ont.
Box 426.

LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.

Spicy King (Imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to

THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

Shorthorns—Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. A few young cows safe calf; also bull calves.

Wm. E. Hermiston, Brickley P.O., Ont.

EVERGREEN Scotch-Topped Shorthorns

STOCK FARM

Young stock of either sex by imp. sire at reasonable prices. For particulars write to

DONALD McQUEEN, Landerkin P.O.
Mount Forest Sta. and Telegraph.

Scotch Shorthorns & Cotswold Sheep

Choice young bull, by Prince Gloster (Toronto winner). Also yearling ewes and ewe lambs for sale. Apply to

S. H. BUCKLER, Glenraven Stock Farm,
Myrtle Station. Raglan P.O.

SHORTHORNS

Choice young bulls for sale, ready for service. For particulars write to

John Elder, Hensall Sta. & P.O., Ont.

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE

Both male and female, different ages. Prices very reasonable. For particulars write to

CHAS. E. PORTER,
Tottenham Sta., G.T.R. Lloydton, Ont.

Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires—1 yearling bull, bull calves, heifers, all ages, for sale; also young Berkshires and Leicesters. For particulars address

E. JEFFS & SON, Bond Head P.O.
Bradford and Beeton Stns., G.T.R.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires—A few good pigs, either sex, from imp. sire and dam. Also a few young Shorthorns, at reasonable prices.

W. J. MITTON, Thamesville Sta. & P.O.,
Maple Park Farm.

TRADE TOPICS.

POULTRY AND FARM BUILDING PLANS.

One of the free books of the season is that offered by F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., manufacturers of Paroid roofing. They will send to all those interested a book of complete plans for poultry and farm buildings free of any charge, except a two-cent stamp to cover postage. Such plans as these are in great demand, and many of our readers will take advantage of this opportunity and receive one of these books. It doesn't matter whether you intend to erect an elaborate building or just a simple poultry shed, you'll find in this book drawings that will give you valuable suggestions and substantial help. It is just as valuable as a guide to one who is going to remodel or add to a building also. The object of this book is presumably to attract attention to Paroid, the old-reliable ready roofing and siding that has come into use by farmers and poultry raisers. The manufacturers are justly proud of the fact that Paroid is extensively used by the United States Government on some of its experiment station buildings, stables, barracks and warehouses. Transportation companies are using it also because of its economy, durability and its being proof against sparks and cinders. These features appeal strongly to farmers, too, and, in addition, the fact that it contains no tar and will not taint rain water. Besides it is a very simple matter to lay it, as it comes in rolls, and each roll contains a complete roofing kit. F. W. Bird & Son were the originators of this admirable plan of furnishing fixtures for applying roofing and siding in each roll. Better write to F. W. Bird & Son, East Walpole, Mass., enclose a two-cent stamp, and request that one of their plan books be sent you.

STOVES AND RANGES.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Gould Manufacturing Company, Limited, of Smith's Falls, Ont., on another page of this issue. This firm are sole manufacturers in Canada of the famous Laurentian line of stoves and ranges, comprising steel and cast iron ranges, wood cooks, oak heaters, etc. They invite correspondence, and it will repay the reader to make full enquiries.

HOLSTEINS by AUCTION

Of the famous De Kol, Aaggie and Posch Strains. . . .

I will sell by Public Auction, at the Kerwin House, Ingersoll, on **November 15th, 1905** at 1 o'clock sharp:

4 Imported Bull Calves.
2 Home-bred Bull Calves.
4 Imported Cows.
15 Young Breeding Cows.
5 Heifers rising 3 years old.

The above cows and heifers are supposed to be in calf, with exception of those that are fresh at time of sale. They have all been bred to Imported and Home-bred Bulls of the very best breeding.

Stock will all be registered.

TERMS: 8 months' credit will be given on furnishing good approved joint notes. 5 per cent off for cash.

J. W. JOHNSON, Sylvan

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

80 head to select from. Six young bulls, from 4 to 7 months old, whose dams have official weekly records from 15 to 22 lbs. butter; sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, a son of Sarcastic Lad, Grand Champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

MATT. RICHARDSON & SON, Ontario, Caledonia.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-bred sire in Canada. Dam Lanthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.
Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Select bull calves from producing dams now for sale. Herd now includes one of the best females ever imported from Holland, a cow bred to Canary Mercedes' Son, and one to Mercedes Julip Pieterje Paul. Secure the best.

O. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Buell, Ont.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

We have for immediate sale several young bulls, and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P.O. and Stn.

Holstein Bulls—Maple Grove still has a few richly-bred bulls of serviceable ages, which are offered at prices that nobody can afford to use a scrub. For particulars address,

H. BOLLERT, Cassel, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins

Stock for sale, any age, either sex.

BROWN BROS., Lyn, Ont.

IMPERIAL STOCK FARM HOLSTEINS

Stock for sale, all ages, imported and home-bred.

W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P.O., Burgessville or Harley Stations.

R. Woney Brickley offers Holstein bull calves of the richest quality at reduced rates for the next two months; also Yorkshires of both sexes.

High-class Registered Holsteins Young stock of either sex for sale. Prices reasonable. Apply to **THOS. CARLAW & SON, Campbellford Stn., Warkworth P.O.**

Hilton Stock Farm Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: Some choice heifer calves, young heifers fit for service; young cows, ready to lactate; and younger ones at reasonable prices.

R. O. MORROW, Hilton P.O., Kingston, Ont. & Stn.

Holsteins, Tamworths, Oxford & Dorset SHEEP FOR SALE.

At present we have 1 young bull, 800 lbs. Tamworths, Dorsets, 1 yearling and 1 adult ewe, Tamworths, both sexes.

