

**PAGES
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established
1866.

VOL. XLI.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONT., OCTOBER 11, 1906.

No. 739

EDITORIAL.

The Ontario Apple Trade.

We are pleased to note that some of the Toronto newspapers are awakening their readers to more than a dessert-and-pie interest in the Ontario apple crop. One of them suggests that the Dominion Minister of Agriculture should belt the Province with cold-storage warehouses, so that the waste of millions of bushels of fruit might be saved and the trade put upon another basis; and another figures that the apple is the fulcrum on which the farm mortgages will all be lifted and the farmer and his family sent on an annual tour to Europe. It is very true that, with an area of some 228,000 acres in apple orchards, there should be a vastly greater financial return, but those familiar with the real situation know that thousands of the older orchards are composed of a hopeless mixture of mostly early varieties, many of which are all but worthless and should be cut down or else top-grafted, while for want of proper cultivation, fertilizing, spraying and pruning, another large slice must be written off the apple account. A great many of this class would certainly fall into the millions of bushels which Saturday Night estimates were fed to hogs or rotted on the ground after being frozen. Then, we must not forget that increasing quantities are home-consumed, canned, dried and pulped.

Admittedly, the situation is bad enough, as the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate" for years past will verify; but, on the one hand, it is not quite as hopeless as one might imagine, nor, on the other, quite as easily remedied by the sweep of some magic wand. The educational campaign which has been going on for some years in favor of improved cultural methods, is having its effect, and the fruit-growers' co-operative organizations have been quietly but steadily solving the problem of the profitable disposal of the crop where it is worth while. Those who have been perusing the reports which we have been publishing, showing how these bodies, composed of practical business farmers, are disposing of their apple crops, know that a revolution is really going on in the sale of early fall fruit. The report of the operations of the Chatham Fruit-growers' Association, in "The Farmer's Advocate" for Sept. 20th, is a case in point, and our report of the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co. in this issue shows how successfully the smaller and finer fruits, as well as apples, can be disposed of in Canada to the advantage both of producers and consumers. We have very much more faith in enterprises of this kind, conducted by people in the business, than by launching a lot of experimental Government cold-storage houses in which farmers might hold their crop. As a matter of fact, we believe that the more rapidly the salable early apples are disposed of the better, so that they will be out of the way of the main crop of winter fruit.

The Fruit Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture is rendering the industry very valuable service in aiding the organization of co-operative associations in the circulation of information re the trade, etc., particularly in connection with cold-storage temperatures, packing and shipping; and the Railway Commission is doing good service in compelling railway and express companies to furnish an efficient service at reasonable rates.

It sounds all very well to say the Ontario farmer might hold his apples in cold storage till winter and then sell when prices are high, but there are contingencies to consider. In shipping to Manitoba and the Northwest, and even to

points in Eastern Canada or England, frost must be reckoned with after cold weather sets in, and, under present conditions in many orchards, and sometimes in whole neighborhoods, the supply of really marketable apples is small and uncertain, but as the reformation in the system of orchard management now in progress is worked out, and farmers and those who make fruit-growing a specialty develop the co-operative system in reaching the consumer, eliminating many of the speculative intermediaries who eat up the profits, we shall find the business getting upon a sounder and more satisfactory basis. Shipment to the Old Country requires a great deal of careful oversight, from the orchard, through the local warehouse, on the trains, at Montreal, on shipboard, and then again at Liverpool or other English ports, and in this process vigilant Government officers may render valuable service. Getting in close touch with the English consumer is a slow process, owing to the conservatism of the trade there. For example, it suits the Liverpool Board to have as much of the trade as possible concentrated through that channel, but that does not make it best for the Canadian apple producer or the English consumer. There is an enormous and almost insatiable market in England for Canadian fruit, and it is well worth while overcoming the difficulties so as to allow the Canadian fruit-grower a fair profit, but the experience of our co-operative fruit-growers' associations proves that there is also in Canada a rapidly-growing and appreciative home market equally worth cultivating.

Improving the Fairs.

Fair visitors have various preferences which lead them to manifest special interest in one or more departments of the show—some in the horses, some in cattle or other classes of live stock, some in machinery or processes of manufacturing, and so on throughout the list of exhibits. With the exception of the live stock, the whole show can usually be seen to advantage at any hour of the day, visitors being privileged to view the exhibits at leisure when it suits their convenience. In the case of live stock the conditions are different, the animals, for the most part, being confined in narrow stalls and kept covered for protection from flies and for other reasons, so that, except while in the judging ring for half an hour, or an hour at most, on one day during the fair, visitors have scarcely any opportunity of seeing them at their best. It is true that in a few of the larger exhibitions a programme of the judging hours of each day in the live stock classes is published, to a limited extent, and followed as nearly as circumstances permit, but where many classes are necessarily judged on the same day and in the same hours, one who feels interested in more than one class cannot follow the judging in all, and thus loses much of the benefit the show is intended to convey. For this reason, the need, in connection with the principal or Provincial exhibitions, of a large judging arena, with covered seating accommodation, where visitors may witness the judging in several classes at the same time, is emphasized. This improvement has been adopted by the management of some of the State fairs in the neighboring country, to the great satisfaction of exhibitors and the visiting public; and, considering the paramount importance of the live-stock industry, and the general interest taken in this department—certainly the most attractive to the greatest number of practical people—there is urgent need for this provision in connection with, at least, the great show at Toronto, which

claims, with some good reason, the appellation of National.

Toronto has set a good example in the matter of publishing an official catalogue of the entries in live stock and of posting the awards by means of numbers in the judging-ring when they are placed, so that onlookers may follow the proceedings intelligently in the light of the descriptive catalogue. What is needed to make this part of the show more complete is the early publication of the list of awards and its circulation on the grounds, if possible, on the day after the conclusion of the judging, as is done by the management of the Royal Show in England. The Winnipeg exhibition and the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair have followed suit satisfactorily in the matter of a catalogue, and it is not creditable to the management of some others of our more pretentious exhibitions that they have not made advancement in this particular. Much more could also be made of the stock exhibit by means of well-conducted and systematic daily parades of the horses and cattle, which constitute one of the most pleasing and interesting features of such an exhibition, as was well illustrated at the Buffalo, St. Louis and Portland International events, and which is one of the most prominent and attractive features of the Royal Show of England, where it is carried out with almost perfect precision, every animal in the horse and cattle classes that has received a prize or commendation being required in the procession, under penalty of forfeiture if absent for any cause other than sickness.

There is also room for much improvement in the arrangement of the stabling at the leading shows, by which visitors may, with comfort and cleanliness, view the animals in their stalls. Even the Toronto buildings are very faulty in this respect, the passages being unfit for use by ladies, whose skirts are liable at any time to be soiled in the attempt to see a section of the show in which many of them are interested, and which they would gladly take in were proper provision made for their comfort. There should be a clean passage provided between the rows of cattle, with a low railing to prevent unnecessary disturbance of the animals, as in the Ottawa fair cattle barns, which are the most comfortable and sanitary in any Canadian exhibition we have seen.

The practical demonstrations in the dairy and other manufacturing processes introduced in the leading exhibitions in the last few years have proved very attractive features, giving much pleasure and satisfaction to the visiting public, while, we believe, proving profitable as an advertising medium to those interested in the manufacture of the machinery and the sale of the product involved.

As regards the special attractions of an entertaining character, which appeal to a large proportion of the people as a necessary accompaniment of the practical, in order to securing gate receipts sufficient to make the show pay its way, it is gratifying to know that the character of these has been greatly improved, and that in the last year or two there has been little to complain of, public sentiment having endorsed the demand for clean shows, which are now the rule. The township, county and district shows, as well as the larger exhibitions, have this year enjoyed more than average success, thanks to favorable weather, a prosperous season and improved management, all of which should encourage the effort to register advancement from year to year.

There are great possibilities in the Ontario apple crop, but it is hardly in it yet with the bacon hog and dairy cow as a mortgage-lifter.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

AGENTS FOR THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME JOURNAL,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. (52 issues per year.) It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
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LONDON, CANADA.

A Report on Sugar-beet Growing.

It is somewhat surprising to find, from the last report of the Kansas Board of Agriculture, that the United States, with all its progressiveness, and with every facility for the production of both beet and cane sugar, is yet far from supplying its own demand for the sweet commodity. Last year, in fact, 1,643,273 tons of sugar were imported into the country, 55.9 per cent. of this coming from Cuba, 24.43 per cent. from the Dutch East Indies, 5.57 per cent. from Germany, 2.12 per cent. from the Philippines, and 9.33 per cent. from Brazil, S. Domingo, British Guiana, B. W. I., and Peru. From such statistics, it is argued that the future of the beet-sugar industry in the country looks bright, and every encouragement is being given both to beet-growers and beet-sugar manufacturers.

Although due warning is given in regard to possible failures, devastations by frosts, such as that which almost ruined the Kansas crop of 1903, etc., the Report sees no reason why the industry should not be introduced into many localities where it is now unknown. The best way to do this is, it is suggested, to form a beet-growers' association, which will first obtain all possible information on the subject, make arrangements with the nearest available factory for taking the beets, and engage a practical sugar-beet agriculturist to superintend the work of demonstration. The capital needed will be about one-third the total expense, or about \$10 per acre. The organization will supply the growers with seed implements and labor, and plan to repay the money advanced by the members upon receipt of the harvest returns. The proving that beets can be successfully grown in the district is but the first step towards the establishment of a factory in the district itself. Warning is given that sugar-beet growing entails much work, and growers are advised to procure laborers to assist. Otherwise, since a poorly-worked crop means a poor crop, profits cannot be expected.

As regards the most promising localities for beet-growing, it has been found that a deep, fertile sand or clay loam gives best results; gravelly soil is not good, neither is soil sandy enough to be blown. Beets should be grown as a third or fourth rotation, and will be found to do exceedingly well on old alfalfa land. If planted after grain, the stubble should be burned or plowed under in the fall. If the soil is not rich in humus, well-rotted manure—sheep manure, if possible—should be spread and plowed under, also, in the fall, using seven to twelve loads to the acre. In the spring, the soil should be levelled and harrowed as soon as possible, being pulverized as thoroughly as possible. The working of the seed-bed, also, should be done so rapidly that the ground has not time to dry out before the seeds are planted, an operation which varies in time in different localities, early planting being always advisable. The seed should be planted $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in depth, depending upon the soil and time of planting; the earlier the planting, the shallower the depth. And when weeds appear, constant cultivation will be necessary to keep them down. Shallow cultivation after every rain should also be done to conserve the moisture. Thinning the rows is very important, and should be done carefully, so that no harm may be done to the plants that are left.

Harvesting is begun by loosening the beets with a beet plow, which breaks the taproot and lifts the beet so that it can easily be pulled by



Mr. M. McF. Hall.

Manager Dominion Exhibition, 1906, Halifax, N. S.

hand. A topper follows the harvester, and must be skilled in his work, for if he cuts off too little the amount of tare will be increased, while if too much, some of the actual profit in sugar may be lost. The tops may be turned under for fertilizer, or siloed, or stock may be turned directly upon the field to clean them up. Beet pulp is valuable as stock food, but, on account of the loss of sugar and salts, is not, of course, as good as the beets themselves.

Mr. J. G. Hamilton, Secretary of the American Beet-sugar Company, concludes the report by the observation that, to be successful, a sugar factory must be run right. Trying to run it "on the cheap" is not likely to be profitable. "I may say, in conclusion," he says, "that a successful factory means continuous and uninterrupted prosperity to the locality in which it is built. But an unsuccessful factory is an error, and simply a monument that will stand out to your prejudice. I believe in home industries, and any concern which takes the money out of the ground and sells the article out of the town, and pays out large sums for labor and material, must be of vast benefit to a locality. But it takes a great deal of money to build and properly conduct a beet-sugar factory, and it is not an industry that should be encouraged without mature and careful consideration."

Our Maritime Letter.

At the Maritime Board of Trade, in August, we had the pleasure to introduce this resolution, as basic of all the Conference's legislation for the upliftment of these Provinces by the sea, the fair readjustment of their financial concerns with the Central Authority, and their new outsetting, on some sort of equality with the nascent Provinces of the West, just accorded their autonomy on broad and generous terms:

"Resolved, that in view of the fact that the upbuilding of the West has entailed a tremendous drain on the population and resources of Maritime Canada, the time has arrived when the General Government should devise some efficient means of recompense, by encouraging immigration of suitable people, for the development of the fisheries, the agriculture and the mines of these Provinces, and by such bonusing or other fiscal treatment of prime industries as must necessarily give the requisite impetus to trade and commerce within them."

This resolution, although general enough in its terminology, enunciates a deeply-felt sense of loss at the diminution of our population, even if we are glad to see the exodians turning their footsteps towards Western Canada; it also expresses our conviction that, according to distributive justice, something should be done to relieve the stagnation which has overtaken the seaboard, a stagnation brought about by a too-profuse blood-letting, followed by a state of atrophy which now attains the public-spiritedness of almost every portion of this country.

Of course, it is no easy task to elaborate off-handedly a policy which will afford a remedy for every phase of this case, but the sooner our public men get together and impress their united views on the Ministry, the better. This resolution, reflecting perfectly the mind of the convention, then, passed without a dissenting voice. It was made, too, the corner-stone upon which all other resolutions in this class were built. However different delegates felt on the abstract questions of trade, and the subsidiary ones of bonusing, all agreed that we had reached a point when we must look back searchingly over the past, view our difficulties impartially in the present, and bravely bridge over the deep chasms which the future held up so unmistakably to our view, by some new accommodation of the ever-elastic national policy.

Some, who have given the subject no study, may think that the premises of this resolution are untenable. They are as solid as the rock. Willingly or unwillingly, we have been giving of our best blood—our very youth itself—to the West, until now we have little but those past middle age and the old to maintain us. To use the graphic language of President Read, at the Board, how can we longer subsist when the "generative force of our people" has gone out from us.

In the Island, we have suffered in population even more so than the sister Provinces of the eastern mainland. Communication they have, and we have not; they are at least in the life-stream of the nation. Our condition more readily disheartens, although despondency also seems to be far too general in the agricultural centers of all three divisions. Everybody knows that if the heart is not rendered light for purposeful action by faith in the country and expansive hopefulness, ideals will not work out in practice. The cry, "To the West! To the West!" has gone through the land so persistently that hopes are high with those tending there, and ventures on them are made which in ordinary conditions might well be considered desperate. Once sold out in the East, however, no matter how they may long to return, it is but a mere fraction that can ever come back again. Abandonment of the agriculture of the East would be a disaster; if it is not to come, steps must be taken, and taken quickly, to raise the spirits of Eastern farmers, and this can only be done by some plan by which to get them the real profits and comforts which are in farming, and in farming under Eastern conditions especially.

"The lure of the West," all will admit, is denuding the East, but, say those Heaven-born philosophers: "It is only the inevitable happening. Do not, for a moment, challenge such conditions, nor be stupid enough to utter complaint." In other words, "Get out and shovel snow!"

We have heard all this over and over again. We know that there will ever be in evidence a migratory spirit in men, because there has ever been such a spirit in our race; but when the country, at great expense to all, organizes a national system of denuding the older portions of the country of their population to swell the numbers of the newer regions, we submit that something, in all justice and decency, should be done to compensate for it. If we must fight in our agriculture, in our fisheries and in our mining against the other parts, let us have a fair field, at least, if no favor is to be shown us. We are saddled with enormous transportation charges, with insufficient and inadequate transportation facilities, in Prince Edward Island, at least; we are handicapped for labor all through these Provinces because none is encouraged in and all is spirited away by the glare of the advertised West; little is done to develop the resources of the land or the deep, and that little badly done; capital is scarce amongst us, and the small savings of the people, taxed to build the conveniences which put them out of the competitive race and deprive them of their children, are taken from them by the Government, at 3 per cent. in their banks, to still further raise the wall of disadvantage, already high against them.

Those who wait here till the tide turns, with hands folded, may, if they can, view this situation complacently. For our part, we shall not cease to bring all the pressure possible to bear upon the governing power so as to remedy this, in as far as can be, and as quickly as it can. Our fealty to Canada demands this. In essentials, we shall always, we hope, give the lesson of unity; in non-essentials, freest expression of opinion, and in all things the example of perfect good feeling. In necessariis, unitas; in dubiis, libertas; in omnibus, caritas. It will not at all divorce us from the rest of Canada to maintain our rights as we see them; we cannot afford to relinquish them, if we would.

Better than material abundance is contentment. It is bad enough that so many of our children should have quitted their father's house; it is worse that those who remain are consumed by bitter discontent. We would remedy this state of things as a prime necessity to Maritime progress. Let some of the wholesale education, as they call it, exerted in painting the West couleur de rose, be used in the interests of the East but moderately, and from such sources as are, it would appear, held at present in the highest credence, it may be received unquestioningly. We shall see what will follow. Meantime, as a sort of justification for this bit of colorless Maritime introspection, so far as agriculture is concerned, at least, permit us to cite the views of the man on the housetop, Principal Cumming himself, communicated to us recently, not for publication, we know, but none the less necessary for a proper understanding of the position down here by the sea, and essential, also, we believe, to its proper adjustment, so that we may advance in the best sense and prosper:

"In one of your letters of a recent date you suggest the desirability of a Maritime Union in matters pertaining to agriculture—a consummation which all would like to see, but which it seems difficult to realize. To my mind, the greatest obstacle in the way of realizing this is the far too generally hopeless or pessimistic feeling which prevails throughout all our rural sections, a feeling increased in late years in contrast with the optimism of the West. As a result of this, our people, as a whole, are not striving, are not vitally interested in movements which have in view the amelioration of conditions which they believe to be hopeless. True, there are many exceptions; but one cannot move about the country without realizing the fact that the majority are satisfied to live and not to strive, believing that the country here does not afford the opportunity for anything else. I may be mistaken, but I fancy that I felt more of this on the Island than in Nova Scotia. We have not as fine agricultural areas, but we have better communication and growing industries, which means better markets, and, as you have several times written, in connection with your tunnel project, all other efforts are largely futile until something is done to ensure better and more permanent markets than exist at present." A. E. BURKE.

"Truth needs no flowers of speech."—[Alexander Pope.]

HORSES.

Weaning Colts.

The age at which colts should be weaned is to a great extent governed by circumstances. Under ordinary conditions it is well to allow the mare to nurse the foal for four months or longer. If, when the foal be this age, the mare is required to do regular work, I think both will do better if the foal be weaned. On the other hand, if the mare be in fair condition, not required to work, and still yielding a reasonable quantity of milk, the foal will do better if not weaned for a month or two longer, and the mare, having no labor to perform, will not suffer. The ordinary process of weaning, which consists in separating mare and foal, and allowing no further intercourse for several weeks, or until the mare has ceased to secrete milk and the foal to look for it, is, in my opinion, irrational, wasteful and uncalled for.

It is probably unnecessary to state that the colt should be taught to eat chopped or crushed oats, bran, etc., before the process of weaning commences, otherwise he will be sure to suffer and grow thin. Experience has taught all feeders or breeders of stock that sudden or violent changes of diet or usage with any class of stock is dangerous and often expensive. When this is the case with adult animals, it is reasonable to expect it to be more marked in the young; hence, in order to avoid danger of digestive diseases in the young, and trouble with the mammary gland and possibly digestive trouble also in the dam, we should exercise good judgment and be satisfied

the milk that would otherwise be wasted. It also obviates danger of mammitis in the mare, and the gland gradually becomes inactive. In the meantime, the young thing should be given about all the nice, well-saved clover hay and chopped oats he will eat. I like finely chopped oats, and consider it good practice to steam them by pouring boiling water on them in a pail, covering the pail with a rubber sheet to prevent the escape of steam, allowing it to stand for a few hours, and then feeding. A mess of this kind night and morning, and a few whole oats with a carrot at noon, in addition to hay and a feed of bran about twice weekly, has given good satisfaction. Where practicable, the addition of cow's milk gives excellent results, but this is not often easily obtainable. After the colt has ceased looking for his dam, he should be allowed to take exercise daily in the yard or paddock, and his feet should be trimmed every few weeks. Usually the wear is not equal to the growth in these cases, and if not attended to, the feet will be an abnormal size and shape; which may permanently injure him; hence, they should be trimmed to the natural shape as occasion demands. "WHIP."

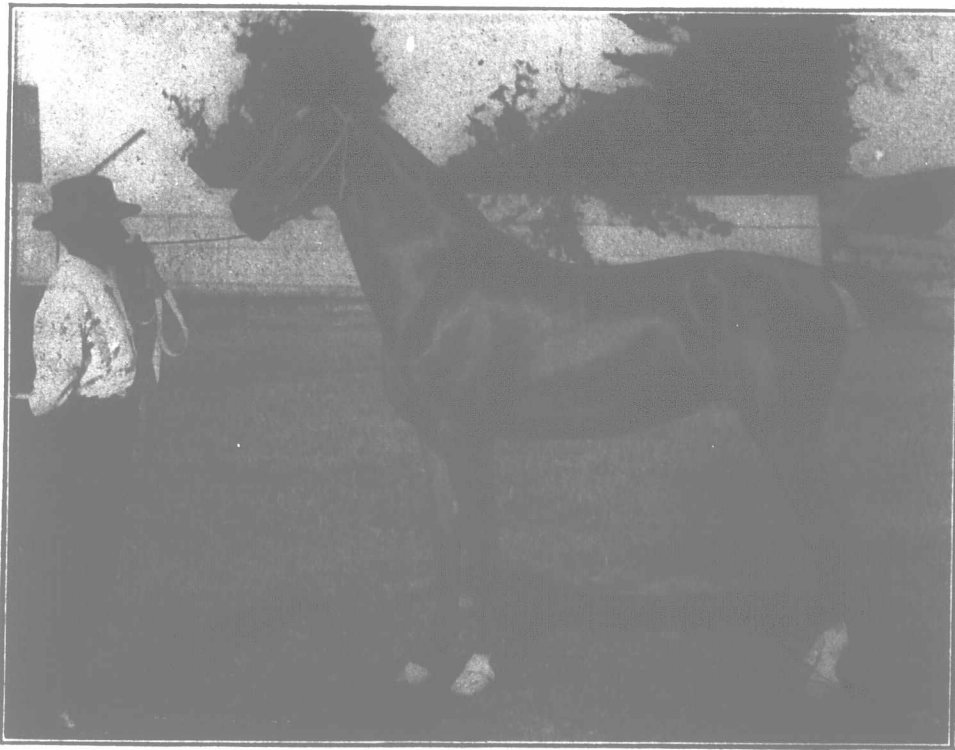
Roan-colored Horses.

It is a generally-held opinion that roan-colored horses are usually good, tough and hardy ones, possessing strong constitutions and wearing well, and horsemen who have had any practical experience of horses of this color find that this view is quite in accordance with actual facts, and is based upon solid grounds. It may not be that

the roan color denotes super-excellence as regards hardihood and toughness of constitution in a horse, as is sometimes asserted, but in many cases there can be no question or doubt about it that horses wearing a roan-colored coat are, as a rule, of a good, tough and hardy sort, and stand hard wear well. Roan is certainly a "good" color, or, as some call it, a hardy color.

That the color of the coat per se has nothing to do with the intrinsic qualities or the constitution of horses, and that there exists no intimate connection between the two, is generally conceded. It is certainly not due simply to their color that roan-colored horses are usually of a good, tough and hardy sort. The mere fact that the coat is colored roan could not impart these intrinsic qualities or influence in any way the constitution of a horse—that is evident. The reason why roan horses are, as a rule, found to be tough and hardy, and to wear well, undoubtedly lies in the fact that they are descended from and inherit some of the blood of certain old strains or families of horses which were of great excellence, possessing great toughness and strength of constitution, hardihood, and good wearing qualities, and in which the roan color was an hereditary and firmly-established characteristic, which was usually transmitted to the progeny. Thus, we find that a roan color and hard-wearing qualities, as well as general excellence, usually go together. The roan color never—or practically never—appears adventitiously in horses, but it occurs only as the result of heredity, and consequently it is met with only in those horses in whose ancestry the roan color is an hereditary characteristic. In many cases this characteristic remains latent, and does not assert itself, but it may reassert itself and come out again in succeeding generations, which fact explains why roan-colored horses are sometimes bred from stock of other colors.

Roan is not—and for the last sixty years and more it never has been—a popular color, nor has it been cultivated by breeders, but, on the contrary, it has been bred out of our horse stock to a large extent. This accounts for the fact that this color is rarely met with nowadays among English- and Irish-bred horses. There are some who profess a special liking for a roan color in harness horses, and for the latter class of horse it is not exactly an unfashionable color. But,



Two-year-old Carriage Filly.

Hackney-Thoroughbred cross. Winner of sweepstakes in her class at Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1906. Owned by Jas. Stewart, Moose Creek, Ont.

to take considerable trouble when weaning the colt. In most cases the mammary apparatus is still quite active, and a considerable quantity of milk is being secreted when the owner decides that it is time to wean the colt. The colt, in addition to the grass and grain that he has been eating, has thus far also been accustomed to the milk. In fact, this has been his principal diet, and if suddenly deprived of it he cannot avoid failing in condition and fretting. Then, again, the secretion of milk in the mare will not cease all at once, and unless the gland be relieved of it, mammitis will be the result. Instead of milking the mare by hand, and, of course, making no use of the milk, as is usually done, the colt should get the benefit. My idea of the proper process of weaning is as follows: When it is decided to wean the colt, he should be placed in a comfortable box stall, by himself, or with other colts. There should be no mangers or boxes into which he can rear or jump and probably hurt himself, and the door and walls should be so high that he cannot jump over them, nor get his fore feet over. The mare, if needed for work, should be taken out; if not required for work, should be tied in a stall, or placed in a box stall, at considerable distance, probably better if they be out of hearing. The mare should be taken to the colt three times daily for a few days (say a week) and left for 15 or 20 minutes each time. The second week twice daily will be sufficient, and the third week once daily, and this continued so long as any considerable quantity of milk is secreted. In this way each gradually becomes accustomed to be separated from the other. The change of diet for the colt is gradual, and he receives the benefit of

on the whole, roan is decidedly unpopular, and this in spite of the fact that most horsemen will tell you that horses of this color are good and tough ones. The unpopularity of the roan color is due to the fact that other colors—bay, brown and chestnut—are preferred, whilst by many it is considered to be unpleasing to the eye, or actually ugly.

Roan was a most characteristic and typical color of the old-time famous Norfolk roadsters and trotters and their Yorkshire and Lincolnshire relations, it being very prevalent among them. Some of the best sires of this old breed were colored roan, and through them the color was perpetuated and became established in the best strains or families of this race of horses. From the old-time Norfolk and Yorkshire roadsters and trotters the roan color was transmitted to their modern descendants, the Hackney breed. Roan, both red and blue, is decidedly a most typical Hackney color, and it is to be regretted that this old-fashioned and characteristic color should be gradually disappearing in the Hackney breed. When the Hackney studbook was established, in 1884, the roan color was much more frequently met with among Hackneys than is the case at the present time. Now, in fact, it is comparatively rare.

The real roan color is practically never met with nowadays in Thoroughbred stock, but some few Thoroughbreds have white hairs sparingly interspersed in their chestnut or bay coat. Whether such ought technically to be termed roans is a matter of personal opinion; at any rate, they do not look like roans, and unless one stands close to them the white hairs are not perceived, or at least not noticed. Lord Glasgow's Rapid Rhone, who won the Claret Stakes at Newmarket in 1864, was a roan, and the color oftentimes occurred at this period in Lord Glasgow's racing stud, it being met with in horses of the Physalis (1841) family.

Among cart horses the roan color is tending to disappear. It is, it need hardly be said, only of rare occurrence in the Shire breed. None the less, roan is a typical cart-horse color, and it sometimes occurs in cross-bred and unpedigreed cart horses and agricultural draft horses. In former times, and before the Shire breed had a studbook, roan was quite a common color among cart horses and farm horses. Some of the heavy-draft horses which we imported from Belgium are colored roan, this color being a prevalent one in the Belgian cart-horse breed.

It is of interest to note that roan is one of the principal colors of the French Postier breed of horses. This breed owes its origin, in a large measure, to Norfolk roadster and trotter stallions, which in former times were quite largely imported into France from this country for breeding purposes. Through them, doubtless, the roan color was introduced into the breed.—[H. F., in Live-stock Journal.]

How Nearly is Glanders Stamped Out?

The general public might enquire as above, and it would be hard to give a definite answer. We believe, however, that under the present sane, reasonable, and, withal, vigorous measures now adopted, the time of the eradication of this disease in Canada is within measurable distance. The time can be appreciably shortened, we believe, if the Government will only provide that each and every horse crossing the International Boundary from the south shall be stopped at the boundary twenty-four hours and be tested with mallein by an inspector of the Health of Animals Branch.

We know that the plea will be at once advanced that such a procedure will interfere with settlement—a plea that is of little moment, and should not be seriously considered. If a settler is coming in with a glandered animal or two, it is better for him to be delayed twenty-four or forty-eight hours and know the worst then, rather than go into a district to seed it with glanders, and lose all his horses, as well as spread this malignant trouble amongst his neighbors.

The various horse-breeders associations, Dominion and Provincial, we believe, should support the Government in any measures likely to improve things for the farmers and horse-breeders of Canada, and should demand the utmost protection against such a disease that can be devised. Get busy; post your M. P.'s on the matter; tell them they must attend to this important matter for you, and it will be done. On the prairies, glanders is being brought under control, more especially in Manitoba; in B. C. it is not as easily dealt with, politics being no different across the Rockies than on this side, and, lacking strong public sentiment in favor of the work, the veterinarian doing sanitary work has the task of a pleasant time, and requires little assistance and tact.—[The Farmer's Advocate, 27th May, 1906.]

The Voice in the Education of Horses.

The horse has the sense of hearing very highly developed, as it would seem to me, and distinguishes sounds, and probably also the differences in sounds, from a very great distance, writes J. Baretto De Souza, in the Rider and Driver.

(The distance from which the horse can hear sounds differs, presumably, from one animal to another, as it does with man.)

Noise has a frightening effect on some horses, and simply an exciting effect on others, especially on the trained ones, who, being well-mannered, remain under control, whatever may be their feelings in the matter.

Music—considered as noise of a different quality—elates the generality of horses, who, when they are not trained, consequently not under control, often manifest their elation in an unruly way.

We often know or read of discharged cavalry horses who, on hearing the regimental bugle-call, spill their civilian riders, or otherwise liberate themselves from their new tasks, and rush to "file-up" by their erstwhile comrades, wherefrom we may presume that they also appreciate the tonal value of sounds.

It has been denied that horses differentiate the meaning of words, but that denial can be questioned when one reflects that in European cavalry regiments and European riding-schools, where class lessons are more usual than in this country, horses will start trotting or cantering, or stop short, whether the novice rider is agreeable or not, and will also execute certain "figures," such

The best trick-horse trainers I have met, some of whom I have seen at work training—G. Pieraptoni, E. Guillaume, A. Loyal, old Chiarini, well known in some of the States of this Union, and others less capable—always spoke to their horses while training them, and even did so at times while performing, and I have been led to understand that the best of them all, Schumann, speaks to them, even when performing, to a still greater extent.

When, then, we see by all these different examples that horses are so easily influenced by sounds, and especially by the human voice, the question naturally arises as to the reason that speech should be so completely tabooed, as it is, at least in New York, from among the means which help in the good training of saddle horses.

Of course, people allege that it is "bad form to speak to your horses," but when it comes to such a serious thing as the training of a saddle horse, whereby human limbs and even human life can be either endangered or protected, the condition of "form," alias "fashion," ought, reasonably, to be overlooked.

While I was in Italy and in France I used to speak to my horses as a matter of course, imparted to me by my different teachers, and while I lived in other countries, where I rode merely for my own pleasure, I never bothered to study the question in detail—for which I am sorry—but I now feel that I owe it to my scholars (all of whom I teach to train their own horses) as well as to myself, to go into the subject more deeply.

And as it is a point which may become, if properly studied, of very great value in horse-

training, I would be thankful to know the experience of other horsemen on the subject, as the combined observations of many might lead, in time, to the formulation of rules for an "aide," which has so far not been as generally employed as I think it deserves, and, at that, only empirically, and probably without "esprit de suite" in the minds even of those who accustom using it the most.

Although Jas. Fillis was not oversweet toward his horses, he recognizes in his book on "Riding and Training" that horses like to be petted, spoken to and made much of, more than they like sugar or other sweets, and that more is to be obtained from them by that means than by feeding them delicacies.

My personal experience concurs with his, especially in this country, where horses, as a rule, are the most gentle and most tractable I have come in contact with anywhere, with the exception of the Crakhenes, who are still kinder, and probably the most intelligent horses in the world, undoubtedly because they are handled daily from their birth, and hear constantly the human voice.

It is a sign that a colt needs bran and linseed meal if his coat is harsh and staring. Keep him healthy and growing from now until spring and he will repay the extra care as a three-year-old.

The style of team a man drives, and his manner of hitching them up, has a lot to do with his credit at the store or bank. Ill-mated teams and broken harness are enough to discredit any man in a banker's estimation.

The extra growth that is put on the colt this winter means extra scale at maturity; and weight counts every time when combined with quality.



Vigorous [6152] (12776).

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion. Imported and owned by T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont. Winner of first prize in his class at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906. Sire Up-to-Time (10475), by Baron's Pride.

as "voltes," "demi-voltes," "changes," at the instructor's word of command.

It is known that the click of the tongue and shouts, or "shouty" voicing, will excite a horse to greater speed, or higher action, as the case may be; that words of encouragement or approval uttered in a coaxing voice will have a soothing effect on them; and that the exclamation "Ho!" uttered in a comparatively loud and authoritative tone of voice will induce horses to stop.

In Italy and in the south of France, where people are more musical, they use their voices more freely than do people higher north, and especially more than Anglo-Saxons, even for ordinary purposes. The majority of saddle-horse trainers speak to their horses during the period of their education with, as it seems to me, highly appreciable results.

In the south of France, carts and wagons are—or rather were, because now they probably use automobiles—dragged by a string of animals hitched one behind the other, and it was remarkable, even for persons accustomed to these daily sights, to witness twelve or fourteen huge Percherons turn to right or to left in the footpaths of the one in front of each, at the word of command of the cartman, who, on foot, often than not lastly walking by the side of the vehicle or behind it, thus led his team without the least difficulty.

LIVE STOCK.

Our Scottish Letter.

August is our holiday month, and September our very busy month, hence the difficulty of keeping up correspondence with friends on the other side of the Atlantic. This does not arise from any lack of themes upon which to discourse, because scarcely a week has passed during which big shipments of Clydesdales and other stock have not been made to Canada. The United States is also taking a revived interest in Clydesdales, and more have gone there this season than went for several seasons in the past.

The laxity of home breeders with respect to registration is a hindrance to trade. Farmers here are deplorably destitute of a businesslike method of registering their stock, and Canadian buyers have to go over the ground many times in order to satisfy themselves that everything is in order. In spite of these drawbacks, 1906 has witnessed a big trade in Clydesdales, nearly 900 head having been exported since 1st January, and the prospect is that before the year closes the exports will total 1,000. During the second last week in August a new exporter, named Mr. William Wallace, hailing from London, Ont., sailed with rather a nice lot of animals. He had a stallion got by the noted breeding sire, Royal Favorite, and about half a dozen fillies of good breeding. Another new exporter was Mr. W. E. Butler, from Ingersoll, Ont., who had twelve fillies, many of which, like those shipped by Mr. Wallace, were bred in Kintyre. This district is determined to improve its Clydesdale stock. The Society for the district has hired the grand breeding horse, Montrave Ronald 11121, for 1907. New Zealand has also been getting a good kind of horse bred in Kintyre, and got by the big horse, Sir Hugo, one of the best sires for the Australian trade that we have. We have also been exporting Thoroughbreds to India and Clydesdales to Chile, while the Argentine has been getting more Clydesdale stallions than have gone there for several years. Canada, however, continues our best customer. Mr. Taylor found a new customer in Mr. McLary, Woodstock, Ont., who took away in the last week of August, for Mr. J. W. Innes, of that city, an excellent selection of one Clydesdale colt and nineteen fillies. An unusually high-class shipment was made on 8th September by Messrs. McMillan, Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon, Man. This shipment included eight stallions and two mares purchased from the Montgomery stud. The mares were prizewinners at Castle-Douglas and Kirkcudbright shows, and the stallions were mainly of the Baron's Pride and Prince Thomas strains. Mr. John McQueen, Carievale, Ass., had fillies by the same steamer, and Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of the Customs Department, Montreal, had several choice females in the same ship. California had a good shipment by the same steamer, in the hands of Mr. McKie, Los Angeles, and Buenos Ayres claimed its weekly quota. Mr. Colin McKeigan, Strathroy, Ont., shipped ten head on 15th September, and an even, well-balanced lot of good animals they were, of rather superior breeding.

At home, during the past week we have had two very successful sales of Clydesdales by auction. Forty-three head of pedigree mares, fillies and colts were sold at Perth on Monday, at an average of £60 16s. 4d. A colt foal by Sir Humphrey went to Mr. James Kilpatrick at 145 gs., and his dam made 105 gs. Another mare made the same money. A two-year-old filly sold for 160 gs., and a three-year-old for 120 gs. Another well-bred three-year-old made 140 gs. A filly foal by Baron's Pride made 100 gs. At the Seaham Harbour foal sale there was an excellent demand. A brood mare sold for 105 gs. after her filly foal, by Silver Cup, had made 110 gs. Ten filly foals sold for an average of £45 4s., and nine colt foals for an average of £51 8s. Thirty-nine head made an average of £50 15s. These were, of course, prices made for useful animals. None of them were show stock, so that readers may form their own estimate of how values are trending in this country.

Next to Clydesdale exportation, or, perhaps, of greater and more widespread interest, are the ram sales. The fortnight has just closed, and we have had exciting enough times. A Border Leicester shearing has sold for £200 (\$1,000), a Blackface shearing for £190, and a Cheviot two-year-old for £100. I saw the three sold, and the experience was exciting enough. Mr. James Swan sold the first out of the Sandyknowe lot at Kelso; Mr. Elliot sold the second out of the Cadgow Bros. lot, at Lanark; and Mr. Oliver sold the third out of the Hindhope lot, at Hawick. Generally, trade in rams has not been quite as good as was anticipated. The high prices of wool and lambs led flockmasters to anticipate an enhanced value for rams all round. As a matter of fact, it was only the best quality rams that were in keen demand; the secondary lots were slowly taken up, and the third were not wanted. Good prices for wool and lambs lead flockmasters to buy a better class of rams, so that the enhanced values have a reflex influence in promoting enhanced quality.

