

**PAGES
MISSING**



Every Progressive Dairy-
man Has His

DE LAVAL

The World's Standard
CREAM SEPARATOR

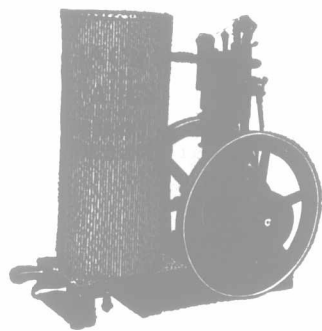
No matter how you have skimmed,
unless you De Laval-skim your milk
there's a brake on your dairy
success. Send for a Free Book.

The DE LAVAL
SEPARATOR CO.,

173-177 WILLIAM STREET, MONTREAL.

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Is an everyday necessity on the farm. A



Fairbanks- Morse Gasoline Engine

is reliable, economical, safe and easily operated.

No season limits its use.

It is built for hard work, and will give satisfac-
tion.

Think of the time and energy one would
save you.

65,000 users find them invaluable.

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trating its many uses.

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Too, count for much on an up-to-date farm.

Dairy,
Creamery,
Butter
and
Cheese
Scales.



Useful every day
for finding out
on what food
your cattle
thrive best. Do
you know how
much grain you
are feeding, and
whether all are
gaining alike?
There is only
one best scale
and that is a
FAIRBANKS

SCALES of every kind for every use. Write to-
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THE CANADIAN FAIRBANKS CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, Vancouver.



A Colt in Age, But a Heavy Draught Horse in Strength

A two months' old colt is not expected to carry any weight on its back, nevertheless the one in the picture is undergoing a strain which only a sturdy little thoroughbred could stand and actually take enjoyment out of it. While only "a colt in age," the new Frost Woven Fence has the strength of "a heavy draught horse." It is of the right material, properly put together to triumphantly withstand the most extreme and uncalled for tests to which a fence, particularly a new one, could be subjected. It will prove the value of a "pedigree" in fences as well as in horses.

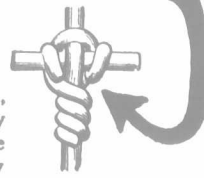
Frost Woven Fence is made of identically the same No. 9 hard steel wire, well galvanized, which has already made such a reputation for Frost Field Erected Fences. The method of tying is a new one. The binding is neat and exceptionally strong. There are no loose ends to spring it. In fact, in this fence are employed the only known means for immovably connecting two hard steel wires in a machine made fence without greatly lessening by short kinks the natural life of No. 9 laterals. Extra provisions are made for expansion and contraction by means of a continuous and perfect wave. In this wave there is a natural springiness, which, combined with the hard quality of the steel wire used, gives the greatest elasticity and strength to the fence. In fact, every part of the fence goes to emphasize the fact that for service giving qualities you cannot beat in machine made fences the New Frost Woven Fence—the Fence with a pedigree.

Dealers Wanted for our complete lines in unrepresented townships. Write for prices, descriptive matter and particulars regarding agency.

Frost Wire Fence Company, Limited, Hamilton, Ontario.

Manufacturers of Coiled Wire, Steel Gates, Ornamental Fences, and Heavy Field Erected and Machine Made Fences.

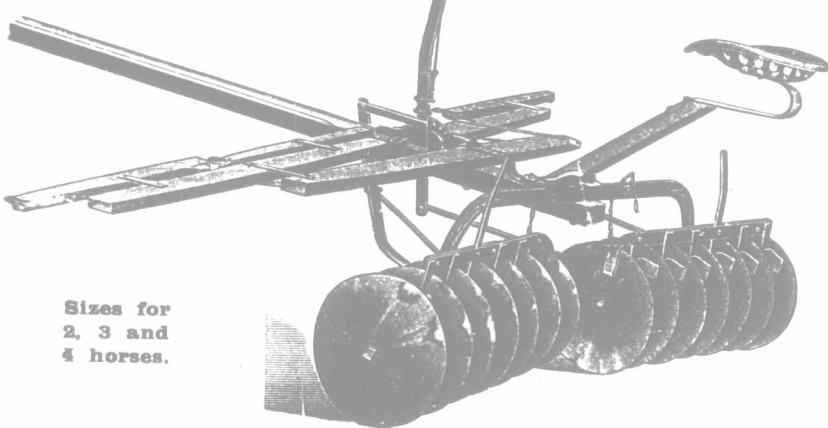
"Frost" Fence



Frost Woven Fence—the new fence with service-giving qualities.



Bissell's the Disk the Farmers Want



Sizes for 2, 3 and 4 horses.

Some Good Features Are:

CORRECT BALANCE—STAYS DOWN AT ITS work. Other disks buckle, bind and hump up in the center.

SHAPE OF PLATE—Cuts and turns the soil. Other disks scrape and only set the soil on edge.

BALL BEARINGS—Durable, light of draft. Experienced farmers claim the Bissell Disk runs one horse lighter than others.

CAPACITY—GREATER than any other disk. A success for work on hard ground and tough places.

THE BISSELL DISK HARROW is sold in open competition with anything built for cultivation.

Drop a postal card for free particulars about this Disk. None genuine without the name "Bissell."

See Steel Roller advt, page 1906. Address:

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Woodstock, Ont.

A residential school for boys and young men, offers educational facilities not excelled anywhere.

Four courses: Matriculation, Teachers', English Scientific, Commercial.

A thorough scholastic training, teaches the boy "to do" by "knowing."

A fully-equipped manual training teaches the young man "to know" by "doing."