J. A. RICHARDSON, South March P.O. and Stn.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

R. REID & CO., Hintonburg, Ont., Farm adjoins Central Experimental Farm.

BARREN COW CURE makes any animal under 10 years of age breed or refund money. Given in feed for a few days. Particulars from **L. F. SELLECK, Morrisburg, Ont.**

Meadowside Farm Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Swine, and other fine animals. Young stock for sale.

A. R. YUILL, Prop., Carleton Place, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE Bulls and heifer calves, two-year-olds, and cows of all ages. This herd includes Tom Brown as well as other famous sweepstakes at Chicago. **DAVID BROWN, Glenhurst.**

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous

BLACK HEAD.

My turkeys are dying with cholera; have lost four, and one is sick now. I put them by themselves, and gave them nothing but bread and boiled milk, and it did not do them any good. They have the run of 150 acres of land, fed boiled wheat and dry oats, and good, clean water, and they get some warm milk just from the separator. I have had hens die this summer the same way.

M. W. J.

Ans.—Your turkeys are affected with the common disease known as black head, for which, at the present time, there is no cure. The only thing that you can do is to isolate the sick birds, and try to get the well birds from eating off the ground, or, in fact, running over the ground where the sick birds have been in the habit of going. There is nothing wrong with the feed that you are giving your turkeys, or in other words, there is nothing in the feed which would cause trouble similar to what you mention.

W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.

[Note.—See article on black head, on page 1488 of the "Farmer's Advocate," issue of Oct. 19th.—Ed. F. A.]

INJURED BY BARBED WIRE—A TENANT'S FIXTURE

1. A and B are adjoining. A built a line fence lately; put two or three barbed wires in bottom. B's colt rolled over, or by some means got fast and badly cut, which will depreciate him in value. Had veterinary in attendance. Is A liable for any damages? If so, to what extent?

2. Can a tenant move and take away a small building that is not attached to any other building, it being just set on top of ground, and being built for his own private use, not costing the landlord anything?

Ans.—1. B is probably entitled to recover from A damages to the amount of the actual depreciation in value of the colt and the veterinary's bill. We do not speak positively upon the question of liability, because a good deal would depend upon the provisions of the local municipal line-fencing by-laws (if any).

2. Yes, assuming that the written lease (if any) is in the ordinary statutory short form, in which case it would contain an express provision permitting the tenant to remove his fixtures, or that, at all events, there is nothing in the agreement between the parties that might be taken to legally stand in the way.

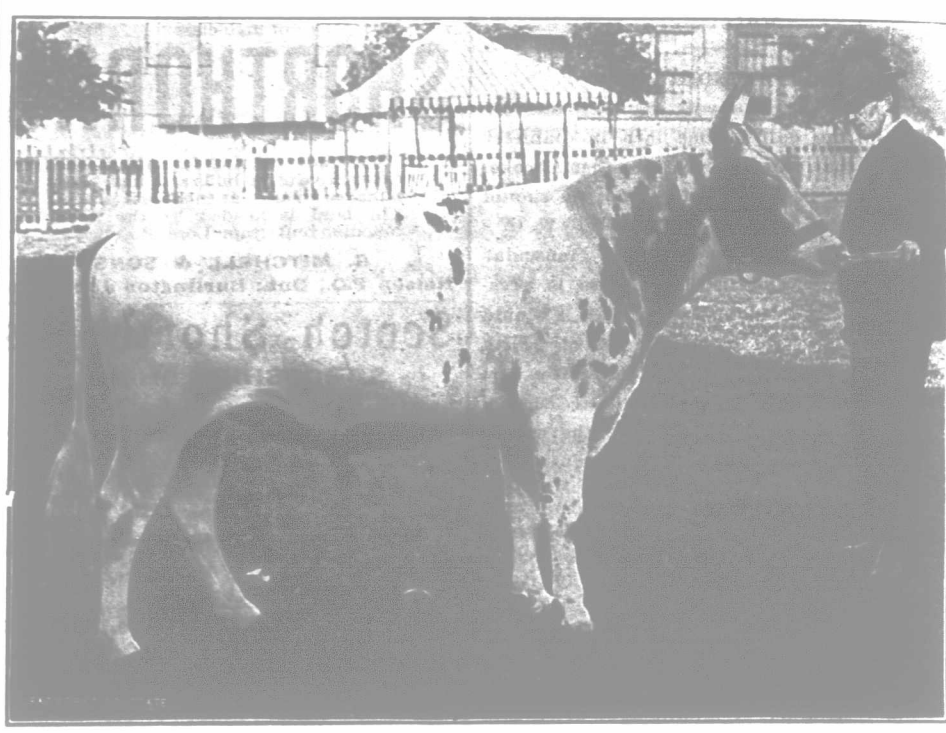
CHICKENS DYING.

We have a large flock of hens which have some disease that kills them quickly. They get black in the head, have a sleepy, dejected look, and succumb in from two to three days. We lost twelve in three days. Do you think it would be caused by drinking dirty water in the barnyard? They are supplied with fresh water twice daily. Will you kindly publish in your valuable paper what the disease is and what to do for it?

M. G. R.

Ans.—Dirty barnyard water is the cause of the death of many chickens. I would recommend that the chickens be shut away from drinking water of this kind, and that all sick birds be isolated from the others. I would also suggest that the water to the well birds for some time contain one teaspoonful of sulpho carbonate of zinc to one gallon of drinking water. We have found this a very good preventive of diseases similar to this. I am taking it for granted from the description given that the chickens are affected with diarrhoea. If it is not convenient to get this drug at once, give the chickens salts or castor oil in the proportion of half a pound of salts to 100 birds, dissolved in water and then mixed in a mash, and the castor oil in the same ratio. I would simply add to this letter, as in many previous ones, that it is very hard indeed to say what the disease is, and it would be much more satisfactory to correspondents in general if they would send a diseased chicken or two to the bacteriological laboratory, where proper examination could be made and a correct treatment suggested.