Some incidents of the sales may be noted. Sandyknowe flock was originally founded by Mr. Templeton, who is an Argentine man, at Dromore, in Kirkcudbright. There a solid foundation was laid of sound mutton ewes, and when removal was made a few years ago to Sandyknowe, one of Lord Polwarth's farms, in the very heart of the Border Leicester country, it was to lead

the van. No flock had a reputation to equal that of Mr. Templeton at the Kelso sale this year, and the superb quality and symmetry of his sheep were the theme of universal praise. The purchasers of the £200 tup were Messrs. Arch. Cameron & Sons, Westside, Brechin. Mr. Cameron has one of the oldest flocks in existence, and, in securing such a sheep as Sandyknowe No. 1, of 1906, he has made a notable accession to the flock. The twin of No. 1 was sold as No. 5, and made £90, so that the produce of this one ewe in 1905 netted £290. That is something to boast about, and good trade is indicated by the result.

Oxford Downs are holding their own in Scotland, and, indeed, gradually increasing their hold on the country. The lambs by these south-county tups, out of half-bred ewes, are in great favor, and make higher prices than the lambs of the Border Leicester sire, out of the half-bred ewe. The said ewe is the produce of a Border Leicester sire and a Cheviot ewe, and such ewes have long been the sheet-anchor of agriculture in the Border counties. It is objected by some breeders that the Oxford Down lamb is too large for the matrix of the ewe, and that the half-bred ewes bringing lambs by these sires do not last. Hampshire Downs also invaded Scotland this year. It is not easy to say how they are to get on, the experimental stage being only entered upon, but the Oxford Down is easily the most formidable opponent the Border Leicester has had to face. The lambs from the Oxford Down tups sell best, and the lamb market is the final test with all breeds of sheep.

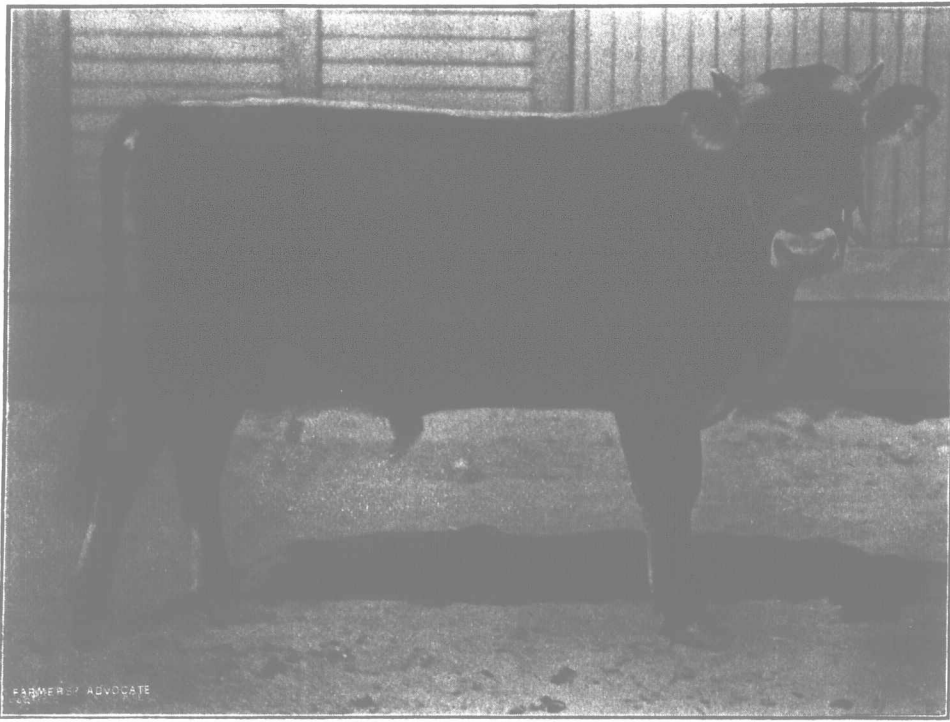
The Aberdeen-Angus cattle sales have this week been held in England. The first week of September saw a series of sales in Scotland. At Kinochry, near Coup-ar-Angus, 45 head made an average of £24 6s. 3d., and at Corston, more famous for its Shropshires, 47 head made an average of £17 8s. 3d. The highest price

not wanted in Manchester, and what is wanted in Manchester and Glasgow would not do in London. Meanwhile, prices are all right for makers, and that is the main thing all round. "SCOTLAND YET."

Improvement of Argentine Cattle.

It is coming to be recognized that the Argentine cattle-breeders are rather getting the best of us in gradual but certain improvement of the quality of their grazing cattle. It is no secret that Great Britain, year after year, is contributing numbers of fine pure-bred bulls for this work on the great estancias, and there are hundreds of such ranches where not a single grade or cross-bred bull has been used for many years. In fact it has become the policy of most of the great ranchmen to absolutely prevent the use of bulls other than pure-breds, with the inevitable result that on the fine grazing lands the grade cattle are fast taking on the symmetry, quality and condition of the pure-bred sires. An Argentine ranchman who is at present visiting this country, told us the other day, says the Live-stock Report, that where alfalfa succeeds, and there are immense areas of land in his country adapted to this splendid feeding plant, the quality of the cattle is rapidly improving, and as several top-crosses of pure blood (Shorthorn) have been put on, the cattle now show most of the desirable characteristics of that cosmopolitan breed. These Argentine breeders set us an example that should be generally followed, for, while we have started aright, and that many years ago, we have tried too many experiments or now and then relaxed effort in the gradual improvement of feeding stock, so that one must confess that less has been accomplished than should have been the case. The fact that wide range is getting scarce and that the settler is bringing the plow to bear upon the old grazing lands of the far West has helped to discourage systematic improvement of range cattle, and despite all that has favored the improvement of cattle on arable areas, there is still much to be done before our beef cattle can be considered of fine quality. Apart from the ranch question, it is a fact that hundreds of grade bulls are still being used throughout the corn belt, and that these "fag end" bulls are keeping down the quality of our market stock and so leading to the waste of much good and high-priced feed. It would also seem, from a cursory investigation of the subject, that the

very finest "bunches" of cattle that have of recent years come to the market or been seen at the International in carload lots have been bred on the range from pure-bred bulls and fairly high-grade cows. Few of such lots have been bred on the farms of the Middle West, so far as we are aware, although there have been such cattle for many years in certain restricted districts of Illinois and Iowa. The ranch-bred good things are on a par with the fine sorts bred in the Argentine Republic from imported bulls and high-grade cows, and instead of coming to us in small numbers, comparatively speaking, they should predominate in every large market of the country, and come from the small farms and the high-priced land, rather than the great ranges. Apparently there has been more intelligent and persistent effort in the upgrading of range stock during the past ten years than there has been on the small farms, although one would expect the contrary, and it is much to be desired that on high-priced land men would at once stop the use of grade sires of all kinds and determine to breed from nothing but pure-bred stallions, bulls, boars and bucks, and so, in short order and with certainty, bring the general stock of the country to the high plane of quality to which it should have attained at least a dozen years ago. A wonderful interest is being taken in the improvement of corn and other cereals, and good work is being done along other lines of agricultural progress, but it would seem that of late years people have taken less interest in the grading up



Fontaine's Boyle 73493.

Son of Golden Fern's Lad and of Nunthorpe's Fontaine. Winner of first at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and Western Fair, London, 1906, in senior bull calf class. Bred by Hon. A. M. Bowman, Salem, Va. Owned by David Duncan, Don, Ontario.

paid at Kinochry was 53 gs., for the cow Mistress Nellie 32975. The English sales gave better results. The leading sales were held in Northumberland, where the black polled cattle are highly popular. At Birtley, rather in Durham than in Northumberland, an average of £22 2s. 4d. was made for 62 head. The highest price was 58 gs., paid for a cow. At Eshott, a fine farm in Northumberland, £29 9s. 7d. was the average for 39 head. The highest price here was 60 gs. for a cow, another making 55 gs., and a yearling heifer making 58 gs. It cannot be said that the blacks have fared very well so far in the revived interest in stock. The Shorthorn still holds the field, and big averages are the rule at all Shorthorn sales.

The harvest is being got through slowly. Those who were early, as usual, had the best of the weather and have had least cause to grumble. At present the weather is dry, but it is not drying. The absence of rain is accompanied by an absence of drying winds, so that little progress is being made in some places towards saving the crop.

Cheese are keeping very high in price, and there is every prospect of values being maintained. At the Castle-Douglas cheese show, held a week ago, the champion honors went to Mr. Campbell, dairyman, Dromore. Kilmarnock show falls in three weeks, and in the interval we are to have the London show, which is usually worth seeing. Meantime, a Scots maker has gone down and tried conclusions with the Somerset men. He has not done much good, although he got recognized and ticketed. Cheese-judging is purely a matter of local taste. There is no such thing as a fixed standard. What is a good cheese in Glasgow is

of cattle, and have been contented to sell grain, and so rob the soil of its due returns in manure. A period of low prices always depresses the breeding interest, but as such are as certainly followed by periods of correspondingly high prices, or at least profitable prices, it is the poorest kind of policy to relax the effort to continue the improvement of farm stock. Let each man who is breeding pure-bred cattle do more to encourage breeding up with all kinds of pure-bred stock and less in behalf of his own special interest. The need of the hour is disinterested work for a general improvement of our cattle.

THE FARM.

A New Nitrogenous Fertilizer.

For some time it has been known that, by growing such crops as peas and clover, the farmer can draw on the immense amount of nitrogen in the atmosphere. Quite recently it has been demonstrated that when powdered calcium carbide is heated in air from which the oxygen has been removed, a compound known as calcium cyanamide is formed. It is a black powder, resembling basic slag or Thomas' phosphate in weight and appearance, and contains from 14 to 23 per cent. of nitrogen, all of which has been taken from the atmosphere.

Experiments carried on by Hall, in England, and Gerlach and Wagner, on the Continent, with pots and in the field, indicate that the manurial value of calcium cyanamide is almost equal to sodium nitrate and ammonium salts, which is equivalent to saying that it is equal as a fertilizer to the best salts containing nitrogen that we have. Some preliminary pot experiments, conducted in our own laboratories, show that the nitrogen is very readily available to the plant. On some soils it acts injuriously, owing to the formation of a noxious compound, but experiments seem to show that if the fertilizer is applied some two or three weeks before the crop is sown, no injury will be done.

At present very little can be said about the price of this new fertilizer. When its value has been fully demonstrated, and it is manufactured on a large scale, it is quite possible that this fertilizer will be much cheaper than either nitrate of soda or ammonium sulphate.

The introduction of this new manure, which can be produced in almost limitless quantities, and especially if it can be produced at a much cheaper rate than the old forms of nitrogen, will have a marked effect in enabling the agriculturist to obtain a full supply of nitrogenous fertilizers. The introduction of this manure is also another instance of where science has been able to help the agriculturist. There are immense quantities of nitrogen in the atmosphere, and it is the fertilizer constituent which costs the most money. Therefore, it will readily be seen that any method by which we are able to draw on the large supply in the atmosphere, must be of great benefit to the farmer.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

A Time to Sum Up.

Summer is over, the threshing is nearly done, and much of the farmer's product in sight of the market. It is therefore a good time for those concerned to do a little summing up of the result of the season's labor. A farmer is in danger of going back who is not making some advance, and the secret of success lies in knowing the details of farm results. Just now, when labor is so well paid, a farmer's own time and labor, to say nothing of that of his wife and family, have a good market value, and it must be reckoned with when the total is considered. Now, if a farmer in Old Ontario has not made money this season, there is something radically wrong. The season has been a fine one, and the average of prices has been high. The cities are clamorous for produce, while John Bull is more anxious than ever to pay handsomely for the best the Canadian farmer can send him. Hence the pertinence of the farmer's questions: "Am I making money, and if not, why not?"

As I have said, it is really a question of details. For instance, an account should be kept with each line of the farmer's business—grain-growing, dairy, poultry, and so forth. The reply, "Oh, I guess it pays all right!" is hardly satisfactory, in regard to any line of farm work. Many a man has given over the dairy business in disgust because he has failed to discover the three or four robber cows who have eaten all the profit, while not a few have come behind in grain-farming because too great an acreage has been attempted. Others fail because their help has not been efficient. Still others fail because they have had too many irons in the fire. In some way they have allowed "politics" or some other kind of "lies" to dissipate their energy, and to leave their main business—farming—to take care of itself. At any rate, it is the duty of every farmer to spend a good deal of time in finding out just what he has accomplished this season. But now he has the results before him, and he goes with his pen and his experience more profitably if he writes them down, work before him in detail, in order that he may next year reject the unprofitable and pursue the profitable. O. C.

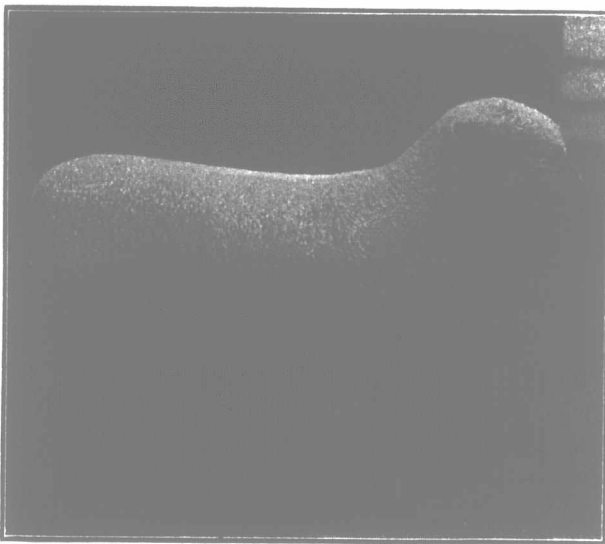
Rotations and Weed-killing.

In one of your late numbers a three-year rotation of crops was recommended for killing weeds and keeping the farm clean. At our annual Farmers' Institute meeting a speaker, discussing weeds and their eradication, said he very much preferred a long rotation, and would even recommend an eight-year rotation. Our time at the meeting was so limited that there could be no discussion. If room would allow, I would gladly see this subject discussed in "The Farmer's Advocate."

J. G. V.

Oxford Co., Ont.

The problem of rotation of crops is one that is affected to such an extent by local conditions and requirements that its solution must be worked out largely by every man for himself. A rotation which suits one man will not necessarily suit another, and we seldom find two farmers following exactly the same rotation. The question you ask, therefore, as to the relative merits of a three-year rotation and an eight-year rotation, in regard to destruction of weeds, does not admit of a clear, straightforward answer, as the whole question hinges on the kind of three-year rotation and the kind of eight-year rotation, and neither of these points is made clear in the question. It is quite possible to have a three-year rotation which would not be so effective in destroying weeds as a carefully-planned eight-year rotation. Generally speaking, the main advantage of a short rotation in destroying weeds, rests in the fact that it admits of the frequent introduction of hoed crops. If this opportunity is not taken advantage of, the superiority of the short rotation over the longer one, so far as killing weeds is concerned, largely disappears. It is true, however, that the short rotation permits frequent seeding with clover, and clover has a tendency to check the spread of many kinds of weeds. So that we may say that a short rotation tends to check weeds in two ways, namely, by allowing the frequent introduction of hoed crops and of clover. The main advantage



Imported Two-shear Shropshire Ram.

Winner of second prize, Western Fair, London, 1906. Owned by John G. Clark & Sons, Burwell, Ont.

of the short rotation over a long one is in connection with the matter of fertility. The frequent introduction of clover is one of the farmer's most important means of improving the fertility of his soil, but this is another matter, and one that does not belong to the question in hand.

Ontario Agricultural College. G. E. DAY.

Maize in England.

In the whole of East Anglia, says an English exchange, maize is now not an uncommon crop, but in journeying through Essex, the writer this season could not but notice the considerable increase in the area under this crop, especially within thirty miles of London. Dairy farmers, especially this hot and droughty summer, cannot but congratulate themselves on having grown this year maize as a fodder crop, for, with the shortage of green food and the dried-up pastures, they can well feel like Longfellow portrays the young Indian in "Hiawatha's Fasting," when he gave the cry of rapture on finding "this new gift to the Nations":

"Maize in all its beauty,
With its shining robes about it,
And its long, soft, yellow tresses;
Mondamin!"

Mondamin, the Indian name of maize, translated, means "the friend of man," and Essex farmers have found it for weeks past a godsend. Several dairy farmers, indeed, are now bemoaning the fact of their not having sown a larger acreage. Not far from Charles Dickens' favorite hostelry, opposite Chigwell Old Church, a week or

two ago could be seen maize (Indian corn), over six feet high, being cut and carted away for food for a herd of milch cows, and from this spot eastward and north-east, within a short walk, may be seen field after field of growing maize, but in many cases partly cut.

Favorable Results from Nitro-culture.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having conducted a few experiments this season with nitro-cultures furnished by the Ontario Agricultural College, and thinking that the results might be of interest to your readers, I am sending you the result of my experiments. I applied the culture furnished for field peas as per directions, and sowed them on a piece of clay loam which has been under cultivation for at least thirty years and has never received any manure or fertilizer whatever, nor have I known any clover or other leguminous crops on the land within the last fifteen years. It has, however, been under timothy and blue-grass sod for a considerable time. So I consider this piece of land was in ideal condition for an experiment of this kind.

The peas were sown the 12th of May, and they came up very evenly on both treated and untreated pieces. But in about three weeks there was a noticeable difference in favor of the treated portion, and, upon examination of the roots, the treated plants showed numerous nodules, while the untreated plants showed far less, a large percentage showing none at all.

Unfortunately, the heavy rain in June damaged the crops very much, and what would have been the final result of this experiment, I am unable to say.

The culture which I received for field beans was applied to a small quantity of beans, and they were planted with a corn-planter, a few rows of untreated seed being planted for comparison.

The result was very much in favor of the treated seed; so much so that untreated rows could be distinguished from a distance, being only about one-half as large as the treated rows.

The culture which I applied to clover seed showed no difference whatever between the growth of the treated and untreated seed; but perhaps it was owing to the season being so favorable to the growth of clover, as it all grew splendidly.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

A. BINGLE.

Our Western Letter.

One of the greatest problems of the Western farmer is, "Weeds, and How Not to Grow Them." Grain-growing without the advantages of roots and corn in the rotation, foreign seeds brought in by new settlers, unfenced fields, and thousands of other things, combine to give the farmer trouble in the struggle against weeds. However, there are compensations. In the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta we have wide-awake Departments of Agriculture, and their efforts count for something in coping with the difficulty. The weed ordinance is pretty strict, and the next session of Parliament will see the Act still further strengthened. There has recently been patented an attachment for separators that seems full of promise. It consists of a cylinder of perforated zinc, and along this revolving cylinder the grain is carried, and through the perforations the small weed seeds are thrown. The writer saw it working at Moose Jaw last year. It looks good, and if it proves a success it will obviate one great difficulty—separator distribution of noxious weeds.

A recent visit to British Columbia has confirmed me in the belief that Ontario must wake up and hustle if she hopes to do anything to hold her fruit trade with the West. The B. C. people are growing mighty good fruit. They take endless pains in boxing and marketing, and when the product appears on our markets we are led captive, even if the price is higher. The area of fruit land in B. C. is, of course, somewhat limited, but the yield from a small acreage is large and the markets good. Fruit-growers in the Pacific Province are certainly making money.

Happy in the consciousness of their own mightiness, the manufacturers blew in upon us the other day—pardon the Westernism. It has often been a point in my mind as to whether "nerve" or true worth figured most in the strife for success in life. If the former should, from any cause, fail them, they would fall back on loyalty, and loyalty (to your own interests, of course), plus nerve, always carries the day. This much is certain, if persistence is a virtue, they deserve the palm, and unless the farmers are on guard they will get it. We need wide-awake men to watch this tariff question—it will stand watching.

Fall fairs are nearly over, and never have they been more valuable. It seemed, a few years ago, that for some reason or other the fair business was sliding down hill, but now they have picked

up, conditions are improving, and a new lease of life seems in store for the country fair. Back of success or failure in every case lies the human element. You may have all the organization on earth, but the manager must not be a "dead one"—therein lies the secret of success.

Writing about fairs reminds me of a funny incident that happened a few days ago. At a country fair two young ladies were looking over the live stock. It happened that the class under inspection was a rather good bunch of Angus cattle, and one lady inquired of the other as to the proper name for the breed. "Shorthorns," replied her companion, and, proud of her superior knowledge, she went on her way rejoicing. And wasn't she right? I have seldom seen shorter horns on a coyote or a pinto. It all depends on the point of view.

The "crazy" quilt is still in evidence at the country fair, and sponge-cake and sofa cushions, and tea "cosies"—that's a new word for me—and then there's a prize for a well-darned sock, and the country swain brings his girl along, "And soft eyes look love to eyes that speak again," and the band plays and the concert is over, and we are homeward bound. R. J. D.

Sandy Fraser on Land and Labor.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the course o' this past simmer, as I hae bin' gaein' about ma bit wark on ma farm, wi' ma eyes open an' ma mouth shut (as I hae learned frae experience is the muckle better w'y), I hae bin' thinkin' a few things, pittin' this an' that thegither an' provin' the result by ma experience, which may na' be a verra gude guide, but it's the best I hae, so I'm bound tae follow it. An' in the course o' this letter, you, Mr. Editor, an' yer readers, will be hae'in' yer ain' opinions as to the truth o' my remarks, an' ye will be bringin' yer ain' experience up tae prove I am wrang. Weel, gae ahead, an' all I can say is that I will be hopin' that time may set ye richt, an' mak' ye see things in the true licht.

An' noo what I hae tae say concerns maistly those o' oor callin' wha are no satisfied wi' the size o' the patch o' land Providence has placed them on; or, in ither words, those wha will be wantin' a big farm, an' when I speak o' a big farm I mean anything mair than a hundred an' feefy acres, an' I'm no sure but I should tak' all the extra feefy too, an' call the sma' farm ane o' one hundred acres or less. Noo, when we get the big farm, what dae we get along wi' it? Weel, we get wark for ane thing. "Yes," ye'll say, "an' wark is a gude thing for us." So it is, gin ye dinna' get too much o' it, but that's the point. Ye'll hae to get up onywhere between three an' four o'clock in the mornin' tae rouse yer hired men—gin yer lucky man tae be able tae keep ony—then its rush an' hurry frae the time ye start tae milk yer forty or feefy coos in the mornin' till ye feenish wi' them again at nicht. Not a meenute do ye hae for readin' or veesitin', an' if by chance ye gang tae the kirk ye'll hae tae hurry hame to feefish the chores ye had na' time to dae before ye left. I remember warkin' for a spell wi' ane o' these "land-grabbers" when I was a wee bit laddie, an' before gaein' tae ma bed at nicht I thocht I wad read for a few meenutes oot o' an auld newspaper that had somehoo accidentally strayed into the hoose. I had no' bin lang at it, hoover, when the auld mon, guessin' there was something wrang, stuck his heid oot o' his bedroom door an' says he, "Hoot, mon, div ye'll no ken ye need all the time ye've got for sleep? There'll be name o' that in the mornin'; gang tae yer bed." I went, an' muckle weel wad I hae liked tae stay there when he cam tae roose me up about an' oor before daylicht the next mornin'.

Noo, what kin' o' leevin' dae ye ca' that? It is hardly leevin' at a', an' isna' muckle better than slavery, for if a mon has a bad maister it dis na' much matter whither that maister is himself or anither mon. Ye'll lose all that's maist worth havin' in life if ye spend a' yer time in the wark o' yer hands, for ye'll lose the society o' yer friends, an' the society o' books an' papers, an' evrything that might be helpin' tae build up a strong character an' mak' a mon o' ye. I've kenneed some that said that it took juist about all that could be made on a hundred acres to keep the family an' pay runnin' expenses; an' what ane made on his second hundred, in that case, would be a' tae the gude. Weel, this may be pairtly true, though no a' thegither, for we ken that the bigger the farm the mair expensive is the rinnin' o' it, but supposin' it was true, is it worth while? Ye hae mair money an' ye hae naething else. An' when ye come tae leavin' this auld earth, it's no muckle o' the siller yer relations will be lettin' ye tak wi' ye.

Ar', on the ither han', noo isn't the small farm o' a hundred acres or so the vera place o' all places where ye can get the maist oot o' life, gin ye mak' the best use o' yer opportunities? Ye hae time an' opportunity here tae see what God an' nature are daein' for ye, an' so get encouragement tae dae yer part at all times. It seems as though there was juist about enouch wark connected wi' a farm o' this size to mak' a mon industrious, without givin' him too much to dae, an' it is, forbye, juist about the right size for keepin' a wife an' gude-sized family on. The mon wi' the small farm an' the large family is the only mon, to my knowledge, wha has solved the hired-help problem. An' so tae the mon burdened doon wi' wark an' worry

I wad say, get rid o' yer land. It's an awfu' thing tae be land poor, so tak' the advice gie'n in the auld story about the boy wha was tryin' tae get a handful o' ruts oot o' a jar, "grasp only half the quantity an' ye will easily succeed!"

An', again, is it no' true that the mair o' a population we hae in our country the mair business will be done an' the mair prosperous we are likely to become? An' this prosperity will come tae us without an effort on oor part if we can juist prevent these land monopolists frae buyin' up the country an' farmin' wholesale, as so mony are daein' in oor great West. Gin I had the reins o' Government in my hands, I wad see that there was a homesteader on every quarter-section o' lard that went frae under my control, an' big farms an' distant neebors wud be a thing o' the past. An' noo, Mr. Editor, as I hae said a' that is necessary in regard tae the wisdom o' livin' the Simple Life, I will juist be closin' this letter, an' hopin' that yerself an' the rest o' us may never hae mair than is guid for us, but juist a' we can stan'. Yours as ever,

SANDY FRASER.

THE DAIRY.

Cow-testing Associations.

Since January, 1906, sixteen cow-testing associations have been organized through the initiative of the Dairy Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Records are being kept of the production of 4,500 cows, owned by the 350 members of these associations. The results will be tabulated and published as quickly as possible after the season is finished. This is only the beginning of what should be a great national movement for the improvement of the dairy industry in Canada. Sufficient data have been collected already to show that there is no line of work in the whole

has been made, a portion of it will be of very little value.

Members of the associations must not overlook the importance of the feeding question. This has been touched upon but very little so far in this work, but, eventually, we hope to see careful records kept of the amount of feed consumed by the cows.

We take this opportunity of again pointing out the desirability of the owners or managers of factories taking an interest in this work, and making the cheese factory or creamery the center for further organization for the purpose of keeping records and testing.

A large amount of correspondence has been received from individuals in localities where associations have not been organized, and many farmers are equipping themselves to do the testing on their own account. A copy of Bulletin No. 9, entitled, "Instruction for Testing Individual Cows," will be sent to anyone who applies for it.

CHAS. F. WHITLEY,
In charge of Dairy Records, Dept. Agr., Ottawa.

The figures for the fourth test at Mansonville, Que., for the 30 days ending Aug. 27, show an average yield of 492 pounds milk, the number of cows tested being 251. Average test, 4.1; average yield of fat, 19.7 pounds.

In the fifth test at St. Camille, Que., for the 30 days ending 31st Aug. 1906, only 8 cows out of 160 gave 700 pounds milk or over, and one of these eight only freshened in July. Average yield of milk, 498 pounds; average test, 4.0; average yield of fat, 2.03 pounds.

In the third test at St. Felicien, 59 cows were tested, during the same length of time, showing an average yield of 545 pounds of milk. Average test, 3.7; average yield of fat, 20.5 pounds.

At Laterriere, Que., for the 30 days ending September 7th, 1906 (third test), the number of cows tested were 29; average yield of milk, 465 pounds; average test, 4.0; average yield of fat, 18.9 pounds.

The fourth test at Lotbiniere, Que., was tabulated with 160 cows. For the 30 days ending Sept. 14th, 1906, an average yield of 519 pounds milk was shown. Average test, 4.1. Average yield of fat, 21.4 pounds. This test was carried on with 10 more cows than in the preceding month, and members of other associations are advised to follow the example of Lotbiniere in increasing the number under test.

The result of the sixth test at St. Edwidge, Que., for the 30 days ending Sept. 7th, tabulated 295 cows under test. Average yield of milk, 589 lbs.; average test, 4.0. Average yield of fat, 23.8 pounds.

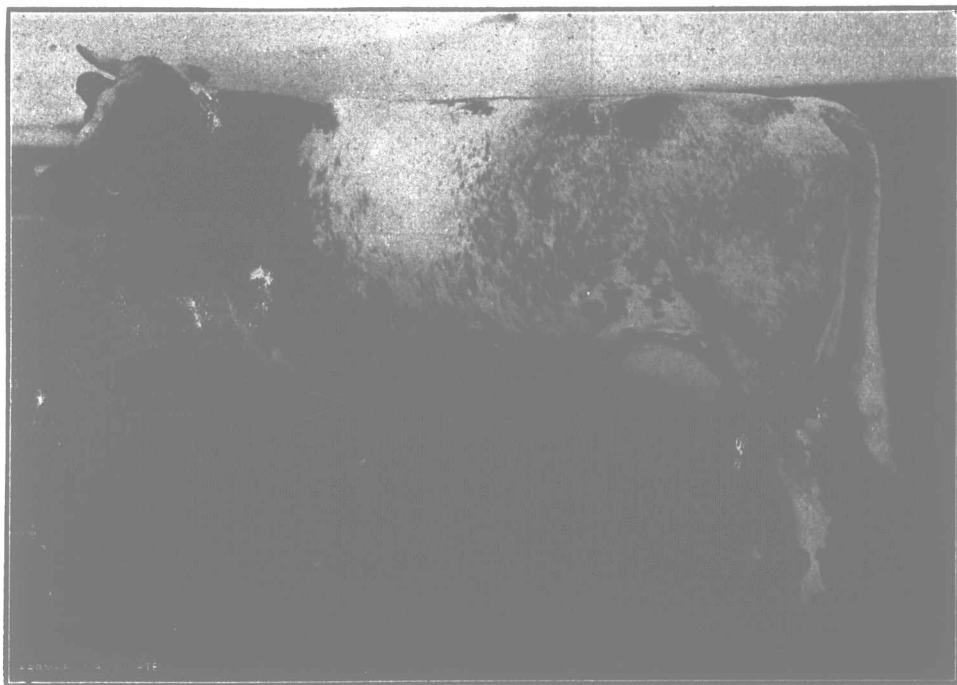
The sixth test at Princeton, Ont., for 30 days ending Sept. 14th, 1906, recorded 72 cows tested. Average yield of milk, 580 pounds; average test, 3.8; average yield of fat, 22.2 pounds.

The result of the third test at Normandin, Que., for 30 days ending Sept. 7th, 1906, showed number of cows tested, 26; average yield of milk, 484 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 19.2 pounds. Normandin cows have dropped five pounds of fat since last test, showing a rapid shrinkage of milk, as the percentage of fat stands the same. The highest yield of milk is 760 pounds. The average at Brockville, Ont., was 715 pounds.

At Bagotville, Que. (third test), during the 30 days ending Sept. 14th, 1906, the number of cows tested was 73; average yield of milk, 494 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 19.5 pounds.

Danish Butter Regulations.

Regulations as to the marking of Danish agricultural produce and foreign agricultural produce imported into Denmark, have just been issued by the Danish Minister of Agriculture. Foreign butter and other produce imported to Denmark, or re-exported, shall bear the inscription "Udenlandsk," either on the packages or on the goods, in letters 1/4 in. high. Butter must be sold in the packages in which it has been imported. Any merchant who imports or exports foreign butter shall be registered by the police authorities, and be subject to control by the butter and margarine inspectors. For Danish butter made from pasteurized cream, the "Lur" brand is made compulsory. The brand has to be applied to two opposite staves in the cask. Cases with butter shall bear the brand in both ends; inside the casks, direct on the butter lump, shall be applied labels of thin paper with the "Lur" brand, one at the top and one at the bottom.



Dairy Shorthorn Cow.

Winner of first prize and £50 cup at Royal Lancaster Show, England, 1906.

range of dairy effort which is calculated to increase the profits of dairy farming to the same extent as is this matter of the improvement of dairy herds. In order to serve the purpose properly, the work of record-keeping must be persistent and continuous, and followed up by intelligent action on the part of the owners of the cows in the matter of breeding and selection.

Our records show that the average yield of milk in Ontario and Quebec is not much over 3,000 pounds of milk per cow per annum, yet we find herds of 20 cows and over that average 5,000 pounds. In every instance the herds which show a high average of production have been built up by just such methods as the cow-testing associations are intended to promote.

The members of the different associations have had an excellent opportunity of comparing the records from the different sections, and different herds in the various associations.

With a view of promoting correspondence between the various members of the associations, I am authorized by the Dairy Commissioner to announce that the name and post-office address of the owner of any herd in the records will be given to any person who applies for it to the Dairy Commissioner, Ottawa. The idea is that members may learn from the owners of profitable herds as to the methods by which such satisfactory results have been reached. We think the correspondence idea might be very properly included as a feature of this work. We trust that owners of these first-class herds will be good enough to answer such enquiries in a broad-minded and helpful manner.

It is to be hoped that the members of the associations will not become slack in keeping the records as the season advances, because it must be remembered that, unless a full record for the whole milking period

One Penny a Pint.

With a prospect of an increase in the retail price of milk, it is perhaps reassuring for consumers to know, says a London, England, paper, that a project is on foot for importing milk from Denmark. The proposal is to sterilize the milk in co-operative factories, so as to effectually destroy all germs it may contain, and ship it to London in refrigerators. A syndicate has been formed with the object of carrying the project to a practical issue, and it is confidently asserted that imported milk of this description, guaranteed absolutely free from malevolent microbes, can be placed on the doorsteps of London householders in sealed bottles at 1d. a pint.

POULTRY.**Breeding Good-laying Strains of Fowls.**

In Bulletin 130 of the Maine Experiment Station we find the following instructive particulars about the method and results of the work of that Station in building up a superior laying strain of hens by selecting the good layers by means of trap nests, and breeding from the best:

In 1898 the Maine Agricultural Experiment Station designed and constructed fifty trap nests, and put them in use by the pullets kept that year. From time to time the work has been extended, until now 200 trap nests are in use by a thousand hens.

By the trap nest it is possible to know the exact daily work which every hen is doing. At the end of the year, those that had laid 160 eggs or over were selected and saved for breeders. They were bred to males whose mothers had laid 200 or more good eggs per year. No female has been used in the breeding pens for six years whose mother did not lay at least 160 eggs in her pullet year. No males have been used as breeders unless their mothers laid above 200 eggs per year. The breeding pens are now filled with birds of both sexes that have six generations of mothers and fathers before them that were bred under these rigid rules of selection.

The stock commenced with in 1898 had been laying about 120 eggs each per year for several years, as shown by the flock records. During the last two years the hens have averaged 144 eggs each during their pullet year. There seems to be reason to conclude that the producing capacities of the hens have been increased by about two dozen eggs per year. Perhaps this increase is not all due to the selection and breeding. The dry feeding and open-air housing doubtless have contributed to the improvement. But, reason about it as one may, the fact remains that not a drone or small producer, backed only by beauty of form, feature, or color, has had a place in the breeding of these birds in any of the last six generations.

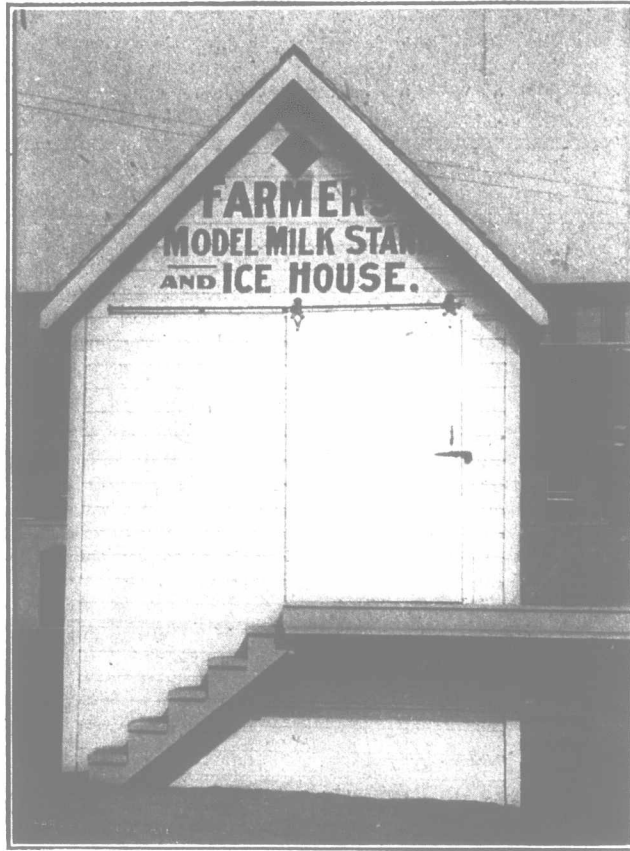
The purpose of this work must not be misunderstood. The attempt is not to produce a stock of birds that shall average to produce 200 eggs per year. If by continued work a family of birds can be permanently established that, with reasonable treatment, will yield twelve dozen eggs per year in flocks of 100, it will be a matter of great consequence to the poultry industry. These yields are already being obtained in the station flocks. There is no reason why the stock should not yield as well in other hands, but, in order for succeeding generations of birds to do so, it will be necessary to at least use male birds whose breeding has been based on performance.

The question is frequently asked if the stock is not likely to be weakened by inbreeding, since male birds are not purchased from outside flocks. There is no reason to go outside for fresh blood. This season there are 82 hens in the breeding pens, each of which has yielded 200 to 251 eggs in a year. The different matings made with so many birds makes easy the selection of only distantly-related males and females when making up the breeding pens. The number of the breeding birds carried makes easy the avoidance of inbreeding, and this is strictly guarded against, as it is doubtful if the birds have as sufficient constitution to enable her to withstand the demands of heavy egg-yielding.

During only one season had them with but two

small pens, have birds as closely related as first cousins been bred together. Line breeding is followed, the matings being only with distantly-related birds. The birds are vigorous, of good size, and able to stand up under hard work. They have good large, yellow legs and yellow beaks. They are well feathered and barred, but they are not bred for the fanciers or the show-room, although there are many fine specimens in the yards.

As evidence that the function of heavy egg-yielding has become fixed in the stock, attention is called to the fact that many male birds have been sent out to farmers and breeders in this and



Erected on the Ottawa Exhibition Grounds.

For particulars see report of the show in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Sept. 20th.

other States, with which to improve the egg yields of their flocks. The many voluntary statements from the purchasers, telling of the early and heavy egg yields from the pullets gotten by these cockerels, is substantial testimony to the utility of the stock, and, added to the known average increase of two dozen eggs per bird for the hens in the station flocks, argue well for the breeding.

OTHER METHODS OF SELECTING BREEDING STOCK.

The only reliable method of selecting breeding stock is by aid of the data secured by the use of trap nests. It is, however, only investigators, large operators and breeders who make a business of producing birds and eggs for breeding purposes for sale who can afford the equipment and expense of operating trap nests. Most poultrymen and farmers who carry small flocks are usually too busy to give the regular attention required by any reliable and satisfactory trap nest. They can better afford to buy the few males required each year from some one who makes breeding stock by trap-nesting a specialty.