A new gymnasium under medical supervision ensures healthy physical conditions.

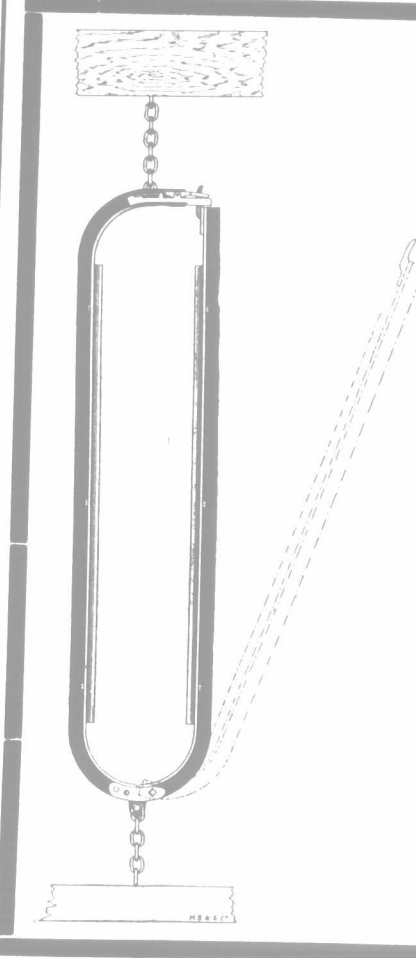
The distinctly christian and moral life of the school safeguards from immoral and hurtful influences.

College reopens Tuesday, Jan. 7th. Write for calendar.

A. T. MacNeill, B. A., Principal.

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The managers of Dr. Barnardo's Homes invite applications from farmers, or others, for the boys who are arriving periodically from England to be placed in this country. The young immigrants are mostly between 11 and 13 years of age; all will have passed through a period of training in Dr. Barnardo's English Institutions, and will have been carefully selected with a view to their moral and physical suitability for Canadian life. Full particulars as to the terms and conditions upon which the boys are placed may be obtained upon application to Mr. Alfred B. Owen, Agent, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, 214 Farley Ave., Toronto.



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Give absolute freedom to animals—just as if unconfined. They are the **cheapest to instal**, and are the **strongest, simplest and surest working** ties on the market. They keep the animals clean and save labor in operation. A boy can fasten a whole herd in a few moments. "Acorn" Stanchions do away with expensive wooden partitions, making stables light and airy. Your stock will be more productive if you use "Acorn" Stanchions.

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Fitted with either slicing or shredding cylinder. The fastest cutting easiest turning machine on the market. The SHREDDER is the ideal of root cutting. It does not mash, but cuts the roots in thin, narrow strips. If your dealer does not handle them, write

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Manufacturers

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Individual Help. R. R. Fare. Shorthand 3 usual time.

Best Spot on Earth for Positions.

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Write for particulars.

The Grafton Handy Stanchion

Secures or releases the full row of cattle in a moment, or a portion of the row if desired, and secures, releases or retains one or more without operating the full set. Stanchion bars are smooth piping. Frames of Georgia pine. All easily placed. Safe, strong, durable and surprisingly cheap. Cows are always clean and comfortable. Saves time and labor, and a wise precaution in case of fire. Also watering bowls and piping ready to connect. Good and cheap. Full outfit or any portion desired. Illustrated circulars ready.

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alcohol engine, superior to any one-cylinder engine, revolutionizing power. Its weight and bulk are half that of single cylinder engines, with greater durability. Costs Less to Buy—Less to Run. Quickly, easily started. Vibration practically overcome. Cheaply mounted on any wagon. It is a combination portable stationary or traction engine. SEND FOR CATALOGUE. **THE TEMPLE PUMP CO., Mrs. Meagher and 15th Sts., Chicago.** THIS IS OUR FIFTY-FIFTH YEAR.

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GROWS

A plumper sample, of finer texture, giving a larger yield, at a lower cost of production, than any other country in the world; also leads in growth of coarser grains.



OAT FIELD IN EAST ALBERTA, YIELDING 92 BUSHELS TO ACRE IN 1907.

Canada West is the BEST place to secure a farm.
Canada West is the LAST place where a FREE farm
can be secured.

For Further Information Apply To

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OTTAWA, CANADA, or

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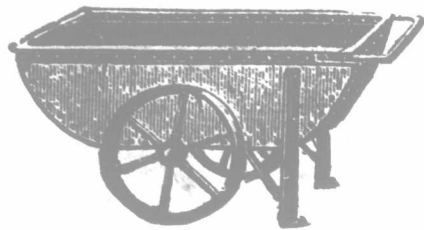
Commissioner of
Immigration,

WINNIPEG, CANADA, or to

J. BRUCE WALKER,

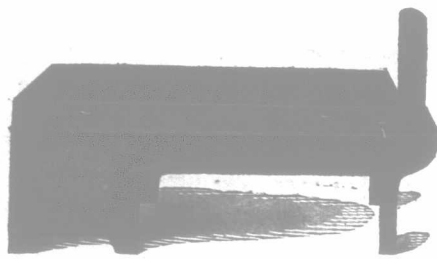
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11-12 CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S W.



Feed Barrow.

Handy and convenient for feeding stock and many other purposes.



Maple Syrup Evaporator.