W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College.



Lessnesock King of Beauty, Imp. —16768—

Great Dispersion Sale

OF CANADA'S LEADING HERD OF

AYRSHIRE CATTLE,

THE PROPERTY OF ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, MAXVILLE, ONT.

Comprising 50 head, 38 of which are imported or bred from imported sires and dams. For the last three years this herd have won the bulk of the prizes at all the leading Canadian Fall Shows. This year at Toronto, with two exceptions, they won every 1st prize they competed for, including both the aged and young herd prizes and all the Championships.

Owing to ill health Mr. Hunter is compelled to take a rest, and on

NOVEMBER 15th, 1905,

at his Farm at Maxville, Ont., on the Grand Trunk (Ottawa Division) Railway, the whole will be sold without reserve. Write for catalogue.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer. R. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

AYRSHIRES and YORKSHIRES

Choice yearling heifers just bred to imp. bulls. A few young cows, young bulls and calves, all bred from the best known milking strains. Jan. and March boars and young pigs of good type and breeding. See us at Toronto, or write for prices.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P. O.

OGILVIE'S Ayrshires

As quite a number of the cows of this herd have freshened since our auction sale of young stock in March last, we are now able to offer for sale **CALVES**, of both sexes, at reasonable prices, and also a few **COWS**. Apply to

ROBERT HUNTER, Manager
Lachne Rapids, Que.
Telephone M. 2283.

SUNNYSIDE AYRSHIRES

Are now offering Leader of Meadow Bank, the Pan-American winner, and three young bulls, from 1 year to 2 mos. old; also cows and heifers all ages. Priors right. Address,

John W. Logan, Allan's Corners, Que.

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES FOR SALE

1 bull 11 months, 2 bull calves 6 months; also a choice lot of cows and heifers coming in Sept. and Oct. A number of heifers dropped Aug. 1905. For full particulars address,

D. M. WATT, Allan's Corners, Que.

H. J. Whitteker & Sons, North Williamsburg are just now offering 12 choice young Ayrshire bulls, from 1 month to 2 years of age. Breeding and individuality gilt-edged. Also a few Oxford Down ram and ewe lambs; and Bu^{ts} Orpingtons.

North Williamsburg P.O., Morrisburg Sta.

Burmside Ayrshires One two-year-old and two yearling bulls; also females of all ages, just imported June 1st. Scotch prize winners; also a number of imp. and home-bred cows due in Aug. and Sept. Offer a good calf from heavy milking dams.

R. R. NESS, Burmside Farm, Howick, Que.

The Registrar of the Canadian Ayrshire, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Jersey and Swine Associations reports that during the month of September he recorded 858 pedigrees and 100 transfers. Four hundred swine pedigrees were recorded during the month of September, this being about the same number as for the corresponding month last year. There were three hundred and sixty-nine Ayrshire pedigrees recorded in September, or about seventy-five more than for the same month last year.

The New Brunswick and Nova Scotia herdbooks were closed for registration of pedigrees May 1st, and handed over to the Canadian National Records. Since that date over three hundred Ayrshire pedigrees from New Brunswick have been transferred to the National Records, and it is expected that two or three hundred pedigrees of Jerseys will be transferred from the books of the Maritime Provinces within the next few weeks.

The Registrar commenced receiving pedigrees for the Galloway Association early in August, and up to the end of September one hundred and twenty had been recorded.

The affiliation with the National Records of the various Provincial Record Associations has now been practically completed. The latest associations to come into the scheme were those of Quebec and the Western provinces. Already several hundred pedigrees have been received from Alberta, and as the Quebec books are now closed, it is expected that pedigrees from that province will very soon be coming to Ottawa for registration.

Advertise in the Advocate

GOSSIP.

AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALES AT SIMCOE.

Horsemen and farmers generally should note the advertisement in this number of the "Farmer's Advocate" of Dr. Chas. Eaid, who has instructed Auctioneer Welby Almas to sell, without reserve, at public auction on the market square, Simcoe, Norfolk Co., Ont., Tuesday, Nov. 7th, at 1 p. m., a lot of imported young registered Clydesdale fillies, one, two and three years old, also one imported yearling registered stallion, a pair of Canadian-bred fillies, and a pair of two-year-old Clyde geldings. Despite all developments and prospects of mechanical traction, the draft-horse business never looked brighter than to-day, and the immense railroad and industrial projects now contemplated and under way in Canada augur even better times. We need all the Clydesdales we can get in Canada, and every importation of good draft stock is welcome. The farmers of Norfolk County are to be congratulated on the opportunity this sale will afford them to get stock of this class, and should endeavor to keep as much of it as possible within the county. For fuller particulars address Dr. Eaid, at Simcoe. A catalogue may be had for a post card.

DALGETY'S CLYDESDALES.