There are one or two concerns that advertise to teach how to pick out the pullets that are to be good layers, and how to pick out the hens that have laid well. The price for the system is \$10 by one of the concerns, with a bond of \$1,000 to keep the secret. The warm friends of both systems tried them on some pens of trap-nested birds at the station with known records, and both parties went away sorrowing at the results of their work. Their systems were unknown to the writer, but it does not matter, for both were completely valueless as applied here.

Two others came to show that it was not necessary to use trap nests. One claimed to be able to tell the laying capacities of pullets by the positions of the pelvic bones, while the other was sure he could tell the yields for the coming year, to within eight or ten eggs, by the length and shape of the toe nails. Another was sure that large combs are infallible indications of great egg-laying capacities.

There are 80 birds in one yard at the station, each one of whom has laid from 200 to 251 eggs in a year. So far as can be discovered, they differ from each other sufficiently to upset any theory of selection thus far put forward. One feature is common to all these hens—they all have strong constitutions.

EARLY MATURITY INDICATIVE OF GOOD LAYING.

A year ago last August and September, 29 pullets were selected on the range that were laying in the brooder-houses, or about commencing doing so, as shown by their red combs and their prating and following the caretaker about the field, talking about things they were going to do in true hen language, which is easily understood and not to be mistaken by anyone who knows chickens. These young birds were carried into the laying house, banded, and given the regular treatment for laying hens. Records were kept with each individual for 365 days forward from the day on which each one gave her first egg.

Four birds died during the year, and the 25 remaining averaged laying 180 eggs each. Two of the four that died had done good work, one having laid 148 eggs up to July 30th, and the other 150 up to April 7th. Eight of the 29 birds laid over 200 eggs each. The only poor layers in the lot were two of those that died, one laying 58 to March, and the other 113 to June.

The average production of all the pullets kept in the regular work last year was 144 eggs per bird. The average of 180 made by this lot, and the small number of poor yielders in it, show the advantage of selecting the early layers for breeding purposes. Those selected were of the most forward pullets.

To the farmers and small poultrymen who do not use trap nests, this plan of selecting the breeding females has much to commend it. The method is simple. There is no secret about it. It is just common sense. Such pullets, bred to males purchased from some reliable breeder who practices trap-nest selection of his breeding stock, ought to improve the egg-yielding capacities of the flocks.

The table shows the individual records of these pullets during the 365 days following the recording of their first eggs, and it also shows their yields up to the end of October—the regular time of closing the year's records.

The list includes all the birds that were put into the test, showing those that died, as well as those that continued through the year.

RECORDS OF EARLY-MATURING PULLETS.

No. of hen.	Date on which the first recorded laying was made.	No. of eggs laid during first 365 days.	No. of eggs laid to Oct. 31, 1905.
1	September 1, 1904.....	153	180
2	September 1, 1904.....	143	167
3	September 20, 1904.....	142	162
4	September 1, 1904.....	190	223
5	September 20, 1904, died July 30.....	148	
6	September 20, 1904, died March 29.....	58	
7	September 10, 1904.....	185	226
8	September 10, 1904.....	188	221
9	October 1, 1904.....	204	218
10	October 10, 1904.....	162	171
11	September 6, 1904.....	139	150
12	September 25, 1904, died June 24.....	113	
13	October 1, 1904.....	182	198
14	September 1, 1904.....	137	160
15	September 1, 1904.....	170	199
16	October 1, 1904.....	208	229
17	September 1, 1904, died April 7.....	150	
18	September 1, 1904.....	158	177
19	September 1, 1904.....	185	222
20	September 6, 1904.....	160	163
21	September 10, 1904.....	190	222
22	October 1, 1904.....	210	228
23	October 1, 1904.....	201	209
24	September 8, 1904.....	217	251
25	October 1, 1904.....	205	210
26	September 1, 1904.....	212	248
27	September 1, 1904.....	239	265
28	September 1, 1904.....	145	171
29	September 12, 1904.....	178	199
Average of 25 birds for 365 days.....		180	

A Fertile Field for Discovery.

A reader of Farm Poultry who noticed a newspaper clipping to the effect that an egg with smooth round ends would hatch a hen, and one with rough ends a rooster, asked the poultry editor about it. The latter hit the case off pretty well in his reply:

"This is one of the facts which does not stay discovered. It has to be discovered over again every few years. The discovery may give the discoverer a little notoriety and lead to questions as to the fact, but that is the end of it. We still continue as uncertain of the sex of future chicks as ever."

GARDEN  ORCHARD.

Fruit Shipping at St. Catharines.

A report reached "The Farmer's Advocate" office that a fruit-shipping concern at St. Catharines, Ont., was making a success of sending the finer fruits to Calgary, and selling them there in competition with similar fruits sent in from the Pacific coast. "The Farmer's Advocate," delighted to hear of such enterprise, decided, through a representative, to investigate. There may be an idea in some minds, owing to a good deal having been said in the last year or two about fruit co-operative associations being formed at Walkerton, Forest, Chatham, and other places, that the long-famed Niagara district was lagging behind just a little, being outdistanced by younger and more vigorous competitors. Not so. A trip from Hamilton to St. Catharines, and a stop-off at any of the stations during the fruit season, would quickly correct such a false impression. The area devoted to fruit is constantly increasing, and the growers are adepts in the marketing of their products.

Nine years ago, when there were possibly more peaches grown than now, though nothing like the same amount of grapes, some five or six fruit-growers living near St. Catharines banded together so as to get their own fruit more economically sent to market, and sold to better advantage when it arrived. They did all the work themselves, loading their own cars and conducting the correspondence. They also, for a charge of one cent per basket, held themselves ready to load and forward fruit for any one who would bring it to the siding. Thus, a car could be loaded, consigned to six or seven men in Montreal, and sent by fifty or sixty growers. The advantages of such a system were readily seen, and they got lots of business; so much, indeed, that the following season they organized into a joint-stock company, under the name of "The St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., Limited," and proceeded to erect a cold-storage building. The building is of cement, and, though not very imposing, is well suited for its purpose, and conveniently situated on a branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. After careful consideration, it was decided to instal the system known as the Linde-British. Cooling by means of ice was seen to be inefficient when large quantities of fruit would be put in to be cooled in a night. Under some mechanical systems, in which the cooling pipes are in the same chamber as the fruit and there is no movement of air, a hurtful dampness prevails. In the Linde-British system, the cooling pipes are in an adjoining chamber, and, by means of a fan, a current of cool, dry air is kept in circulation about the product to be chilled. The building alone cost \$5,500; the cold-storage plant, which is operated by a 20-horsepower electric motor, cost \$3,500. The company, besides doing forwarding business, keeps on hand fruit-growers' supplies, such as spray pumps, spraying material, ladders, boxes, baskets, etc. Dividends have never been the aim of those forming the company, rather the development of the fruit business. When it was found that one cent per basket for forwarding left a considerable sum over expenses, the rate was lowered to half a cent, at which rate it still stands. For fruit sent in refrigerator cars, however, one cent per basket is charged. Until two years ago, the members of the company enjoyed no direct advantage over any one shipping through them, but now, in the matter of supplies, they are charged wholesale rates only. Mr. Robert Thompson, a practical fruit-grower himself and a well-known Institute speaker, is manager. Under him there is a band of employees, the number varying with the season, one man being employed the year round. It was the intention at first to place in cold storage all fruit to be shipped, at least twenty-four hours, so that it would be thoroughly cooled before going on the car. In practice, this was found to be almost impossible, and in the hurried season is not attempted, except for carloads going a long distance. Even with these a part, especially of basket fruit, which involves much handling, is generally loaded direct from the wagons. When a glut occurs, however, the fruit is run into storage and held until a more favorable time.

The company has this season, to Oct. 1st, sold f. o. b., twenty-four cars of fruit, besides their regular forwarding business, besides a greater number sent on commission. Each car contains 2,400 baskets. These are placed to a depth of nine tiers—never over. Mr. Thompson reports that sales f. o. b. are made more easily this year than ever before. Two cars of mixed fruit go each week to Winnipeg—20 in all to Oct. 1st, besides those sent to Brandon and Calgary. It was in regard to the Northwest trade that particular enquiry was made. For that trade, it has been found best to send fruit of all kinds in



Fruit Going into Cold Storage, St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co.

season in each car. Most cars have contained apples, pears, peaches, crabs, plums, grapes and tomatoes.

A sample car, shipped on September 11th, contained the following:

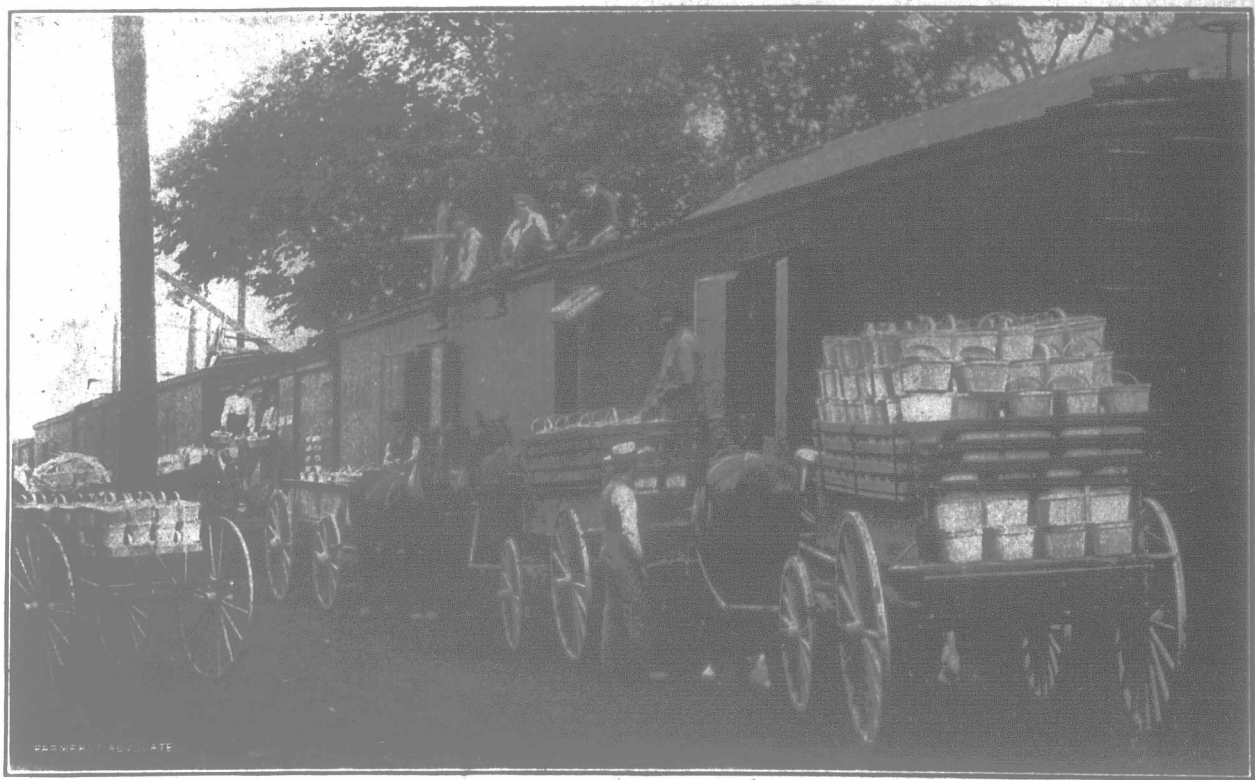
- 6 Crates musk melons.
- 37 Boxes apples.
- 30 Boxes pears, wrapped.
- 100 Baskets pears.
- 250 Baskets apples.
- 27 Baskets crabs.
- 6 Trays peaches, wrapped.
- 24 Boxes peaches, wrapped.
- 2 Boxes plums.
- 46 Baskets peppers.
- 17 Baskets egg-plant.
- 120 Baskets tomatoes.
- 196 Boxes tomatoes.
- 50 Trays tomatoes.
- 490 Baskets grapes.

The above is a fair sample. Some have more boxes of apples and pears; others more boxes of peaches, etc. Later on, the cars contained more grapes.

The dealer in Calgary, acknowledging receipt of advice telegram of the first car sent, expressed pleasure at the prospect of handling the different kinds of fruit with which the car was filled, with the exception of the peaches and tomatoes. These, he said, we cannot sell at the prices you name, as we are now receiving fine peaches from Washington and tomatoes from British Columbia. We want no more peaches and tomatoes sent. Strange to say, the next order for a car of fruit asked for more peaches and tomatoes, and these have formed part of the assortment in every car sent since, and have brought good prices. The floor of a refrigerator car is slatted, to allow of air circulation, but it was found that the slats, being

but two inches wide, were hard on fruit baskets, and caused loss, so now Mr. Thompson has another floor of boards placed over slats, and the load carries much better. To this and to the cooling of at least a part of the carload before being loaded, he attributes the success they have achieved in long-distance shipments. The No. 1 apples, pears and peaches are carefully layer-packed in boxes, the pears and peaches being also wrapped in paper, while No. 2 fruit of these kinds and all the grapes are sent in baskets. The box fruit is packed by only a few of the principal growers, and at home, but it is the intention to have a central packing-house added to their plant, where all apples and pears, except what are sent in baskets, shall be packed. Peaches, being tender and perishable, must continue, it is thought, to be packed at the orchard.

All cars for the West are iced the day before they are loaded, and after being loaded are again filled up. The railway company sees to the icing on the way, at a cost of from seven to ten dollars per car. The temperature maintained during the journey has been very satisfactory. This is recorded by a thermograph, a little instrument or machine which is set going and locked before being placed in the car, and which traces on a chart a line showing exactly the temperature, hour by hour, during the whole journey. It records more than temperature. When the car is in motion the little pointer vibrates and makes a wide line; when the car stops, the line drawn is fine. Detention of the car on any certain day is thus made plain, and rather confounds the railway men. We saw copies of several thermograph records, and the following is what one, which was a fair sample, showed: When car started temperature was 74 degrees; in twenty-four hours it had swept down to 55 degrees, two days later it had lowered to 46 degrees, and after another



Loading Fruit Direct into Cars, St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co.

day or so, for the rest of the journey, an even 42 degrees was maintained.

We heard with some surprise that all shipments to the West were sent by way of Chicago. The fact that the Grand Trunk, on whose line the cars are loaded, gets a longer haul by this route, has something to do with this, but the chief reason given, and given emphatically, was that they got better service, the cars were more carefully iced, and got through in shorter time than by way of the C. P. R. In from five and a half to eight days the goods reach Winnipeg. Instances were quoted in which by C. P. R. it took eleven days.

The dealers in Winnipeg who handle their stuff, keep an advertisement running in one of the papers there, and charge it to the St. Catharines Forwarding Co. This materially helps in keeping up the keen demand for their "Prairie Brand" fruit which exists there. Satisfactory prices for everything sent this season have been received. Freight charges for car lots to Winnipeg are 66 cents per 100 pounds, icing added. The company puts on a flat-rate charge of 12 cents per 11-quart basket, and 5 cents per grape basket, but, deducting these and other expenses, apples, f. o. b. at St. Catharines, have brought 19 to 24 cents per 11-quart basket, pears 28 to 50 cents, tomatoes as high as 50 cents, and grapes (6-quart baskets) 18 to 25 cents each. Some exceptional prices received, away beyond these, might have been quoted, but these give a fair idea of those generally obtained. The strong, steady demand for apples, at very profitable prices, has been one of the pleasant surprises of the season.

Mr. Thompson does not expect any falling off in the demand for Ontario fruits in the West. On the contrary, it is bound to increase greatly. Neither does he fear the competition of the fruit-growers of the Pacific Slope for many years to come, though it may be serious after a time. Ontario fruit has the flavor, and if honestly and carefully packed and shipped, as it is being done in many places in the Province now, will always find appreciative consumers. In this good work of bringing the producer and the consumer of fruit together, to their mutual benefit and profit, such companies as the St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co., and the various fruit co-operatives of Ontario have done a great deal, but have ahead of them still more to do.

Something Big in Plums.

Probably the most overboomed horticulturist or plant-breeder in the world is Luther Burbank, of California. Newspapers and magazines have long been puffing his work, and these generally sacrifice accuracy for sensation. However, Burbank has accomplished some wonderful things of greater or less practical value, and his creations—for such they may almost be called—are always interesting as showing the mutation of plant characteristics possible by hybridizing and selection. For instance, he tells in a recent issue of Green's Fruit-grower of what he calls the most surprising result of his experiments, one, too, that has recently developed. Several years ago he commenced raising seedlings from the little Beach plum (*Prunus Maritima*).

"After awhile," he says, "I began crossing the best of these seedlings with some of the large Japanese plums (*Prunus triflora*). Year before last, from a seed of these little plums (*Prunus maritima*), the blossoms of which had been pollinated with the Japanese plum, a plum was produced quite as large as a goose egg, having all the characteristics of the *Prunus maritima* in foliage and growth of the tree, with these enormous fruits, as large as medium-sized apples, growing on it, and a pit not much larger than a cherry pit. The tree is again bearing this year, the same fruit, only larger, and it hangs in big strings on the drooping limbs. Such a sight I never saw before in the fruit line.



Mr. John Fixter.

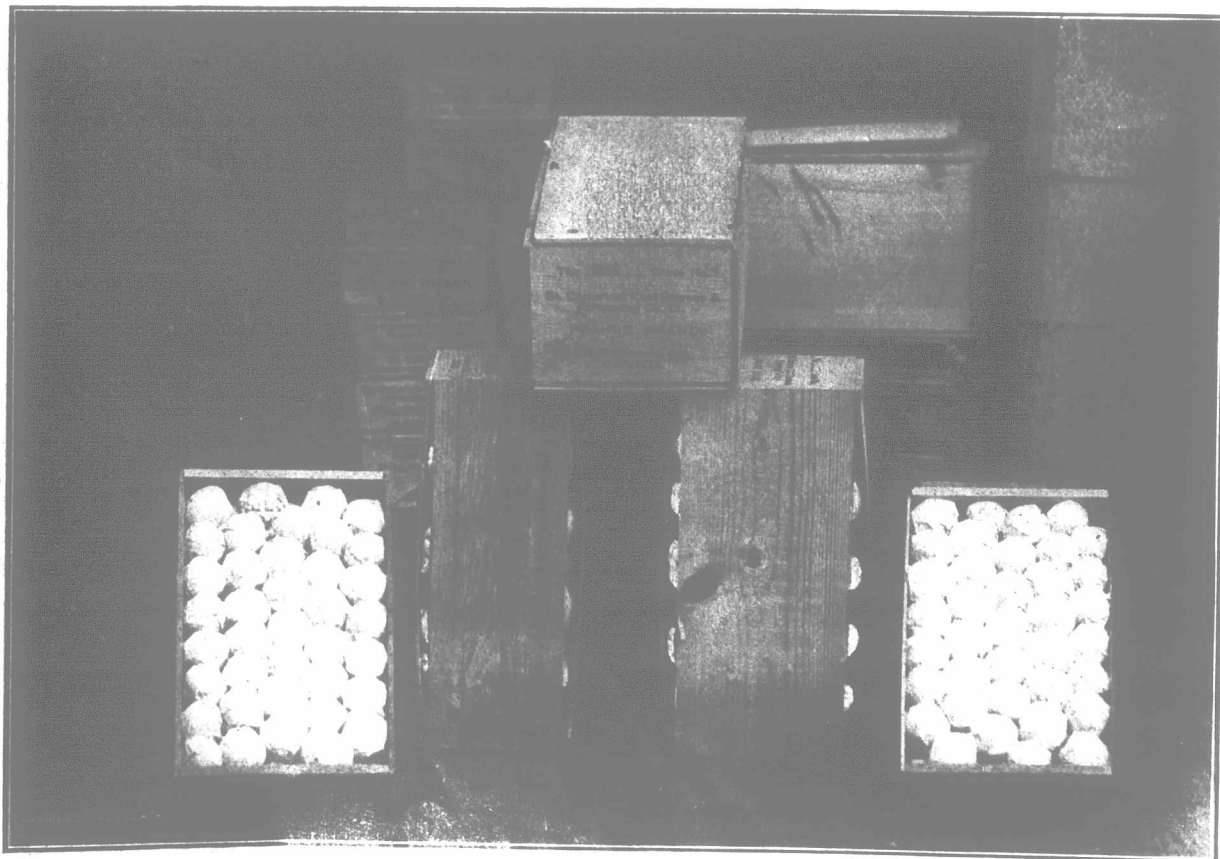
For many years farm foreman, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Recently appointed farm manager, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P. Q.

"These plums are of a most excellent quality, and of a handsome, deep-crimson color.

"You will know that it is very remarkable that a seedling plum should be at least five hundred times as large as its own parent.

"A pedigree of this plum has been kept with the utmost care, so that I know these facts are correct, even did not the fruit, seed, flowers and growth prove it."

The grants to the Agricultural Societies of Ontario for 1907 will be based on the average expenditures for agricultural purposes in connection with their shows for the years 1904, 1905 and 1906.



Fruit Boxes Packed St. Catharines Cold Storage and Forwarding Co.

Two boxes peaches, showing spring of lid. Box on top showing end stencil.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

New Law Now in Force.

The new inspection system was inaugurated here on October 1st, and the additional 325 inspectors had plenty to do. So far as the packers were concerned there was no friction or delay, but some of the railroads were not quite sure what they would be allowed to haul under the law, and it took a little time to straighten things out. It takes fourteen labels for every carcass, so that the remains of a defunct steer looks like a suit case that had been in Continental Europe for a summer. Local packing-houses have been ready to comply with the new law for some time, but there are some small concerns that have not yet waked up to the importance of cleaning up in compliance with the law. Although the inspection force was greatly increased, it will take a still greater number to handle the work properly, and it will probably be a month or more before everything is going just right.—[Chicago Live-stock World.

Fair Dates for 1906.

- American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.Oct. 6-13
- Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial ExhibitionOct. 8-12
- Muncey FairOct. 9, 10, 11
- CaledoniaOct. 11, 12
- Caistor Agr. Fair, AbingdonOct. 12, 13
- International, ChicagoDec. 1-8
- Ontario Winter Fair, GuelphDec. 10-15

[Note.—For general list of Ontario fairs, see "Farmer's Advocate," August 23rd, page 1343.]

Managers of fairs whose dates do not appear on our lists will confer a favor on our readers by sending in their dates.

Agricultural Scholarships.

Mr. J. Ogden Armour has donated \$5,000, to be distributed annually at the International Exposition, Chicago, in twenty agricultural scholarships, to be competed for by the State Agricultural Colleges. The competition for the scholarships is to be based upon animal and grain exhibits from the several Colleges, and such other forms of agricultural-student competition as may be recognized or established by the International Live-stock Exposition. The details governing the competition will be determined by the management of the Exposition, and be known as the J. Ogden Armour Scholarships.

Professional Agriculturists for the West.

Among recent appointments to official positions in Western agriculture, the following are to be chronicled: H. A. Craig, B.S.A., a 1906 graduate of the O. A. C., to the position of Superintendent of Institutes in the Province of Alberta; F. W. Broderick, B.S.A., a native of Lincoln Co., Ont., to the Chair of Horticulture in the Manitoba Agricultural College; and Prof. G. A. Sproule, B.A., who was reared on a farm near Shelburne, Ont., a graduate of Toronto University, and since 1901 a resident of Manitoba, to the Chair of English and Mathematics in the same institution.

Cost of the Chicago Exposure.

Official figures show that great losses occurred through the packing-house exposures, the U. S. beef exports falling off between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000 in the seven months ending July, 1906.

On another page will be found the itinerary of the Commission appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the horse industry of Ontario. Look it up and see the date of the meeting most convenient for you to attend.

A movement is on foot to establish at Brandon, Man., a permanent winter stock show. Up to the present there has not been a successful all-round fat-stock show in the West, owing to season, lack of buildings, financial aid, etc.

Fruit-growers of Kent Co., Ont., have appealed to the Provincial Minister of Agriculture for assistance in fighting the San Jose scale, which increased in the county to such an extent this season as to be a serious menace to the fruit crops. It is announced that the Department will arrange for a series of meetings and demonstrations, at which experts will tell of and illustrate the best methods of fighting the scale, and will also take such other action as may be necessary.

Elections last week for the Senate of the University of Toronto show three names of prominent agriculturists. Prof. C. C. James, M. A., Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, is one of the nominees of Victoria College graduates, while his chief, Hon. Nelson Monteith, B. S. A., Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and T. G. Raynor, B. S. A., of the Seed Branch, Ottawa, are chosen by the graduates in Agriculture (O. A. C.).

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION AT HALIFAX, N. S.

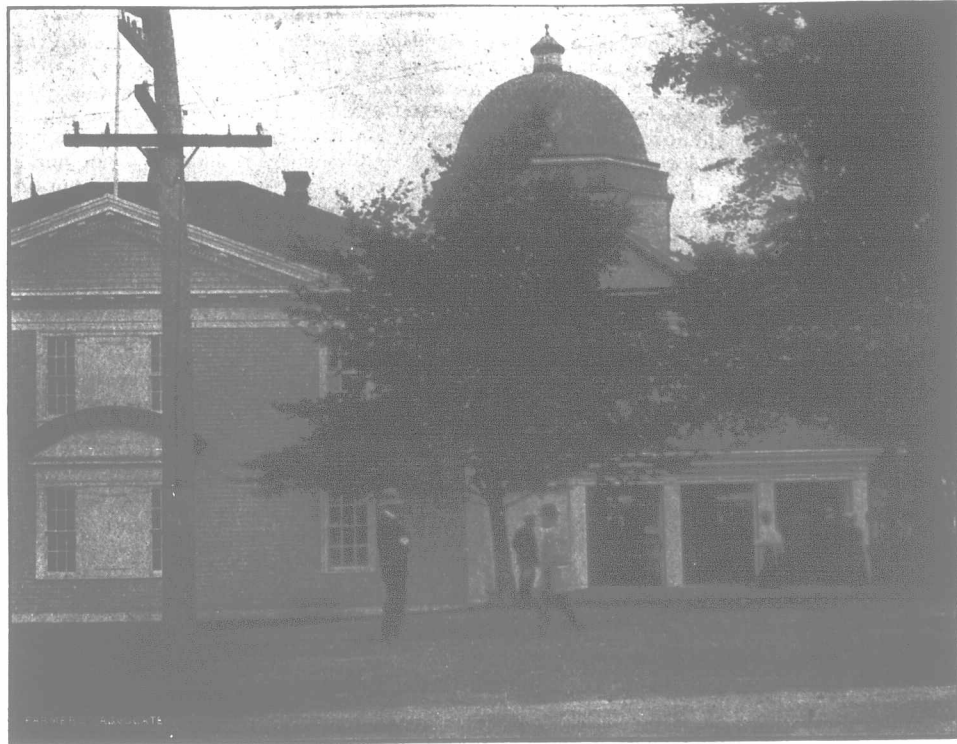
Away down at Halifax, on the southern shore of Nova Scotia, is an annual exhibition that ranks about equal to those at London and Ottawa, Ont. It is the leading show of the Maritime Provinces, and, this year, endowed with a \$50,000 Federal grant, besides \$21,000 of civic, Provincial and corporate support, it enlarged its accommodation, increased its prize-money by about sixty per cent., to nearly \$100,000, almost doubling the premiums in the live-stock classes, and made its bow to the rest of Canada under the dignified appellation of a Dominion Exhibition. It was Dominion, too, in more than name. Quebec and Ontario were fairly well represented in live stock and some lines of manufacture, and the infant Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were advertised by effective displays, but, with a little more generous policy in advertising, a larger number of exhibitors and a much greater delegation of visitors could have been brought from the Upper Provinces to comprehend the geography and to see the opportunities for investment, the openings for trade, the beautiful scenery, and the intelligent, broad-minded people who inhabit this rich but as yet neglected and slowly developing part of the Dominion.

When we say rich, we do not refer especially to the agricultural areas but rather to the resources of timber, minerals, fishing and marine trade, in exploiting which the Maritime Provinces are destined to excel as they did excel once before in the palmy days of wooden shipbuilding. When that went out, moneyed men felt as though the pins had been knocked from under them; they lacked knowledge and self-confidence for other lines of enterprise, and so they sat timorously down to live on the interest of their money. Thus it comes that Halifax is a rich, though rather slow city. But there are initial signs of a renaissance, of an awakening commercial and industrial life, and when it comes a growing home market will be opened up for the products of stable and field. Already it is working out. Amherst, a humming town of 8,000 people, which gained nearly 800 last year; Sydney, Glace Bay, and other places, are rapidly building up, and in their neighborhoods farmers are flourishing, while all through the Province the influence of such stimulus is more or less directly felt. The future of Maritime Canada was never brighter. There is hope for the man, aye, the young man, who will stay and persevere.

Halifax Exhibition has always been well housed, so far back as the writer's acquaintance dates. This year, however, over \$28,000 was spent in covering additional floor space. Of this, \$4,225 was for new cattle barns, of which, however, about \$2,500 worth are but temporary, being erected on the site of the old cattle-judging ring, the cattle being judged this year in the horse ring, and the horses before the grand-stand. Some of the other appropriations were, \$3,800 for a Fisheries Building, where might be seen everything in fins from a smelt to a halibut. A new office and Entrance Building cost \$5,000, an addition to the Machinery Hall \$5,000, a Manufacturers' Building \$6,000, and some speed stables \$3,000. On the whole, the grounds are fairly well laid out and convenient, although this year some delay resulted from the distance the cattle had to be brought to the judging-ring.

We did what we could with the Weather Man, and, up to the date of our reporter's departure, about the end of the first week, the days were simply delightful, and Halifaxians took full advantage of them. There is something invigorating, anyway, about the climate of the Maritime Provinces. No wonder they have bred a brainy, vigorous race.

One of the features was the show of fruit. The exhibit was opened on Monday, Oct. 1st. The display was magnificent, representing all the Provinces. The Experimental Farm display, put up by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, attracted a great deal of attention. The display of peaches, grapes and plums by S. D. Furfinger and T. F. Bunting, of St. Catharines, Ontario, was a revelation to the people of the Provinces by the sea. Apples of all kinds were of fine quality and color, and, owing to the late date of the exhibition, were shown at their best. Prof. John Craig, of



Administration and Entrance Building, Halifax Exhibition.

Cornell University, who is well known in Canadian horticulture, judged the exhibit.

The dairy exhibit was light, particularly in cheese. Geo. Vinten, of Antigonishe Co., N. S., was the principal exhibitor, winning five prizes out of the six for which he competed. His best cheese scored 97. In butter, a better showing was made. The Sussex Cheese & Butter Co., of Sussex, N. B., (L. S. Crawford, maker), took first on everything they had. The Brookfield creamery was second, and Acadia Dairy Co., of Wolfville, N. S., was third. The effect of the Nova Scotia Government's Travelling Dairy was seen in the show of dairy butter, which was decidedly good.

For the most part, the Halifax Exhibition is well managed. M. McF. Hall, the genial manager and secretary, is a hustler, off-handed, and always ready for suggestions. He is assisted by competent men in charge of the various departments, and backed by a public-spirited executive, of which Justice J. W. Longley is president. There are, however, a few points in which improvement is possible. In the first place, we would bar all post entries in live stock except in sweepstakes classes. An incomplete catalogue is only measurably better than none at all. Then, again, to make the catalogue really useful for visitors, the ring attendants should be provided with cardboard numbers, and each man, as he enters the ring with an animal, should have the catalogue number of that entry stuck on his back, so that any observer could tell at a glance the name of the animal and its breeding. It would also facilitate identification and help visitors to recall individuals more readily, to have the color of each one mentioned in the catalogue entry, as is done at other leading shows. Then, there should be a judging programme, carefully mapped out ahead, printed, and punctiliously followed, so that exhibitors would know just when a certain class was to come out, and could make provision accordingly. It would also be a great convenience to visitors. The year, Mr. Bull, of Brampton, Ont., came all the way down to see the Jerseys judged, expecting, according to a letter from the Manager, that they would be brought on Monday or Tuesday. In the end, he had to leave before the class was complete. Such things should not occur at a county fair, much less a Provincial exhibition. We would also recommend that the prize-list be gone over and obsolete nomenclature corrected. It is rather far on in the century for a Canadian exhibition to be cataloguing "Durham," "Polled Angus" and "Quebec Jersey" cattle, when Shorthorn, Aberdeen-Angus and French-Canadian are the proper breed names. These latter are small points, of course, and have doubtless been overlooked because of their unimportance, but it grates on the ears of a live-stock man to hear breed names miscalled, and precision is surely a virtue.

HORSES.

The horses shown at the Dominion Exhibition were not as numerous as might have been expected. This probably can, to some extent, be accounted for by the few Western exhibitors present, and the local exhibitors, expecting more from Ontario and Quebec, did not make as many entries as they probably otherwise would. In

some classes the entries were very few, while in others they were both numerous and of good merit.

IN THOROUGHBREDS there was but one entry, that trappy little stallion, "Cyclist," a small horse of good quality, who has sired some very good colts, which were shown in the roadster and carriage classes, and is owned by John Doran, Windsor, N. S.

STANDARD-BREDS.—This is always a strong class in the Maritime Provinces. In the section for stallions four years old and upwards, there were 13 entries, and some very fine individuals appeared before the judge. In the lot were some horses in training, with low marks, but it is hard for a horse in racing condition to compete with one in show condition in the breeding classes. The first place was given to Sabledom, by Sable Wilkes, a horse of good size, quality, style and speed, and owned by Owen Wheelock, Middleton, N. S. Border Jr., a son of Border, and owned by Dr. J. B. Annis, Bear River, N. S., was given second place; while the third was won by The Surveyor, by The Corker, and owned by T. J. Murphy, Halifax, N. S. In three-year-old stallions, L. D. Murphy, of Digby, N. S., won with Maid's King. Frank Bouillier, of Halifax, won second with Electric Red, and third went to Tahanto, a son of Dare Devil, and owned by Philip Gough, Halifax. In the sections for younger stallions, mares, geldings, fillies and foals, there were some animals of exceptional merit, and all the sections were well filled, but space will not allow us to enlarge. Sabledom, the winner in the aged stallion class, won as best stallion of any age. In the class for stallion and three of his get, there were some very fine youngsters. First was won by the noted stallion and sire, Border, owned by H. C. Lydiard. This horse, while practically no longer a show horse, is proving his value as a sire. The second place was won by Mr. T. J. Murphy, with The Surveyor.

IN THE ROADSTER class the entries were numerous, and many of them of high-class merit. In the section for single roadster there were 10 entries, and 8 good ones appeared, and the judges spent considerable time placing them. Mr. Hooper, of Halifax, won first, with a very fine, stylish and fast black mare. Mr. Lamphier, of Halifax, won second, with a gray daughter of Abbot Wilkes. Third went to J. O. Stevens, of Ellershouse, N.S.; fourth to A. L. Pelton, Berwick, N. S., and fifth to D. G. Kirk, Antigonishe, N.S. In roadster pairs, Mr. Louis Saunders won first with a pair of large speedy blacks, of good quality, and the second prize was won by D. J. Greig, of Byronville, Que., with a very fine pair of horses, rather of carriage type and action. The number of entries in the carriage class was not large, and while there were some high-class ones, there were some of the roadster type, and while being valuable animals were turned down on account of class. In the carriage pairs Mr. D. J. Greig won with a good pair of Hackney-bred fellows. In the section for single carriage horses, W. W. Black won first with the very good Hackney-bred mare, Vic; D. G. Kirk won second; W. M. Cruthers, of Kentville, N.S., third; N. E. Chute, of Bridgetown, fourth, and I. L. Lane, of Charlottetown, P. E. I., fifth. In the other sections of this class some good youngsters were shown.

IN THE PONY CLASS Mr. G. W. Casson, of Truro, N.S., showed some very fine Welsh ponies, and Pearson McCurdy, of Halifax, showed a very fine Shetland. THE GENERAL-PURPOSE class brought out many very useful animals, but, as usual in this class, they were of practically all types. IN THE HEAVY DRAFT class W. W. Black, of Amherst, N.S.; Wm. Sharp, Windsor, N.S.; W. A. Aylward, Falmouth, N.S., and J. A. Bell, Shubenacadie, N.S., were the principal exhibitors, and they brought out some specimens of high quality. IN THE HACKNEY class the entries were few, but of good quality. In the aged stallion section Hamilton & Hawthorne, of Simcoe, Ont., won with the chestnut stallion, Fashioner, a horse of good size, quality and action, and the second prize was given to British Tar, owned by the same firm. In the section for brood mares, W. W. Black won with his grand old mare, Miss Lynn; while second place was given to the same owner's mare, Dignity.

IN THE COACH HORSE class, first and second for aged stallions were won by Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., with their recently imported French Coachers, Certificate and Cerveau—the former a bay with grand substance and action; the latter a chestnut, rather more stylish, but with less substance and not quite so attractive action, but in the opinion of some a better show horse, but the judge at this show thought not. The third prize, and also the first for stallion and three of his get, went to Pimpano, owned by the Aylesford Agricultural Society.

FRENCH-CANADIAN.—There were some good indi-

viduals shown in the French-Canadian class, the principal exhibitors being L. P. Sylvestre, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que.; John Watson, Howick, Que.; Robt. Ness & Son, Howick, Que., and A. Denis, St. Norbert, Que.

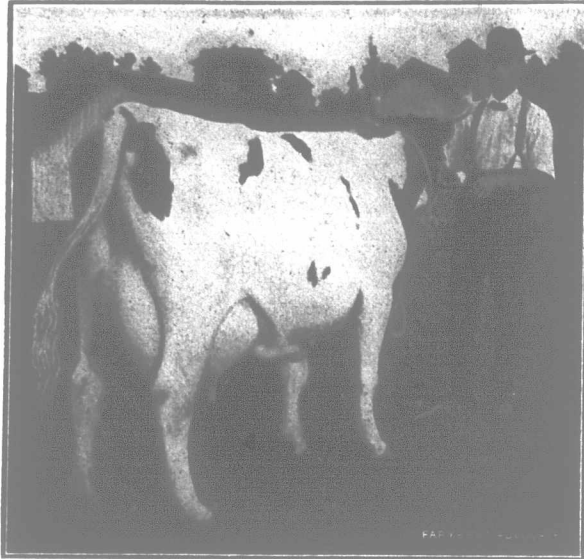
THE CLYDESDALES were probably the strongest class at the exhibition, besides the local horses there being many good ones from Quebec and Ontario. In the championship for best stallion owned in the Maritime Provinces, Glassey & Co., of Truro, N.S., won with Flush Fashion, a horse imported by the Nova Scotia Government, and purchased by the present owners. He is a four-year-old son of Royal Favorite, out of Rose of Monteth. He is a nice horse, of fair size, good quality, good bone and pastern, and has a very good way of going. The championship for female was won by W. W. Black, of Amherst, N.S., on his three-year-old Dora, a choice Pride of Blacoon filly, selected in the Old Country by Prof. M. Cumming, of Truro. With a sweet, shapely head, indicating stamina and excellent disposition, a strong back and loin, deep-ribbed, well-sprung middlepiece, and the best of feet and legs, she combines an attractive smoothness and quality all over. In the section for stallions four years and upwards, Glassey & Co. won with Flush Fashion; Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, Que., won second with Cataclysm, by Hiawatha; third place was given to Baron Primrose, owned by R. S. Starr, Port Williams, N.S.; fourth to Honesty, owned by Hamilton & Hawthorne, Simcoe, Ont., and fifth, that good old local horse, Full of Fashion, now owned by J. Adams, Halifax, N.S. In three-year-olds, R. Ness & Son won the red with Baron Silloth, a son of Baron's Pride. This is a big high-class bay colt, with four white legs and white in face. He is a colt of excellent quality, good size, exceptionally fine shoulder, bone, feathering and pastern, good feet, and a very true and attractive way of going. The blue was given to W. W. Black's good colt, Burleigh; while third place went to Baron Frederick, owned by W. Sharp, of Windsor, N.S. In the section for two-year-olds another lot of good ones appeared, first, second, third and fourth prizes being won by Robt. Ness & Son, with Garty Edward, Vanderbilt, Castle Baron and Fivie Prince. In brood mares and foals, C. R. H. Starr & Son, of Port Williams, N.S., won with Juliet; J. B. Roper, Charlottetown, P.E.I., won second with Miss Russell; E. H. Johnston, Greenwich, N.S., third with Katie Dunn, and W. W. Black fourth with Effie. In three-year-old fillies, W. W. Black won with Dora. In two-year-old fillies, Robt. Ness & Son won with Scottish Princess, and W. W. Black won second. In foals of 1906, C. R. H. Starr & Son won first; E. H. Johnston second, and Wm. Palmer, of Windsor Forks, N.S., third. The open championship for Clydesdale stallion of any age was won by Robt. Ness & Son with Baron Silloth. W. W. Black won with mare and two of her progeny. In the section for stallion and three of his get, R. S. Starr won first, and Robt. McDonald, Shubenacadie, N.S., second.