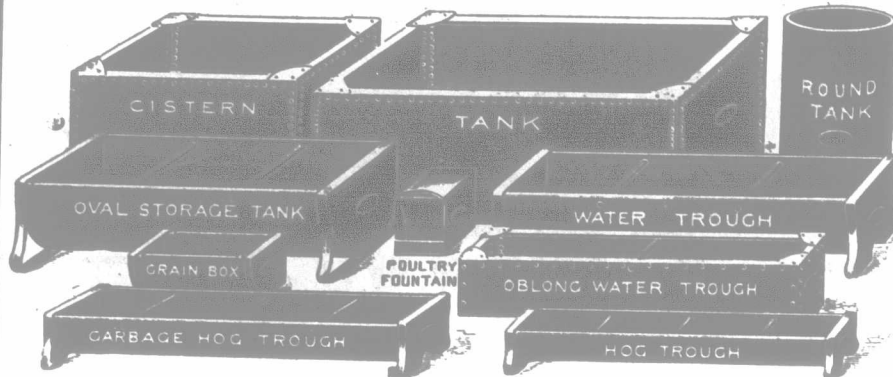
A good article at a low price. Splendid for small and medium bushes.

Steel Goods for Farm Use.

NO RUST! NO LEAK!

NEAT, NATTY, STRONG, DURABLE.

Anything In Steel Goods.



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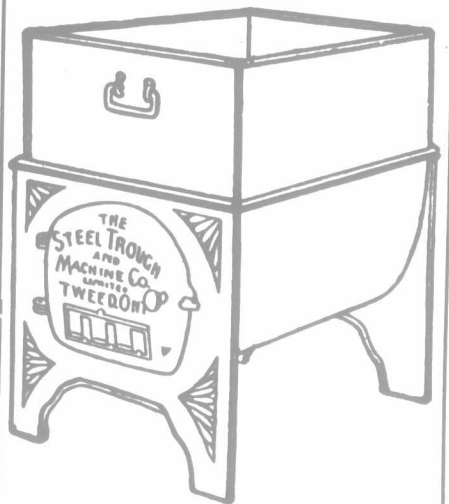
We also make Grain Boxes, Stable Trough, Threshers' Tanks, Steel Mangers, Sheep-dip Tanks, Steel Tanks of all kinds, Steel Cheese Vats.

Write for our new complete catalogue.

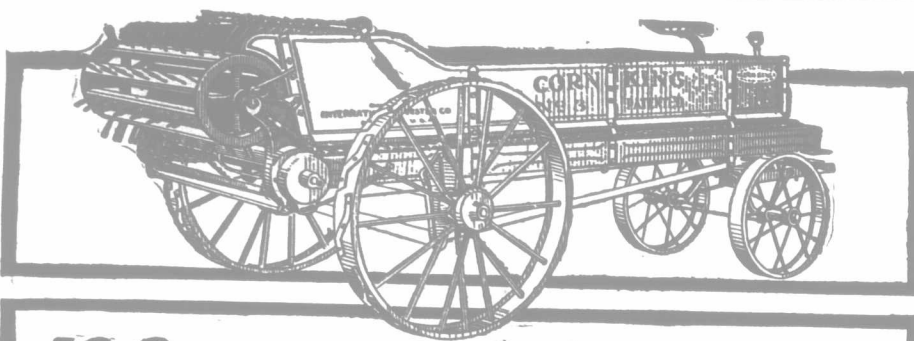
The Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd.,
TWEED, ONTARIO.



Our Steel Hog Trough has proved itself a true success.—All right—just the thing—would use no other.—That's what those who are using them say. Clean; sanitary; durable.



A large fire-box. Tank directly over fire. Cooks rapidly. Saves fuel. Used anywhere. Safe as a stove. A necessity this fall with feed short. Price very reasonable.



100 PER CENT MORE VALUE OUT OF THE MANURE PILE

WOULDN'T you like to get all the value out of the manure—the only fertilizer produced on the farm?

There's an alarming waste in the way manure is ordinarily handled. It is an easy matter to get double the value that most farmers are now getting from it.

Don't let it lie in piles in the barnyard indefinitely, to ferment and burn up from a third to a half of its fertilizing content.

Don't allow the rains to drain and wash away into the streams the rich liquids that are so valuable for plant food.

Don't haul it out and throw it in piles in the fields to waste.

Haul it out as it is produced, when it is fresh, while it is in its most valuable form, while it contains all its fertilizing elements, and distribute it evenly and thinly so that the land will receive every particle of its fertilizing content.

The Corn King return apron spreader and the Cloverleaf endless apron spreader are both made exceptionally strong and durable. The operation of each machine is controlled by a single

lever. The quantity of manure to be spread is regulated by means of this lever, the range of adjustment being from 3 to 30 loads.

Certain features are peculiar to these two spreaders and not found on other spreaders, such as the vibrating leveling rake which brings the manure up square and level to the beater, and the driving of the aprons by applying power to both sides, thus avoiding binding, friction and twisting, with consequent breakage.

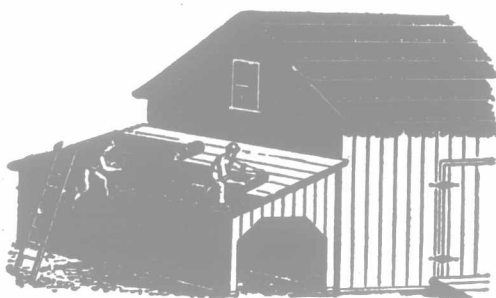
The wheels are made of steel with broad tires, and the front wheels cut under to permit short turning. The draft is as light as can be secured in any spreader which provides the necessary strength to sustain the proper working apparatus.

The Corn King and Cloverleaf spreaders are made in sizes to meet the needs of the users, and can be secured by calling upon the local dealer.