While in London, Ont., a few days ago, and finding time on our hands, we improved the opportunity by a look over Mr. Dalgety's Clydesdales and were somewhat surprised at the vast improvement they showed since we saw them at Toronto Exhibition. The London first-prize winner, the five-year-old Imp. Harvester, by Prince Resemblance, is rapidly getting into the pink of condition. This magnificent horse, full of Clydesdale character and quality, with bone that, while large enough, would do credit to any of the light breeds for quality, and perfect pasterns, is one in which we have a great deal of faith as a getter of high-class horses. His closest competitor at London is the Old Country many times winner, Royal Carlung (11486), by Prince of Carlung, dam Royal Queen, a mare that has to her credit as winnings at leading Scottish shows, 12 first prizes and 4 specials. He is five years old, has several winnings to his credit in Scotland and second at London. He combines size and quality with great style, and acts superbly. Nobility (11442), by the great prizewinner, Knight of Cowle, is a six-year-old bay, a horse of great substance throughout, with a clean, flat, bone and well-sprung ankles, a great stock horse and absolutely sure. Prince Ronald (12706), by Montrave Ronald, a horse that stood at \$40 a mare this season, dam Hecuba, by Warrior, is two years old, a colt of commanding appearance, large, smooth and full of quality, the making of a rare good one. Brightstone (12499), another two-year-old, by the great sire, Airies Prince, dam Necklet, winner of 15 first prizes, 2 seconds and 2 championships, and the dam of a great number of winners, is a rare, good colt, combining a size and quality that leaves very little room for improvement, while his action is superb, and he will make a noted show horse. Happy Omen, Vol. 28, by Sir Christopher, dam Darling, by Fortune, is a three-year-old, one of the big, smooth kind, with nicely-turned rib, a short, strong back, heavy muscled, standing on ideal legs, pasterns and feet, and shows wonderful action, the making of a big-quality horse. Ideal (10578) is an eight-year-old horse, got by Prince of Carruchan, dam Mary of Glenturk, a noted Old Country prizewinner. This horse has to his credit a very enviable Old Country winning record, and is the sire of a number of winners. He is a horse full of Clyde character, clean, flat bone, a powerfully-built horse, and acts well. Lord Ganton (7168) is a beautiful seal brown Hackney, got by that great sire of crack winners, Ganton Duke of Connaught, dam Wheel of Fortune, by Triffits Fireaway. This splendid horse, coupled as he does right royal breeding with ideal individuality, finished off with superb and faultless action, is one of the only few Hackneys in this country that Canadians are privileged to use as a sire, and lucky indeed will be the section of country that gets the benefit of his services.

Ideal Sport
A Fine Day
A Good Dog
and



STEVENS FIRE ARMS
It's just as natural for a girl to want to shoot as for a boy. It does her just as much good. Gives her healthy, invigorating outdoor exercise, quickens her eye, steadies her nerve, and makes her self-reliant.
Catalog Free
describing "Stevens" guns of every sort and style, for hunter, marksman, girl or boy. 140 pages. Sent free to any one interested in guns, sending 4 cents in stamps to cover postage.
If your dealer cannot supply you write to us.
J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
310 High Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U.S.A.

Brampton Jersey Herd—We have now for immediate sale **10 bulls**, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. In order to reduce our stock, we are making a special offer. For full particulars address **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.** Phone 68.

Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered).
WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.

Rushton Jerseys
For immediate sale we are offering one 1-year-old and one 2-year-old bulls—ideal types; and females of all ages. If you want something extra nice, write me. **F. S. WETHERALL, Cookshire P.O. and Station, Que.**

Highgrove Jersey Herd—Our present offering is: 5 young bulls and few females, among them being 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th prize winners at Toronto this year. Bred from producers and sired by richly-bred bulls.
ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Don't Wait!
BE UP-TO-DATE
And buy some choice young **JERSEYS**. Two bulls and a number of A No. 1 cows and heifers from great milkers. Also collict pups.
W. W. EVERITT, Dun-edin Park Farm, Chatham, Ont. Box 552.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP DOWN
"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904
SPLENDID MUTTON
GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT
This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its
Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness 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.

The Riby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
The largest of each in England. Established 150 years, with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100-guinea champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the two 1,000-guinea rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale. Cables—**DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG.**

The MARHAM COTSWOLDS
Largest flock of the breed in England, numbering 1,200. Over 300 rams disposed of annually. Fifty-second annual sale, letting July 27th, 1905.
T. BROWN & SON, Marham Hall, Downham Market, Norfolk, Eng. Telegrams: Marham. Railway station: Downham, G. E. Ry.

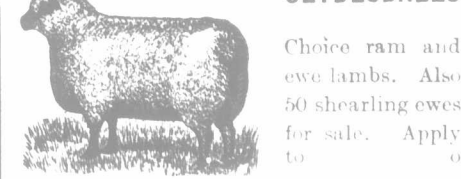
Mr. John Smith, Dunblane, Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Shorthorns, writes: "I have sold all my young bulls that are old enough to offer for sale, but I can spare a few heifers, out of Marr Stamford dams, and by the good-breeding and show bull, Scott's Choice =43670=, a Bruce Mayflower from imported sire and dam."

Mr. W. D. Pugh, Claremont, Ont., writes: "I am still offering young Clydesdale stallions, one and two years old, for sale, sired by the champion McQueen (imp.). They are nice, growthy fellows with the best of feet and pasterns. I am also offering a nice Shorthorn bull calf, five months old, from the stock bull, Gilbert Logan =36424=. This calf is red, and is a nice, growthy fellow. I have sold all my shearing Cotswold rams to Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, and I am now offering some registered ewes and a few high-grade ones."