IN SHIRES only one animal was shown, Royal Edward, owned by Hamilton & Hawthorn, Simcoe, Ont., and the same firm showed a number of good Percherons of both sexes.

DAIRY CATTLE.

AYRSHIRES.—Not for years has there been seen at Toronto a show of Ayrshires equal to that at Halifax this fall. The rival herds of R. R. Ness, Howick, Que., and Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont., represented "The West" in magnificent style, their cattle showing in fine fit, and holding their bloom well from Toronto and Ottawa fairs. Against them came M. H. Parlee and McIntyre Bros., from Sussex, N.B.; Fred S. Black, Amherst, N.S.; C. A. Archibald, Truro, N.S., and John McDonald & Son, of Shubenacadie, N.S.; while Easton Bros., of Charlottetown, worthily upheld the reputation of Prince Edward Island. Ness' herd is a treat to see, possessing well-nigh ideal conformation, combined with the quality and producing capacity that results from rich breeding, good feeding and wise selection. Hume's cattle are strong in dairy quality, and also fashionable in finish, though in quite a few cases of rather rangier type than found in the Howick herd. Parlee has some choicely-bred females, and showed some fine young things after his magnificent stock bull, Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove. Unfortunately, Mr. Parlee was called home be-

fore the judging started, owing to the death of his father. McIntyre Bros. have got into some good strains, and are improving, by judicious purchase and intelligent care, as might be expected from men who have made a practical success with a dairy of good grades. Black is a leading Maritime breeder, and we were pleased to note the impress of his old stock bull, Commander of St. Anne's, on several prizewinners in the young classes. Archibald, McDonald and Easton are well-known names to readers of Maritime show reports. Awards were made by the well-known Ayrshire breeder and judge, W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., who found it a formidable task, requiring three half days to complete, partly because of delay in getting the entries to the ring. For the most part, the judicial work was well and carefully done, although in a few cases rather emphatic exception was taken by spectators. However, it was a case of opinion versus



Nellie Burns of Burnside 13317.

Ayrshire cow. Owned and exhibited by R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que. First-prize dry cow at Toronto, first in the Canadian-bred class at Ottawa, and sweepstakes at the Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, 1906.

opinion, and Mr. Ballantyne's is entitled to considerable respect. Exhibitors took their medicine with their usual good grace. Whether because they are Scotch or not, Ayrshire breeders are generally magnanimous winners and generous losers. Robbie Ness and Alex. Hume are particularly good cases in point, both taking things as they come, and seeming actually pleased when something is brought out good enough to beat them.

Five aged bulls were placed as follows: First to Ness, on King's Own Barcheskie; second to Archibald, on Florrie's Star; third to Parlee, on Lord Dudley of Spruce Grove, and fourth to Hume, on Lessnessock Royal Star, crowding Easton's Starlight of St. Anne's out of the honors. Most observers agreed that King's Own deserved his place. He has a splendid body, with an exceptionally good top line, and his only fault is a slight deficiency in masculine appearance between the eyes. He has, however, proven a splendid stock-getter, and his young things won heavily in the junior classes. Florrie's Star most of us would have put fourth. He is a pretty good sort of a bull, except that he lacks size, particularly length. Some thought him plain, but the judge considered him strong in point of quality. He has been repeatedly placed under Lord Dudley, which is a tremendously-grown, rangy fellow, of majestic bearing, and scales well up towards the ton mark, though by no means rough. He has been deservedly scored with a few points of perfection, and fails chiefly in being a trifle beefy, a little high, maybe, in condition, and not just so well spread as he might be in the ribs. Mr. Ballantyne faulted him for having a mild eye, and set him down to third, though he felt like changing his decision later on, when the young stuff came out. The

best head of the lot, broad and masculine, was on Hume's bull, which, however, was temporarily out of condition, and deserved no better than third.

An Ottawa decision was reversed, when in two-year-olds Ness' Monkland Speculation was placed over Hume's Prince Sunbeam of Glenora. Third came McDonald with Sir Hector, and fourth was Black with Rambler of Springvale. In a mighty close pair of senior yearlings the red was assigned to Easton's Fizzway's Heir. Against him was Archibald's Gipsy Star. In the junior class Ness got red and blue on Auchenbrain Abram and Holehouse Pilot, and Hume third on Starlight. Senior calves resulted in victory for Hume's Lessnessock Royal Monarch over one of Parlee's after Lord Dudley. In junior calves it was Ness, Parlee and Hume.

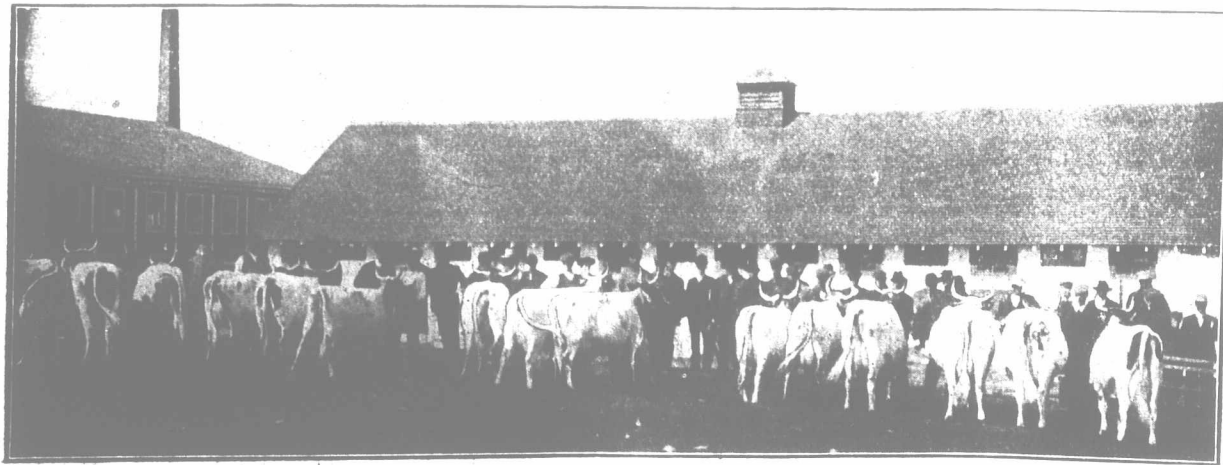
There was work to do in aged cows, when of the 23 catalogued, 16 entered the ring. It was the first time this year that Ness' Canadian-bred Nellie Burns of Burnside had come into competition with that fine pair of cows, Bagenock Heather Bell and Eva of Menie, belonging, respectively, to Ness and Hume. Nellie Burns is a bit on the small side, and her udder has been faulted for a tendency to fleshiness, but it is extraordinarily large and of pretty fair shape, while she bears her age in a way to do her credit. She is a true-lined, tidy little cow. Her two competitors are younger, larger, carry beautiful udders and evince rather more fashionable finish, but we have no fault to find with the placing, although some thought the old cow should have been third instead of first. Fourth was Emma of Nethercraig, a cow which McIntyres now own, but which was once in the herd of Fred S. Black. She is a good useful cow, though her teats hung rather close together. Fifth went to Hume's Highland Lass. Out of the money was an exceedingly promising heifer, in Ness' High Newton Sillerfoot. She was thrown out for being too heavily fleshed, a fault that could have been dealt with more leniently than by omitting her from the short list. Black had a grand good cow in Traveller's Heir's Jenny, rejected because her udder was unshapely, being cut up considerably, and having the hind teats sloping decidedly forward.

Amidst a nice show of three-year-olds the Ness heifer, Howie's Orange Lily, walked to the top, notwithstanding her somewhat abbreviated teats. Hume followed with his fashionable-topped Triple X of Dentonia, perhaps a shade long in the legs. Next came Archibald's Gurta, a tidy little cow, swinging a square, nicely-balanced udder. Archibald supported her with another entry, in Helen, after which came Parlee's Bessie 7th of Auchenbrain. Monkland Pansy 2nd was a splendid good heifer, which captured the judge's heart, but was reluctantly discarded on account of some extra pounds of beef.

Two-year-olds were headed by Ness' Fenlayston Rose. For a time two uncalved heifers stood beside her, viz., Black's Blythe of Springvale and Ness' Bargeowen Moss Rose. The latter is a particularly likely heifer, though standing now with a rather heavy shoulder-blade and a little superfluous meat. In the end, Moss Rose was turned down and out, but Blythe was kept next the top. Third was awarded to the Menie herd, on Pride of the Hume Farm; fourth went to McIntyre's Snowflake of Springvale, half sister to Black's through her sire, Commander of St. Anne's. Parlee's Barcheskie Gertrude rounded out the winning list. In the junior yearlings and calves, Ness got to the top each time, Hume crowding close, and the rest mixing it up. Monkland Maud was the junior yearling, Nellie Burns 4th of Burnside and Barcheskie Polly 3rd were the two best senior calves, and Ness had also the two best ones in calves under six months. Male sweepstakes went to Ness on Barcheskie King's Owr, and female sweepstakes to the same exhibitor on Nellie Burns. The various herd prizes were as follows: For bull and three of his get, Ness, Hume and Parlee; aged herd, Ness, Hume, Parlee and McIntyre Bros.; young herd, Ness, Parlee and Hume; four animals, progeny of one bull, Parlee, Ness and Hume.

JERSEYS.—Halifax is noted for its show of Jerseys, and competition this year was particularly keen. Walter McMonagle, of Glen View, Sussex, N.B., was out with a worthy representation of his choice herd, strengthened by a few recent purchases. Mr. McMonagle's idea, is beauty and utility combined, and his aim is the latest Island type, in striving for which he has become noted as one of the most successful stock-breeders in the Maritime Provinces. Against him was a strong aggregation which H. S. Pipes & Son, of Amherst, had recently purchased from B. H. Bull & Son, of Brampton, Ont., including the noted herd bull, Blue Blood. Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N. S., also entered a herd of good useful cattle, and R. Robinson, of Sussex, N.B., had a herd founded, we believe, on some purchases of Glen View stock. In the universally regretted absence of F. S. Peir, who was to judge the Channel Island breeds and Holsteins, but was prevented at the last moment by sickness, Supt. R. Robertson, of Nappan, officiated in the judicial capacity. While he did his work with a fearless conscientiousness there were several erratic decisions, which could only be explained on the ground that he was sacrificing merit here and there in order to maintain a superficial consistency by not "breaking type," and in doing so made the mistake of the old maid who, in trying to stand erect, leaned backwards.

In aged bulls the grand old Blue Blood belonged at the top. He has length, depth of middle, a long quarter, masculine Jersey character, quality and style



The Ayrshire Aged Cow Class at the Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, 1906.

Standing in order from right to left; sixteen in the ring.

in high degree. McMonagle's Imp. La Chasse Foxy, by Champion Flying Fox, showed rather light in the middle, but excels Baker's Hillside Golden Lad in length of body and neck, in hook bones and handling quality. Robinson got fourth on Duke Marigold of Oakland. McMonagle was promoted in two-year-olds, with St. Lambert of Glen View, a rangy bull, that should be a getter of good milking cows. Pipes was second on Star's Rex, and Baker third on Togo, by Hillside Golden Lad, a smallish bull, which won by his hind quarter over the Halifax Agricultural Society's Pedro of Studholm. McMonagle had a single entry in his senior yearling, Noble Boy of Glen View, and a fine, good, sweet fellow he is. He was sired by Noble Boy of St. Lambert, and dropped by old Daisy's Wild Rose. Queen's Pedro was the name of the Glen View junior yearling, after his sire, Pedro 17th of Hood Farm. He impresses you as a good typical bull, perhaps a bit strong forward, but was preferred to Pipes' Kennatossel, by Minett's Star. In senior calves, McMonagle brought out for top place Pedro's Golden Lad, by Oomph's Eastern Star, the bull purchased by McMonagle a few years ago from J. Rufus Starr. For second, Pipes showed Brampton's Financier.

It would require the proverbial Philadelphia lawyer to justify the placing of the aged cows. There were several sweet things of approved Island type, some of them rather small, but showing a fair combination of type, breed quality and dairy usefulness. Conspicuous among them was McMonagle's Hood Farm Poll, a fine sweet cow of beautiful form, though rather moderate size, but carrying a pretty nice udder, somewhat tucked up, true, between the quarters. But the judge set his eye on a couple of fine, large, deep-bodied dry cows, Best and Saybrook Pride 2nd, belonging to Baker. They are both valuable cows, but to place them so high in their dry condition was questionable. Then in order to carry out his type, the judge went to Pipes' old cow, Bettina of Brampton, one of the Bull contingent, a good individual in her day, but showing a cream-colored nose, a slightly-drooping back, a large but rather pendant udder, and a lack of bloom incident to age. This cow, to everyone's disgust, was put at the head of the list, making Baker second and third. Fourth was set Robinson's Sylvia Green, and fifth was found in Pipes' Brampton Tina, a Bettina of Brampton daughter, by Brampton's Monarch. This left unplaced Pipes' pair, Meloper's Jeannette and Ruby's Crocus, also McMonagle's St. John sweepstakes, Hood Farm Poll, above mentioned. The judge was not altogether satisfied with his treatment of the latter cow, but explained that he left her out because she hadn't the body of the three large cows, nor the udder of some of the others. To our mind she might have gone first, as having the best combination of the lot.

A sweet heifer, indeed, was the first-prize three-year-old, McMonagle's Leoni of Glen View, by that grand old stock-getter, Pedro 17th of Hood Farm, and out of old Gleneva's Beauty. With conformation and quality she combines a beautiful, well-balanced udder, covering a good deal of her body. Another heifer by the same sire, but out of Allie Jump, was put third, Pipes coming second and fourth, and I. L. Hartlen, of Halifax, fifth. In two-year-olds, Robinson captured the red with Hood Farm Bonny, a nice little heifer, but rather inclining to Guernsey color, and carrying a foreudder that was rather split up. McMonagle was second on Sophie of Glen View, and Pipes third and fourth on Brampton's Monarch's Dina and Brampton's Monarch's Mary. In senior yearlings, McMonagle got first on a sweet little thing, perfect in type, by Pedro, out of Roxana of Stoke Pogis; second on a stronger heifer, by the same sire, out of Gleneva's Beauty. Pipes rounded out the class with another pair of Brampton Monarch's get. The rest of the young classes went much the same way, the two bulls, Pedro 17th of Hood Farm and Oomph's Eastern Star, shedding lustre on the Glen View herd by the winnings of their progeny.

Bull championship belonged unquestionably to Blue Blood, but female sweepstakes was awarded to the aged cow, Bettina of Brampton, whose owner regarded it as slight honor to have her preferred to some of his younger and more fashionable cows. Herd and group prizes went as follows: For bull with three of his get, Baker and Pipes; for female and three of her offspring, McMonagle and Baker; for aged herd, Pipes, McMonagle and Baker; breeders' young herd, McMonagle first and second, Robinson third, Pipes fourth and fifth.

GUERNSEYS.—The Maritime fairs and Sherbrooke are now about the only Canadian shows that put up much of an exhibit in Guernseys. Halifax was stronger than usual this year, three good herds being represented, viz., those of Roper Bros., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N.B.; and Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin, N.S. The Roper herd was founded, we believe, by stock from the noted Brow herd. The boys have pinned their faith to this breed, and are pushing forward with a thrifty enterprise and skill that deserves reward. Mr. McMonagle's affections are divided between Jerseys and Guernseys, but he has built up a fine herd of each. His Guernsey females were not in very good condition this fall as to period of lactation, and, indeed, most of the aged cows shown had rather slack udders, but there was an exceptionally strong showing for all that. Corning is a bright young man, who is building up good herds of pure-bred cows and hogs, as well as a flock of Cotswold sheep. A few other exhibitors showed individual entries. In aged bulls choice of colors was awarded to McMonagle's bull, Hedwig's Nonpareil; second to Roper Bros.' Jesse of Eastview; third to Jas. McKenzie, of Shubenacadie,

N.S., on Golden Opinion, and fourth to McMonagle, on Island Heirloom of Glen View. The judge, R. Robertson, considered Hedwig's Nonpareil a clear lead, although others did not see so much difference between first and second. The winner is a fine stylish bull, of excellent type. The other is a bit heavy in throat and dewlap, and showed less style, but rivals the first-prize one in some respects. Sweepstakes was found in the choice two-year-old, Monodnock's Rutilla's Sheet Anchor, by Rutilla's Sheet Anchor; dam Queen of Norway. In a pair of senior yearlings, McMonagle had the pick in Heirloom's Image, by Island Heirloom of Glen View. The other entry was Roper's Peter of Eastview. In junior yearlings it was Corning's turn to get to the top, which he did with Hillside Pilate, by Isaleigh Peter. In calves over six months, first went to the Glen View herd, on Fairy's Nonpareil, by old Hedwig. In calves under six months, Roper's had it, in Gipsy Boy of Willow Farm, by Heirloom of Dentonia.

A dozen good cows contested. A clear first was Roper's Dolly's Favorite, by Isaleigh Conqueror. She is a cow of beautiful type and carries a good-sized, well-formed udder. Second went to Ropers on a small cow, Imp. Salina, good, what there was of her, but hardly in place between Dolly's Favorite and the large, somewhat plain cow, Blossom, on which John N. Chute, of Berwick, N. S., got third. McMonagle's fourth-prize, Imp. Jessica of Dentonia, might well have gone up a place or two. Roper Bros. were third on Ritze of Eastview. A cow that has always taken our eye is McMonagle's old Imp. Fairy of Sea Grove. A grand old deep-bodied, heavy-milking matron she was, but she has fallen away under the weight of years, and her day as a show cow is about done.

In three-year-olds, Corning headed the ring with Columbine of Eastview; McMonagle was second on Pride of Glen View and third on Maud of Brookside; Ropers being fourth on Beauty of Brookside. In two-year-olds Roper Bros. were preferred, with Jennie May, a heifer making quite a show of milk. Roper Bros. led the next four classes, with the senior yearling, Beauty of Willow Farm, the junior yearling, Jessie of Eastview, the senior calf, Salinis of Eastview, and the junior calf, Choice of Willow Farm. Coming to herd prizes, McMonagle captured a red on Hedwig's Nonpareil with three of his get, the Roper boys being second. Other placings were: Female and two of her offspring, Roper Bros. first and second, McMonagle third; aged herd, Roper Bros. first and fourth, McMonagle second and third; breeder's young herd, Ropers first and third, McMonagle second and fourth. Sweepstakes bull was the two-year-old, Monodnock's Rutilla's Sheet Anchor; champion female, Dolly's Favorite.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.—There was a disappointed exhibitor in Holsteins. Stanley Logan, of Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N.S., had been hoping they would have a chance to pit their cattle against one of the crack herds from Western Ontario. Their competitors were C. J. Gilroy, of Glen Buell, Ont., and Samuel Dickie, of Central Onslow, N.S. Gilroy's cattle were in good shape, and appeared fully as well as at Ottawa, and Dickie's herd shows decided improvement in numbers and merit since we last saw it two years ago, but, in spite of everything, Logan's swept the boards, getting first wherever entered, except in two cases, and one of these was a bull not of their own breeding. Save this and their aged bull, almost everything they showed they have bred themselves. Lorne Logan deserves a good deal of credit for the fitting, which was done almost to perfection. For about seven years now Logans have been quietly building up a choice herd, according to ideals of their own, till they have come to be reckoned with as an important factor in the Holstein world. Their cattle are of the large, strong type, exemplifying the Yankee's conception, "big mouth, big belly and big bag." In addition, they have secured a pleasing straightness of back and symmetrical contour, approaching the Ayrshire model, while the udders are capacious and well formed.

In the absence of Mr. Peer, the judging was done by R. R. Ness, the Ayrshire exhibitor, and J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., who was present as judge of swine. Mr. Ness acquitted himself as an exceptionally competent judge. Mr. Brethour's views were at variance

in some cases, and the give-and-take resulted in a few questionable decisions.

Two aged bulls were forward, Artis Mercedes Posch and King John. The former is Logans' stock bull, selected a few years ago, when in yearling form, from the Rettle herd. He has developed into a cracking good one, big and rugged, without roughness, deep-ribbed, strong over the loin, long in the hind quarter, and symmetrical all over, possessing that desirable attribute called balance. He is a bull, too, every inch of him, an appearance amply borne out by the magnificent way his youngsters acquitted themselves in the ring. King John is a Dickie-bred bull, not quite so deep ribbed as he might be, but otherwise well built, and would make a creditable first in less strenuous competition.

In two-year-olds it lay between Gilroy's Sir Alta Posch Beets and Dickie's Knuckle Buster. The former got it, though he stands a bit long on his legs, and his forehead is hardly so wide as one would like.

In senior yearlings Logan showed Gay Lad, a bull of Rice's breeding, and Gilroy brought out Juanita Sylvia's Prince 2nd. The latter is of a rangier type, but Gay Lad's head is broader between the eyes. Mr. Ness, we believe, favored him for first, but yielded the point in a spirit of compromise. In junior yearlings the Ottawa sweepstakes, Carmen Sylvia's Jewel Prince, was eclipsed by Logan's Sir Rooker Posch Artis, out of Ida Rooker, and by his stock bull. In both calf classes Logan won.

A mess was made of things in the aged cows. Perhaps we may comment most systematically by giving first the order of placing. First went to Logans, on Homestead Netherland Jacoba, by their old stock bull, Piet Van Voran, and out of Netherland Jacoba; second to Gilroy, on Highland Phocis, an advanced registry cow, with a very creditable record; third to Logans, on Tanta Rooker, by old Piet, and out of Ida Rooker, and fourth to Dickie on Katie De Kol. Out of the money was Logan's Jacoba Emily, a splendid, strong, fourteen-year-old cow, just beginning to spring udder, and a beautiful little cow of Gilroy's, of Ayrshire type and size, called Derkji Pil Pietertji. The top cow was all right. She is a splendid fine stamp of Holstein matron, with a particularly long, level rump, and swinging a large and pretty shapely udder. The second cow should have been several places down. Mr. Ness wanted her there, but had hard work to keep her out of first. She is a good dairy cow all right, but her udder is pendant and short, extending neither very far forward nor back. It is also slightly split up between the quarters. Evidently Mr. Brethour was taken with her record, with her spareness of fleshing and corrugated spinal column, a point so much over-emphasized by disciples of the old-fashioned idea that a dairy cow should be an emaciated rack of bones. The third-prize cow is a peach, a bit fleshy in her appearance and rather heavy in the shoulder, but possessed of a great barrel and swinging a magnificent level udder, that reaches from navel to escutcheon. She is the stamp of five-year-old that milks down into a grand old cow. She ought to have been second, and no injustice would have been done by setting Jacoba Emily next to her, while an excusable fourth would have been Gilroy's smaller cow. This, we ascertained, was about the way Mr. Ness would have done it.

In three-year-olds it was a clear case of Logans first on Mary Rooker 2nd, Gilroy next on Lady Bertha De Kol, and Dickie third on Margaret De Kol.

Jacoba Emiline was Logans' top 2-year-old. She is a substantial heifer, with a hind quarter of the approved long, level, modern Holstein type, and good promise of udder development. She and her second-prize stable mate, Dorinda De Kol, are both by De Kol Belle Boy of Homestead.

In the junior classes Logan won out strong with a lot of prime things, by Artis Mercedes Posch, except in senior yearlings, where Gilroy was accorded top place for Inka Sylvia 5th, and in junior calves, where Logan won with a calf by his old bull, Piet Van Voran. Logans were awarded championship in bulls, on Artis Mercedes Posch; in cows, on Homestead Netherland Jacoba.

Herd prizes went: Bull and three of his get, Logan Bros.; female and two of her offspring, Logans and Gilroy; aged herd, Logans, Gilroy and Dickie; breeder's young herd, first and second to Logans, on the get of



Steam Plowing on Farm of Wm. Henshell, Rosthern, Sask.

their sweepstakes bull, and third to Gilroy; four animals, progeny of one bull, first and second to Logans, third to Gilroy.

FRENCH-CANADIANS were exhibited by Arsene Denis, of St. Norbert, Que., an enterprising French-Canadian, who had things pretty well his own way all through. L. P. Sylvestre, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que., and others also entered.

BEEF CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Shorthorn interest seems to be strengthening in the Maritime Provinces, and the fact was reflected in the showing made at Halifax. It is true some of the usual exhibitors were missed, but a couple of very creditable herds were shown by C. A. Archibald, of Truro, N.S., and C. R. H. Starr & Son, Port Williams, N.S., while against these were arrayed R. & S. Nicholson, of Sylvan, Ont., and the select bunch from the farm of Hon. Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. All beef breeds were judged by Capt. T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont., whose work gave excellent satisfaction throughout.

An easy first in the aged bull class was Nicholson's Spicy Court, by Spicy King, a smooth and good deep bull, which needs very little touching up, except a bit of letting down in the hind flank, to carry out his underline. Edwards came second with Missie Champion, leaving Archibald third on Huntlywood, by Primate of D., and William Sharp, of Windsor, N.S., fourth on a bull called North Light, after North Star. Two-year-olds brought forward the renowned Bertie's Hero, a first-prize winner at the Chicago International, and again this fall at Toronto. His depth, smoothness and Shorthorn character could not be got over, although a good stamp of a bull was shown against him by Starr & Son, in Deeside Chief, by King Victor. He is a roan April calf, and rather young for his class, but the makings of a growthy, smooth, well-covered sire, that should do good work as head of the Willow Bank harem. In Duke of Belleview 3rd, Archibald had a good third. In senior yearlings we had the pleasure of seeing as a solitary entry Edwards' Toronto champion, Royal Favorite, which, however, seemed to have gone off somewhat, and did not present a desirable evenness of coloring—so much so, in fact, that, later on, in the championship class, the judge seemed of half a mind to place him second to Bertie's Hero. He won out, though, on his square, thick, low-set blocky form, fine back and true lizes. In junior yearlings Archibald had it to himself, with a Huntlywood calf, called Jack. Edwards was successful in senior calves, getting the red and blue, Archibald coming third and fifth, with Nicholson between.

In cows the Rockland stables had a winner in Orange Blossom, by the famous Marquis of Zenda. Second was Archibald's white cow, Snowflake, and third was a roan cow of Nicholson's called Lenore of Sylvan 24th, shown without much evidence of fitting, but a pretty well-made sort when you come to examine and handle her. Fourth was Archibald's Daisy Lewis.

One of the plums of the show was Starr's three-year-old, Marr Beauty, a champion of last year's Maritime exhibitions. Pure white in color, she is of the thick, deep, smooth, mossy-coated kind that a Shorthorn man always likes to lay his hands on. Edwards followed with Zoa of Pine Grove 3rd, while Nicholson rounded out the class with a pair of heifers, sired by Chief of Stars. Female championship turned up in the two-year-old shuffle. Pine Grove Clipper is her name, and to most of our readers she is already known, by repute at least. She is a deep, thick roan, good in all parts, carrying a conspicuously full, beautifully-blended neck vein. The blue ribbon went to another Edwards heifer, Missie of Pine Grove 6th, somewhat rougher, but of a good substantial build. Archibald completed the ring, with Roan Lady and Belle Brandon II, Senior yearlings were headed by Butterfly Girl, which had lately been added to the Rockland herd by purchase from Peter White, of Pembroke, Ont. Second was Pine Grove Mildred third, Nicholson's Maid of Sylvan 29th, by Spicy Court, and fourth came the Truro heifer, Lady Bruce, by Robert the Bruce. As mentioned above, female sweepstakes was accorded to

Pine Grove Clipper 7th. The two other contestants were the cow, Orange Blossom, and heifer, Butterfly Girl. Some of the self-constituted ring sentinels were inclined to prefer the younger heifer, but closer inspection and handling served to convince the critical. Coming to the herds, Edwards had the swing all through, except in female and two of her offspring, where Nicholson led. The aged herds proved a poser. After the Rockland aggregation were taken out it was about a pitch and toss how the other three herds should be arranged. Nicholson's aged bull finally landed his family in second money, Archibald following, leaving Starr fourth, with a quintette which, excepting the bull and the white three-year-old, were scored for being rather "bunchy." However, if the last three herds had been placed by drawing lots, no great injustice could have been done.

HEREFORDS.—It was a pity there were not some of the leading Western herds of Whitefaces on deck to dispute honors with the splendid herd of W. W. Black, Amherst, N.S. Instead the usual spectacle was presented, of one man walking his cattle into the ring, receiving their well-deserved decorations and marching majestically back to the stables. Black has some excellent cattle, and, what is equally important, a number one herdsman, in William Robertson, who always has them out in creditable condition. Notable among the lot this year was the new sweepstakes senior yearling herd bull, Rupert Ingleside, a prime good fellow, with lots of substance and quality, well lined out above and below. Mention, perhaps, should also be made of the two-year-old, Mossback, by Cassio of Ingleside, shown by S. A. Bowser, of Grand Pre, N.S. Beyond this it is needless to particularize, but we hope to see Amherst cattle trying conclusions in the West next year.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—These cattle were represented by two exhibitors, Jas. Bowman, of Guelph, Ont., and C. R. Harris, of Church St., N.S. It was easy to tell Bowman's cattle by a glance as they came into the ring. Their smooth, typical, egg-shaped conformation, even fleshing and capital fit stamped them as the property of a successful breeder and exhibitor. Detailed review is unnecessary, as they have already been discussed in our columns in connection with previous fair reports. Harris has some fairly good cattle, but not fitted to demonstrate the meat-carrying capacity of the breed.

GALLOWAYS.—The story in Galloways was a repetition of that in the Angus. Robert Shaw, of Brantford, Ont., brought his herd on from Ottawa, and dictated things to his own satisfaction. His cattle are smooth specimens of this rather square-set breed; they were shown in good condition and earned their prize money. Against them were the herd of E. S. Congdon, Waterville, N.S., whose stuff was handicapped by lack of fleshing and fit.

DEVONS were exhibited by Moses & Cann, of South Ohio, N.S. This breed is esteemed more or less in Southern Nova Scotia, for their grazing quality and for their docility and usefulness as working oxen.

SHEEP.

Although Maritime Canada is pre-eminently a sheep country, the development of the sheep business has been slow. However, fostered by woollen mill and other commercial interests, it is coming into prominence, and prospects are good for a great many more sheep than are now found on the light hilly land. The show at Halifax was not what it should have been, although most of the breeds were represented by excellent flocks.

T. Hardy Shore, of Glanworth, Ont., judged the Long-wools and found some very good Leicesters, exhibited by S. L. and Albert Boswall, of Pownal, P. E. I., good in carcass and wool. One aged ram, in particular, excited his praise.

In Cotswolds, E. F. Parks, of Burgessville, Ont., encountered fairly strong competition from the flock of Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin, N.S., whose sheep are of a strong, well-knit, well-fleshed stamp, with typical Cotswold fleece. Some very fair Lincolns were shown by George and Albert Boswall.

Medium-wools were passed upon by the noted Shropshire breeder, J. C. Duncan, of New York State. In

Shropshires there was no competition, excepting ram lambs, for the flock of Logan Bros., Amherst Point, N. S., who have been scarcely less successful with Shrops. than with Holsteins. "Stan" Logan is a stickler for type and breed character, and, being a good feeder and shepherd, he gets a fair degree of size, combined with model well-covered forms and number one Shropshire wool. One very attractive feature of his flock is the uniformity, and the few sheep he exhibits are merely representative of many more at home. In Southdowns, Telfer Bros. and W. M. and C. E. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., were the only exhibitors catalogued.

A very fine flock of Oxford Downs were those of J. E. Baker & Sons, of Barronsfield, N. S., whose only competition was Silas Lane, of Southport, P. E. I. Bakers' sheep are of good scale, with strong, well-fleshed backs and excellent fleece. Other exhibitors catalogued were Telfer Bros., Paris, Ont., and Cephas and Oliver Nunn, Winsloe Road, P. E. I., in Hampshire Downs; Harry Leithead (Lyon's Brook, N.S.), Charles Symes (Minudie, N. S.), and Peter Adams (Plainfield, N. S.), in Cheviots; James Robertson & Sons, Milton West, Ont., in Dorsets; and P. H. Lane, Cherry Valley, P. E. I., and I. L. Lane, Charlottetown, P. E. I., in other pure breed (Suffolds).

SWINE.

Hogs were judged by J. E. Brethour, of Burford, Ont., whose decisions were received without question. The best class was Berkshires, shown by Howard W. Corning, Chegoggin, N.S., and the other well-known Nova Scotia breeder, J. R. Semple, Brule, N.S. Semple's Berkshires have been carefully selected for bacon type, and he has a herd that would compare well in Ontario rings, although this year they could have stood a little more fitting, being in mere breeding condition. Corning's pigs were in better flesh. A Hood Farm boar he showed was pronounced by Mr. Brethour better than anything seen at Toronto, possessing breed type, character and substance in marked degree.

Yorkshires were a fair class, Roper Bros., of Charlottetown, being the principal exhibitors. Chief man out in Chester Whites was Corning, who has a good lengthy strain, and finds a very profitable market for young pigs of this breed among the fisher folk of the south shore of Nova Scotia. W. M. Smith, of Scotland, Ont., showed some Poland-Chinas and Duroc-Jerseys, having a particularly good Duroc sow. His principal opposition in Durocs were from Jas. E. Baker & Sons, Barronsfield, N.S.

Roper Bros. had it mostly to themselves in Tamworths, showing a number of rather good pigs and an exceptionally good boar—long, strong, smooth, and with plenty of quality. Sir Wm. Van Horne's farm was also represented by some very nice individuals of this breed.

In pens of pure-bred export bacon hogs, first was awarded to a pair of Yorkshires shown by A. J. Nicholson, Halifax, N.S.; second to a couple of Corning's Chester Whites, almost superior to the Yorks., but for a little flabbiness about the belly.

POULTRY.

There was a good display of poultry, particularly in the utility breeds, which have always had a strong lead down in the Maritime Provinces. Seth Jones, of Sussex, N.B., won heavily in Banded Rocks, White and Brown Leghorns and White Wyandottes. The work begun a few years ago by the two judges, Messrs. Mack and Hunter, is having its effect, and there is less tendency to bring out birds that are inferior in merit or possessed of disqualifying characteristics.

In one respect the prize-list needs revision. There is a class for "any other variety," as at other shows, but a certain clause provides that when more than one variety is shown under it the money must be duplicated in each case. The result is undue encouragement for a lot of miscellaneous breeds, and the judge, Mr. Sharp Butterfield, refused to squander the association's money in this way, unless he received explicit instructions to go ahead and do so. It would pay the management and be a good thing for the poultry business to have the prize-list revised by a committee of the Maritime Poultry Association.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock have been moderate since last report. The quality of the bulk of fat cattle was not good, too many unfinished being marketed. Trade was good for a few of the best cattle, of which there were not enough to supply the demand.

Exporters.—Trade dull; prices easy at \$4.25 to \$4.70, few reaching the latter price, the bulk selling at \$4.30 to \$4.50 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.65 to \$4.25 per cwt.

Butchers'.—The quality generally of butchers' cattle was far from being good, only a very few that could be classed as good, and these were picked up readily. More good cattle would have sold freely. Best butchers' sold from \$4.25 to \$4.40; fair to good, \$4 to \$4.25; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.75; common, \$3 to \$3.25;

cows, \$2.25 to \$3.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Quality of feeders generally not good. It looks as though choice, well-bred feeders are going to be scarce and higher in price. Farmers are fighting shy of the mongrel-bred feeders and stockers, having proved to their satisfaction that it pays better to get the best. Best feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.75 to \$4; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.75; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., at \$3 to \$3.40; stockers, 500 to 600 lbs., \$2.50 to \$2.85; common, light stockers, \$2.12½ to \$2.25.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade strong at steady prices, selling all the way from \$30 to \$60 each.

Veal Calves.—Market strong; prices steady at \$3.50 to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Fair deliveries; the quality of which was not too good, met a ready market at \$4 to \$4.50 for export ewes, and \$5.50 to \$6.35 for lambs.

Hogs.—Light deliveries met an advancing market. Selects sold up to \$6.65, and light fats at \$6.40 per cwt.

Horses.—Trade fair. On Tuesday, about 100 horses were offered and sold at the Repository, the majority of the buyers being from the city. The larger number of those offered were light and heavy delivery horses. Burns & Sheppard report prices as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$140 to \$160; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$160 to \$180; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,800 lbs., \$170 to \$190.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Dealers report receipts as falling off, and prices firmer as follows: Creamery prints, 25c. to 26c.; creamery boxes, 23c. to 24c.; dairy pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; tubs, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tubs, 16c. to 17c.

Cheese.—Market firm. Large, 13c. to 13½c.; twins, 13½c. to 14c.

Eggs.—Receipts are growing less, and prices firmer, 20c. to 21c.

Poultry.—Prices about steady. Chickens, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; ducks, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; geese, 10c. to 11c. per lb.

Live fowl, 2c. per lb. less than dressed.

Potatoes.—Prices easier; car lots selling at 65c. to 70c. per bag.

Hay.—Baled scarce, and firm at \$10 per ton for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50, on track, at Toronto.

Bran.—Market firmer as \$16.50 to \$17, on track, at Toronto.

Shorts.—Scarce, and market firm at \$19 to \$20 per ton.

Straw.—Baled, \$6 per ton for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Honey.—Receipts light; prices firm at 10c. to 11c. per lb. for 60-lb. tins; 10-lb. tins, 11c. to 12c.; comb, per dozen sections, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat—Fall, white and red, 72½c., outside points; Manitoba, No. 1

Hard, 80½c.; No. 1 Northern, 80½c.