Call for catalogs and colored hangers illustrating and describing these machines, or write us for little booklet on wasteful practices on the farm, which you will be thoroughly interested in reading.

Call on our Local Agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.
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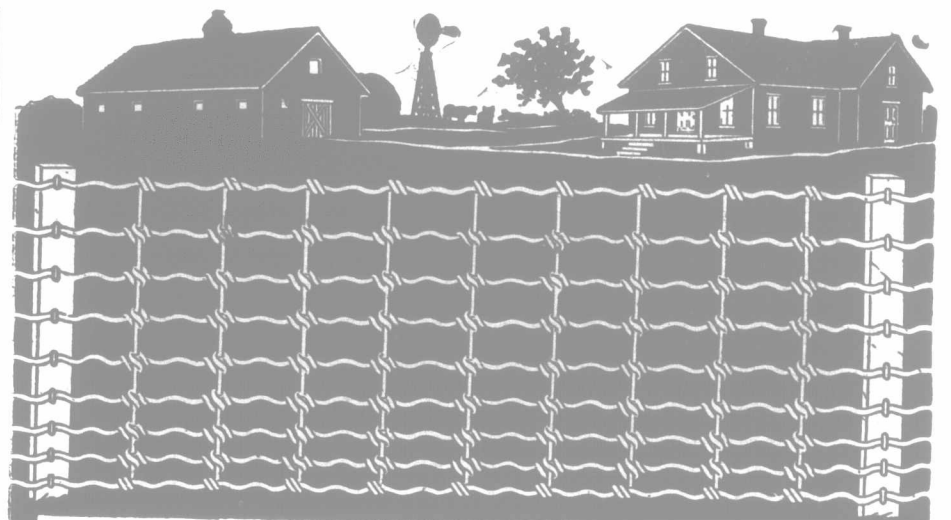


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For steep or flat roofs, waterproof, fireproof, easily laid, cheaper than other roofing. Send stamp for sample and mention this paper.

HAMILTON MICA ROOFING CO.,

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Take a Look at a Farm Fence Worth Building

Ideal is the recognized standard fence for Canadian Railways. Railroads build fences for permanence. Canadian farmers are buying more Ideal Fence to-day than any other make. They keep our two factories busy, turning out fence at the rate of 30 miles a day. You see this fence everywhere you go. You know there must be reasons. Just take a good look at it as shown above and read the argument for buying.

IDEAL FENCE

Looks strong, doesn't it? It is strong. It's made to last. All made of No. 9 hard steel wires, both horizontals and uprights. Heaviest fence wires used. It adjusts itself in extremes of temperature. That's why Ideal fence always stands up erect. The lock which is used at every intersection of wires is shown in lower left hand corner. Neither climbing over nor horning, nor crowding, nor anything else can make the wires slip. It is not a fence that gets holes in so cattle and horses can poke their heads in and hooves root their way through. You can't tell about the galvanizing from looking at the picture but look at the fence itself for that. More heavily galvanized than any other. Easy to build, fits any surface, hilly or level.

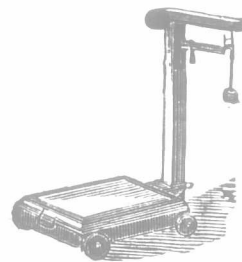
Is the Argument sound?

People who have investigated it are buying it. Take a little time to think of the essentials of good fencing before you buy. The Ideal has all of them. We know you'll want Ideal when you know about it. Write for our book about fencing, FREE.



Department B. THE MCGREGOR BANWELL FENCE CO., Ltd., Walkerville, Ontario

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

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The Company of the Policy-Holders

When you take out insurance in The Mutual Life, you become one of the owners of the company.

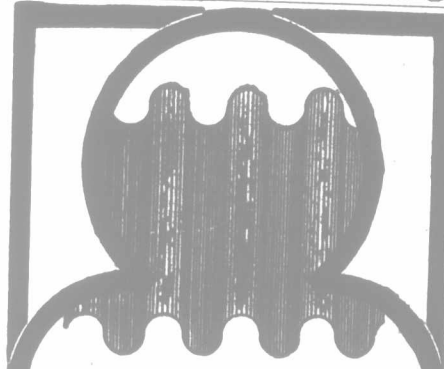
You have a voice in mapping out the policy of the company—a vote for the directors who appoint the officers—and you share equitably in all the profits.

There are no stock-holders—no enormous salaried positions—no expensive branch office buildings.

It is a MUTUAL Company—owned and controlled by the policy-holders.

Write to the Company Head Office, Waterloo, Ont., for report showing the wonderful growth of this popular company,

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Corrugated Iron

For Sidings, Roofings, Cellings, Etc.

Absolutely free from defects—made from very finest sheets.

Each sheet is accurately squared, and the corrugations pressed one at a time—not rolled—giving an exact fit without waste.

Any desired size or gauge—galvanized or painted—straight or curved. Send us your specifications.

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Seed Dealers, Attention

Our corn crop is practically out of the way of frost, and the quality of our ensilage seed corn will be first-class. We are contracting large quantities of the new crop, and are quoting delivery at your station for the winter and spring of 1908. Buy while prices are reasonable. Mammoth White Improved Leaming and Yellow Dent.