D. MILNE'S SHORTHORNS.
One-half mile north of Ethel Station, on the Kincardine-Palmerston branch of the G. T. R., in Huron Co., Ont., lies Maitland Bank Stock Farm, the property of Mr. D. Milne, well known as a successful breeder of Shorthorn cattle and Leicester sheep. For upwards of a score of years, Mr. Milne's attention has been centered on his splendid herd of Shorthorns, which now number about 60 head, representing such noted and fashionable families as the Crimson Flowers, Marr Beautys, Campbell Minas, Stamfords, Bruce Lady Fannys, Clarets, Claras, Roseluds, Strawberrys and Berthas; many of which are noted for their heavy-milking qualities; others are the very heavy-fleshed kind, exhibiting a wealth of flesh that is truly marvellous. At the head of the herd is the royally-bred bull, Scotland's Fame (imp.), bred by A. Campbell, sired by the great Golden Fame, dam Countess 3rd (imp.), by Count Amaranth. This bull has done Mr. Milne a wealth of good, his get coming straight, even, and thick. Second in service is Broadhooks Prince (imp.), by Border Raider, dam Prudence, by the noted show bull, Watchman. He is also closely related to the great bull, Champion of England, and his pedigree all through is an exceptionally rich one. Among the females are several imported ones bred in the purple, and the dams of some rare good ones. Among the younger ones are a big lot of one, two and three-year-old heifers, principally the get of Scotland's Fame (imp.) and Red Duke (imp.). Among this lot can be picked out some extra good types that have won their spurs in the show-ring, and are capable of winning again. Any of these can be bought for a price that should sell them quick. There are also several young bulls, whose breeding and individuality are all that can be desired. They are: Prince of Archers =56087=, by Imp. Scotland's Fame, dam Fanny Funkins =34793=, by Vanhorne =26736=. This bull is a white yearling, a full-fleshed youngster, and a grand doer. He belongs to the Lady Fanny family, noted as heavy milkers. Gloster Prince =56082= is a red two-year-old, got by World's Fair King =38431=, a son of the great show bull, Beau Ideal, dam Duchess of Gloster F. =43793=. Golden Ray =56081= is a roan yearling that is the making of something good, sired by Imp. Scotland's Fame, dam Roan Rose =51546=, by Charles Wilkes =28805=. He is a Stamford-bred bull. The following are, as yet, unnamed: One ten-months-old roan, by Scotland's Fame (imp.), dam Lovely Barmpton, by Perfection, a son of Barmpton Hero. This is a splendid young bull. The next is a red ten-months-old by the same sire, dam Perfection's Queen, who is also a daughter of Perfection. Both these cows are exceptionally heavy milkers, which makes these young bulls very desirable as sires. Then there is the royally-bred five-months-old roan bull calf, got by Sittytton Victor (imp.), a son of Merry Morning, dam Countess 3rd (imp.), by Count Amaranth. This youngster carries the blood of William of Orange, Roan Gauntlet and Champion of England. Mr. Milne is overstocked, and anything is for sale at living prices—cash or credit. No matter what you want, you can find it in this herd. He also has for sale twelve Leicester ewe lambs and a number of older ewes, a shearing ram, and four two-shear rams. Write Mr. Milne to Ethel P. O., Ont.

Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and CLYDESDALES



Choice ram and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario.
Farnham Oxford Downs
We are offering 70 ranch rams, 20 flock headers, some of them imported, being St. Louis winners. Also 50 yearling ewes and 50 ram and ewe lambs.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, Arkell, Ont.

SOUTHDOWNS

For sale: Babraham Pattern, two years old, the best ram lamb in the second-prize pen at the Royal, and first London Fair

COLLIES
At stud, imported Wishaw Hero, \$10. Puppies out of dam of first and sweepstakes New York. **ROBERT McEWEN, Byron, Ontario.**

Lincoln Rams

I am offering a grand lot of ram lambs, from imported and home-bred ewes, and from imp. Dudding ram, at very reasonable prices. Also ewes and ewe lambs for sale. **SHORTHORNS** of the Marr Roan Lady, Broadhooks and Missie families.
A. D. McGUGAN, Glencairn Stock Farm, Rodney, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE

Have retired from showing at fall fairs. 2 years and over show ewes **ONLY** now offered. For 22 years won more firsts than all competitors. At St. Louis won more than any three flocks. At last International won 9 of 14 firsts offered. Including champion ram and reserve to same. All making the greatest winnings on record. Have now the best breeding stock ever offered. Who want good ones to strengthen their flocks?
JOHN CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ransden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Block for sale always on hand.
JOHN A. McGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario.

100 Shropshires & Cotswolds 100

One hundred head for sale. Ten shearing rams, fifty ram lambs, and sixty shearing ewes. Rams are good enough to head any flock. The ewes are a choice lot and will be bred to imp. ram.
John Miller, - Brougham, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are: Ram and ewe lambs of the low-down, blocky type. Also Yorkshire boar and sows five months old, of improved bacon type. A number of nice Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels at reasonable prices. Correspondence promptly answered.
R. R. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, C.P.R. Teeswater, Ont.

IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND FWES

From the Best Breeders. Home-bred Rams and Ewes, both Shropshire and Cotswold, of the best breeding. Great sappy strong fellows that will breed well, and at prices that cannot be anything but satisfactory. Write me.
ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE FOR SALE

A good bunch of lambs of both sexes. A few shearing ewes. The right type. Prices moderate. Come and see.
WM. D. DYER, - Columbus, Ont. Brooklin Sta., G.T.R. Myrtle Sta., C.P.R.

Champion Dorsets

Dorset ewes in lamb; also ewe lambs for sale. Prices low, considering quality.
R. H. HARDING, Thorndale, Ont. Mapleview Farm, Thorndale, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Choicely-bred ones at reasonable prices, some in show shape. White Wyandotte cockerels now ready. **W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont. Oxford Down Sheep**
Choice rams and ewes, any age, for sale. Reasonable. For particulars, apply to **PETER ARKELL & SONS, Summer Hill Stock Farm, o Teeswater, Ont.**

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand
Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville,
Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A lot of very choice young things of various ages. We prepay express charges and guarantee satisfaction. Enquiries promptly answered.
Vine Sta., G. T. R., near Barrie.
JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