Barley—No. 2, 48½c.; No. 3, 45½c.

Rye—No. 2, 65½c. bid.

Peas—Sellers, 78½c.

Oats—No. 2 white, sellers, 35½c.

Corn—No. 3 yellow, 57c., nominal.

Flour—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, track, Toronto; Ontario, 90 per cent. patents,

The Power of Money Saved.

The systematic saving of something each week—even \$2. or \$5. will, in a few years enable you to take a course at college, buy a home, take a trip abroad or get almost anything else you may wish for.

Commence to save to-day. \$1.00 opens an account. Interest paid 4 times a year in

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

72 Branches throughout Canada.

\$2.70; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., Toronto, have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11½c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 11c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 12c.; pelts, 75c.; lamb skins, 75c.; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.60; horse hair, per lb., 28c. to 30c.; tallow, 5c. to 5½c. per lb.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts continue to be heavy, especially grapes. Peaches, 75c. to \$1.50 per basket; grapes, 25c. to 40c. per basket; plums, 75c. to \$1 per basket; tomatoes, per basket, 25c. to 30c.; pears, 25c. to 75c. per basket; eggplant, 15c. to 20c. per basket; green peppers, 20c. to 25c. per basket; onions, \$1 to \$1.25 per bag.

SEEDS.

In the absence of any export demand, prices are quiet at following quotations: Alsike clover, fancy, \$6.40 to \$6.60; alsike clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$6.10 to \$6.30; alsike clover, No. 2, per bushel, \$5.25 to \$5.40; alsike clover, No. 3, per bushel, \$4.50 to \$4.80; red clover, new, per bushel, \$6.50 to \$6.60; red clover, old, per bushel, \$6.30 to \$6.50; timothy seed, No. 1, per bushel, \$1.50 to \$1.70; timothy seed, No. 2, per bushel, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—Best cattle firm; but poorer on the easy side. Choicest cattle, 4½c. to 4¾c.; good about 4c.; medium, 3¾c. to 4c., and common, 2½c. to 3c. The demand for lambs continues active, many being taken to the U. S. market, and prices hold firm at 5c. to 5½c. Sheep were firm at 3¾c. to 4c. Calves sold at steady prices, being 2½c. to 3½c. for poor, and 4c. to 5½c. for good to best. Prices of hogs are \$6.75 to \$6.90 per 100 lbs., for selects.

Horses.—There is a sale for all the horses that can be found. Choice carriage or saddle horses are quoted at \$350 to \$500 each, according to quality; heavy-draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$350 each; light-draft or coal-carters, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; fair drivers, \$125 to \$150, and common old animals, \$75 to \$125.

Provisions, etc.—Dressed hogs were in fair supply, and demand and prices were steady at \$6.75 to \$6.90 per 100. Bacon was rather more active, but prices held firm at 11c. to 12c. for green flanks and long clear, and 13c. to 15½c. for choicest smoked. Barrelled pork was in better demand, at \$22 to \$24 per bbl., and lard at 8½c. for compound, and 12c. to 13c. for finest pure.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—During the past few days lamb skins have advanced sharply, and are quoted at 90c. each. Beef hides are steady at 10½c., 11½c. and 12½c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, f. o. b., Montreal, sales to tanners being made at ¼c. advance. Calf skins are still 15c. per lb. for No. 1, and 13c. for No. 2. Horse hides are \$1.50 and \$2 each for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively; rough tallow, 1½c. to 3c. per

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of \$1 and upwards received, and interest allowed at current rates. The depositor is subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the deposit

Representative Cheese Board Prices.

Picton, 12½c. Woodstock, highest bid, 12½c.; no sales. Napanee, 12 13-16c. Kemptville, 12½c., no sales. Iroquois, 12½c. bid, very few sold. Ottawa, 12½c.

GOSSIP.

THE BULLS IN MR. DAVIS' SALE.

Seldom in recent years have so many good young imported bulls been offered as are included in the catalogue of the sale of Shorthorns from the herd of Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., to be held on Wednesday, Oct. 24th. And, perhaps, never has the need of, and the demand for, good young bulls been greater. Few breeders in America have in the last few years had the courage to import in the face of the keen demand of the Argentine and of English breeders for North Country bulls, but Mr. Davis has persistently gone over from year to year and quietly picked up a few good things of the best breeding, which have turned out well and given good satisfaction in the cases of those sold, and have steadily improved his own herd in the case of those retained. In the sale-list are seven imported Scotch-bred bulls that are a credit to their breeders and the importer, and whose breeding is of the first order, all of good colors—reds and rich roans—and most of them of serviceable age. The oldest of these is the three-year-old Duthie-bred Westward Ho, of the favorite Missie family, sired by Merry Morning, and out of the same dam as Mr. Cochrane's Lord Mt. Stephen, sold for \$1,000. He was bought by the Messrs. Young, of Tilbouries, at one of the Duthie-Marr sales, and used as chief stock bull in their herd until sold to Mr. Davis. He is a smooth-fleshed bull of excellent quality, with a handsome, masculine head and a full, bright eye, and can hardly fail to prove an impressive sire with such strong backing in his breeding, his dam being by Captain of the Guard, and granddam by William of Orange. He has been shown only once in Canada, at the Western Fair, at London, this fall, where he was awarded first prize. Protector, a red bull of true, modern type, a year old last November, was spotted by Mr. Duthie on the occasion of his visit to the farm in August as one of the most likely young bulls to prove a superior sire that he had seen in this country. He is of the Sittyton Emily tribe, and has six straight top crosses of the Cruickshank bulls, being sired by Bapton Shamrock, by Silver Plate. He is low-set, blocky, has a grand head and heartgirth, and will doubtless be keenly competed for at the sale. Belloophon, a red yearling, bred by Lord Rosebery, at Dalmeny Park, is a straight Marr Bessie on his dam's side, and was sired by the noted bull, Villager. He is of the most desirable type, has a grand head, straight, true lines, smooth shoulders, deep foreribs and flanks, and is in every respect a choice bull. Clipper Chief, a rich roan, born early in March this year, bred by Mr. Gordon, of Combscausway, is, as his name indicates, of the Cruickshank Clipper tribe, sired by Lochaber, dam by the champion, Corner Stone. He is closely matched by his stall mate, another roan, a Jilt, by Scottish Hero, and out of Scottish Rose; while a third, in

lb., and rendered, 5c. The market for wool holds steady. Prices are, f. o. b.: Pulled lambs, brushed, 30c. to 31c., and unbrushed, 29c. to 30c.; Canada fleece, tub washed, 26c. to 28c., and in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Canada pulled, brushed, 29c. to 31c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c.; Northwest Merinos, 20c. to 22c. The London wool sales, now on, show very little alteration in price.

Cheese.—The market continues to hold steady. Some sales have been taking place at 13c. for Township makes, and, possibly, 13½c. for Ontarios. But many quote ¼c. over these figures, and would not accept less. Quebecs have sold at 12½c., but some demand 12½c. Lower prices are expected as soon as the September make is in.

Butter.—Manitoba dairy butter is quoted at 15½c. to 15¾c., in an export way, for straight receipts, and Ontarios at 19½c. to 19¾c. Good creamery is 23½c., and fine to choicest, 23½c. to 24½c.

Eggs.—Selects are quoted at 22c. to 23c.; No. 1, 19c., and No. 2, 16c. to 17c.

Potatoes.—The cost of N. B. potatoes and Prolifics seems to be about 64c. to 70c. per bag of 90 lbs., carloads, on track, according to quality. These sell at 80c. to 90c., in a jobbing way. Inferior stock may be had below the prices mentioned.

Onions.—The Quebec crop is very poor, and the Ontario is good. Quebec wants only red onions, and the Maritime Provinces only yellow. The latter are being delivered in the Eastern Provinces at \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bag of 80 lbs., while the former are costing \$1.15 to \$1.25 per bag of 75 lbs., laid down here.

Grain.—No. 1 Northern wheat is quoted at about 84c., store, here, and white winter, Ontario, at about 80c. Oats are the feature of the market. They could not be purchased here at less than 39c., 40c. and 41c., store, for Nos. 4, 3 and 2, respectively. Some ask a cent more.

Hay.—Prices are about \$12 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 2, and \$10 to \$10.50 for clover and clover-mixed.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime, \$3.75 to \$7; cows, \$2.70 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.35; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.25 to \$4.40.

Hogs.—Choice to prime, heavy, \$6.70 to \$6.85; medium to good, heavy, \$6.55 to \$6.65; butchers' weights, \$6.70 to \$6.85; good to choice, mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.65; medium, mixed, packing, \$6.35 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.60.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$5 to \$5.25; yearlings, \$5.60 to \$6; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.35.

Buffalo.

Veals.—\$4.50 to \$9.25. Hogs.—Yorkers, \$6.80 to \$7; pigs, \$6.60 to \$6.65; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.80; dairies, \$6.25 to \$6.85.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.85, a few at \$7.90; Canada lambs, \$7.65 to \$7.80.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle, 10c. to 11½c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 9½c. per lb.

same box, a red, by Sittyton's Choice, is of the favorite Cruickshank Butterfly family, his dam, Imp. Butterfly Girl, being a daughter of the \$6,000 bull, Brave Archer. Besides these imported bulls are a half-dozen excellent bull calves, bred right and built right, two of them winners in the keen competition at Toronto last month, one winning first prize and another third. The bull end of the sale is an attractive feature, to say nothing of the female contingent, which is of equal excellence, and will be referred to in some detail in our next issue. In the meantime, those interested should send for the catalogue.

MR. JOHNSON'S AUCTION SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE MARES.

Attention is again directed to the advertisement of the auction sale of 21 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies by Mr. J. R. Johnson, of Springford, Ont., to take place at the Royal Hotel, Woodstock, on Thursday, Oct. 25th. This fine importation has been declared, both in Scotland and Canada, to be one of the choicest lots brought to this country in recent years, both in individual excellence and breeding. The quality of their breeding may be judged by the description quoted from the Aberdeen Free Press in "The Farmer's Advocate," of October 4th, page 1576, which shows that they are full of the blood of the most noted of Scottish sires. This sale should interest every farmer who is in a position to purchase one or more good brood mares from which to raise the best selling class of heavy horses. The prospect is that there will be an unlimited demand for such horses at even higher prices in the next ten years than are being paid at present, and the only profitable way to secure the supply is to breed them on the farms of the country, where they can be cheaply raised, and will sell for good prices at any age.

THE ARKANSAS "RAZORBACK."

A man who had watched the affair and claimed to know about hogs, razorbacks in particular, gave the following dissertation: "Arkansas has a greater variety of hogs and less pork and lard than any State in the union. An average hog in Arkansas weighs about fourteen pounds when dressed with its head on, and about six pounds and a half with its head off. It can outrun a greyhound, jump a rail fence, climb like a parrot and live on grass, roots and rabbit tracks. It hasn't much tail nor bristle, but plenty of gall. It will lick a wolf or a bear in a fair fight. It is so-called razorback because it is shaped like a sunfish. In hunting razorbacks, they are always shot at sideway, for there is not a ghost of a show to hit them otherwise, any more than to shoot at a split shingle. It can drink milk out of a quart jar on account of its long, thin head. This type of razorback is known as the stone hog, because its head is so heavy and its nose so long that it balances up behind. The owner of this type of hog usually ties a stone to its tail to keep it from overbalancing and break its neck while running. If the stone is too heavy, it will pull the skin over its eyes, and it will go blind."—[Mineral Wells Index.]

A Western Senator has a brother who is in the live-stock business. The brother sent a letter to the statesman a few days ago that was entirely typewritten, even to the signature. The statesman was mad. He thought it an outrage for his brother to write to him like that, and not even sign the letter, and he sent a bitter protest. This was the reply he received: "Dear Jim,— Cheer up. I am so busy that I never use a pen except for sheep."

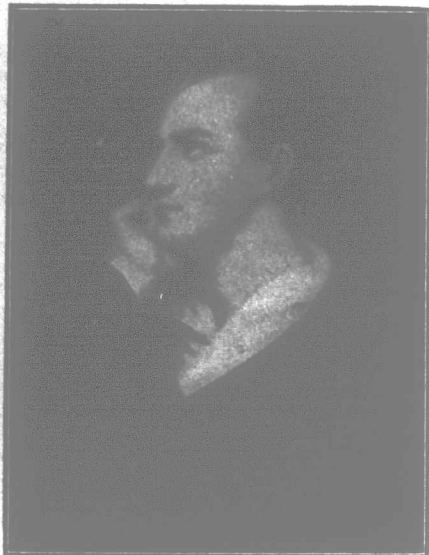
THE TROUBLE WITH THE HENS.

The gentleman farmer (anxiously)— "What in the world, Uncle Totterly, do you suppose is the matter with my hens? Why, this morning I found six of them lying on their backs, cold and stiff, with their feet sticking up in the air.

The ancient man (after a suitable season of cogitation)—"Yer hens is dead, Mr. Cittyly."



Life, Literature and Education.



Lord Byron.

It is now over eighty years since Byron ended his fevered life at Missolonghi, and, barred out of Westminster Abbey, was buried in the little churchyard at Hucknell. Yet is his memory still surrounded by a halo, albeit a lurid one, which compels a peculiar interest whenever his name is mentioned. Upon the continent, among the scenes which he wrought into such all but Oriental splendor, he is still the best known of the English poets, and has been accounted after Shakespeare, the most famous of them all. Anglo-Saxons have, perhaps, been disposed to regard him with less favor, and yet it has been observed that the least anecdote in regard to him is eagerly read by those to whom the names of Coleridge, Keats, Wordsworth and Shelley are mere names. Possibly the reason underlying this is the same that has induced more than one recent novelist to choose him as the hero of certain melodramatic stories.

To understand this reason, one must know something (for to understand it is impossible) of Byron's life, and one must be sophisticated enough as regards the world to recognize the fascination which the bizarre, and, unfortunately, the scarcely respectable bizarre, has for it. If, however, the revelations made in regard to the poet in a book written by his grandson, Lord Lovelace, who died recently, be taken as true, even interest in Byron must give way to disgust, and his poetry, with all its brilliance and unquestionable genius, lose much in consideration of the character of its author. There will, of course, always be the question as to whether Lord Lovelace, who from his childhood was constantly with his grandmother, the unfortunate woman whom Lord Byron married, was not prejudiced in her favor against the erratic poet. Yet, on the other hand, there is the question as to whether, under such circumstances, he was not in a position to glean many of the real facts of the long-disputed case. The writing of his book was, most certainly, no

matter of preference or glory to Lord Lovelace. He speaks of the work as "painful," and as undertaken for the express purpose of justice in regard to a long-wronged woman.

Byron (George Gordon Byron, sixth Lord Byron of Rochdale) was born in Holles St., London, Eng., on Jan. 22, 1788. His father, who died early, was a man of erratic and altogether unadmirable character; his mother, Catherine Gordon, of Gight, Aberdeen, a virago, brilliant, eccentric, hysterical; and when to this parentage is added a long line of titled ancestry noted for a bar sinister of bad blood that seemed to run throughout it, some light must be thrown upon Byron's own extraordinary vagaries.

When the lad was still quite young his mother took him to the land of her birth, Scotland, where his education began. He was subsequently sent to the famous school at Harrow, and afterwards attended the University at Cambridge, leaving everywhere a somewhat similar record, indifference in scholarship, a genius for accomplishing general reading nothing short of remarkable, and a passion for athletics which he was too often prevented from indulging in by the slight lameness due to a deformed foot, in regard to which, during his whole life, he was keenly, almost ridiculously sensitive. Upon the whole, he seems to have been a favorite among his classmates, his excessive vanity, outbursts of fierce temper and coxcombry in regard to his rank, being all overlooked in consideration of his remarkable social attractiveness, his rollicking gaiety, bubbling wit, and impulsive good-heartedness. Intolerant of criticism in regard to himself, he was ever the friend of the oppressed, and it is told of him that, when at Harrow, he used to say to Harness, a younger schoolmate afflicted with lameness like himself, "Harness, if anyone bullies you, tell me, and I'll thrash him if I can." True, Byron himself did some bullying in his day, but it is significant that he lost his life while in a far country endeavoring to uphold the cause of liberty. Whether personal ambition had anything to do with that venture, is still a mooted question.

It was when at Cambridge, however, while doing most desultory school work, barely managing to take his degree in 1808, that he wrote the most of the poems which afterwards appeared as "Juvenilia," and "Hours of Idleness." Here, too, he began to crystallize those unorthodox religious views which, occasionally, appeared in his poems, calling down upon him the wrath of the orthodox of his day. "I will have nothing to do with your immortality," he exclaimed, in 1811, "we are miserable enough in this life without the absurdity of speculating upon another. Christ came to save men, but a good Pagan will go to heaven, and a bad Nazarene to hell. I am no Platonist. I am nothing."

But Byron was continually meriting the wrath of someone over something. At an age when the "fashionable" young man was, above all things, the "fast" young man, he chose to be fashionable. To be a Beau Brummel, a very wicked Beau Brummel at that, was his ambition;

and, although he led a life by no means moral, those of his biographers who have admired him aver that he pretended to much more vice than he ever practiced. This boasting tendency was shown in the very first of his publications, "Fugitive Pieces," which was suppressed after a few volumes had been issued. In January, 1807, his second collection of poems, "Juvenilia," appeared, and in March those known as "Hours of Idleness."

In the latter, along with many passages of true poetical genius, there was, undoubtedly, much bathos; but, in an indirect way, these poems proved the means of enabling Byron to find himself. Too good to fall beneath the notice of the critics, they were attacked on all sides, and the onslaught roused the poet as nothing else would have done. Stung to the maddening point, he immediately retorted by his "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," and, although he recanted at a later date, and acknowledged the retaliation, especially in regard to some of his contemporary poets, as the outburst of a very young and very angry man, the poems proved that a master of satire had arisen. Moreover, the public likes a good war on paper, and the public of 1808 was delighted to see Brougham and Jeffrey, who had so long been lancing at will, met on their own ground. The first edition was exhausted in a month, and Byron found himself famous.

A young nobleman who could write wonderful poetry, who had been sorely attacked and had held his own, who was possessed of a marvellously attractive personality, above all one who could make people laugh by the brilliance of his repartee, and who yet preserved a mien mysterious enough to make him interesting, must, as a matter of course, become speedily a social lion. The salons of London were thrown open to Byron, and even thus early in his career, as observed later by Lady Caroline Lamb, he was "suffocated by women." But he was not contented to settle down to tame social life. A mania for travelling was on him. The ocean and the mountains, those two powerful magnets of his life, were calling him, and in the spring of 1808 he borrowed money at an exorbitant rate of interest that he might gratify his desire. Before setting out he retired to his estate, the already heavily-encumbered Newstead, for a final revel, the story of which has been told by Matthews, one of the friends invited to partake in it: of how the party entered the mansion between a bear and a wolf, and amid a salvo of pistol shots; of how the time was spent in reading, fencing, cricketing, sailing, teasing the wolf, and sitting up till all hours of the morning drinking wine from a skull rimmed with silver, and talking politics, philosophy and poetry.

In June Byron set out upon a tour which included Spain, Italy, Switzerland and Greece, and so gathered material for the first cantos of "Childe Harold," which were written on the Continent. Of his conduct at this time, many wild stories, possibly not all true, have been told. As has been observed, detached and strenuous work do not go hand in hand,

and, during a great part of his life, the amount of poetry turned off by Byron showed at least strenuous work.

His adventures by sea, among the mountains, the women he met, the adventures he heard of or took part in, were all elaborated into poetry; and through that poetry, with an egotism unique in the history of literature, but one hero ran—Childe Harold, The Giaour, The Corsair, Don Juan, Lara—all the same, the Childe Buron (as Childe Harold was at first called), Byron himself.

In November he reached Missolonghi, the town in Greece at which he died 15 years later. Here he remained for some time, living, as far as he could, like an Oriental prince, blazing in scarlet and gold, and often making himself ridiculous by parade of his rank, as when he tried to take precedence of the English ambassador in an interview with the Sultan.

In 1811 he returned to London, to find his mother in her coffin. In the following year he took his seat in the House of Lords, but evidently was not marked for political success. In the meantime, however, the "Cantos of Childe Harold," then published, with a dedication to his half-sister, Mrs. Leigh, was meeting with great success, the first seven editions having been exhausted in four weeks. Byronism had become the rage, and, in the sudden blaze of its popularity, Wordsworth, Shelley, Scott and Moore were thrown into the shade. Once more Byron became the idol of the society which, with all his professed love for solitude, he seemed unable to do without; and he was still further gratified by the magnanimous praise of such men as Shelley and Scott. "I gave over writing romances," Scott acknowledges, frankly, "because Byron beat me."

In 1815 Byron married Miss Milbanke, from whom, very soon, he was separated. Of the whole unfortunate affair much has been written, some throwing the blame wholly on Byron, and asserting, as has Lord Lovelace, that Lady Byron was a noble and much-wronged woman; others declaring that she was priggish, self-righteous, self-conscious, no mate for the fiery, impulsive poet, nor he for her. Whatever be the truth of the matter—for Lady Byron made no direct charge against her husband—the wildest stories flew, and the scandal became such that Byron fled again to the Adriatic, "bankrupt in purse and heart." Of his life there, and his remarkable and discreditable connection with La Guiccioli, enough has been written. More pleasant memories of the poet's career at this time are of his close friendship with Shelley, and of the emoluments which he now received for his writings. The English public might disapprove of Byron, but it was eager to read his biography, as embodied, so it is believed, in his writings; hence his books "sold." He now went on with his more important works, the finest, "Cantos (III and IV.) of Childe Harold"; "Don Juan," the strongest, if the most open to criticism; "Cain," over whose "sacrilegious" all England went into an uproar; "Beppo," "Mazeppa," and other poems, some ridiculed, some extolled to the skies, even by the same reviewers who had

scathed his "Hours of Idleness." In regard to "Manfred," there were, and are still, the wildest speculations, but probably speculation was what Byron had consciously invited. In "Don Juan," a satire on society, Byron probably revealed more of his real self than in any other poem.

After throwing himself into the Italian rebellion of 1820, and being crushed along with the Carbonari, he went to Greece, then just entering upon the throes of a struggle for independence. Here his wild spirit of romance, his untamable ambition, found free rein. He lived like a prince, with a retinue, had his servants wear gilt helmets, collected a bodyguard, and took into his pay a regiment of 500 Suliotas, who gave him much trouble by their mutinies. Upon one occasion he remarked that the Greeks offered him the crown of their kingdom he would not refuse it. During all this time, however, so far as his service to Greece was concerned, he showed remarkable clearness of judgment, and considerable executive ability. The exposure of the soldier's life was, however, too much for him. He became very ill, and, at Missolonghi, on the 19th of April, 1822, came the end of his embittered, tragic life. In Greece it was as though a sovereign had passed away. All shops and offices were closed, and national mourning was proclaimed for 21 days. But when his body came to England it was refused admittance to Westminster Abbey.

To-day, perhaps, Byron is, by the best critics, put in his proper place among the poets—a place lower than that accorded to Wordsworth and Shelley, and the later poet, Tennyson. Yet, while the occasional slovenliness of Byron's work, and his unquestionably low moral ideals are pointed out, his unique beauty and power of description are recognized, and his philosophies, where worthy, given due credit. In our day, as in his, he will be read for the personal element as well as for the poetic merit of his work; but his isolated best passages alone, his "Waterloo," his "Prisoner of Chillon," scattered bits of "Don Juan" and "Cain," will be handed down as classics in our language.

A Use for His Majesty's Mails.

No. II.

BETTER THAN SCHOOLBOOKS.

Since the publication, in our Home Magazine, a short time ago, of an interesting reply from a little scholar in a small school in rural England to a letter which had been sent to her from a pupil in one of our London, Ontario, schools, I have had entrusted to me, from the same school, several such responses, which, under varying dates and from children of all ages, have come from other quarters of the world—from Malta, Trinidad, Calcutta and from the Shetland Isles—with the promise of "more by-and-by." These letters have been most carefully kept by the recipients; in most cases, even the foreign postage stamps left untouched upon their envelopes, and so valued by their owners that their teacher had to give a promise upon my behalf that they should be returned "in good order." Now, what stronger proof could be given of the value placed upon them than such a request as that? A request with which I shall certainly comply, not only because it is a fair and reasonable one, but because sufficient space cannot be allotted to them to make it worth while to call in the aid of a typewriter for their verbatim transcription, a process by which there might come an inadvertent smudge or a tiny rent in the foreign paper. Before I begin my very limited quotations, I must draw attention to the inestimable value to our Canadian children, and vice versa, through our Canadian children to their unseen correspondents in the many elsewhere of the world, by means of these letters, which are of themselves a liberal education, opening up new vistas of thought, and bringing into a close and intelligent relationship the growing

generation of the children of the British nation. The golden thread running through each letter, from whatever part it is dated, is loyalty to the Empire and an ardent pride in its emblem, the flag which has "braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze." Our editor will, I hope, be indulgent and spare us what space is possible, for, indeed, I venture to think that the readers of the Home Magazine will not only be interested, but, perhaps, some of them may be induced by realizing the value of such an interchange of thought and information to promote the same in any school or schools over which as parents or teachers they may have an influence. I must perforce omit many of the long descriptive bits which, in several cases, would compare well with any of our school text-books as to facts, and are sure to be remembered when the schoolbook lesson is forgotten, whilst they bear upon their face evidence that our Canadian children have spoken in equally glowing terms of the vast resources of their grand Dominion; probably blowing, as well they might, their own little trumpets, and challenging any other country to beat the land of their birth. Malta.—From Strada it Torri, Sliema, Malta, comes the following: "Dear Harold,—You will be rather surprised to have your letter answered by a girl, but your letter was sent to the English High

and metal work. The fruits, oranges, lemons, figs and grapes. Malta oranges are well known, but there are only a few trees. They do not grow well in this climate." And then Harold's correspondent winds up with another humorous little touch: "I am twelve years old, and am the head of the school, but, considering the eldest girl is only fifteen, that isn't so grand as it sounds, is it?" After which, this dear little maiden from Malta inscribes herself: "Your sincere friend, 'A Daughter of the Empire,' Marjorie C. R."

Shetland.—The message from Scalloway, Shetland, begins thus: "It is very pleasant to think that you as well as we celebrate the birthday of our late Queen Victoria. I notice you call it 'Empire Day.' We call it, 'Victoria Day.'" Very graphic is the description of the Island, of Terwick, its capital, with a population of "over four thousand," its educational institute, its hospital, and the training station for the naval reserve, of its earlier experiences before Shetland's bad Earl Patrick finally met his just deserts by "having his head chopped off in London in 1614," of its only manufacture, the wonderful knitting for which it is famous, some of the men even being adepts of the same; of its fishing, and its agriculture, the farmers being mostly "crofters," raising cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, and the far-famed



The Marshes in Autumn.

School for Girls, and I was given it to answer. My being a girl, which I'm sure I cannot help, accounts for your answer being so late. I think the idea of getting letters from all the English colonies to read on Empire Day is a very good one, and I hope you will have very interesting replies. . . . Malta is a representative colony of Great Britain, and is presided over by a Governor, like Canada." Then follows a vivid description of the island, an account of its capital, its fortifications, its grand harbor, and its general strategic importance. The writer tells of the bloody warfare of the ancient time, "when the Knights of Malta held this now peaceful island from the Turks, the struggles which followed, until the Maltese were glad to be transferred to British dominion, since which it has remained an English colony. . . . Citta Vecchia, or the Old City, was the ancient capital. . . . There is the Cave where St. Paul preached after he was shipwrecked as described in the Acts. . . . Malta does not grow much corn of its own." . . . Then follows, with an evident but very natural pride, "They are also building a tremendous breakwater and some naval docks for the accommodation of the British fleet—eight large battleships, ten cruisers, and twelve destroyers—with 10,000 sailors. The chief industries are agriculture, lace

sturdy little Shetland ponies, the soil producing "oats, barley, potatoes and turnips."

Louisa R. thus compares notes as to games, etc.: "I see that you have your sports mostly in winter. In Shetland, we have most fun during spring, summer and autumn. We go to some of the little islands and have picnics, and for exercises we have walking and rowing. Shetland people are excellent walkers. We have no trains. However, we have motor cars and steamers."

The remaining quotations will follow in due course, but enough has already been given to prove wherein lies the educational value of these little interchanges of ideas between our Canadian children and those of sister countries under the same national emblem. H. A. B.

"His Reverence" Best Man.

Jukes.—"Who was the best man at the wedding?"

Jenkins.—"Well, I'm not sure. The bride's father got all the bills to pay, the bridegroom had to buy diamond brooches for the bridesmaids, the guests had to give handsome presents; upon my word, I think the best man was the clergyman—he was the only one who made anything out of it."—[Argus.

The Quiet Hour.

A Bit of Heaven Here.

By Adelbert F. Caldwell.

I don't see the need of waitin' for a heaven by-and-bye, For a place where joy and happiness are found; If we only look for heaven we can find it fore we die, For it's scattered in profusion all around.

We talk of "sparklin' rivers flowin' by the throne of God," And of "green fields"—why, we see 'em every day; It's not the fivers make the difference, for the same God made 'em all, And that heavenly fields are greener, who can say!

We talk of heavenly music, and long so for the time To catch the richest strains ear ever heard! There's music all about us, a harmony divine— There's heaven in the carol of a bird.

Of "lilies of the field" we read, and think those days no more, And wish God now their lessons would unfold— He does, for every lily that blooms upon this earth Contains His message writ in white and gold.

Then why complain that heaven lies far off from our ken— A bit of it's in everything He's made. Alas for him who sees it not; the reason must be plain, His talent for perceivin' it is "in a napkin laid."

She Made Drudgery an Art.

A woman of fine character, a great actress, had to do the housework of her large family when hard times came. She had the artistic temperament that loves the ideal, the æsthetic, and finds its highest joy in mental work. The menial drudgery of housework was irksome and repellent to her. She bravely determined to do it so the home might not be sacrificed during the period of financial distress. She had herself well in hand, and did not allow her emotions, whims and moods to control her. She understood the workings of certain psychic laws. She knew if she faced her daily round of never-ending and exacting cares with sullen, rebellious discontent, she would deplete her very life, and brutalize herself and be irritably tired at night and inharmonious all the time. She also knew if she approached her work in the negative, spiritless attitude of dogged endurance she would enslave herself and destroy her spiritual grace, and become a mere working machine. She resolved to master it. She made it an art. She took the same keen interest in learning ways to simplify and beautify the endless details of housework that some women take in learning a new pattern of lace. She did her work as far as she was able with the same exquisite daintiness and lightness of touch. She knew the best "texture" and "quality" of bread as she did those of velvet or silk, and in her hands a piece of bread became interesting. As she really disliked housework temperamentally, she did not feel the thrill of joy in perfect accomplishment that genuine housekeepers that love their work do, but she experienced a glow of satisfaction in labor well done, and felt the comforting upliftment of spirit we all feel when we have triumphed when the odds seemed all against us. She could not help occasionally thinking, after days of especially tiresome cares, "I never will be able to act with grace, subtlety, finesse again."

She would sometimes look regretfully at her hands, roughened with kitchen-work, and wonder if she could ever use them again with facile ease in expressive gesture. Lo! When she returned to the stage, her work was finer, more convincing than it had ever been before. "The gray angel of success," as Drudgery, not inappropriately, has been called, had not forgotten her faithfulness in executing the small, uninteresting details of housework, nor the cheerfulness

and courage with which she faced the distasteful labor. Among the priceless gifts that Drudgery gave her was perfect poise. In mastering disagreeable duties, she had "gotten hold of herself." Self-mastery everywhere commands admiration, confidence, and respect. An actress more than any other worker needs this self-mastery. The public pay their money to see her at her best in whatever line she appears, and they resent, subconsciously, if not consciously, any appeal to their sympathies through illness, timidity, or lack of poise. The actress who figures in this recountal had such absolute surety of touch, such authority, that she dominated easily and graciously without seeming to do so. She was deft and flexible in her movements, and more subtle in her interpretations; in truth, she was more artistic in her acting than she had ever been. She had experienced physical weariness and discomforts; but, wisely directed labor, such as hers had been, proved wholesome exercise, and unaware she had been spiritually beautified, for with smiling determination, day by day, she had asserted her spirit. If she had made a martyr of herself in doing her housework, she would have returned to the stage deteriorated physically and spiritually, but she made her re-entrance as a conqueror with greater breadth and freedom, and the fearless ease born of the experience of cheerfully mastering tasks that seemed unspeakably burdensome. Every task that we master adds to our reserve fund of strength and spiritual force. Every task that masters us depletes our spiritual force and decreases our strength of character.—Selected from "Success is for You."

The Home Days.

When the golden-rod has withered, and the maple leaves are red,
When the robin's nest is empty, and the cricket's prayers are said,
In the silence and the shadow of the swiftly hastening fall,
Come the dear and happy home days, days we love the best of all.

Then the household gathers early, and the fire-light leaps and glows,
Till the old hearth in its brightness wears the glory of the rose;
Then the grandsire thinks of stories, and the children cluster sweet,
And the floor is just a keyboard for the baby's pattering feet.

If the raindrops dance cotillions on the roof and on the eaves,
If the chill wind sweeps the meadows, shorn and bare and bound in sheaves,
If the snowflakes come like fairies, shod in shoes of silence, we
Only crowd the closer, closer, where the cheery kindred be.

Oh, the dear face of the mother, as she tucks the laddies in,
Oh, the big voice of the father, heard o'er all the merry din!
Home, and happy homely loved ones, how they weave their spells around
Heart and life and creed and memory, in the farmstead's holy ground!

When the golden-rod has faded, when the maple leaves are red,
When the empty nest is clinging to the branches overhead,
In the silence and the shadow of the hurrying later fall
Come the dear days, come the home days, in the year the best of all.

Recipes.

Boston Cake.—One lb. "Five Roses" flour, 1 lb. sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. butter, 1 cup sour cream, 5 eggs, teaspoon soda, spice. Beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, and mix in last.

Chocolate Cakes.—One and a half cups sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, 1 cup chocolate, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon soda, 1 teaspoon cream tartar, 1 egg. Work stiff with "Five Roses" flour, and roll thin.

Better to weave in the web of life
A bright and golden filling,
And to do God's will with a ready heart,
And hands that are swift and willing,
Than to snap the slender, delicate threads
Of our curious life asunder,
And then blame heaven for the tangled ends,
And sit and grieve and wonder.

Current Events.

Fifty-five powerful new locomotives have been ordered at Montreal for the G. T. R.

Upwards of 70 men lost their lives by an explosion in the Pocahontas mine, Bluefields, Va., on Oct. 3.

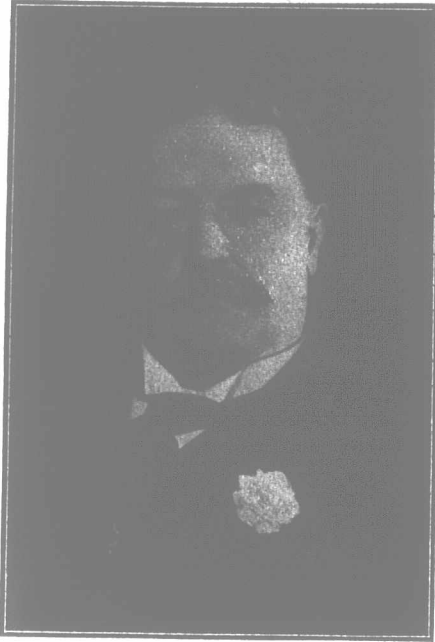
The volcano of Savaii, Samoan Islands, is in eruption, and the inhabitants of the vicinity are fleeing for their lives.

Immigration statistics for the past season show the largest number of arrivals in the history of the St. Lawrence, 96,000 being the total number disembarked at Quebec.

The number now known to be dead as a result of the recent hurricane along the Gulf of Mexico is 102. Two thousand people are still homeless, while 44 lighthouses were swept into the sea.

In the balloon races held at Paris, France, last week, for the James Gordon Bennett Cup, Lieut. Lahm, of the United States, won the first prize, the second going to Italy, and the third to France. Owing to an accident, Santos Dumont was obliged to descend, and could not take part in the races.

In case of disturbances such as those in Cuba, it is never possible to say definitely what the outcome will be, but present indications tend to show that the part the United States has taken in the affair has merely been to stop insurrection, and that the independence of the little republic will be respected. At present the Government is provision-



Secretary of War Taft.

Who was sent to pour oil upon the troubled waters of Cuba. Governor Taft is assisted by Secretary of State Bacon and General Funston.

ally in the hands of Mr. Taft, but as his presence in Washington is indispensable, the Governorship will in all probability be transferred to some other American, who will hold it until the Cubans have elected a new president. At present the work of disarming is going steadily on, no opposition being shown in any district except that of Guantanamo, where, it has been reported, 2,000 men refused to lay down their arms. Compliance is, however, expected within a very few days.

As a ray of light in a pure drop of water is divided into seven colors, so is it with love in a pure heart; it divides into more than seven-fold virtue; yea, rather, all virtue springs from it alone.—Tholuck.

The Anniversary of a Memorable Battle.

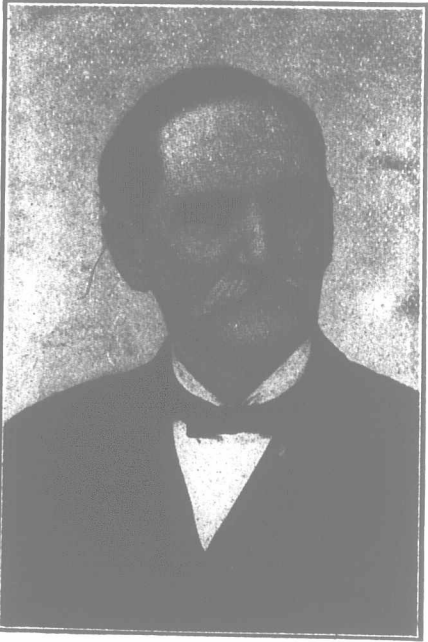
One cannot help wondering, sometimes, if the next century in Canada will be marked by as rapid progress as the last; and, yet, we have come to a time in which no limit can be set to the possibilities of what may be done by prowess and energy. One is set speculating thus by the recurrence of the 94th anniversary of the big battle at Queenston Heights, and the recollection that, when General Brock came to "Muddy York," it was the common belief that settlements would never be made further west. So strong had been this belief, indeed, that, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, one Adam Lymburner had been sent to Old London by the people of

the great sacrifice came soon. The baleful effects of the great war with Napoleon, it will be remembered, had spread to America. By the Berlin Decree, Napoleon had closed all ports in Europe to English trade, and, in the course of her retaliation against this high-handed proceeding, Great Britain passed Acts which proved damaging to American trade. As a consequence, much bickering ensued, and, finally, in 1812 war was declared by the United States. The story of the events which followed, and of General Brock's memorable march to Detroit, where, with 700 soldiers and 700 Indians, he received the surrender of 2,000 American troops, is too well known to require telling here. Following upon this venture, nothing of moment happened until the night of the 12th of October, 1812, when American troops began to cross the river at Queenston. Upon the following morning, at the very forefront of the fight, while leading his men up the hill towards the American position, Brock fell, mortally wounded. He was buried on the field, and, after 40 years, the soldiery of Canada contributed \$50,000 to erect a monument to his memory. This monument was given a commanding position at Queenston; but the spot where he fell is marked by a simple cairn of stones upon which, in 1860, the Prince of Wales, now King Edward, laid the topmost stone. Neither of these memorials, however, can do more than stand as a token of respect to the illustrious dead: in the hearts of the Canadian people, the memory of Sir Isaac Brock, after that of Wolfe, must ever remain in affectionate remembrance.