E. R. ULRICH & SONS, Springfield, Illinois.

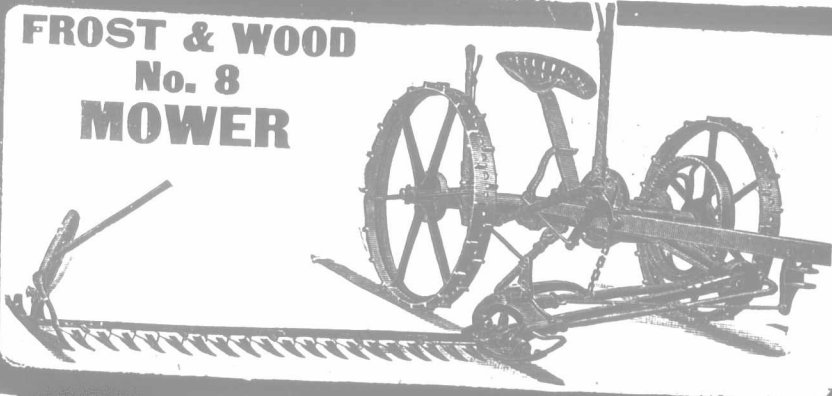
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can be learned in from five to seven months, when a good position at from \$45.00 to \$75.00 per month will be provided. Our telegraph book gives full particulars. We mail it free. Dominion School of Telegraphy and Railroading, 5 Adelaide St., East, Toronto.

All Roads Lead to Mundare

100,000 ACRES of improved and unimproved wheat land, \$9 to \$20 per acre, easy terms. Write for information to THE BEAVER LAKE LAND CO., Mundare, Alta.

FROST & WOOD No. 8 MOWER



HAY-MAKERS THEY WORK WELL TOGETHER

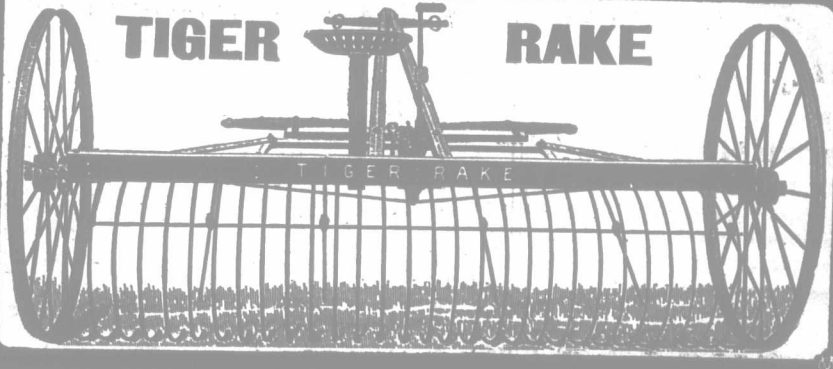
An ideal combination for getting in your crop of grass. Our No. 8 Mower with its strong, substantial build, its accurate, clean-cutting power and ease of operation, is a real money-saver and profit-earner for thousands of farmers at every point in the Dominion. It is strong, durable, needs few repairs, works day in and day out, proving the stalwart honesty and mechanical excellence put into every gear and wheel, knife and shaft, cutter-bar and pitman.

But there's the other tool—can't get along without that—the Tiger Hay-Rake.

It's all steel, except tooth-rail and shafts, which makes it proof against hard work, rain and exposure. A Tiger Rake is exceptionally durable. It does such clean work, too. The spring teeth have just enough elasticity, and are curved so as to pick up grass easily and evenly. It's an easy rake to handle for horse and driver. It can be dumped by foot or hand. The fall of the teeth after dumping is eased by a strong spring that prevents much of that disagreeable jar so evident in cheap rakes.

We can't tell you here the scores of good points about these hay-makers. Send for our catalog "F," and "Farmer's Ready Reckoner." Both books are free, and answer your questions. Ask our local agent to show you our farm implements. He'll gladly do it.

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Agricultural College, Truro, N. S.,

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Will surpass any course yet given. The faculty will be assisted by leading specialists from Ottawa, Guelph and the Maritime Provinces. This affords an unprecedented opportunity for everyone to get the gist of an agricultural education in a short time.

Tuition Free. Railways Give One-fare Rate.

Students who could not leave home in the fall will be admitted to the regular-course classes on January 8th, 1908. Write for particulars to

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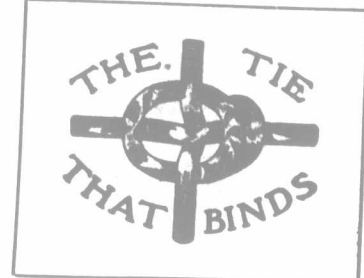
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WE AFFORD THE HIGHEST MARKET IN CANADA OR UNITED STATES. Write Us for Latest Price List.

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The Standard Woven Wire Fence

and farm gates? If not, you should before giving an order for your requirements. The fact that others are trying to imitate it is proof of its superiority.

THE TIE THAT BINDS

will not slip, and is really the strongest lock on the market. Note how it hooks on the line wire.

Write for catalogue and sample lock. Address:

The Standard Wire Fence Co., Limited, WOODSTOCK, ONTARIO.

The Jas. Stewart Mfg. Co., Winnipeg, Man. General Agents for the great Northwest.

There is a better position for every young man and woman who will attend the



OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.

and thoroughly qualify for one. Three courses of study: Business, Shorthand and Typewriting, and Preparatory. Write for annual announcement. C. A. Fleming, Principal.

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Farms improved and unimproved. All kinds. Easy terms and prices right.

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Alberta Fall Wheat Land.

No irrigation needed. Terms to suit. Write:

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Tells how to organize, build, manage and operate a Rural Telephone Line or Exchange. Indispensable to every one interested or contemplating building a Rural system. Write for it today Century Telephone Constr. Co. Dept. K, Buffalo, N. Y.