GOSSIP

HASSARD'S NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, of Millbrook, Ont., has recently returned home from Scotland with a fresh importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies and Hackneys. This lot includes 14 head that represent the get of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Hiawatha, Lord Lothian, Baron's Fashion and Marcellus. Mr. Hassard has made several importations of Clydesdales, and has brought over a number of exceptionally good ones, but never before such a lot of high-class animals as this lot comprises. They at once reflect great credit on his good judgment, and are certainly a grand acquisition to the Clydesdale breeding stock of Canada, and will be a decided loss to the breeders of Scotland. Combining, as they do, size and quality, royal breeding and splendid action, they are just the kind of horses wanted in this country. In giving a brief description of them, we must honor with first place that old peer of Scottish Clydesdales, Prince Alexander (8899), acknowledged to be one of the most celebrated horses known in the history of the breed, who was purchased as a yearling for £1,250, and the same year won the championship from the £3,000 Prince of Albion. As a three-year-old at the Scottish Stallion Show, he won the Cawdor Challenge Cup, beating the great Prince Robert. His get have won the leading honors at all the principal shows, and many of Scotland's most noted brood mares are got by him. Although now in his teens, he is as clean of leg and as active as a four-year-old. Fascinator (11033) is a son of the great Baron's Pride, dam Mina, by Macgregor. He is a brown horse, six years old, combining size and quality, is a splendid actor and did valuable service in the stud in Scotland—just the kind of horse we require here. Boquhanran Prince (12057) is another noted sire in the Old Country, bay, six years old, got by the champion Hiawatha, dam Leslie Queen, by Leslie Lad (2220). He is a horse of grand quality throughout, large, smooth, and a great actor, with beautiful, stylish carriage. Breadalbane (11637), a bay four-year-old son of Hiawatha, dam Lady Gartley, by the great Royal Gartley, is an exceptionally good horse, combining size and quality to a marked degree. His legs and pasterns are perfect, and his action superb. He is a very desirable horse. Pride of Barassie (12276) is another son of Hiawatha, dam Rosie, by Montrave Mac. He is a brown three-year-old, a rare, good colt, full of Clydesdale character, with abundance of style and quality, nice, clean, open action, a very large, smooth colt, and will be a winner sure. Bright Morn (12498), by Baron's Fashion, dam Lady Derwent, by Prince Frederick, is a bay, two years old, and a cracker, possessing the happy combination of size and quality, standing on ideal legs, acts grandly, and is the making of something extra good, look out for this colt. Banchoy's Marcellus (12430), by the champion Marcellus, dam Sally, by Prince of Caruchan, is a two-year-old bay, a colt of great substance and full of quality, very stylish, and has a very natty way of going, a credit to his illustrious sire, and one that will certainly be heard from in the showing. He is an extra, all-round good one. Pearl Finder (12689) is a bay, two-year-old, sire by Lord Lothian, dam Daisy of the Bank, by Albyford, a very large, heavily muscled colt, with heavy, flat bone and well sprung neck, the make-up of a very large horse. Sir Herbert (11910), a four-year-old bay, got by ornament, dam Lady Maxwell, by Macneekan, is a horse possessing a vast amount of quality and grand action. There are also four fillies, the get of such notables as Riccarton, Scotland's Strong, etc., a big, growthy lot, combining size and quality that will no doubt be a profitable investment for the buyer.

HIDES, SKINS

Wool, Furs, Tallow, Etc.

Consignments solicited. Top prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto.

Leicester Sheep | Berkshire Swine

Young stock, either breed or sex, of choice breeding, for sale. Prices low. Apply to
JOHN S. COWAN, Fairview Farm,
Attwood Stn. or Tel. Donegal P.O.

We are Importing Shropshires

If you want any sheep brought out, write us.
Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford, Ont.

Try me for Shropshires this season. Highest honors awarded at Winter Fair, Guelph, 1904, on live and dressed sheep.
ABRAM RUDELL, Hespeler P.O., Ont.

DORSETS and YORKSHIRES

Can supply stock of various ages of both sexes, at reasonable prices, quality considered.
E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont.
Gilead's Spring Farm. Wentworth Co.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF

Tamworth Swine and Shorthorn Cattle

Still have a lot of beauties to offer in Tamworths of both sexes, from 2 months to 2 years old; a half-dozen March sows that will be bred in October and November. All for sale at moderate prices. Also four young Shorthorn bulls ready for service, and a half-dozen beautiful heifers.
COLWILL BROS., Newcastle, Ontario.

TAMWORTHS & HOLSTEINS

Present offerings are: Two boars sired by Colwill's Choice, boars fit for service, sows bred and ready to breed, and a choice lot ready to wean. Pairs not akin. Also cows and calves of the deep milking strains. All at moderate prices. Write or call and see my stock.
BERTRAM HOSKIN,
Grafton Sta., G.T.R. The Gully P.O.

TAMWORTHS

2 fine boars fit for service; also a choice lot of both sexes, from 2 to 4 months old, of good breeding stock. Prices reasonable.
Glennairn Farm, Jas. Dickson, Orono, Ont.

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P.O.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

A number of nice young sows, bred to my imported boars. Also a few boars ready for service. Have some nice things 3, 4 and 5 months old, of both sexes. My herd won all the champion prizes at Dominion Exhibition in 1904.
William Wilson, Box 191, Brampton, Ont.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Her Grace the Duchess of Devonshire's Berkshire Herd. Winners of 102 awards in 1904, including champion against all breeds in carcass competition London Fat-stock Show. The breeding sows are sired by the champion boar, Baron Kitchener 868. Polegate Decoy, Polegate Dame, Polegate Dawn, winners in England, Canada and United States were exported from this herd. For prices and particulars apply to:
Compton Estate Oms, Eastbourne, or to P. A. Walling, 7 Cavendish Cottages, Eastbourne, Sussex, England.

Rosebank Herd of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Present offering: Choice stock from 6 weeks to 2 months old, sired by Concord Professor and Willow Lodge Crown 8th. Can supply pairs and trios, not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Express prepaid.
JOHN BOYES, Jr., Churchill, Ont.

BERKSHIRES

Have for sale a choice lot of boars and sows of spring litters sired by imported Polegate Doctor, Geo. Thomson & Son, Woodstock Ont.

For Sale: Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest herd in Canada; young sows in farrow, choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old, pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and sale delivery guaranteed. Address:
E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

chasers. In speaking of the great born, Prince Alexander, we forgot to mention that he was sired by the wonderful born, Prince of Wales (673), dam Jessie Mack, by Darnley (222).