Sir Isaac Brock.

Born at Guernsey Island, October 6th, 1769; fought at Copenhagen, 1801; killed at Queenston Heights, Oct. 13th, 1812.



Thomas Estrada Palma, of Cuba.

Upon the 2nd of October Ex-President Palma quietly left the scene of his downfall at Havana, removing, with his family, to Matanzas.

Quebec to protest against the division of Canada into the Lower and Upper Provinces, the burden of the objection being that there could be no possible reason for the division, since Niagara Falls must effectually prevent all transportation from the West. In the debate following Lymburner's representation to the House of Commons, Edmund Burke fully recognized the good sense of the Canadian pioneers, declaring the evident unwisdom of thinking of providing roads through those "bleak and barren regions of Canada."

Brock arrived in Canada in the spring of 1802, and for the next ten years spent a busy and useful life; yet, during his entire stay in the new land, he was restless and dissatisfied, feeling that, with abilities for a much larger sphere, he was being compelled to fritter his life away. His opportunity, however, for making

About the House.

Getting Ready for Thanksgiving.

The American fashion of having an especial Thanksgiving dinner is gradually becoming general in Canada, and, of course, on all such occasions the turkey holds the place of honor so far as the eatables go. For many years, turkey was always just turkey with bread stuffing. One always knew exactly how it would taste. But of late years so many innovations have been introduced into the stuffing that the dish may be waited for with an expectation of surprise. Oysters, chestnuts, walnuts, celery, green peppers are among the things added to give distinction, and, although many prefer the old-fashioned variety, made with bread and sage and onions, there are others to whom a variation may prove welcome. The following recipes may, at any rate, afford some choice:

Chestnut Stuffing.—Put 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pints chestnuts into boiling water, and cook until tender, then remove the shells and outer skin and mash fine. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup butter, salt and pepper to taste, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup cream. Add 1 cup cracker crumbs, mixed with $\frac{1}{2}$ cup melted butter.

Oyster Stuffing.—Stir 1 pint fine bread crumbs into 4 tablespoons hot butter in a frying-pan. Add 2 tablespoons minced parsley, salt, pepper, and enough oyster liquor to moisten. Mix with 2 dozen small raw oysters.

Potato and Walnut Stuffing.—To 1 pint mashed potato, seasoned with salt, pepper, herbs, and onion juice, add 1 cup walnut meats (cut fine). Make rich with butter, and use yolks of 2 eggs to bind the whole together.

Giblet Gravy.—Cover the giblets with cold water, and simmer 2 hours. When cold, chop finely. After the turkey is dished, set the dripping-pan on the stove, skim off the fat if too much, and add the giblets. Season; thicken with 2 tablespoons browned flour rubbed smooth with butter. Stir constantly until smooth and well cooked. Add a cupful of sweet cream. Let boil up once, and serve.

Before putting the turkey into the oven, rub with salt, and spread with one-third cup of butter and one-quarter cup of flour made into a paste; applying with a knife. Place on a rack in the dripping-pan, and baste once in 10 or 15 minutes, using at first one-third cup of butter melted in one-half cup of water, and afterwards the gravy in the pan. The heat of the oven should be moderate, the length of time depending on the size of the bird. An eight-pound bird will, as a rule, require about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

"Time flies ever onward"
but it never gains a fractional
part of a second on an



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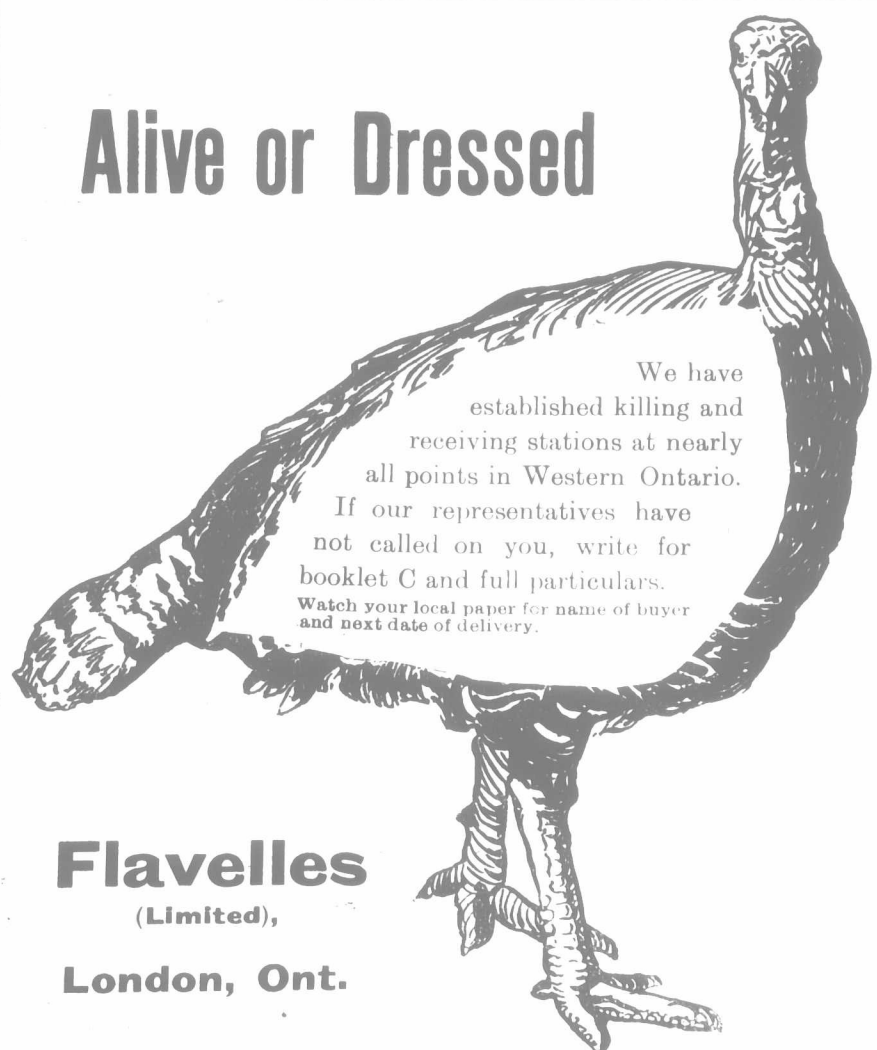
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ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

BOB, SON OF BATTLE.

By ALFRED OLLIVANT.

[Serial rights secured by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine."]

"Bob, Son of Battle," is a tale of the sheep country "north of the Derwent," near the borderland between England and Scotland, and is written chiefly in the north-country dialect, into which the broad Scotch of Sandy M'Adam, who has drifted like a brown leaf down from the Scottish moors, breaks with a variety that helps, if help were needed, to accentuate the personality of this most original character. This is not a book of but one hero, or even of the conventional one hero, one villain and a host of satellites. Bob, Son of Battle, is a dog—a big, honest gray dog—"wi' the brains of a man and the ways of a woman," and he meets his opposite in Red Wull of the hungry fangs and the strength of a bull. Yet, it is with the owners of the dogs, the Moores of Kenmuir, and hard, crabbed little M'Adam, that the chief interest centers; while the fortunes of David M'Adam's son and Maggie Moore afford the necessary element of romance. Perhaps the climax of the story is reached with the sheep-dog races, the Woodbine of the sheep country—and more than the Woodbine, since with the powers and skill of the sheep-dog is locked up the very livelihood of the people—but we must not anticipate. Just a word more,—had Ollivant represented M'Adam and Red Wull as being wholly bad, the book would have been a failure. As it is, he has preserved in each the one spot of tenderness necessary, and has produced, in its way, a masterpiece.

PART I.—THE COMING OF THE TAILLESS TYKE.

CHAPTER I. The Gray Dog.

The sun stared brazenly down on a gray farmhouse, lying long and low in the shadow of the Muir Pike; on the ruins of peel-tower and barmkyn, relics of the time of raids, it looked; on ranges of whitewashed out-buildings; on a goodly array of dark-thatched ricks.

In the stack-yard, behind the lengthy range of stables, two men were thatching. One lay sprawling on the crest of the rick, the other stood perched on a ladder at a lower level.

The latter, small, old, with shrewd nut-brown countenance, was Tammias Thornton, who had served the Moores of Kenmuir for more than half a century. The other, on top of the stack, wrapped apparently in gloomy meditation, was Sam'l Todd. A solid Dalesman, he, with huge hands and hairy arms; about his face an uncomely aureole of stiff, red hair; and on his features, deep-seated, an expression of resolute melancholy.

"Ay, the Gray Dogs, bless 'em!" the old man was saying. "Yo' canna beat 'em not nohow. Known 'em any time this sixty year, I have, and niver knew a bad un yet. Not as I say, mind ye, as any on 'em cooms up to Rex son o' Rally. Ah, he was a one, was Rex! We's never won Cup since his day."

"Nor niver shall agin, yo' may depend," said the other gloomily. Tammias chuckled irritably.

"G'long, Sam'l Todd!" he cried. "Yo' niver happy unless yo' makin' yo'self miser'ble. I niver see sich a chap. Niver win agin? Why, oor young Bob he'll make a right un, I tell yo', and I should know. Not as what he'll touch Rex son o' Rally, mark ye! I'm niver sayin' so, Sam'l Todd. Ah, he was a one, was Rex! I could tell yo' a tale or two o' Rex. I mind me hoo—"

The big man interposed hurriedly. "I've heard it afore, Tammias, I welly 'ave," he said.

Tammias paused and looked angrily up.

"Yo've heard it afore, have yo', Sam'l Todd?" he asked sharply. "And what have yo' heard afore?"

"Yo' stories, owd lad—yo' stories o' Rex son o' Rally."

"Which on 'em?"

"All on 'em, Tammias, all on 'em—mony a time. I'm fair sick on 'em, Tammias, I welly am," he pleaded.

The old man gasped. He brought down his mallet with a vicious smack.

"I'll niver tell yo' a tale agin, Sam'l Todd, not if yo' was to go on yo' bended knees for't. Nay; it bain't no manner o' use talkin'. Niver agin, says I."

"I never askt yo'," declared honest Sam'l.

"Nor it wouldna ha' bin no manner o' use if yo' had," said the other viciously. "I'll niver tell yo' a tale agin if I was to live to be a hunderd."

"Yo'll not live to be a hunderd, Tammias Thornton, nor near it," said Sam'l, brutally.

"I'll live as long as some, I warrant," the old man replied with spirit. "I'll live to see Cup back i' Kenmuir, as I said afore."

"If yo' do," the other declared, with emphasis, "Sam'l Todd niver spake a true word. Nay, nay, lad; yo're owd, yo're wambly, yo're time's near run or I'm the more mistook."

"For mussy's sake hold yo' tongue, Sam'l Todd! It's clack-clack all day—" The old man broke off suddenly, and buckled to his work with suspicious vigor. "Mak' a show yo' bin workin', lad," he whispered. "Here's Master and oor Bob."

As he spoke, a tall gaitered man, with weatherbeaten face, strong, lean, austere, and the blue-gray eyes of the hill-country, came striding into the yard. And trotting soberly at his heels, with the gravest, saddest eyes ever you saw, a sheep-dog puppy.

A rare dark gray he was, his long coat, dashed here and there with lighter touches, like a stormy sea moonlit. Upon his chest an escutcheon of purest white, and the dome of his head showered, as it were, with a sprinkling of snow. Perfectly compact, utterly lithe, imitatively graceful with his airy-fairy action; a gentleman every inch, you could not help but stare at him—Owd Bob o' Kenmuir.

At the foot of the ladder the two stopped. And the young dog, placing his forepaws on the lower rung, looked up, slowly waving his silvery brush.

"A proper Gray Dog!" mused Tammias, gazing down into the dark face beneath him. "Small, yet big; light to get about on backs o' his sheep, yet not too light. Wi' a coat hard a-top to keep oot Daleland weather, soft as sealskin beneath. And wi' them sorrerful eyes on him as niver goes but wi' a good un. Amaist he minds me o' Rex son o' Rally."

"Oh, dear! Oh, dear!" groaned Sam'l. But the old man heard him not.

"Did 'Enry Farewether tell yo' hoo he acted this mornin', Master?" he enquired, addressing the man at the foot of the ladder.

"Nay," said the other, his stern eyes lighting.

"Why, 'twas this way, it seems," Tammias continued. "Young bull gets 'isself loose somegate and marches oot into yard, o'erturns milkpail, and prods owd pigs i' ribs. And as he stands lookin' about un, thinkin' what he shall be up to next, oor Bob sees un. 'An' what yo' doin' here, Mr. Bull?' he seems

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GOSSIP.

It is said of a noted Virginia judge that in a pinch he always comes out ahead. An incident of his childhood might prove this. "Well, Benny," said his father, when the lad had been going to school about a month, "what did you learn to-day?" "About a mouse, father." "Spell mouse," his father asked. After a while Benny answered: "Father, I don't believe it was a mouse after all, it was a rat."

CAPT. ROBSON'S SHORTHORN DISPERSION.

In the catalogue of the Spring Grove herd, to be dispersed by auction at London, on Oct. 23rd, are represented many of the most desirable families of Scottish Shorthorns, including Cruickshank Lavenders, Secrets, Duchess of Glosters; Bruce Mayflowers; Kinellar Wimples, and Clarets; a Jealousy; a Buchan Lassie; a daughter of the Duthie-bred Roan Lady bull, Rosy Morning, by Merry Morning, and out of imported Helena, with top crosses of three Duthie and three Cruickshank bulls; also a Marchness, with first-class top crosses of Scotch breeding. Besides these, there are a pair of Pineapples, bred from Mr. Nicholson's latest importation; a four-year-old cow, a Toronto prizewinner as a calf, by Imp. Chief of Stars; a Gordon-bred bull, son of the great sire, Star of Morning, by Rising Star, by Field Marshal, and a yearling daughter of this cow, by the Duthie-bred Rosy Morning, by the Marr Missie bull, Merry Morning, by the Highland champion, Pride of Morning. There are also three or four real good things of the same family as the great show heifers, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, descended from the imported cow, Fanny =173=, by Brideman, bred by Richard Booth. This great breeding cow, Fanny, was owned in the Spring Grove herd for many years, and the herdbooks show that she produced at least eight calves while in the herd. Besides these are a number of the good dual-purpose sort, good milkers as well as feeders, bred from Bates foundations with Scotch top crosses, a class that has been selling readily at good prices in the last year or two, both in England and America, a sort that is popular with the general farmer, whose preference is for a class of Shorthorns that will pay well at the pail, raise a calf on her skim milk that will make a high-priced exporter, and, when she quits breeding, will herself make a good carcass of beef. Many of the cows have young calves at foot by first-class sires, and, with few exceptions, all the females of breeding age have been bred to the richly-bred stock bulls, Hot Scotch, from imported sire and dam, of the Miss Ramsden tribe, winner of the championship at London last year, and a strong prospective claimant for the Toronto championship this year, for which he was being fitted, but, unfortunately, succumbed to an attack of acute indigestion shortly before the fair; or Whitehall Ramsden, of the same foundation stock, but of different blood lines on the sire's side, a son of the American champion, Whitehall Sultan (imp.), and of Imp. Edna, by the Duthie-bred Morning's Pride. Whitehall Ramsden can hardly fail to be an extra good sire, as he is an excellent individual, having been placed when a calf at the International Show, at Chicago, above his half-brother, Whitehall Marshal, the grand champion of last year. He is included in the sale, as also is the handsome and richly-bred red yearling bull, Sittyton Marquis, of the Cruickshank Azalea tribe, by the Marr Missie bull, Marquis of Zenda (imp.). Some of the best of the Sittyton bulls were of the Azalea family, including Field Marshal and Athabasca. The roan ten-months-old calf, Lavender Harry, by Hot Scotch, should prove a drawing card, as he is one of the best ever bred at Spring Grove, which is saying a good deal, and his breeding is of the most desirable, being of the same family as the highest-selling cattle in the dispersion sales of the W. S. Marr herd, in Scotland, and the Thistle Ha' herd of John Miller & Sons, in Canada. And his dam, Lavender Thyme 7th (imp.), is dual-purpose as well as straight Scotch, being a heavy milker, sired by the Marr-bred Missie bull, Golden Star. There are half a dozen other excellent young bulls in the sale, which should find ready purchasers.

to say, cockin' his ears and trottin' up gay-like. Wi' that bull bloats fit to bust 'issell, lashes wi' s tail, waggles his head, and gets agate o' chargin' 'im. But Bob leaps out o' the way, quick as lightnin' yet cool as butter, and when he's done his foolin' drives un back agin."

"Who seed all this?" interposed Sam'l, skeptically.

"Enry Farewether from the loft. So there, Fat'ead!" Tammas replied, and continued his tale. "So they goes on, bull chargin' and Bob drivin' un back and back, hoppin' in and out again, quiet as a cucumber, yet determined. At last Mr. Bull sees it's no manner o' use that gate, so he turns, rares up, and tries to jump wall. Nary a bit. Young dog jumps in on un and nips him by tail. Wi' that, bull tumbles down in a hurry, turns wi' a kind o' groan, and marches back into stall, Bob after un. And then, dang me!"

—the old man beat the ladder as he loosed off this last titbit—"if he doesna sit 'issell i' door like a sentrynel till 'Enry Farewether coom up. How's that for a tyke not yet a year?"

Even Sam'l Todd was moved by the tale.

"Well done, oor Bob!" he cried. "Good, lad!" said the Master, laying a hand on the dark head at his knee.

"Yo' may well say that," cried Tammas in kind of ecstasy. "A proper Gray Dog, I tell yo'. Wi' the brains of a man and the way of a woman. Ah, yo' canna beat 'em nohow, the Gray Dogs o' Kennuir!"

The patter of cheery feet rang out on the plank bridge over the stream then. Tammas glanced around.

"Here's David," he said. "Late this mornin', he be."

A fair-haired boy came spurring up the slope, his face all aglow with the speed of his running. Straightway the young dog dashed off to meet him with a fiery speed his sober gait belied. The two raced back together into the yard.

"Poor lad!" said Sam'l gloomily, regarding the newcomer.

"Poor heart!" muttered Tammas. While the master's face softened visibly. Yet there looked little to pity in this jolly, rollicking lad with the touse of light hair and fresh, rosy countenance.

"G'mornin', Mister Moore! Morn'n Tammas! Morn'n, Sam'l!" he panted as he passed, and ran on through the hay-carpeted yard, round the corner of the stable, and into the house.

In the kitchen, a long room with red-tiled floor and latticed windows, a woman, white-aproned and frail-faced, was bustling about her morning business. To her skirts clung a sturdy, bare-legged boy, while at the oak table in the center of the room a girl with brown eyes and straggling hair was seated before a basin of bread and milk.

"So yo've coom at last, David!" the woman cried, as the boy entered, and, bending, greeted him with a tender, motherly salutation, which he returned as affectionately. "I welly thowt yo'd forgot us this mornin'. Noo sit yo' doon beside oor Maggie." And soon he, too, was engaged in a task twin to the girl's.

The two children munched away in silence, the little bare-legged boy watching them the while, critically. Irritated by his prolonged stare, David at length turned on him.

"Weel, little Andrew," he said, speaking in that paternal fashion in which one small boy loves to address another. "Weel, ma little lad, yo'm coomin' along gradely." He leant back in his chair the better to criticize his subject. But Andrew, like all the Moores, slow of speech, preserved a stolid silence, sucking a chubby thumb, and regarding his patron a thought cynically.

David resented the expression on the boy's countenance, and half rose to his feet.

"Yo' put another face on yo', Andrew Moore," he cried threateningly, "or I'll put it for yo'."

Maggie, however, interposed opportunely.

"Did yo' feyther beat yo' last night?" she enquired in a low voice; and there was a shade of anxiety in the soft brown eyes.

"Nay," the boy answered; "he was a-goin' to, but he never did. Drunk," he added, in explanation.

"What was he goin' to beat yo' for, David?" asked Mrs. Moore.

"What for? Why, for the fun o't—to see me squiggle," the boy replied, and laughed bitterly.

"Yo' shouldna speak so o' your dad, David," reproved the other as severely as was in her nature.

"Dad! a fine dad! I'd dad him an I'd the chance," the boy muttered beneath his breath. Then, to turn the conversation:

"Us should be startin', Maggie," he said, and going to the door. "Bob! Owd Bob, lad! Ar't coomin' along?" he called.

The gray dog came springing up like an antelope, and the three started off for school together.

Mrs. Moore stood in the doorway, holding Andrew by the hand, and watched the departing trio.

"Tis a pretty pair, Master, surely," she said softly to her husband, who came up at the moment.

"Ay, he'll be a fine lad if his feyther'll let him," the tall man answered.

"Tis a shame Mr. M'Adam should lead him such a life," the woman continued, indignantly. She laid a hand on her husband's arm, and looked up at him coaxingly.

"Could yo' not say summat to un, Master, think 'ee? Happen he'd 'tend to you," she pleaded. For Mrs. Moore imagined that there could be no one but would gladly heed

(Continued on page 1608.)

With the Flowers.

For Early Pansies.

Young pansy plants set out now will, if properly protected through the winter, show bloom much earlier than spring-set plants. The best soil for pansies is a rich compost of old, well-rotted cow manure, leaf-mould and loam. The situation should be partially shaded, but, for early bloom, a sunny situation will do very well. Good winter protection for the pansy-bed may be given in the following way: Prepare pieces of board, 1½ feet long, sharpening one end to a point, and putting a notch in the other. Drive these through the center of the bed, a few feet apart, and place long poles across, resting them on the notches. Upon these poles, rest evergreen boughs, boards, bark, corn fodder—anything that will shed the rain and protect during winter thaws. The same method will be found efficacious for almost any kind of plants that require winter cover, as it prevents the close, wet packing and smothering which sometimes occur when leaves alone are used.

GOSSIP.

Breeders and dairymen generally are again reminded of the opportunity to secure heavy-milking stock at the dispersion sale, on Oct. 18th, of the herd of Mr. F. Stauffer, of Washington, Waterloo Co., Ont. See the notes on this offering in "The Farmer's Advocate" of October 4th, page 1570. Note the terms of sale, and the location.

Messrs. C. & E. Wood, of Freeman, when sending in their advertisement of Leicesters, write us: "We have been using the imported ram, Rosebery—6086—, for three seasons, and have some stock of both sexes that should give a good account of themselves as breeders. Customers will find it to their advantage to write us for prices."

Pure-bred Leicester sheep, ewes, rams and lambs, bred from first-class importations, on which No. 1 sires have been used, are advertised for sale in this paper by Dunnett Bros., Clanbrassil, Haldimand County, Ont., described as a smooth, even lot, at reasonable prices. Now that sheep are in such keen demand, and promise to go higher in price, these should find ready purchasers.

Is Your Liver in Condition?

FOR ON THE ACTION OF THE LIVER DEPENDS LARGELY THE GENERAL HEALTH—THE GREATEST LIVER REGULATOR IS


DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

In a joking way you are sometimes asked, "How is your liver?" And this question is more to the point than most people realize, for on the action of the liver, to a very large extent, is the health dependent.

In this connection is explained the success and popularity of Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills. They wake up the liver, cause a good flow of healthful bile into the intestines, thereby removing the cause of constipation and indigestion, headache and biliousness, backache and kidney trouble.

You cannot easily overestimate the importance of the liver in relation to health, nor can you put too great value on Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills as a means of regulating the liver and overcoming the ills arising from torpidity of this organ.

The result of this treatment is a thorough cleansing of the filtering and excretory systems, good digestion, pure blood, improved health and vigor. Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25 cents a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Pimples Black-Heads AND Eczema CURED AT YOUR HOME

With our scientific home treatments, specially prepared for such troubles, we can positively cure red nose, red face, enlarged pores and blotchy, pimply, ugly skin, no matter what the cause, and restore to the complexion a healthy, rosy glow. Consultation is free, and you are cordially invited to investigate the means by which you can be speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured. Superfluous hair, moles, etc., permanently eradicated by our method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send 10c. for booklet "P" and sample of cream.

Graham Dermatological Institute
Dept. F.,
502 Church St., Toronto
Established 1892.

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 50 cents.

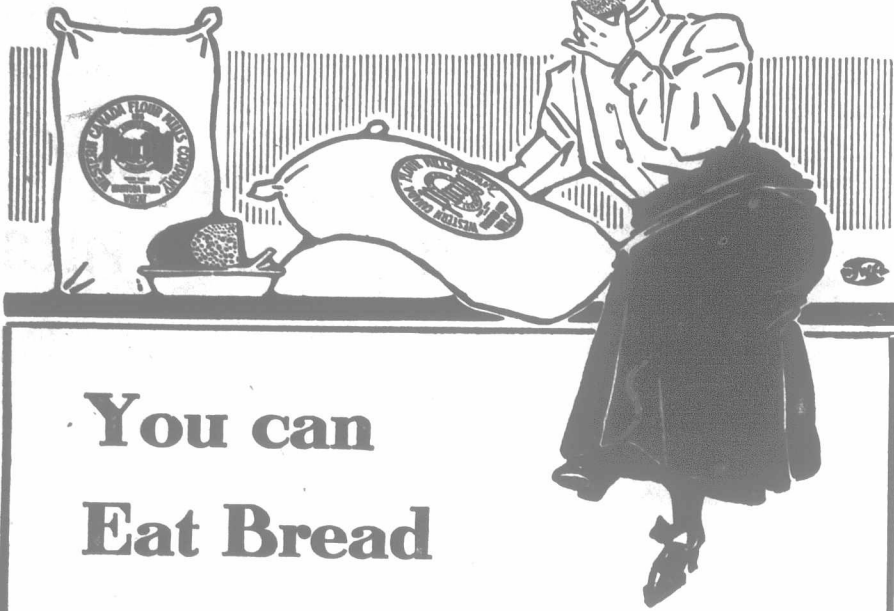
FOR SALE—White Leghorn (Wyckoff), White Wyandotte (Duston) cockerels none better: \$1 each. E. W. Burt, Paris, Ont.

FRESH eggs 40c. dozen. Get on the egg road. The profit in poultry-raising is in the 30c. and 40c. eggs. Get a bird from Our Lady of the Snows White Wyandottes, Great winter layers. 50 choice cockerels for sale, \$2 each. Crump, Masonville, Ont.

VICTOR POULTRY YARDS—Our S-C Black Micorcas at London Show this fall made nearly a clean sweep of all the prizes, losing only one 1st and one 3rd. They also got the special for best collection in the Mediterranean class, defeating all the large exhibitors of Leghorns. Choice cockerels and pullets for sale, nearly all sired by champion 1st St. Louis cock, \$2 up. Balance of our Barred Rocks for sale, \$1 up. We sold the B Rock hen that won first at London Show this fall. T. A. Faulds 11 Victor St., South London, Ont.

WHITE WYANDOTTES. Good blocky young birds ready to ship. W. D. Monkman, Bond Head, Ont.

PURITY FLOUR



You can Eat Bread Without Butter

If it is made from

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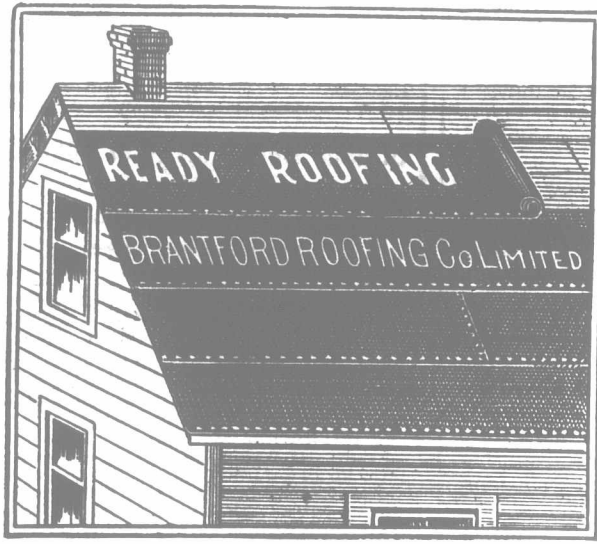
Produced entirely from specially selected Western Canada Hard Wheat by the best improved methods, in the most modern milling plant in the world.

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CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN SHINGLES
TRY A SAMPLE ORDER WE GUARANTEE
A POST CARD WILL BRING SAMPLES AND PRICES

Brantford Roofing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.

CREDIT AUCTION SALE

OF REGISTERED

HOLSTEIN CATTLE THURSDAY, Oct. 18th, '06

At Lot 14, Con. 13, Blenheim, Oxford Co., FRANCIS STAUFFER offers his entire herd of Holstein cattle, consisting of 15 females and 4 males and other Farm Stock and Implements. Cows averaged over \$70 at the factory the last two seasons. Morning trains will be met at Drumbo station, at the junction of G. T. R. and C.P.R. Sale at 1 o'clock. Terms: One year's credit on approved notes, or 5 per cent. off for cash. For catalogues apply to either

D. RUDY, Tavistock, Ont. Auctioneer.

F. STAUFFER, Washington, Ont.

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Farmer's Advocate

Investigation of Ontario's Horse Industry.

Following are particulars of the itinerary of the commissions appointed by the Ontario Government to investigate the horse industry of the Province. For purposes of investigation, the Province has been divided into eight districts, each comprising several counties. Two commissioners will visit each district, holding meetings in each Institute Division, and then a public one in each county.

DISTRICT NO. 1.

Commissioners.—Wm. Smith, Columbus; J. D. Graham, Toronto.

COUNTY OF MIDDLESEX.—Public meeting, London, Oct. 19th, 2 p. m.

North Middlesex Institute District, October 9th to 11th.—Granton, Lucan, Brinsley, Lieury, Hutchison, Sylvan, Parkhill, Springbank, Nairn, Ailsa Craig, Falkirk, Duncrief, Lobo, Komoka.

West Middlesex, Oct. 12th to 15th.—Mt. Brydges, Muncey Road, Strathroy, Kerwood, Napier, Appin, Glencoe, Strathburn, Kilmartin, Newbury.

East Middlesex, Oct. 16th to 19th.—Belton, Thorndale, Evelyn, Thamesford, Dorchester, Gladstone, Crampton, Harrieston, Mossley, Belmont, Pond Mills, White Oak, Lambeth, Glendale, Byron, Odell, Westminster, Ealing, London Junction, Hyde Park, Ettrick, Arva, Iderton, Denfield, Vanneck, Birr, Brynston, Ballymote.

ESSEX.—Public meeting, Essex, Oct. 26th, 7.30 p. m.

North Essex, Oct. 20th to 23rd.—Tecumseh, Comber.

South Essex, Oct. 24th to 26th.—Wheatley, Goldsmith, Leamington, Ruthven, Kingsville, Harrow, Vereker, Amherstburg, McGregor, Essex.

KENT.—Public meeting, Chatham, November 2nd, 7.30 p. m.

West Kent, Oct. 27th to 30th.—Chatham, Eberts, Wallaceburg, Dover Centre, Dover South, Chatham, Fletcher, Stewart, Merlin, Cedar Springs, Chatham.

East Kent, Oct. 31st to November 2nd.—Bothwell, Cashmere, Thamesville, Florence, Highgate, Morpeth, Ridgetown, Rondeau, Blenheim, Fargo, Kent Bridge, Chatham.

ELGIN.—Public meeting, St. Thomas, Nov. 9th, 7.30 p. m.

West Elgin, Nov. 3rd to 6th.—Rodney, West Lorne, St. Thomas.

East Elgin, Nov. 7th to 9th.—Aylmer, Springfield, Corinth, Eden, Straffordville, Port Burwell, Sparta, Union, St. Thomas, Yarmouth Centre, Mapleton, Lyons.

LAMBTON.—Public meeting, Petrolia, Nov. 19th, 7.30 p. m.

East Lambton, Nov. 10th to 14th.—Inwood, Florence, Shetland, Cairo, Inwood, Alvinston, Watford, Wyoming, Warwick Village, E. Townline, Warwick, Uttoxeter, Camlachie, Forest, Arkona, G. T. R. North-east point of Riding, Thedford.

West Lambton, Nov. 15th to 19th.—Sarnia, Bunyan and return, Corunna, Colville, Kimball, Bridgen, Waubuno, Avonroy, Sombra, Becher, Rutherford, Edy's Mills, Petrolia.

DISTRICT NO. 2.

Commissioners.—John Gardhouse, Highfield; Wm. Cain, V. S., Perth.

HALTON.—Public meeting, Milton, Oct. 11th, 7.30 p. m.

Halton, Oct. 9th to 11th.—Georgetown, Ballinafad, Acton, Nassagaweya, Campbellville, Milton, Kilbride, Lowville, Nelson, Burlington, Bronte, Oakville, Sheridan, Milton.

WENTWORTH.—Public meeting, Dundas, Oct. 16th, 7.30 p. m.

North Wentworth, Oct. 12th to 13th.—Schaw Station, (Puslinch P. O.), Freelon, Clyde, Valens, Westover, Rockton, Troy, Lynden, West Flamboro, Millgrove, Clappison, Waterdown, Aldershot.

South Wentworth, Oct. 15th to 16th.—Stony Creek, Vinemount, Tweedside, Mt. Albion, Binbrook, Glanford, Ryckman, Hamilton, Ancaster, Carlisle, Jerseyville, Lynden, Copetown, Dundas.

BRANT.—Public meeting, Brantford, Oct. 20th, 7.30 p. m.

North Brant, Oct. 17th to 18th.—Paris, St. George, Cainsville, Langford, Trinity, Onondaga, Oshweken, Newport.

South Brant, Oct. 19th to 20th.—Brantford, Mt. Pleasant, Burford, Fairfield, New Durham, Cathcart.

OXFORD.—Public meeting, Woodstock, Oct. 27th, at 7.30 p. m.

South Oxford, Oct. 22nd to 24th.—Ingersoll, Brownsville, Tillsonburg, Otterville, Sweaburg, Oxford Centre, Woodstock.

North Oxford, Oct. 25th to 27th.—Woodstock, Princeton, Drumbo, Plattsville, Bright, Innerkip, Cassel, Hickson, Braemar, Embro, Youngville, Brookdale, Lakeside, Medina, Kintore, Thamesford.

NORFOLK.—Public meeting, Simcoe, Nov. 3rd, 7.30 p. m.

North Norfolk, Oct. 29th to 31st.—Simcoe, Bloomsburg, Bealton, Waterford, Windham Centre, Vanessa, La Salette, Delhi, Courtland, Wycombe, Lynedoch, Simcoe.

South Norfolk, Nov. 1st to 3rd.—Simcoe, Port Dover, Charlottetown Centre, St. Williams, Fort Rowan, Walsingham, Houghton Centre, Langton, Simcoe.

HALDIMAND.—Public meeting, Dunnville, Nov. 8th, 7.30 p. m.

Haldimand, Nov. 5th to 8th.—Caledonia, Hagersville, Jarvis, Selkirk, Fisherville, Rainham Centre, Cayuga, Dunnville.

Monck, Nov. 9th to 10th.—Marshville, South Pelham, Fonthill, North Pelham, Fenwick, Perry, Wellandport, Attercliffe, Caistorville.

WELLAND.—Public meeting, Welland, Nov. 14th, 7.30 p. m.

Welland, Nov. 12th to 14th.—Welland, Humberstone, Port Colborne, Ridgeway, Snyder, Niagara Falls, Welland.

LINCOLN.—Public meeting, St. Catharines, Nov. 17th, 7.30 p. m.

Lincoln, Nov. 15th to 17th.—St. Catharines, Homer, St. Davids, Queenston, Niagara, Virgil, St. Catharines, Pelham Union, Jordan, Beamsville, Grimsby, Smithville.

DISTRICT NO. 3.

Commissioners.—H. G. Reed, V. S., Georgetown; Thomas Graham, Claremont.

HURON.—Public meeting, Clinton, Oct. 18th, at 7.30 p. m.

South Huron, Oct. 9th to 11th.—Exeter, Centralia, Crediton, Greenway, Dashwood, Zurich, Hensall, Brucefield, Seaford.

East Huron, Oct. 12th to 15th.—Seaford, Beechwood, Leadbury, Brussels, Ethel, Fordwich, Garrie, Wroxeter, Wingham, Bluevale, Harlock, Constance, Clinton.

West Huron, Oct. 16th to 18th.—Goderich, Porter's Hill, Clinton, Londesboro, Blyth, St. Helen's, Kintail, Dungannon, Nile, Carlow, Dunlop, Goderich.

BRUCE.—Public meeting, Paisley, November 2nd, at 7.30 p. m.

South Bruce, Oct. 19th to 23rd.—Lucknow, Holywood, Kinlough, Kinloss, Teeswater, Formosa, Mildmay, Clifford, Walkerton, Maple Hill, Solway, Elmwood.

North Bruce, Oct. 24th to 26th.—Wiarion, Colpoys Bay, Hope Bay, Lion's Head, Cape Chin, Dyer's Bay, Miller Lake, Spry, Mar, Sauble Falls, Hopworth, Ottawell, Wiarion.

West Bruce, Oct. 27th to 30th.—Allenford, Tara, Burgoyne, Port Elgin, Aberdour, North Bruce, Underwood, Tiverton.

Center Bruce, October 31st to Nov. 2nd.—Armow, Chepstowe, Pinkerton, Ellengowan, Chesley, Gillie's Hill, Salisbury, Paisley.

GREY.—Public meeting, Markdale, Nov. 15th, at 7.30 p. m.

South Grey, Nov. 3rd to 6th.—Hanover, Orchard, Durham, Neustadt, Ailsfeldt, Ayton, Holstein, Yeovil, Cedarville, Boothville, Princeville.

North Grey, Nov. 7th to 10th.—Chatsworth, Desboro, Kilsyth, Tara, Owen Sound, Presque Isle, Annan, Bay View, Meaford, Walter's Falls, Strathavon, Massie, Chatsworth.

Centre Grey, Nov. 12th to 15th.—Williamsford, Holland Centre, Berkley, Heathcote, Feversham, Dundalk, Hopeville, Proton Station, Flesherton, Markdale.

DISTRICT NO. 4.

Commissioners.—Wm. Jones, Zenda; Peter Christie, M. P., Manchester (Oct. 9th to 25th); John A. Boag, Ravenshoe (Oct. 26th to Nov. 12th).

PERTH.—Public meeting, Mitchell, Oct. 16th, at 7.30 p. m.