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Catch 'em and Hold 'em. THE NEWHOUSE TRAP

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

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

Send for Catalogue

ONEIDA COMMUNITY, Ltd.

Niagara Falls, Ontario

"Maple Leaf" CREAM SEPARATOR.



Made with a Plate or Disc Bowl, guarantees the skimming qualities. Sells for less money, and is "Made in Canada."

The past year has given big prices for butter; therefore, recover all the cream by using a

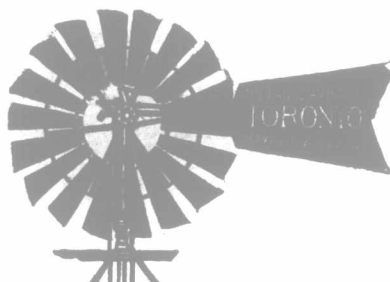
"Maple Leaf."

MADE IN CANADA.

Made in one size, 500 lbs., at \$65.00.

The Canadian Manufacturing Co., Ltd ,
182-186 SHEARER ST., MONTREAL.

Agents wanted where not represented.



Farm Help

if scarce, so the more reason why you ought to get

MECHANICAL HELP.

A CANADIAN AIRMOTOR will do a pile of hard work in one year without a dollar for fuel.

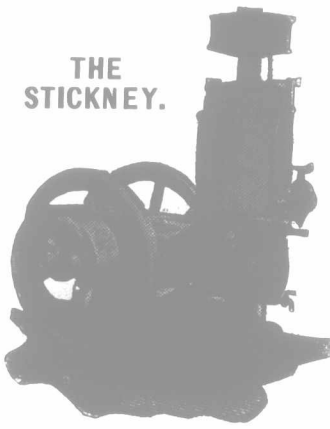
A "STICKNEY" Gasoline Engine (if you prefer this kind of power) is another terror for hard work.

Our PUMPS are well known all over Canada.

Our STEEL AND WOOD TANKS are standard articles.

Our "WOODWARD" Watering Basins and "CHAMPION" Cow Stanchions are great

THE STICKNEY.



Money Savers

ONTARIO WIND ENGINES & PUMP CO., LIMITED,
TORONTO, CANADA.

The Razor Steel, Secret Temper, Cross-cut Saw.

We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel gives a keener cutting edge, and holds it longer than by any process known. A saw to cut fast "must hold a keen cutting edge." This secret process of temper is known and used only by ourselves. These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than saws now made perfect taper from tooth to back. Now we ask you, when you go to buy a saw to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is as good, ask your merchant to let you take them both home, and try them, and keep the one you like best. Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel" brand. It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work. Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manuf'd only by SMURLY & DIETRICH, GALT, ONT.

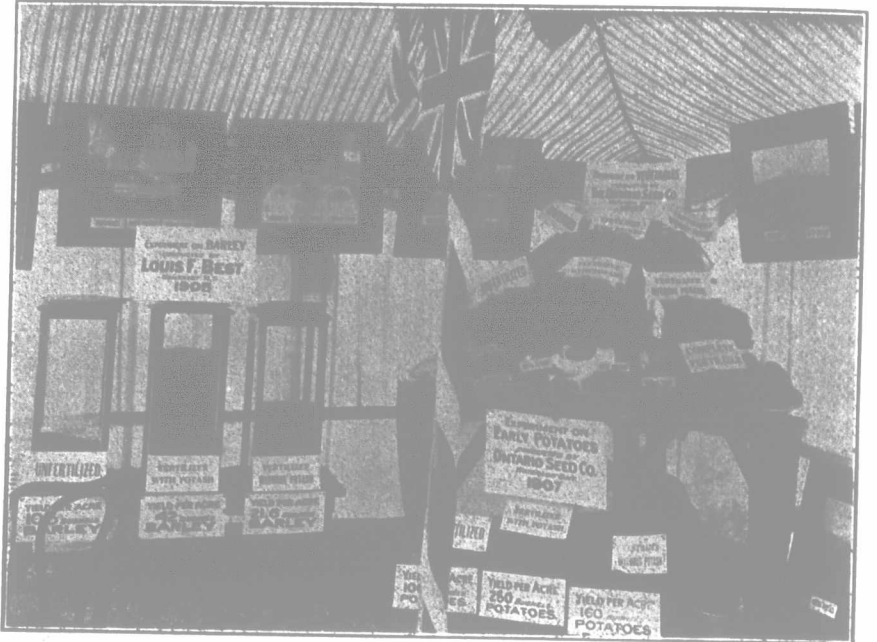


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IN FIELD, GARDEN AND ORCHARD.

Order your fertilizers early, and see that they contain a large percentage of **POTASH**. This highly-important **Plant Food** may now be obtained of all leading fertilizer dealers in the forms of

Muriate of Potash and Sulphate of Potash.

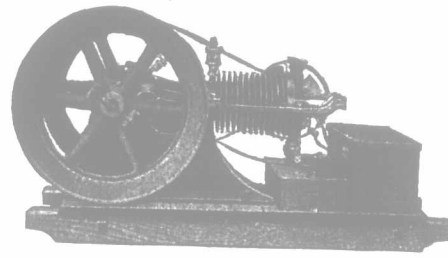


A corner of our exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907.

For further particulars and for **FREE** copies of our publications apply to

DOMINION AGRICULTURAL OFFICES OF THE POTASH SYNDICATE,

Rooms 1102 and 1105 Temple Building,
Toronto, Ontario, Canada.