In Hackney stallions there are also a typical lot, showing beautiful form, style, quality and action, while their breeding leaves nothing to be desired. Address: Chocolate, Vol. 23, is a bay, two years old, by Chocolate Jr., dam Antillon, by Langton. He is a horse of grand proportions and good size. Colton Camp-mede, Vol. 23, is a chestnut two-year-old, by General Gannymede, dam Florin by Superior. He is a very nice, smooth, well-put-up horse with legs of style. Whitehall Dane (8708) is a black three-year-old, by Danbury, dam Francisca, by Danegelt, a very beautiful horse, that with a little more education will be a hard horse to beat in the show-ring. British Yeoman (8085) is a brown, six years old, by Pilot 2nd, dam Bruce Bess, by Royal Charlie, a typical Hackney and a great actor, an extra good one. Dainty Lord (7418) is a chestnut seven years old, by the great Cartus Duke of Connaught, dam Dainty, by Danmark, an exceptionally nice put-up horse, with great style and action, and a great sire. St. Rigulus (9006) is a chestnut four-year-old, by Sportsman 3rd, dam Bury Folly, by Danegelt, a thick, stylish horse that moves like a machine. Hassard is deserving of a great deal of credit for bringing such a splendid lot of horses into the country, and we profit for him great success. He has opened stables at Regina, N.W.T. with Dr. J. C. Fyfe in charge, where a number of these horses will be kept for sale thus enabling the people of the West to purchase at their own doors Clydesdales and Hackneys carrying Britain's robust blood.

HARRY SMITH'S SHORTHORNS

While in the vicinity of Easter Ont., recently, we wended our way to the beautiful and well-appointed farm of Harry Smith, known as Springhead Stock Farm, one mile from Easter station, G.T.R., 30 miles north of London, and combined the pleasure of partaking of his hospitality with a look over his magnificent herd of 50 head of typical Scotch-bred Shorthorns, feeding them, as usual, in the pink of condition. This noted herd represents the superior judgment of twenty years' intelligent breeding, and is one of the very best in the country, being made up of representatives of such noted families as Crutcheburgh, Village Blossoms, Lovelys, Southdown, Butterfys and Mysie, Bruce Augustus, Crombie Sunflowers and Vandyke. Many of these families are exceptionally heavy milkers; most of them are a typical heavy-fleshed lot, and among them are a number of first, second and third prize winners at Toronto and London exhibitions, including this year's winners. The herd is headed by the massive, thick-fleshed three-year-old bull, Gold Drop, winner of first at Toronto last year and a two-year-old and second this year in a strong class. He is a son of the better bred Imp. Golden Drop Victor, and has proven an exceptionally potent sire in getting coming thick smooth and well have been wonderfully successful in the showing. His predecessor was the Royal Prince, a bull that did similar service as a sire in the herd. At the present time Mr. Smith has on hand for sale a number of fine young bulls, including a grand good lot carrying a wealth of flesh, evenly put-up, and many of them being winners this year. But of the soft, mossy fellows, an ideal lot of which are looking for a good head of the Smith before they are sold.

KEEP CUTTING THE CORN

The members of the family are getting out south of the line, and a little George, that has done a little work of peeling, is now engaged in After laboring for some time, he has up his mother's name. Mom, he says, is a very nice more potent than any other. Why, I guess, because my families like me, and I like my prize. What do you think? I forgot to say, I like my George, and by the way, I like dirt out of the ground. I like small to eat. I thought...

THE OF ONE, TWO AND THREE



...the members of the family are getting out south of the line, and a little George, that has done a little work of peeling, is now engaged in After laboring for some time, he has up his mother's name. Mom, he says, is a very nice more potent than any other. Why, I guess, because my families like me, and I like my prize. What do you think? I forgot to say, I like my George, and by the way, I like dirt out of the ground. I like small to eat. I thought...

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The Genius of Persistence.

A wide outlook upon life tells us that the prizes of life are less to the swift than to the patient plodders. Looking back upon his long career with his students, Mark Hopkins once said that if the brilliant boys carried off the recitations, the plodders carried off life's prizes. Every college-bred man can recall illustrations of this shrewd observation. The student who was universally admired was the one who lingered on the campus with the field sports until the last moment, then rushed to his room, fung down his cap, snatched up his book, glanced at the lesson, thought like lightning, drew on his reserves in answering questions and drawing out the professor, who did the real reciting, and so gleefully making a "brilliant recitation." Just beside him was another student, who had toiled half the night over the same lesson, mastered every jot and tittle, but who blundered in telling what he knew, and was marked a grade lower than his superficial fellow. Then, when twenty years have passed, the plodder is the employer, trusted, honored and successful. The first youth did not gain the heights by his sudden, brilliant flight. The second reached the height, climbing in the night while the other slept. For the history of men of achievement is the history of persistent plodding. Gibbon wrote his memoirs nine times. Newton re-writes his chronology sixteen times. Addison collects three volumes of reflections before he writes his first paper for the Spectator. Turner made thirty thousand drawings and ended with his "Slave Ship" and "Immortality." The great words are Purpose and Perseverance. Good is the youth who can say, "This one thing I do," and who understands the other injunction to hold fast the chosen purpose.—[Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis.

Go to Sleep.

The old adage tells us "Nine hours of sleep are enough for a fool." Perhaps they are, and not infrequently they are none too much for a wise man, and many a wise man has shown his wisdom by taking them. When performing his most prodigious literary feats Goethe felt the need of and took nine hours out of every twenty-four for sleep.

It is generally conceded that the young child requires thirteen or fourteen hours each day for sleep. This period is gradually shortened, until, at the age of fourteen years, the boy is found to need only ten hours. When grown, and in a healthy condition, the man may find that a night of eight hours is sufficient to repair the waste of the day and recreate him for the morrow; but if he finds that he needs more, he should take it.