South Perth, Oct. 9th to 12th.—St. Mary's, St. Paul, Stratford, Tavistock, Motherwell, Carlingford, Fullarton's Corners, Staffa, Mitchell, Sebringville.

North Perth, Oct. 13th to 16th.—Sebringville, Rostock, Milverton, Listowel, Atwood, Monkton, Mitchell, Bornholm, Broadhagen.

WATERLOO.—Public meeting, Berlin, Oct. 22nd, at 7.30 p. m.

North Waterloo, Oct. 17th to 19th (morning)—Berlin, Bridgeport, Breslau,

OCTOBER

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THE on should their tice, down the c fairly very realiz son i have extra exten the c may Herba axin duced the Herba ing t not in which digest stanti from to mil Prin countr Mr. B Charlo town won grade writes "I calves, a gall milk, propor ing an my c each produc good p

Adver heading Sinaidic adverti TERM Each in two wor Cash m adverti ALBE tri FOR be Alberta. FOR st FARM SIB FARM far 24 and 2 250 acre tivation chard, f good ho excellen or addre FOR S Br lying, v Splendic house; never d miles fro from sch mile fro late Cha the fami tion, an can be Rand, Sc IMPRO dist DEAL Writ Geo. C. I

Appro m F. W Nelson

Beautif acres; w JAMES

WINTER FEEDING OF DAIRY COWS.

The question of feeding should all hinge on the cost of production. The cows should, in theory, be made to produce their maximum quantity; but, in practice, the cost of feeding must be kept down. In the ordinary way of feeding, the cost of making a quart of milk is very apt to be greater than the price realized for the extra quart. The reason is that the cow's digestive organs have been doing all they can do, and extra feed is not only wasted to a great extent, but there is danger of throwing the cow off her feed. These difficulties may be completely overcome by feeding Herbageum regularly. In this way the maximum quantity of milk can be produced at the minimum cost and without the slightest danger from over-feeding. Herbageum is not a food. It simply aids in the digestion of food by supplying the aroma and flavors which are not in the dairy cow's winter food, but which are necessary for thorough digestion and assimilation. A good substantial margin of profit may be made from the regular feeding of Herbageum to milch cows.

Prince Edward Island is a great dairy country, and we give below a letter from Mr. Benjamin Simmons, whose address is Charlottetown, P. E. I. At Charlotte-town Exhibition last year, Mr. Simmons won first, second and third prizes on grade Jersey and Ayrshire cows. He writes as follows:

"I use Herbageum for cows and calves. I feed a teaspoonful to calves in a gallon of milk, and when scarce of milk, feed it in meals in about the same proportion. This keeps the calves growing and thrifty, and prevents scours. To my cows, I feed two teaspoonfuls to each cow. It makes an increase in the production of milk sufficient to show a good profit."



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

ALBERTA FARM LANDS in a banner district. Real bargains. J. S. Pineo, Crossfield.

FOR SALE—Lands, irrigated and unirrigated best wheat and sugar beet district in Alberta. C. D. Fox, Raymond, Alta.

FOR bargains in Alberta lands, write Fetherstonhaugh & Tobin, Leduc.

FARM lands from \$5 to \$15 an acre. C. E. A. Simonds, Leduc, Alta.

FARM FOR SALE—Known as the Morton farm, one half mile east of Cassel, lots 25 24 and 23, ea t half con. 16, E Zorra Oxford Co., 250 acres, well watered, well fenced, in good cultivation, two good orchards, a young fruit orchard, good barn with excellent stabling, two good houses, new drive barn and good silo. An excellent dairy farm. Apply on the premises, or address John Kreh, Cassel, Ont.

FOR SALE—150 acres in Burford Township, Brant County; all under cultivation. Good lying, valuable farm land, soil gravelly loam. Splendid brick house, 12 rooms; good tenant's house; barns and orchard. Two good wells, never dry. A good grain and dairy farm 1 1/2 miles from nearest post office and church, 1/2 mile from school, 2 1/2 miles from shipping station, 10 miles from Brantford. This is the farm of the late Chas Rand, last male line, and has been in the family for about 100 years. In good condition, and must be sold. Immediate possession can be given. Terms favorable. Mrs. Chas. Rand, Scotland, Ont.

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

DEAL wheat lands in Sunny Southern Alberta. Write before buying. Call when you come. Geo. C. Millar, Tabor, Alberta.

WANTED

Apprentices to learn the trade of moulding. Good pay from the start. Apply to

F. W. KING, Superintendent
THE McCLARY MFG. CO.
Nelson & Adelaide Sts., LONDON.

Beautiful Farm for Sale in the Township of Downie, containing 100 acres; well improved. Apply or write
JAMES R. BYERS, Stratford P.O., Ont.

Bloomington, Wisenbug, Elmira, Floradale, Linwood, Crosshill, Wellesley, St. Clements, Heidelberg, Waterloo.

South Waterloo, Oct. 19th (afternoon) to 22nd.—Breslau, Kossuth, Hespeler, Preston, Galt, Branchton, Strasburg, New Dundee, Haysville, New Hamburg.

WELLINGTON.—Public meeting, Fergus, Nov. 7th, at 7.30 p. m.

South Wellington, Oct. 23rd to 25th.—Guelph, Fergus.

Centre Wellington, Oct. 26th to 29th.—Fergus, Spire, Metz, Dracon, Belwood, Mimosa, Hillsburg, Coningsby, Erin.

East Wellington, Oct. 30th to Nov. 1st.—Grand Valley, Damascus, Arthur, Kenilworth, Conn, Mount Forest.

Union Institute District, Nov. 2nd to 3rd.—Mount Forest, Palmerston.

West Wellington, Nov. 5th to 7th.—Palmerston, Rothsay, Moorefield, Drayton, Alma, Goldstone, Glen Allan.

DUFFERIN.—Public meeting, Shelburne, Nov. 12th, at 7.30 p. m.

Dufferin, Nov. 8th to 12th.—Shelburne, Horning's Mills, Primrose, Relessey, Rosemont, Perrin, Honeywood, Redickville, Riverview, Colbeck, Laurel, Orangeville, Shelburne.

DISTRICT NO. 5.
Commissioners.—Thos. McMillan, Seaford; Wm. Mossop, St. Mary's.

PEEL.—Public meeting, Brampton, Oct. 12th, at 7.30 p. m.

Peel, Oct. 9th to 12th.—Brampton, Huttonville, Derry West, Streetsville, Cooksville, Malton, Stanley Mills, Castlemore, Bolton, Mono Road, Caledon East, Inglewood, Alloo.

SIMCOE.—Public meeting, Barrie, Oct. 26th, 7.30 p. m.

South Simcoe, Oct. 13th to 16th.—Cookstown, Beeton, Tottenham, Colgan and Loreta, Penville, Bond Head, Bradford, Coulor's Hill, Fennell's, Churchill, Stroud, Thornton, Ivy, Egbert, Alliston.

West Simcoe, Oct. 17th to 19th.—Alliston, Lisle, Creemore, Glen Huron, Singhampton, Duntroon, Batteau, Colingwood, Stayner, New Lowell.

Centre Simcoe, Oct. 20th to 23rd.—Barrie, Minesing, Phelpston, Elmvale, Wyebridge, Penetanguishene, Midland, Coldwater.

East Simcoe, Oct. 24th to 26th.—Lawson, Orillia, Barrie.

YORK.—Public meeting, Richmond Hill, Nov. 5th, at 7.30 p. m.

North York, Oct. 27th to 30th.—Newmarket, Keswick, Sutton, Pefferlaw, Ravenshoe, Mt. Albert, Aurora, Kettleby, Schomberg, Nobleton, King City, Lemonville, Stouffville.

East York, Oct. 31st to Nov. 2nd (morning).—Scarboro Junction, Hagerman, Box Grove, Markham, Bethesda, Ringwood, Unionville, Cashel, Richmond Hill, Amber, Newtonbrook, Todmorden, Bedford Park, Toronto.

West York, Nov. 2nd (afternoon) to Nov. 5th.—Weston, Elia, Thistleton, Etobicoke, Nashville, Kleinburg, Teston, Concord, Carrville, Richmond Hill.

ONTARIO.—Public meeting, Port Perry, Nov. 13th, 7.30 p. m.

North Ontario, Nov. 6th to 8th.—Stouffville, Uxbridge, Sunderland, Cannington, Beaverton, Brechin.

South Ontario, Nov. 9th to 13th.—Port Perry, Manchester, Brooklin, Myrtle, Columbus, Oshawa, Whitby, Pickering, Brougham, Clarendon, Balsam, Port Perry.

DISTRICT NO. 6.
Commissioners.—J. G. Clark, Ottawa; Jas. Irving, Winchester.

HASTINGS.—Public meeting, Madoc, Oct. 17th, 7.30 p. m.

West Hastings, Oct. 9th to 10th.—Frankford, Belleville.

East Hastings, Oct. 11th to 13th.—Belleville, Foxboro, Corbyville, Cannifton, Shannonville, Marysville, Deseronto, Melrose.

North Hastings, Oct. 15th to 17th.—Tweed, Queensboro, Eldorado, Marmora, Wellman's Corners, Sterling, Madoc.

PETERBORO.—Public meeting, Peterboro, Oct. 24th, 7.30 p. m.

East Peterboro, Oct. 18th to 20th.—Havelock, Blairton, Norwood, Stony Lake, Warsaw, Kenne, Westwood, Norwood.

West Peterboro, Oct. 22nd to 24th.—Peterboro, Ennismore, Hall's Bridge, Selwyn, Peterboro.

VICTORIA.—Public meeting, Lindsay, Oct. 31st, 7.30 p. m.

East Victoria, Oct. 25th to 27th.—Omecce, Downeyville, Dunsford, Bobcaygeon, Fenelon Falls.

West Victoria, Oct. 29th to 31st.—Lindsay, Little Britain, Woodville, Lindsay.

DURHAM.—Public meeting, Orono, Nov. 9th, at 7.30 p. m.

East Durham, Nov. 1st to 5th.—Port Hope, Welcome, Parrytown, Millbrook, Cavan, Springville, Ida, Bethany, Lifford, Yelverton, Balyduff, Pontypool.

West Durham, Nov. 6th to 9th.—Burketon, Enfield, Blackstock, Cadmus, Kirby, Orono, Newcastle, Newtonville, Bowmanville, Courtice, Hampton, Orono.

NORTHUMBERLAND.—Public meeting, Brighton, Nov. 15th, 7.30 p. m.

West Northumberland, Nov. 10th to 12th.—Cobourg, Baltimore, Harwood, Centreton, Cobourg.

East Northumberland, Nov. 13th to 15th.—Coiborne, Castleton, Morganston, Warkworth, Hastings, Campbellford, Wooler, Trenton, Smithfield, Brighton.

PRINCE EDWARD.—Public meeting, Picton, Nov. 20th, 7.30 p. m.

Prince Edward, Nov. 16th to 20th.—Bloomfield, Gilead, Mt. Pleasant, Allisonville, Wellington, Rosehall, Hillier, Lakeside, Consecon, Ameliasburg, Crofton, Mountain View, Demorestville, Big Island, Fairmount, Picton, Cressy, Milford, Cherry Valley, Picton.

DISTRICT NO. 7.
Commissioners.—W. F. Kydd, Simcoe; Geo. Gray, Newcastle.

PRESCOTT.—Public meeting, Vankleek Hill, Oct. 13th, 2 p. m.

Prescott, Oct. 9th to 13th.—Vankleek Hill, Stardale, Little Rideau, Chute a Blondeau, Pt. Fortune, St. Eugene, East Hawkesbury, Barb, St. Anne de Prescott, Routhier, St. Amour, St. Isidore, Riceville, Plantagenet, Curan, Chard, Pendleton, Wondover, Treadwell, Alfred, The Bay, West Hawkesbury, Longueuil, Hawkesbury, Vankleek Hill.

RUSSELL.—Public meeting, Russell, Oct. 22nd, 7.30 p. m.

Russell, Oct. 15th to 22nd.—Ottawa, Orleans, Hawthorne, Johnson's Corners, Greeley, Vernon, Metcalfe, Russell, Vars, Sarsfield, Cumberland, Rockland, Clarence Creek, The Brook, Casselman, St. Albert, Embrun, Russell.

CARLETON.—Public meeting, Stittville, Oct. 30th, 7.30 p. m.

Carleton, Oct. 23rd to 30th.—Hintonburg, Bell's Corners, Merivale, Fallowfield, Marotick, Kars, North Gower, Richmond, Stittville, Carp, Kinburn, Galetta, South March, Stittville.

RENFREW.—Public meeting, Cobden, Nov. 6th, 7.30 p. m.

South Renfrew, Oct. 31st to Nov. 2nd.—Arnprior, Sand Point, Stevenson's, Dewar's, White Lake, Renfrew, Richard's, Northcote, Portage-du-Fort, Cobden.

North Renfrew, Nov. 3rd to 6th.—Cobden, Forrester's Falls, Beachburg, Westmeath, Pembroke, Rankin, Hickeysburg, Eganville, Douglass, Durham, Cobden.

LANARK.—Public meeting, Carleton Place, Nov. 12th, 7.30 p. m.

North and South Lanark Institute Districts, Nov. 7th to 12th.—Start at Pakenhams, take in North and South Lanark, ending at Carleton Place.

DISTRICT NO. 8.
Commissioners.—H. S. Arkell, B. S. A., O. A. C., Guelph; J. Sinclair, V. S., Cannington.

GLENGARRY.—Public meeting, Alexandria, Oct. 13th, 7.30 p. m.

Glengarry, Oct. 9th to 13th.—Summers-town, Bainsville, Bridge End, Martintown, Munro's Mills, Glennevis, Dalhousie Mills, Apple Hill, Dominionville, Glen Robertson, Dalkeith, Maxville, Alexandria.

DUNDAS.—Public meeting, Winchester, Oct. 18th, 7.30 p. m.

Dundas, Oct. 15th to 18th.—Winchester, Mountain, South Mountain, Brinston's Corners, Dundela, Iroquois, Morrisburg, Grantley, Chesterville, Winchester Springs, Winchester, Morewood, Winchester.

GRENVILLE.—Public meeting, Kemptville, Oct. 25th, 7.30 p. m.

North Grenville, Oct. 19th to 22nd.—Merrickville, Easton's Corners, Andrews-ville, Heckston, Kemptville, Oxford Mills, Bishop's Mills.

South Grenville, Oct. 23rd to 25th.—Algonquin, Lord's Mills, Prescott, Cardinal, Shanley, Pittston, Ventnor, Grant's Mills, Kemptville.

LEEDS.—Public meeting, Lardsdowne, Oct. 31st, 7.30 p. m.

Brockville, Oct. 24th to 27th.—Brockville, Sherwood Springs, Mallorytown, Caintown.

South Leeds, Oct. 29th to 31st.—Delta, Westport, Newboro, Elgin, Seeley's Bay, Gananoque, Landsowne.

FRONTENAC.—Public meeting, Harrowsmith, Nov. 5th, at 7.30 p. m.

South Frontenac, Nov. 1st to 2nd.—Kingston, Joiceville, Inverary, Sydenham, Harrowsmith.

Centre Frontenac, Nov. 3rd to 5th.—Parham Station, Crow Lake, Sharbot Lake, Mountain Grove, Arden, Wagarville, Parham, Piccadilly, Reynoldston, Fermoy, Bedford Station, Harrowsmith.

LENOX AND ADDINGTON.—Public meeting, Napanee, Nov. 13th, 7.30 p. m.

Addington, Nov. 6th to 8th.—Yarker Station, Moscow, Tamworth, Enterprise, Newburgh, Napanee.

Lennox, Nov. 9th to 13th.—Napanee, Chambers, Hawley, Sillsville, Adolphus-town, Conway, Sandhurst, Bath, Stella, Emerald, Odessa, Violet, Napanee.

Stormont.—Dates, routes, and date and place of public meeting for the Institute Districts of Stormont and Cornwall will be arranged later.

GOSSIP

THE INNES-LATTIMER-FAIRBAIRN SALE.

Twenty imported Clydesdale mares and fillies and 30 Shorthorn cattle (cows, heifers and young bulls) are included in the offering, by auction, at Woodstock, Ont., on Thursday, Oct. 25. The fillies have been recently imported from Scotland by Mr. J. W. Innes, and are an up-to-date lot in size, quality and breeding, having been carefully selected to suit the demand in this country for good feet and legs under deep-ribbed bodies, carrying good breadbaskets. In breeding, they will compare well with the best in Scotland, being bred deeply in the blood lines of the best sires of the breed. There is need for these mares and many more like them in this country in order that our heavy-draft stock may be replenished and improved, and the outlook for high prices for heavy horses will justify raising many more than are in evidence at present. It is, indeed, a problem where the horses are to be found to supply the assured demand in the next ten years, and the only sensible solution appears to be the breeding and raising of them by the farmers of the Dominion.

The Shorthorns to be sold are selections from the herds of Messrs. Innes and Lattimer, of Woodstock, and H. K. Fairbairn, of Thedford, and comprise a number of good young bulls about one year old and a useful lot of females, all of excellent breeding, offered in only good breeding condition—just the best condition for the buyers' interest, as they are the safest to buy, and are not expected to bring as high prices as specially-fitted animals. The catalogue will show that the pedigrees are first-class, and there will no doubt be good bargains for buyers at this sale, which it should be noted is the last of a three days' series of Shorthorn sales in succession at London and Woodstock, so that all may be taken in at practically the expense of one trip.

Wedding Invitations, Wedding Announcements, Visiting Cards.
Latest styles. Latest type. Prompt attention to mail orders.
The London Printing & Litho. Co.
144 Carling St., London, Ont.

Standing Offer

Good always, everywhere. \$100 Reward, for any lameness, curb, splint, founder, distemper, etc., (where cure is possible) that is not cured by **TUTTLE'S ELIXIR**.
Greatest horse remedy in the world. Tuttle's Family Elixir invaluable for human bruises, pains, rheumatism, etc. Send for free 100 page book, "Veterinary Experience." The perfect horseman's guide. Every disease symptom and its treatment.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO.,
66 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass.
Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.

Dispersion Sale by Auction

THE ENTIRE SPRING GROVE HERD OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

SHORTHORNS

50 Head of Young Cows, Heifers and Young Bulls

Many of the cows have calves at foot, which will, in some cases, be sold with their dams; and all females of breeding age have been bred to the high-class bulls, **Hot Scotch** and **Whitehall Ramsden**.

In no herd in Canada has more champion bulls been used, and no herd in the Dominion has a better prizewinning record than this for the last ten years.

Sale Will be Held on Western Fair Grounds, London, Ont.

Tuesday, October 23, 1906

A. M. HUNT, London,
THOS. INGRAM, Guelph,
JOS. WHITE, St. Mary's, } Auctioneers.

For CATALOGUE giving full particulars, etc., write:
T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ont.

Mr. H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., will sell a selection from his imported and home-bred Shorthorns at his farm on Wednesday, October 24th, 1906.

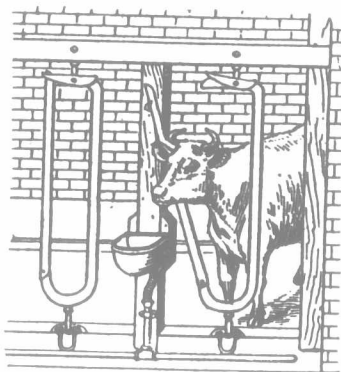
GOSSIP.

J. B. HOGATE'S SALE OF CLYDESDALES, SHIRES AND PERCHERONS.

At Weston, on Tuesday, October 16th, 1906, at 1.30 p. m., Mr. J. B. Hogate, the well-known importer of Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney and Percheron horses, will sell by public auction 25 Clydesdale fillies, from 1 to 3 years of age; 8 Shire fillies, 2 and 3 years of age; 8 Clydesdale stallions, from 1 to 4 years of age, 2 Shire stallions, 4 years old each, and 4 Percheron stallions, 3 and 4 years of age, also 1 English Coach filly, Annabel, bay three-year-old, by King Fred, dam Headlans Girl, by Prince George, a lofty, stylish filly. The Shire stallions are: Nateby Messenger, brown four-year-old, by Gunthorpe Advance, dam by Targius; and his half-brother, Eskham Enterprise, a brown four-year-old, out of a daughter of King Goliath. These Shires have size, bone and splendid action, the kind to meet the demands of the times. The Shire fillies are: Sandscale Model, brown two-year-old, by Sandscale Twilight, dam by Priory Fashion; Daisy, black two-year-old, by Holker Chief, dam by Thorny Prince; Tairnaire Flower, brown three-year-old, by Gunthorpe Advance, dam by Shires' Standard. If the King's Shires, shown at Toronto, were extra good ones, here are fillies to match them. Certainly nothing better ever stood in Canada. The Clydesdale stallions are: Baron Chattan, by Clan Chattan, dam by Toward Castle, brown three-year-old; King Chattan, by same sire, dam by Sir Hildebrand, brown three-year-old; Lord Fletcher, by Silver Plater, dam by Prince Albert of Rosehaugh, grandam by MacGregor, a brown yearling; King Edward, by King of the Roses, dam by Baron's Pride, grandam by Prince Romeo, bay four-year-old; Baron Dalkeith, by Royal Tablot, dam by Baron's Pride, grandam by Prince of Airds, bay four-year-old; Handsome Duke, by Prince Thomas, dam by MacGregor, grandam by Prince of Albion, a brown three-year-old; Danure Favorite, by Royal Favorite, dam by MacVinnie, grandam by Gallant Lad, a bay five-year-old; Royal Jester, by Marcellus, dam by Mount Royal, grandam by Golden Treasure, a bay two-year-old.

MODERN Stable Fittings

Endorsed by Leading Stockmen Throughout the Dominion.



Rush's Rotary U Bar Steel Stanchion

is without a doubt the best cow tie in the world.

Cheaper to install, and gives cows greater freedom than chains. No partitions necessary, therefore the stable is light and airy, consequently more healthful.

Our Galvanized Steel Water Bowl,

fitted with brass valve, has no equal for strength, durability and general utility.

The water supply is regulated automatically, so that there is a constant supply of fresh water of even temperature before the animals.

They are easily and cheaply installed, and they will increase returns from your stock fully fifteen to twenty per cent.

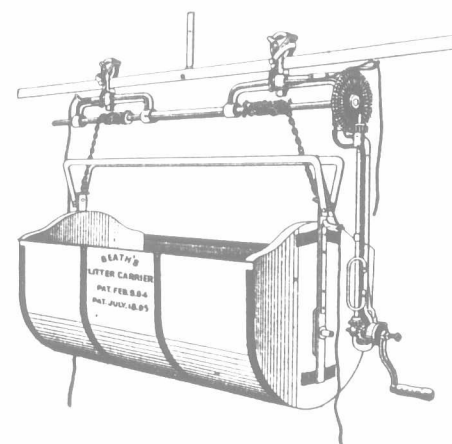
Beath's Feed and Litter Carrier

enjoys the reputation of being the best.

This Carrier has solved the problem of removing the manure from your stable at a minimum of expense.

A boy 8 to 10 years old will do as much with our Litter Carrier as two men can do with wheelbarrows. The load can be dumped on wagon or spreader and drawn to the field at once. This saves one handling.

Our Catalogue No. 16 tells all about our complete line of STABLE FITTINGS. Write for it now.



THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED,

PRESTON, ONTARIO.

Here are a lot of Clydesdale stallions, the best of which were, probably, never offered by auction in Canada. They combine size, quality, style and action, with gilt-edged breeding, and stand on the best possible kind of bone, feet and ankles. The 25 fillies would require more space for individualization than is at our disposal. In looking them over, as they were led out for inspection, we were convinced that for size, quality, breeding and all-round individual excellence, they are one of the choicest lots of big, high-class fillies ever imported to Canada. They are from 1 to 3 years of age; the most of them winners, some with over 20 first prizes to their credit. A number of them will make considerably over ton animals, and that combined with the choicest kind of quality. About 15 of them were served, and supposed to be in foal to Old Country horses. Those wanting fillies and attending this sale will not be disappointed in the class of goods offered. Weston is west of Toronto, about 9 miles, on the C. P. R. and G. T. R., and can also be reached by street cars from Toronto, via Toronto Junction, every half hour. The terms are cash; anyone wanting time must make arrangements before commencement of sale.

J. A. Lattimer, of Woodstock, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, which arrived too late for the current issue, announces that the Shorthorns to be offered at their auction sale of Clydesdales and Shorthorns, on Thursday, Oct. 25th, consist of 11 bulls and 19 females of the following noted Scotch families: Kinellar Minas, Isabellas, Golden Drops, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Matchlesses, also four members of the noted Maid of Sylvan family, famous for the production of championship winners in the herd of H. K. Fairbairn. The strongest sires, and many of the strongest show bulls of the breed appear at the top of the pedigrees. Apply at once for catalogue, which gives full information.

Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of those who come in contact with you, and you will never be forgotten.—Chalmers.

40 Head of Scotch - bred SHORTHORNS

WILL BE SOLD ON

OCTOBER 24, 1906

At the Home Farm, near Woodstock, Ontario.

20 Imported Cattle,
7 Imported Bulls, } Herd
6 Canadian-bred Bulls } Headers

A number of the females are young cows in calf or with heifer calves at foot.

No inferior cattle will be found in this offering.

Capt. T. E. Robson's dispersion sale will be held at London the day before. Attend both sales.

For catalogues apply to

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton
THOMAS INGRAM, Guelph
JOS. WHITE, St. Mary's
P. IRVING & SON, Woodstock } Auctioneers.

Important Auction Sale

AT WOODSTOCK, ONT., ON

Thursday, Oct. 25, '06

OF 20 IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES
AND 30 SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-
TOPPED SHORTHORNS

The fillies combine size, quality and breeding, being sired by sons of Baron's Pride and Hiawatha, were personally selected in Scotland by Mr. Geo. McLary, and are an exceptionally choice offering. The Shorthorns include all our young bulls, some good heifers, and a few young cows in calf or with calves at foot; also a select draft of 10 head from the herd of H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford. They are an extra well-bred lot, in good breeding condition, and will be sold under a liberal guarantee of future usefulness. The catalogues are now ready, and will be mailed on application.

Terms cash, or special arrangements can be made before sale.

THOS. INGRAM, GEO. JACKSON, } Auctioneers.

J. W. Innes.
J. A. Lattimer.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



Scottish and Canadian winners at the leading shows of both countries. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long-distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON,

Howick, Quebec.

The only medium which conveys weekly, to the farmers of Canada, the advertiser's place of business, 52 times a year, is THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. Subscription, \$1.50.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

VALUE OF SWAMP SOIL.

I have a swamp in my pasture with a soil about four feet deep, and grayish dark in color. It is packed with little tiny roots, and has the scent of pig manure. Has that soil any fertilizing value? If so, what would be the best way of using it? W. B. D. C.

Ans.—The swamp soils are simply a mass of partially-decayed organic matter. When air-dried they contain one to two, or even as high as three per cent. of nitrogen, but comparatively small amounts of mineral matter. The nitrogen in this half-decomposed vegetable matter is not immediately available to plants, and when applied in the raw condition does not give quick results. Composting favors decomposition, consequently if the muck is dug out and piled in heaps to allow the excess of moisture to drain away, and a small amount of farmyard manure, lime or wood ashes be added, fermentation will take place much more quickly, and a valuable manure will be secured. The farmyard manure not only aids in bringing about conditions favorable to fermentation, but also supplies the germs which are necessary for the action. The lime and wood ashes furnish the mineral matter needed to neutralize the acid material to such soils, and that formed as a result of the changes taking place in the heap. The muck and farmyard manure may be put into the heap in alternate layers, 8 to 12 inches in thickness, and the lime and wood ashes mixed with the whole, but more especially with the muck. Experience proves that the increased manurial value of the mucks after composting in this way will pay for the labor involved, provided the getting out of the swamp material is not too expensive.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

THE VALUE OF TOP GRAFTING.

Is it a fact, or is it only imaginary, that the King of Tompkins Co. apple will bear a heavier crop when grafted on two-year-old Northern Spy stock?

Ans.—As far as I know, there is nothing gained by top-working the King apple upon Northern Spy stocks, unless it may be to produce a trunk a little harder than the King grows naturally. The King is one of our finest apples for quality, and usually brings the best price either on the home or foreign market. The one great drawback is that it is not a heavy bearer. Then, again, it is not particularly hardy, and cannot be grown in parts of the Province where the Northern Spy will do well. It has been recommended to top-work the King upon some hardy variety, such as Talman Sweet, for the purpose of growing it in more northern sections, but experience has proved in many cases that although it may be top-worked upon a hardy stock in very severe winters, such as we had two years ago, the King wood was killed back to the stock upon which it was grafted. Apparently, then, a hardy stock does not impart its hardness to the scions worked upon it. The chief advantage of top-working upon a hardy stock is that the trunk of the tree is made hardy and less liable to sun-scald and winter injury, and enables the tree to do well if winters are not severe enough to injure the bearing wood in the top of the tree. The matter of increasing the productiveness of a variety by top-working upon various stocks is one which requires careful investigation. No doubt, varieties which are shy bearers may be made somewhat more productive by growing them upon stocks which check somewhat the vigor of growth in the same way that dwarf trees are checked by top-working upon slow-growing stocks. Much more can be done, however, in propagating heavy-bearing trees by selecting buds or scions used in propagation from trees having a heavy-bearing habit. There is great room for the improvement of our cultivated fruits in this way by careful selection of scions from productive trees of the best quality for each particular variety of fruit.

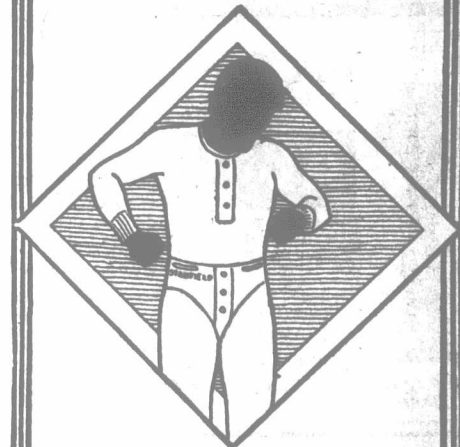
H. L. HUTT.

Ontario Agricultural College.

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Underwear, has never enjoyed
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**Stanfield's
"Unshrinkable"
Underwear**



It is made by Canadians—
for Canadians—in sizes to fit all
figures—and weights to suit all
Canadian climates.

And it does not cost much,
either.

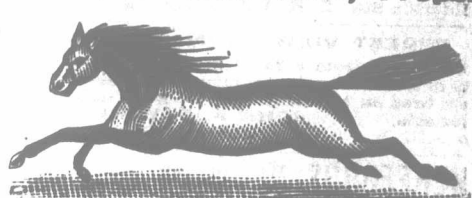
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STANFIELD'S—the Underwear
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Any person, however inexperienced,
can readily cure either disease with
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—even bad old cases that skilled doctors
have abandoned. Easy and simple; no
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day—and your money refunded if it ever
fails. Cures most cases within thirty days,
leaving the horse sound and smooth. All
particulars given in
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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six
pages, covering more than a hundred vet-
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dexed and illustrated.
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Horses, Carriages, Saddles, Harness,
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Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence
will receive prompt attention.

This is the best market in Canada for either
buyer or seller. Nearly two hundred horses sold
each week.

More blind horses—For Specific
Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other eye
eyes, BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have cure cure.

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Issued quarterly, containing
short articles on the origin
and cause, and the principles
involved in the successful
treatment of Asthma and Hay-
Fever. Special Hay-Fever
and Summer Asthma number
now ready.

Free on request.

DEVOTED TO
ASTHMA &
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Horse Owners! Use
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
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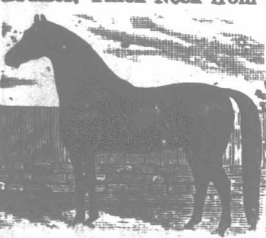
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 The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Removes all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses and Cattle. SUPERSEDES ALL CAUSTIC OR FILING. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars.
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

You Can't Cut Out
 A BOG SPAVIN or THOROUGHPIN, but
ABSORBINE



will clean them off, and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair. Will tell you more if you write. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 4-C free.
ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Genuine mfd. only by
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Dr. Page's English
Spavin Cure.



For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements. This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkville Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price, \$1.00. Canadian agents: on
J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
 171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

BROXWOOD
HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O., ONT.

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS
 Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 5 year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale.
 Address:
A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P. O. or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P. O. Elderton Sta., L. N. & B.; Lucas Sta., G. T.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
 Four bulls from 8 to 18 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.
JOHN A. GOVENLOCK,
 Forest Sta. and P. O.

HEREFORDS—We are now offering a few thick, smooth young bulls and a number of females—a low-down, even, beefy lot. If in want of something extra good, correspond with us. We can please you.
J. A. LOYER, Coldwater P. O. and Sta.

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond No. 626, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service.
A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

SHORTHORNS
 Shropshires and Berkshires.
 Present offering: One yearling bull, several choice calves. Ram and ewe lambs, and a few young sows.
JOHN RACEY,
 Lennoxville, Que

SMITHFIELD STOCK FARM
Shorthorns & Yorkshires
 Present offering: Young stock of both sexes, sired by the Missie bull, Aberdeen Beau, (Imp.) Scottish Beau. Also young Yorkshire sows.
R. E. WHITE, Balderson, Ont.

Bob, Son of Battle.

(Continued from our "Home Magazine" department.)

what James Moore, Master of Kenmuir, might say to him. "He's not a bad un at bottom, I do believe, she continued. "He never took on so till his missus died. Eh, but he was main fond o' her." Her husband shook his head. "Nay, mother," he said. "T'would nob'but mak' it worse for t' lad, M'Adam'd listen to no one, let alone me." And, indeed, he was right, for the tenant of the Grange made no secret of his animosity for his straight-going, straight-speaking neighbor.

Owd Bob, in the meantime, had escorted the children to the larch-copse bordering on the lane which leads to the village. Now he crept stealthily back to the yard, and established himself behind the water-butt.

How he played and how he laughed; how he teased old Whitecap till that gray gander all but expired of apoplexy and impotence; how he ran the roan bull-calf, and aroused the bitter wrath of a portly sow, mother of many, 'is of no account.

At last, in the midst of his merry mischief-making, a stern voice arrested him.

"Bob, lad, I see 'tis time we larned you yo' letters."

So the business of life began for that dog, of whom the simple farmer folk of the Daleland still love to talk—Bob, Son of Battle, last of the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir.

CHAPTER II.
 A Song of Hagar.

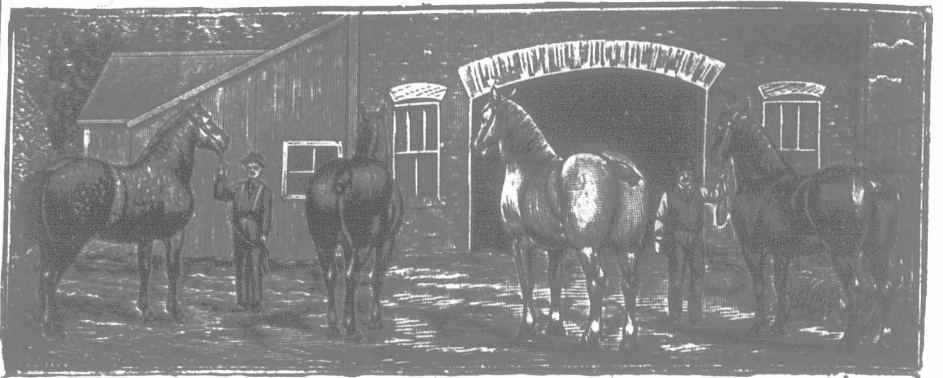
It is a lonely country, that about the Wastrel-dale.

Parson Leggy Hornbut will tell you that his is the smallest church in the biggest parish north of the Derwent, and that his cure numbers more square miles than parishoners. Of fells and ghylls it consists, of becks and lakes; with here a scattered hamlet and there a solitary hill sheep-farm. It is a country in which sheep are paramount; and every other Dalesman is engaged in that profession which is as old as Abel. And the talk of the men of the land is of wethers and gimmers, of tup-hoggs, ewe tegs in wool, and other things which are but fearsome names to you and me, and always of the doings or misdoings, the intelligence or stupidity, of their adjutants, the sheep-dogs.

Of all the Daleland, the country from the Black Water to Grammoich Pike is the wildest. Above the tiny stone-built village of Wastrel-dale the Muir Pike nods its massive head. Westward, the desolate Mere Marches, from which the Sylvesters' great estate derives its name, reach away in mile on mile of sheep-infested, wind-swept moorland. On the far side of the Marches is that twin dale where flows the gentle Silver Lea. And it is there, in the paddocks at the back of the Dalesman's Daughter, that, in the late summer months, the famous sheep-dog trials of the North are held. There that the battle for the Dale Cup, the world-known Shepherd's Trophy, is fought out.

Past the little inn leads the turn-pike road to the market center of the district—Grammoich-town. At the bottom of the paddocks, at the back of the inn, winds the Silver Lea. Just there a plank bridge crosses the stream, and, beyond, the Murk Muir Pass crawls up the sheer side of the Scaur on to the Mere Marches.

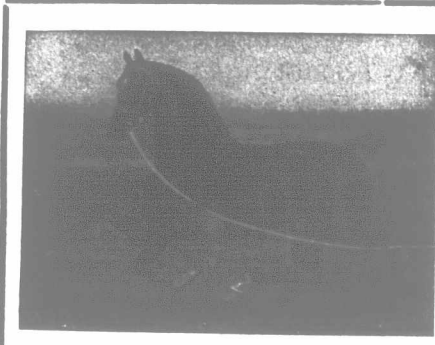
At the head of the Pass, before it debouches on to those lonely sheep-walks which divide the two dales, is that hollow, shuddering with gloomy possibilities, aptly called the Devil's Bowl. In its center the Lone Tarn, weirdly suggestive pool, lifts its still face to the sky. It was beside that black, frozen water, across
 (Continued on next page.)



30 PERCHERONS

Also Shires, Hackneys and Clydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing 1,600 to 2,000 pounds. Shires at two years old weighing 1,700 pounds. Clydes, bays and blacks, 4 and 5 years old, weighing 1,800 to 2,000 pounds, bred by the best in Scotland. Our Hackneys are bays and chestnuts, combining size, quality and breeding that cannot be beaten. These horses can be seen at Toronto and London fairs, and all for sale at reasonable prices.

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.
 82 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.



THOS. IRVING

Winchester, Ont.

Established for over 30 years. Importer and exporter of

HACKNEY, CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.

New importation of winners just arrived. 90 miles west of Montreal on C. P. R.

My New Importation of Clydesdales & Hackneys



Have just arrived in their own stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. Combining size, action and quality, I think I am quite safe in saying that they are the best lot ever brought by one importer to Canada. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prizewinners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO.



GRAHAM BROS.

"Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

Established 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.



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is unexcelled. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4483.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion



Just arrived from Scotland, representing the blood of Scotland's greatest sires; one, two and three years of age. Several of them in foal. A number of them Old Country winners. Size and quality was my standard. They are all for sale at living prices.

Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta.

Local Phone connection.

DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES.



14 imp., 5 Canadian-bred; from 1 to 5 years of age. The get of such cracks as Everlasting, Acme, Mains of Airies, Goldfinder, Prince of Roxborough, Olympus, Royal Blend, Up-to-Time, Sentry, Rozelle, and Carbineer. All three years and over in foal. A high-class lot, with size and quality. Will be sold worth the money.

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN.

A number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes. Phone connection.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,



have now on hand a choice selection of Clydesdale Stallions, combining size and quality with straight, true action. Breeding unsurpassed. Individuality unexcelled. Scotland prizewinners. Also a few Canadian-bred stallions, and imp. and Canadian-bred fillies.

Long-distance Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.

Important Auction Sale

At **WESTON, ONT.,**
G. T. R. and C. P. R., on

Tuesday, October 16, '06

- 25 Clydesdale Fillies**
- 4 Shire Fillies**
- 15 Clydesdale Stallions**
- 6 Percheron Stallions**

Personally selected from leading studs in England, Scotland and France for size and quality combined.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1.30 P.M.

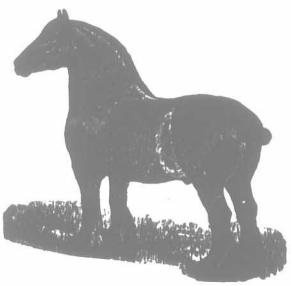
J. B. HOGATE, - **Weston, Ont.**

Auctioneers **J. K. McKEOWN, Weston, Ont.**
JAS. A. MYLES, Thornbury, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF Clydesdales

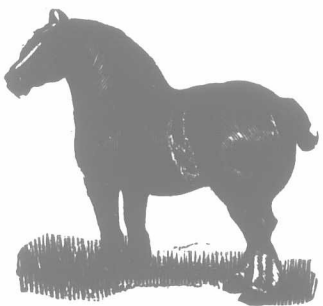
I will offer for sale by Public Auction, at **ROYAL HOTEL, Woodstock, Ont.,** on

THURSDAY, OCT. 25th, 1906



twenty-one (21) Imp. Clydesdale Fillies, consisting of four 3 years old, thirteen 2 years old, one 5 years old and three yearlings. All good colors, nicely marked, and closely related to the best sires in Scotland. Having made my own selections, and buying direct from the breeders, I am absolutely sure these fillies will satisfy anyone desiring first-class individuals. Their lines of breeding are of the best. I urge prospective buyers to see these fillies and become familiar with their pedigrees before the date of sale. They are on my farm, 14 miles south of Woodstock, near Springford Station, on G. T. R. People coming by rail will be driven to the farm free by Mr. H. A. White, merchant, Springford. Intending purchasers are earnestly requested to examine this lot, I am satisfied they are twenty as good Clydesdales as were ever offered to the public in the Province. **Terms cash.** Approved notes will be taken, with interest at five per cent. (5%). Catalogues on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, } Auctioneers. **J. R. JOHNSON,**
MAJOR E. R. ALMAS, Norwich, } **Springford, Ont.**

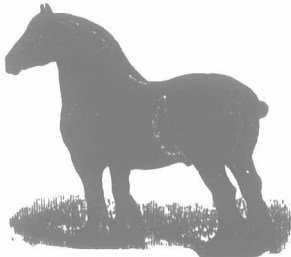


T. H. HASSARD
Millbrook, Ont.

My latest importation comprises 40 head of Clydesdales, Percherons and Hackneys from the most noted sires in Scotland, France, and England. They are an exceedingly choice lot, combining size, style, action and quality. Intending purchasers will consult their own interests by seeing this lot. Prices and terms to suit.

MILLBROOK STATION AND P.O.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE,
BEAVERTON, ONT.



Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. We have on hand at present the choicest specimens of Clydesdale fillies in Canada, also a few extra fashionably-bred young Clyde stallions. People wanting good ones should see these before buying. Our farm, "Simcoe Lodge," is situated near Beaverton, on James Bay and G. T. Railways. Long-distance 'phone No. 18. Visitors will be met at Beaverton on notification.

whose cold surface the storm was swirling in white snow-wraiths, that, many, many years ago (not in this century), old Andrew Moor came upon the mother of the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir.

In the North, everyone who has heard of the Muir Pike—and who has not?—has heard of the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir; everyone who has heard of the Shepherd's Trophy—and who has not?—knows their fame. In that country of good dogs and jealous masters the pride of place has long been held unchallenged. Whatever line may claim to follow the Gray Dogs always lead the van. And there is a saying in the land: "Faithfu' as the Moores and their tykes."

On the top dresser to the right of the fireplace in the kitchen of Kenmuir lies the family Bible. At the end you will find a loose sheet—the pedigree of the Gray Dogs; at the beginning, pasted on the inside, an almost similar sheet, long since yellow with age—the family register of the Moores of Kenmuir.

Running your eye down the loose leaf, once, twice, and again, it will be caught by a small red cross beneath a name, and under the cross the one word, "Cup." Lastly, opposite the name of Rex son of Rally, are two of those proud, tell-tale marks. The cup referred to is the renowned Dale Cup—Champion Challenge Cup, open to the world. Had Rex won it but once again, the Shepherds' Trophy, which many men have lived to win, and died, still striving after, would have come to rest forever in the little gray house below the Pike.

It was not to be, however. Comparing the two sheets, you read beneath the dog's name a date and a pathetic legend; and on the other sheet, written in his son's boyish hand, beneath the name of Andrew Moore, the same date and the same legend.

From that day James Moore, then but a boy, was master of Kenmuir. So past Grip and Rex and Rally, and a hundred others, until at the foot of the page you come to that last name—Bob, son of Battle.

From the very first the young dog took to his work in a manner to amaze even James Moore. For a while he watched his mother, Meg, at her business, and with that seemed to have mastered the essentials of sheep tactics.

Rarely had such fiery elan been seen on the sides of the Pike; and with it the young dog combined a strange sobriety, and admirable patience, that justified, indeed, the epithet "Owd." Silent he worked, and resolute; and even in those days had that famous trick of coaxing the sheep to do his wishes—blending, in short, as Tammas put it, the brains of a man with the way of a woman.

Parson Leggy, who was reckoned the best judge of a sheep or sheep-dog 'twixt Tyne and Tweed, summed him up in the one word, "Genius." And James Moore himself, cautious man, was more than pleased.

In the village, the Dalesmen, who took a personal pride in the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir, began to nod sage heads when "oor" Bob was mentioned. Jim Mason, the postman, whose word went as far with the villagers as Parson Leggy's with the gentry, reckoned he'd never seen a young un as so took his fancy.

That winter it grew quite the recognized thing, when they had gathered of a night round the fire in the Sylvester Arms, with Tammas in the center, old Jonas Maddox on his right, Rob Sanderson of the Holt on the left, and the others radiating away towards the sides, for some one to begin with:

"Well, and what o' oor Bob, Mr. Thornton?"

To which Tammas would always make reply:

"Oh, yo' ask Sam'l there. He'll

(Continued on next page.)

... FOR ...
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Stomach Cramps
and all
Summer Complaints
take

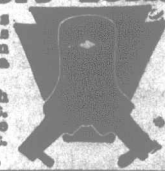


Don't experiment with new and untried remedies, but procure that which has stood the test of time. Dr. Fowler's has stood the test for 60 years, and has never failed to give satisfaction. It is rapid, reliable and effectual in its action and does not leave the bowels constipated. REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. THEY'RE DANGEROUS.

Mrs. BRONSON LUSH, Aylmer, Que., writes: "I have used Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry for Diarrhoea for several years past and I find it is the only medicine which brings relief in so short a time."

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 30 minutes. Not a harsh method. Leaves a clear, clean cut. Cows give more milk; steers make better beef. Send for free booklet. **G. H. McKenna, Fleton, Ontario, Can.**



Shorthorns & Leicesters

Am offering an extra choice lot of bulls and heifers, of all ages. Leicesters: Yearling and ram lambs and ewes of all ages, of the best breeding and quality.

W. A. Douglas,

Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS

Herds headed by imp. Royal Prince and imp. Abbotford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from imp. dams and imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. **John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.**

For Sale: Scotch Shorthorn

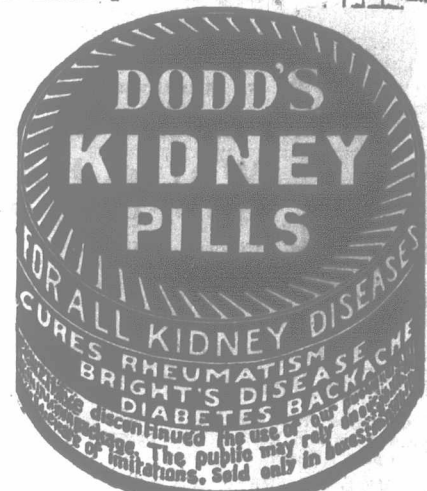
Young bulls and heifers.

H. K. FAIRBAIRN, THEDFORD, ONT.

Rose Cottage Stock Farm.

ARLINGTON Shorthorns and Leicesters.—Present offering: 4 choice young bulls (8 mos.) and 3 heifers rising 3 years. Sired by imp. Trout Creek Guard and Christopher's Heir, Vol. 30. All out of heavy-producing dams. An extra choice lot. Also ram and ewe lambs. **John Lishman, Hagersville P.O. & Sta.**

"Pat, you must be an early-riser?"
"Indade, an' Oi am, sor. Faith, an' I rise that early that, ef I'd go to bed a little later, I'd mate meself gettin' up in the mornin'."



Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

Just notice the color—a rich amber, which is always a token of quality.

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG, TORONTO, & WELLINGTON ST., E.

HANDY WAGONS and WIDE-TIRE IRON WHEELS FOR THE FARM



Made low to facilitate loading. They run easy, and carry a heavy load. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. Write for illustrated catalogue to

DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., Limited, ORILLIA, ONTARIO.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM
Scotch and Shorthorn - Topped SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. S. POWELL,
Elmira Stn. and Tel. Wallenstein P. O.

C. Rankin & Sons, Wyebridge, Ont.

Importers and Breeders of

SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, imp., 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carlisle, Ont.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies, 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

EDWARD E. PUGH,
Claremont P. O. and Station.
Telephone connection.

Plaster Hill Shorthorns and Lincolns

About a dozen heifers from 6 to 24 months of age, 7 young bulls from 6 to 15 mos. of age. The low-down, thick sort. Lincolns of both sexes, and a few Berkshires.

F. Martindale & Son,
York P. O.
Caledonia Station.

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Missies, Cecillas, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.

N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM

4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prize-winning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Stn., G.T.R.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.

For sale: 2 yearling bulls, young cows yearling heifers and calves. In Berkshires, a number of young things about 3 months old. In Cotswolds, about 20 lambs.

CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE,
P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS

Fairy Queens Ury, Floras, Claretas, Isabelas, Rose of Autumn, Village Girl. Females of all ages 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.

W. G. MILSON,
Goring P. O. Markdale Station

J. Watt & Son SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good young cows for sale, three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.

SALEM P.O. Elera Stations, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

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Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittyton Victor (Imp.) = 50063 = (87397). 11 young bulls from imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

Maple Hill Shorthorns:

For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by Imp. Royal Prince, and both herd headers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.

DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O., Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont, C. P. R.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

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

MAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Shorthorn Bulls and Leicester Sheep—

Imp. Scottish Peer = 40424 =, 4 years old, sure, and a good sire. Also 3 excellent young bulls of his get. Rams and ewe lambs. Come and see, or address

JAMES SNELL, Clinton, Ont.

tell yo' better'n me"—and would forthwith plunge, himself, into a yarn.

And the way in which, as the story proceeded, Tupper of Swinthewait winked at Ned Hoppin of Fells-garth, and Long Kirby, the smith, poked Jem Burton, the publican, in the ribs, and Sexton Ross said, "Ma word, lad!" spoke more eloquently than many words.

One man only never joined in the chorus of admiration. Sitting always alone in the background, little M'Adam would listen with an incredulous grin on his sallow face.

"Oh, ma certes! The devil's in the dog! It's no cannie ava!" he would continually exclaim, as Tammas told his tale.

In the Daleland you rarely see a stranger's face. Wandering in the wild country about the twin dales at the time of this story, you might have met Parson Leggy, striding along with a couple of varmint terriers at his heels, and young Cyril Gilbraith, whom he was teaching to tie flies and fear God, beside him; or Jim Mason, postman by profession, poacher by predilection, honest man and sportsman by nature, hurrying along with the mail bags on his shoulder, a rabbit in his pocket, and the faithful Betsy a yard behind. Besides these you might have hit upon a quiet shepherd and a wise-faced dog; Squire Sylvester, going his rounds upon a sturdy cob; or, had you been lucky, sweet Lady Eleanor, bent upon some errand of mercy to one of the many tenants.

It was while the Squire's lady was driving through the village on a visit* to Tammas's slobbering grandson—it was shortly after Billy Thornton's advent into the world—that little M'Adam, standing in the door of the Sylvester Arms, with a twig in his mouth and a sneer fading from his lips, made his ever-memorable remark:

"Sall!" he said, speaking in a low, earnest voice, "'tis a muckle wumman."

"What? What be sayin', mon?" cried old Jonas, startled out of his usual apathy.

M'Adam turned sharply on the old man.

"I said the wumman wears a muckle hat!" he snapped.

Blotted out as it was, the observation still remains—a tribute of honest admiration. Doubtless the Recording Angel did not pass it by. That one statement averted the gentle lady of the Manor is the only personal remark ever credited to little M'Adam not born of malice and all uncharitableness. And that is why it is ever memorable.

The little Scotsman with the sardonic face had been the tenant of the Grange these many years, yet he had never grown acclimated to the land of the Southron. With his shrivelled body and weakly legs, he looked, among the sturdy, straight-limbed sons of the hill country, like some brown, wrinkled leaf holding its place amidst a galaxy of green. And as he differed from them physically, so he did morally.

He neither understood them nor attempted to. The North-country character was an unsolved mystery to him, and that after ten years' study. "One-half o' what ye say they doot, and they let ye see it; t'other half they disbelieve, and they tell ye so," he once said. And that explained his attitude toward them, and consequently theirs toward him.

He stood entirely alone; a son of Hagar, mocking. His sharp, ill tongue was rarely still, and always

(Continued on next page.)

*Note.—It was this visit which figured in the Grammoctown Argus (local and radical) under the heading of "Alleged Wholesale Corruption by Tory Agents." And that is why, on the following market-day, Herbert Trutter, candidate, erst-while gentleman, and Secretary of the Pale Trials, found himself trying a swim in the public horse-trough.



The Tonic Question

is how to make the steers and hogs fat quickest and cheapest—the cows give most milk: for food eaten—the teams and driving horses show best condition and fitness.

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Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).

11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).

2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.

1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

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Herd bull: Imp. Prime Favorite = 45214 =, a Marr Princess Royal.

Imp. Scottish Pride = 26106 =, a Marr Roan Lady.

Present offering

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15 young bulls.

10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.

20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

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Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

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Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

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All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.

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Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

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

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Oak Grove Shorthorns—Present offering: Several imp. cows, heifers and young bulls, all sired by Imp. Nonpareil Duke and out of imp. dams; also the stock bull, Imp. Nonpareil Duke, a choice offering. Prices right. **W. J. ISAAC, Cobourg Station, Harwood P. O.**

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For immediate sale: Two 2-year-old heifers, safe in calf; four bulls, two of them out of imp. dam. All by imp. sire. Shropshires, both sexes—lamb and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam. **D. H. Russell, Stouffville P. O. & Sta.**

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephones. **W. H. SMITH, Columbus, P. O.**
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Herd headed by Imp. Bayton Chancellor -48859- (78228). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.
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Three grand young Scotch bulls, eleven months old, at prices low enough to sell at sight. Young cows and heifers in calf for sale. Twenty very choice Dudding-bred ram lambs at very reasonable prices. Write at once if you want a flock header. Also a few ewe lambs from imported sires and dams. Long-distance telephones.
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DOUGLAS BROWN, Arr P.O. and Station

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM.—Scotch Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star -58656-.
Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

bitter. There was hardly a man in the land, from Langholm How to the market-cross in Gramoch-town, but had at one time known its sting, endured it in silence—for they are slow of speech, these men of the fells and meres—and was nursing his resentment till a day should bring that chance which always comes. And when at the Sylvester Arms, on one of those rare occasions when M'Adam was not present, Tammas summed up the little man in that historic phrase of his, "When he's drunk he's w'ilent, and when he bain't he's wicious," there was an applause to gratify the blase heart of even Tammas Thornton.

Yet it had not been till his wife's death that the little man had allowed loose rein to his ill-nature. With her firmly gentle hand no longer on the tiller of his life, it burst into fresh being. And alone in the world with David, the whole venom of his vicious temperament was ever directed against the boy's head. It was as though he saw in his fair-haired son the unconscious cause of his ever-living sorrow. All the more strange this, seeing that, during her life, the boy had been to poor Flora M'Adam as her heart's core. And the lad was growing up the very antithesis of his father. Big and hearty, with never an ache or ill in the whole of his sturdy young body; of frank, open countenance; while even his speech was slow and burring like any Dale-bred boy's. And the fact of it all, and that the lad was palpably more Englishman than Scot—ay, and gloried in it—exasperated the little man, a patriot before everything, to blows. While, on top of it, David evinced an amazing pertness, fit to have tried a better man than Adam M'Adam.

On the death of his wife, kindly Elizabeth Moore had, more than once, offered such help to the lonely little man as a woman only can give in a house that knows no mistress. On the last of these occasions, after crossing the stony bottom, which divides the two farms, and toiling up the hill to the Grange, she had met M'Adam in the door. "Yo' maun let me put yo' bit things straight for yo', mister," she had said, shyly, for she feared the little man.

"Thank ye, Mrs. Moore," he had answered, with the sour smile the Dalesmen knew so well, "but ye maun think I'm a waefu' cripple." And there he had stood, grinning sardonically, opposing his small bulk in the very center of the door. Mrs. Moore had turned down the hill, abashed and hurt at the reception of her offer; and her husband, proud to a fault, had forbidden her to repeat it. Nevertheless, her motherly heart went out in great tenderness for the little orphan, David. She knew well the desolation of his life; his father's aversion from him, and its inevitable consequences.

It became an institution for the boy to call every morning at Kenmuir, and trot off to the village school with Maggie Moore. And soon the lad came to look on Kenmuir as his true home, and James and Elizabeth Moore as his real parents. His greatest happiness was to be away from the Grange. And the ferret-eyed little man there noted the fact, bitterly resented it, and vented his ill-humor accordingly. It was this, as he deemed it, uncalled-for trespassing on his authority which was the chief cause of his animosity against James Moore. The Master of Kenmuir it was at whom he was aiming when he remarked one day at the Arms: "Mase! I aye prefaire the good man who does no go to church, to the bad man who does. But then, as ye say, Mr. Burton, I'm peculiar."

The little man's treatment of David, exaggerated as it was by eager credulity, became at length such a scandal to the Dale that Parson Leggy determined to bring him to task on the matter.

Now, M'Adam was the parson's pet

(Continued on next page.)

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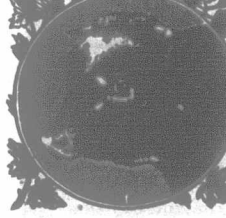
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One registered Lincoln ram and some nice spring ewe lambs for sale cheap up to Oct. 25. Write for prices.

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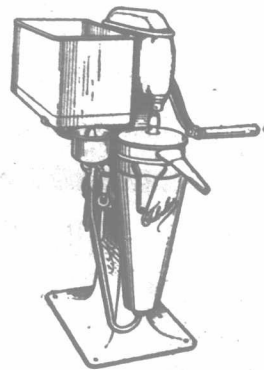
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The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawith Buds, Broadhooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Beesies, Urrys, Minas, Clarets, Kiblean Beautys. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) (90085), a Sheth-in Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden -69548-, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

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Stockwood Ayrshires for Sale.

Have some nice yearling heifers, also a few two-year-olds due to freshen in Nov. and Dec. Write or call and see them.

D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.

antipathy. The bluff old minister, with his brusque manner and big heart, would have no truck with the man who never went to church, was perpetually in liquor, and never spoke good of his neighbors. Yet he entered upon the interview fully resolved not to be betrayed into an unworthy expression of feeling; rather to appeal to the little man's better nature.

The conversation had not been in progress two minutes, however, before he knew that, where he had meant to be calmly persuasive, he was fast becoming hotly abusive.

"You, Mr. Hornbut, wi' James Moore to help ye, look after the lad's soul, I'll see to his body," the little man was saying.

The parson's thick gray eyebrows lowered threateningly over his eyes. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself to talk like that. Which d'you think the more important, soul or body? Oughtn't you, his father, to be the very first to care for the boy's soul? If not, who should? Answer me, sir."

The little man stood smirking and sucking his eternal twig, entirely unmoved by the other's heat.

"Ye're right, Mr. Hornbut, as ye aye are. But my argiment is this, that I get at his soul best through his leetle carcase."

The honest parson brought down his stick with an angry thud. "M'Adam, you're a brute—a brute!" he shouted. At which outburst the little man was seized with a spasm of silent merriment.

"A fond dad first, a brute afterward, aiblins—he! he! Ah, Mr. Hornbut! ye 'ford me vast diversion, ye do, indeed, 'my loved, my honored, much-respected friend.'"

"If you paid as much heed to your boy's welfare as you do to the bad poetry of that profligate plowman—"

An angry gleam shot into the other's eyes.

"D'ye ken what blasphemy is, Mr. Hornbut?" he asked, shouldering a pace forward.

For the first time in the dispute the parson thought he was about to score a point, and was calm, accordingly.

"I should do; I fancy I've a specimen of the breed before me now. And d'you know what impertinence is?"

"I should do; I fancy I've—I wad say it's what gentlemen after are unless their mummies whipped 'em as lads."

For a moment the parson looked as if about to seize his opponent and shake him.

"M'Adam," he roared, "I'll not stand your insolences!"

The little man turned, scuttled indoors, and came running back with a chair.

"Permit me!" he said blandly, holding it before him like a hair-cutter for a customer.

The parson turned away. At the gap in the hedge he paused.

"I'll only say one thing more," he called, slowly. "When your wife, whom I think we all loved, lay dying in the room above you, she said to you in my presence—"

It was M'Adam's turn to be angry. He made a step forward with burning face.

"Aince and for a', Mr. Hornbut," he cried, passionately, "understand I'll not ha' you and yer likes lay yer tongues on ma wife's memory whenever it suits ye. Ye can say what ye like about me—lies, sneers, snash—and I'll say naethin'. I dinna ask ye to respect me; I think ye might do sae muckle by her, purr lass. She never harmed ye. Gin ye canna let her bide in peace where she lies doon yonder"—he waved in the direction of the churchyard—"ye'll no come on ma land. Though she is dead, she's mine."

Standing in front of his house, with flushed face and big eyes, the little man looked almost noble in his indignation. And the parson, striding away down the hill, was uneasily conscious that with him was not the victory.

(To be continued.)

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IT WILL TELL YOU ORDER TO-DAY

4-BOTTLE MACHINE, PRICE, \$5.00

C. Richardson & Co.,
Box 500
St. Mary's, Ontario.

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows)

Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE

Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 12 months old; also our entire crop of spring-bull calves, from week old up, sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howie B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 25.2 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—6.4 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

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

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. GLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain: our own raising. Sold out of females at present. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 ozs. each.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

43 head of big, deep flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot.

G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex.

D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS

We now offer for sale our stock bull, Verbeke 4th's Count Calamity. Born December, 1902. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are in Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a persistent stock getter. If you want a bargain write: F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Stn., C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. T. R.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows.

Apply

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's Corners.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P.O., York Co.

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pieterje and Posch families. Schuiling Sir Posch, son of Annie Schuiling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Aaltje Posch, stock bull.

S. MACKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.

Holsteins at Ridgedale

A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.

R. W. WALKER, Utica P.O., Ont.

It was at a class in arithmetic that the following household problem was exactly solved:

"Suppose that in a family of five there are only four potatoes for dinner, and the mother wants to give each of the children an equal share—how is she going to do it?"

For a few minutes there was silence in the room while everybody calculated hard. Finally one of the little boys rose to his feet, and after attracting the attention of the schoolmaster, gave this unexpected answer:

"Mash the potatoes, sir."

Springbrook Holsteins & Tamworths

Will exhibit Holsteins at Toronto. Come and see my stock, and compare quality and prices. Some choice young bulls to offer. A number of Tamworth boars and sows of all ages for sale.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., Waterloo Co.

Because we tan the leather from the raw hide we eliminate the risk of having skillfully tanned imitations palmed off on us for genuine goods. Some imitations are clever enough to defy an expert, you know.

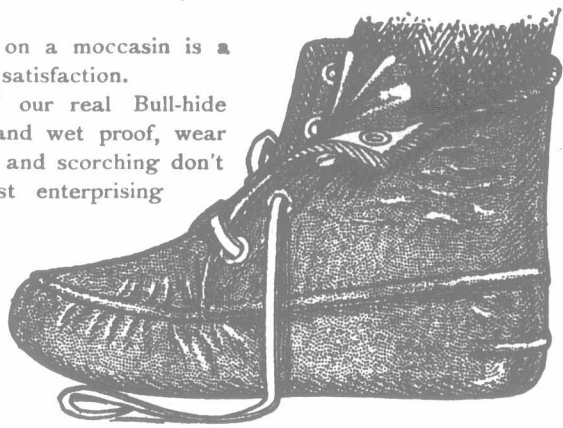
And because

"CLARKE'S"

moccasins are tanned in our own tannery—do not buy skins already tanned, as other makers do—we share with you the tanner's big profit, giving you extra value for your money.

Clarke's stamp on a moccasin is a guarantee of certain satisfaction.

Try a pair of our real Bull-hide Moccasins. Heat and wet proof, wear like iron. Scalding and scorching don't harden them. Most enterprising dealers have them.



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

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.

Southdowns

New importation of rams and ewes on offer; also home-breds by Royal prizewinning imported rams. COLLIES—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.
Long-Distance Phone.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.

Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, Winchester, used in my flock for three years; also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs; ewes, all ages.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.
DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramble, Missie and Glesler families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY,
North Toronto, Ontario

Leicesters—Rams and ewes of different ages, of first-class quality and condition, for sale reasonable.
ABRAM EASTON, Spruce Lawn Farm,
Tansley Stn., G.T.R. Appleby P.O., Ont.

SHROPSHIRE
Good young rams and ewes FOR SALE.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.

Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont.

Dorset Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle

Specialties.
Choice young stock for sale.

R. H. HARDING, "Mapleview Farm,"
Thorndale, Ont.

A proud young father telegraphed the news of his new responsibility to his brother in this fashion: "A handsome boy has come to my house and claims to be your nephew. We are doing our best to give him a proper welcome." The brother, however, failed to see the point, and replied: "I have not got a nephew. The young man in an impostor."

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Farmers, look! Look! Think where your interest lies. Sheep are the best paying animals on the farm. We now offer from the champion flock of

COTSWOLDS

rams and ewes of all ages. Stud rams a specialty, including our new importation that has just landed, consisting of Cotswolds and Hampshires, the best that can be purchased in England. Several prizewinners in the lot.

J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. Telegraph Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT.
Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, C. P. R.

Suffolk Sheep

For sale: rams (imported and home-bred), yearlings and lambs. Correspondence or inspection invited. FREEBORN BROS., Denfield Station and P. O.

SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Buttar-bred ram.

GEO. HINDMARSH, Ailsa Craig, Ont.

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs. Born from 15th March to 15th April. Price from \$7 to \$10, including pedigree. Also fine St. Lambert Jerseys—all ages—male and female. Prices right. Write for particulars. H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

COTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.
E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.

Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, o Harriston, Ont.

Leicesters

Bred from Stanley Winchester rams. Shearing ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs; also one aged ram. Prices reasonable. DUNNET BROS., CLANBRASSIL, ONTARIO.

Shropshires

5 choice Imp. Rams. 15 choice Imp. Ewes. 20 good breeding Ewes. 25 good Rams.
LLOYD-JONES BROS., BURFORD, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PREMATURE ESCAPE OF MILK.

Milk escapes from my mare's gland about a week before foaling. T. G. M.

Ans.—While this is undesirable, it is not uncommon, and there is no way of preventing it, except by feeding the mare sparingly on dry food for several weeks before parturition, and we do not consider this would be wise, as it would tend to weaken the fetus, and the mare would not have sufficient milk for some time after the birth of the foal. V.

THE TURKEY'S TOES.

I have a turkey hen, and she has something in her feet. She keeps picking at them all the time. She has the flesh picked off the toes, which seem to be itching. Can you kindly let me know, through "The Farmer's Advocate," what to do for her? A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The condition described here is unknown to me. If the turkey was mine, I would grease its legs with carbolic vaseline. I do not see that you could do anything more. Probably if you would give a dessertspoonful of Epsom salts, and grease the legs, it would be as much as could be done.

W. R. GRAHAM.

Ontario Agricultural College.

PROBABLY TUBERCULOUS HENS.

What is the cause of my hens dying? In the spring, I had over sixty, now I have not half that number. They seem to get very dumpy, droop their tails, turn white in combs; sometimes they take the diarrhoea, which is a yellow color; but seem to eat right up to the time they die; some of them get lame. I have always fed them well with mixed grain, with a lot of wheat in it, and last spring I gave them boiled feed occasionally, with sulphur and poultry food in it; also gave them feed like that during the summer. They always had plenty of water, and in the winter time it was warmed for them. In the spring I had our henhouse white-washed with good fresh lime and plenty of turpentine in it, also new perches put in it, as our henhouse was lousy; since, I have seen no lice on the hens or in the henhouse, but it has made no difference to the hens dying. If you would kindly give me a cure, and tell me the cause, I would be very thankful. J. R. K.

Ans.—I am of the opinion that the fowls have tuberculosis. There is a possibility that I may be mistaken, but, at any rate, I think it would be well for your correspondent to send one or two sick birds to the Bacteriological Laboratory here for examination. The general symptoms mentioned, i. e., the birds lacking color in the face and comb, also that they are sick for some time before they die, are strong indications of tuberculosis. If I had such a flock, I would dispose of the entire lot, then thoroughly whitewash the building with hot lime and carbolic acid, using a solution fully 5 per cent. of carbolic acid. If the floor is of earth, it would be well to dig out six inches of the top (perhaps one foot would be better) and put in a fresh lot of earth or gravel. Drinking tins, feed troughs, etc., should be thoroughly boiled or washed with boiling water containing a little carbolic acid. I do not think there is anything that could be given and retain the old flock. The risk of the epidemic breaking out again would be too great. W. R. GRAHAM.
Ontario Agricultural College.

GRANITE ROOFING.—Granite roofing, which is advertised elsewhere in our pages, is claimed to be the heaviest roof-covering of the kind on the market. It is the original stone-surfaced roofing, and the pebbles which cover its outer or weather side are much better and heavier than those usually employed. On this account, the weight of a roll is nearly twice that of ordinary roofings, a fact of much importance in determining its life and durability. It requires no coating or painting, and is good for fifteen years at least without repairs. Despite its permanent character, granite is easily laid. It is also thoroughly fire-proof. Booklet and sample, can be obtained free by addressing Eastern Granite Roofing Co., 1 Hudson St., New York, Chicago, St. Louis.

MILBURN'S

LAXA LIVER PILLS

Are a combination of the active principles of the most valuable vegetable remedies for diseases and disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels.

CURE CONSTIPATION

Sick Headache, Jaundice, Heartburn, Catarrh of the Stomach, Dyspepsia, Blisters and Pimples.

CURE BILIOUSNESS

Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, Water Brash, Liver Complaint, Sallow or Muddy Complexion.

CLEAN COATED TONGUE

Sweeten the breath and clear away all waste and poisonous matter from the system. Price 25c. a bottle or 5 for \$1.00. All dealers or THE T. MILBURN Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred RAMS and EWES

for sale that are of the same stamp. All kinds of good

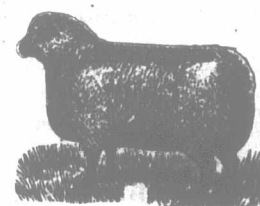
COTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS as well.

Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER,
Stouffville, Ontario.

Shropshire & Gotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and



CLYDESDALES

Choice ram and ewe lambs, also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT,
Myrtle Station, Ontario

We Want HIDES SKINS, WOOL

Our advice is. Consign to us at once while we can pay present very high prices.

E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

The flock is retired from fall-fair showing. It took the lead for 22 years. 25 good to choice yearling rams and 30 first-class ram lambs now offered. Sires: Champions and producers of winners. Dams: Many of them imported, and all choice. Do you need a moderate-priced flock-header? If so, come, or write for circular and quotations to JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c.; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$3.25; Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

Yorkshires!

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April. May from AI stock. Will sell at living prices. L. HOEY, Powie's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station. For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.



I Give My Belt Free Until I Cure You

That's a fair and square proposition—FREE UNTIL I CURE YOU.
 No man can make it unless he knows what he can do. I'm no novice in the business of curing men. I've been at the business 24 years, and in that time have learned that Electricity will cure hundreds of cases where nothing else will.
 I know what kind of cases I can cure, and will not take a case that I can't. When I found that I could feel sure of success in certain cases, I saw then that it was possible to make this proposition—no pay unless I cure you.

There may be some people who would not pay me when I cured them. I can take chances on those, as there are very few men who when they feel the exhilaration from my Belt will not be glad to pay the small price it costs them.

I cure some men for \$5. My \$5 Belt cured one man of lame back who had not been able to bend over to unlace his shoes for five years.

You pay a doctor a little money every month, and a druggist some more for the stuff he sells you to dope your stomach. It's no fun to look back after you have taken the stuff for years and are just as bad off as when you started—and your stomach the worse from the poison you have put into it.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—The Belt that you sent me last month is all right. I have worn it as instructed, and feel a lot better. I hardly ever feel the pain in my back and chest now, and my stomach is better. No losses for two weeks. Yours very truly, JAMES CORBETT, Sydney, C. B.

Massachusetts, Que. Sherbrooke, Que. Dear Sir,—I cannot speak too highly of your Electric Belt. It paid me well for getting it. Yours very truly, C. B. SLOGGETT. Dear Sir,—It is now over two years since I got your Belt, and have not used it for over six months. I can say this, that it is the best remedy on record for Rheumatism. I have been working every day since I got your Belt, and must give it credit for my being able to do so, and, moreover, your Belts are all that you claim them to be. Yours very truly, GEO. R. CHASE, care Johnson Store.

CALL TO-DAY!

FREE Consultation Book Test

If you can't call send Coupon for Free Book.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your books as advertised.

NAME.....

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Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

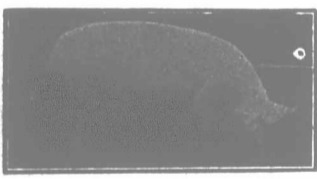
Write Plain

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1245. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep. A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs. JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario "Glenairn Farm."

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and Shropshire Sheep. 15 yearling ewes and a fine lot of spring lambs. Write for prices. W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO

PIGS FOR SALE—Choice Improved Large English Berkshires, 6 weeks old. Prices reasonable. Crate and pedigree free. Freight charges paid to your station. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. JAS. KEAN & SON, Orillia, Ont.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont.

For Sale: 3 Poland-China Boar Pigs Two months old. Also one sow. F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale. GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Gainsville.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9661, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) (12186), first at the Royal. On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

ROSEBANK BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid. Lefroy Station, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill P.O.

Large White YORKSHIRES.



Present offering: Some choice boars ready for service. Sows ready to breed, and a choice lot of imp. pigs of various ages, and young pigs direct from imported stock, not akin. Write H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr

Morrison Yorks. and Tams.



on hand, for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right. Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Schaw Sta., C. P. R.

Advertise in the Advocate

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right. JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. B. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

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. MORRAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed. H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 6 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. e DAVID BARR, JR., Box 1, Renfrew, Ont.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, HAGERSVILLE P. O. & STATION.

GOSSIP.

KEEN DEMAND FOR BREEDING EWES.

In no other season has the demand for breeding ewes been as strong as this year. Buyers in the Chicago stockyards have not hesitated to pay any reasonable price, and some were ambitious enough to almost go to an unreasonable limit. A string of choice breeding yearling ewes sold the other day to a Michigan man at \$6.50, which makes a new record for stock of that class. Prospects in the sheep situation are so good that buyers of breeding stuff figure that they are justified in paying a very high rate for the right kind of material. If lamb prices keep up as they have in the past, the offspring of good breeding ewes will almost pay for the dam. Buyers figure that they will get enough wool to more than pay for the keep of the ewe for the year, and hence the lamb is practically profit. In view of the fact that the West has outreached the limit of production and that the demand for mutton is greater than ever before, conditions are certainly in favor of the breeder of good sheep.—[Live-stock World.

THE DEMAND IS FOR BIG HORSES.

That there is a scarcity of big horses cannot be questioned. That this condition will continue to a greater or less extent is also probable. Can anyone, familiar with the horse history of this country, recall a time when big horses were not in greater demand than the smaller-sized animals, those classed as chunks, plugs, etc., indicating a horse of small or medium size and weight, the kind ordinarily used for light work? The big horse, formerly, was more of a special draft horse to be used for heavy team work than at present. The big horse has widened his sphere of usefulness in recent years, and is now not only found in the heavy team work of the city, in transfer, trying to do the work of the steam engine, but is found on the farm, and in all capacities where power is in demand.

There has been a great change made in the last twenty years in the breeding of the big horse. He has been made a much more serviceable animal by developing increased activity and greater endurance. The present-day big horse is not prized for his clumsy movement and tendency to unsoundness. He must be a horse of energy, ambition, compact in all his make-up and able to show action that would do credit to the smaller horse. It is this conformation of bone and muscle that has redeemed the draft horse from the big, unsound, lumber that he was drifting into twenty-five or thirty years ago, to get size regardless of quality.

The present-day draft horse is something to be desired, wherever he is found. He is the most profitable horse to produce on the farm, not alone for the farm team work, but as a farm product for sale to the draft-horse user. The big horse sells for more money than any other type of horse, and sells more readily, consequently is the horse that the horse-breeder should devote his time and attention to, in production.

The great prevalence of the medium size and small horse of no particular breed or breeding, is an illustration of the same feature that appears in the cattle-breeding of the country, which is termed scrub cattle. There is a general tendency among cattle owners and horse owners to believe that the common animal is the cheap animal, cheaper to buy, cheaper to keep and an animal adapted to their conditions and needs. The common dealer and owner of live stock counts more in number of animals on the farm than in quality. Most farmers would rather have fifty head of common scrub horses or cattle grazing on their pastures than twenty-five high-grades or full-bloods at the same expense in purchase price.

To the majority of horse owners, \$150 for a good mare would seem extravagant, while \$75 for a common animal would be an inducement to buy. This same principle in live-stock ownership prevails with the great majority of stock-raisers and owners in all lines of stock, but especially in horses and cattle.—20th Century Farmer.