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Stands for Quality

The Gilson Gasoline Engine—Air, Oil and Water Cooled,

"Goes Like Sixty" and "Sells Like Sixty,"

Because it is the best that brains and money can build. It has a world-wide reputation and deserves it. Fully guaranteed. The Gilson Engines combine power, economy, durability and reliability in an unequalled degree. Simplest in construction. Easiest to operate. Thoroughly up-to-date. A money-saving investment. Write now for catalogue. All sizes. Get our introductory Free Trial Offer and **save money. Agents Wanted.**

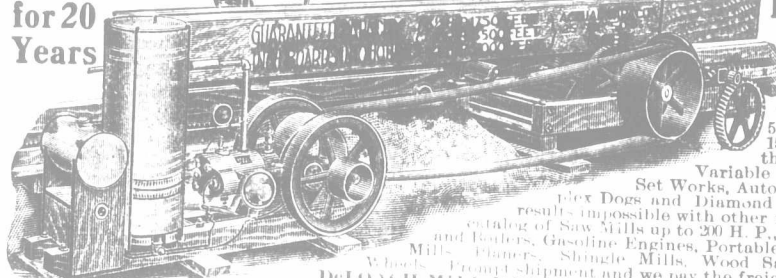
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The Celebrated DeLoach Mill

The World's Standard for 20 Years

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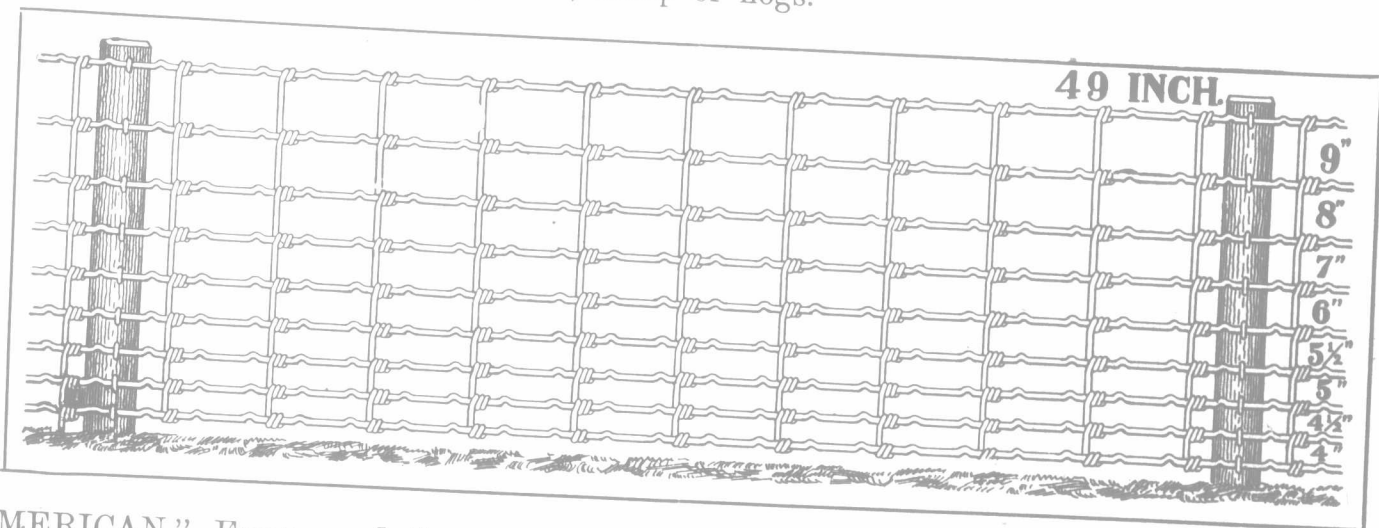
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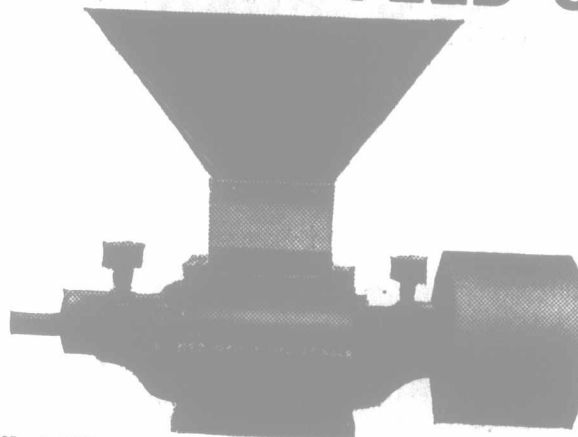
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The Farmer's Advocate

and Home Magazine

"Persevere and
Succeed"

Established
1866.

Vol. XLII.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875.
LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 12, 1907.

No. 794.

The Poetry of the Farm.

SPRING.

Green grow the grasses and the buds out-swell,
The bashful trilliums hide near brush-heaps damp,
Hepaticas exude their woodsey smell
And snowy bloodroots in fence-corners camp,
And in the sod field o'er the fences near
The splendid horses at the trace-chains draw.
At every headland strong and full and clear
You hear the plow boy calling: "Whoa, back, haw!"

The cows go slouching thro' the meadows low,
The lambs are frisking on the sunlit hill,
The cranes are fishing where the streams overflow,
And every robin's building with a will.
Behind the plow there stalks a stately crow,
He circles round the team with fearless "caw."
That dinner's ready all the blackbirds know
As soon as ere they hear the, "Whoa, back, haw!"