When one must drag one's self out of bed in the morning by pure force of will there is something wrong; perhaps a forgotten waste must be repaired, an hour of lost sleep, or an unusually nervous strain. Some demand has been made upon the system for which nature asks payment, and he who is wise will listen to her voice.

Just here allow me to say that everyone who seeks his bed at the good old-fashioned hour of nine, and is not seen until he appears at his eight o'clock breakfast, should have credit for being a good sleeper. The faces one sees at breakfast tables frequently tell how few have learned the secret of restful nights. So many people take all their cares to bed with them. The business man writes that annoying letter the last thing before he puts out his light, then says his prayers piously, closing his eyes, sighs, tosses, and longs for the dawn. He counts forward and backward by ones, twos, and fives, and falls into a restless sleep, only to awaken more weary than when he went to bed.

That we may continue to be of use in the place in which God, for

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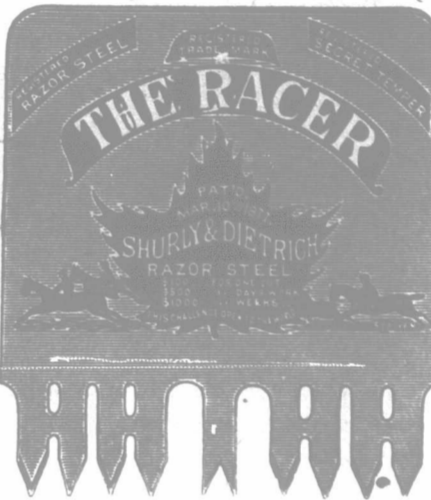


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some wise reason, has put us, let us wisely keep in our hands a reserve power of bodily and mental vigor, produced by a careful balancing of the hours of sleep with the hours of work. We do not know to what struggle or sorrow we may be called. Let it never find us too weak to accept it as we should."

The question, "How much sleep do I require?" deserves and should have our thoughtful consideration. No one can think the matter out for us as well as we can for ourselves. Our constitutional tendencies, our habits of life, all our circumstances are best known to ourselves. With all these things in mind we should each think the matter out reasonably, and then abide by the decision of our best judgment.

If this were intended for an exhaustive paper on the subject of sleep, there are many things we might speak of that cannot go into this brief space. We would speak of the benefit to be gained from indulging in some gentle exercise before retiring, a simple romp with the children, some light gymnastics, or the old-fashioned diversion of singing and story-telling.

We might talk on the necessity of taking warm feet to bed, of the best sort of bed and bed-clothes, of the size, shape, and best manner of ventilating the ideal sleeping room; but we will be content with our primary object of calling attention to the importance of sleeping regularly, soundly, and enough.—[Good Health.

A Happy Home.

O! for a home on a windy height,
Close by the sounding sea!
A castle, rising clear and white,
Above a spreading sea!
Where the far sea-view, from the rough
rock walls,
The sweep of the low, wide land,
Will give to the soul in the stately halls
An uplift pure and grand.

O! for a home in a humble town,
A garden of bloom and green,
With little of wealth and less renown—
As the twilight hour serene!
Where the voices of friends are mingled
oft—
In song, in sorrow, in mirth,
And a sweet content pervades it, soft
As the summer time to earth.

O! for a home by the shadowed wood,
Away from the million schemes!
A home where the whispering leaves are
good
To the man who works and dreams!
Who digs in the soil for his daily bread,
Strong and patient and free;
Who dreams while a wild bird overhead
Sings of eternity!

But whether on seagirt, windy height,
Or hard by the forest wild,
Or round the cottage candle-light
In converse glad and mild—
O! for a home in the heart of love!
The sea and the wood may fade;
Ever the good God reigns above—
And the soul? it is undismayed!

Possibilities for Beauty.

A plain country farmhouse will soon be transformed into a beautiful home by simply keeping the lawn carefully mown and by the clever arrangement of flowers, vines and shrubbery. There are numerous little things that farmers can do in the way of landscape gardening when they utilize all opportunities. Save all of the hollow blocks, when getting wood ready to burn. Leave the bark on, fill them with rich soil and then fill them with plants. They form very artistic flower plots. Again, large blocks, with the bark adhering, make very quaint stands for holding tubs filled with plants. When there are dead trees trim them up a little and plant vines to grow over them. A clematis or wistaria growing over a dead tree is beautiful. The Virginia creeper is also very beautiful for this purpose, and, as it grows so rapidly, a tree will be nearly covered in two seasons if strong, healthy vines are planted at the base.—[Farmers' Magazine.

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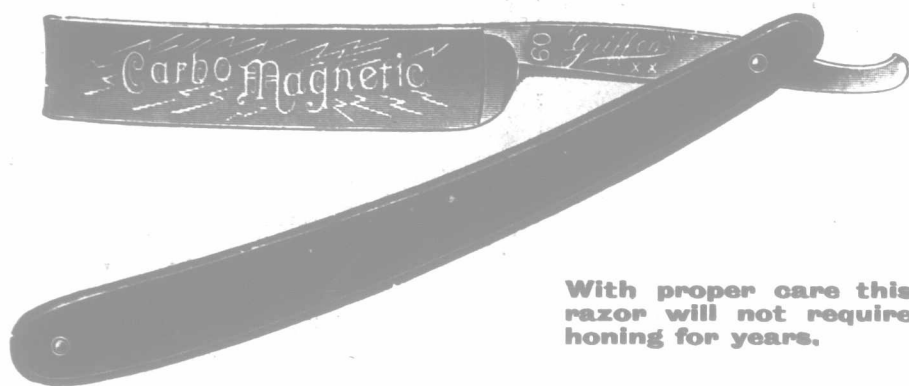
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