The brood mare dozes in the noonday sun,
The foal doth frolic up and down the lane,
The clover knoweth springtime hath begun,
The winter wheat grows green and thick again.
A thrush is piping in a basswood tree,
No music-master taught him do, sol, fa,
And far away across the echoing lea
You hear the plow boy singing, "Whoa, back, haw!"

The lilacs splendor all the big front yard,
The scented currants 'gainst the fences swoon,
And tulips bright beglitter all the sward,
A splendid sight 'neath either noon or moon.
Inside the homestead where the women are—
Housecleaning over—there's no speck or flaw,
And standing on the stoop they hear afar
Their cheery brother chanting, "Whoa, back, haw!"

SUMMER.

The mower twitters in the meadow wide,
It challenged thrushes at the rise of day,
And o'er the hills and fields there floats a tide
Of incense—fragrant breath of new-mown hay.
The rippling, swaying, winter wheat is golden,
Awaits no more the "cradle" whetted keen,
The turkey wing and muley quaint and olden
Have given place to yon most strange machine.

At morn and eve the separator hums,
Then spouts the cream—a golden sight to see,—
And clanging up the lane the milkman comes,
To bear the treasure to the creamery;
And in the afternoon a maiden goes
Lightly and swift adown the clover way,
To bear a pie and cooling drinks to those
Who in the shadeless meadows make the hay.

AUTUMN.

At daylight you can hear the thrilling shriek,
The engine's warning: "We will thresh to-day!"
To help their neighbor, men their pitchforks seek,
And o'er the fields for short-cut take their way.
With scented steam the kitchen is a-mirk,
The floor resounds with busy women's feet,
The housewives know the Canuck fears not work,
They also know he doth not fear to eat.

Like bright green patches on a cabin quilt
The winter wheat and mangels gleam and glow,
And where the big potato-pit is built
The hired man is digging row on row.
The golden corn is shocked in line on line,
Facing each other o'er the wide expanse;
Short-waisted are they in their crinoline,
Like old-time ladies in a country dance.

Our friend is back again—the crow doth know
Fall plowing aye unearths the toothsome worm—
Fat, black and happy, all his heart aglow,
He feels he's part and parcel of the firm.
The furrows fall, the stubble disappears,
The tireless horses at the trace-chains draw,
And o'er the sounding swamp the blackbird hears
The "supper's-ready" signal, "Whoa, back, haw!"

WINTER.

The Winter Time!—the best of all the year;
East, west, north, south, let all men know
That while we thank our God for summer dear
We offer up Thanksgiving for His snow!
And every farmer should be glad to tell,
And I am proud to put it into rhyme,
For he and I and all of us know well
The greatest of His gifts is Winter Time!

The basement barn is cosy, sweet and warm;
Safe are the cattle from all draft and gloom;
Safe are the cattle from all frost and harm,
As comfy ladies in their drawing-room.
For food old bossy hath not far to roam,
The silo furnishes her breakfast prime;
She'll tell you winter in her happy home
Is better than the good old summer time.

The grateful fields in summer fill the barn;
The barn in winter 'riches all the fields;
When frost-time comes the cattle he doth warn
To come to him, where his big shelter shields.
Throned in the barn the farmer, winter long,
His friends, four-footed, round him he doth bring,
And 'mid them he is helpful, wise and strong,
He serves, yet rules; companion kind, yet king.

The house, the home in Winter time how sweet,
How full of warmth and weal no wealth can buy;
The pantries full of toothsome things to eat,
Behold the precious Pudding and the Pie!
Dumplings and doughnuts, biscuits, buns and bread,
Wait on yourself, stretch forth your hand and take;
Who than the farmer more grandly fed?
Bacon, potatoes, apple sauce and cake.

Blankets and feather beds and quilts of down;
Snug hit-and-miss rag carpets on the floors;
Who cares for January's frosty frown,
Or for the whirl of snowstorm out of doors?
Breakfast ere morning light, while roosters crow,
Butter your buckwheat cakes, ply knife and fork,
Then cheerily across the crisping snow
To barn or wood-lot each one seeks his work.

And when the blinds are drawn thro' evenings long,
Within the book-full sitting-room, alight,
We hear the anthem and the lilting song,
The ringing chorus or the chanson bright.
Thro' fields of music stroll they far and wide,
Until the evening is too early sped;
"Abide with me, fast falls the eventide,"
And then the happy people go to bed!

L' ENVOI.

Once on a time the farmer heard the sneer
Of "Mossback," "Hayseed," "Reuben," "Whiskers,"
"Jay,"

The foolish insult weakens year by year,
It scarcely fits the farmer of to-day.
The roads of corduroy, the stumpy fields
Are gone; the house and barn of logs are prone;
The city to the farmer honor yields,
And he triumphant comes into his own!

An hundred thousand homes—and homes indeed—
Pillars of peace and plenty every one;
There shall the saviors of our nation breed,
To bless our country till Old Time is run;
And every road shall be a boulevard,
Lined with fair villas, in sweet parks enshrined,
With flowers and fountains glimmering in the sward;
Could hearts a fairer picture seek or find?

Back to the soil, ye wastrels, hasten back!
I lift my voice the crowded town to warn.
He is the gentleman who owns the stock,
The wheat field, wood-lot, milk house and the barn!
For he who tills the land shall rule it—so
The world all honor to him must accord;
His noble worth the jealous town shall know,
King of the Acres, Sultan, Chief and Lord!
"The Wigwam," Rushdale Farm. THE KHAN.

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. 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.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year when not paid in advance.
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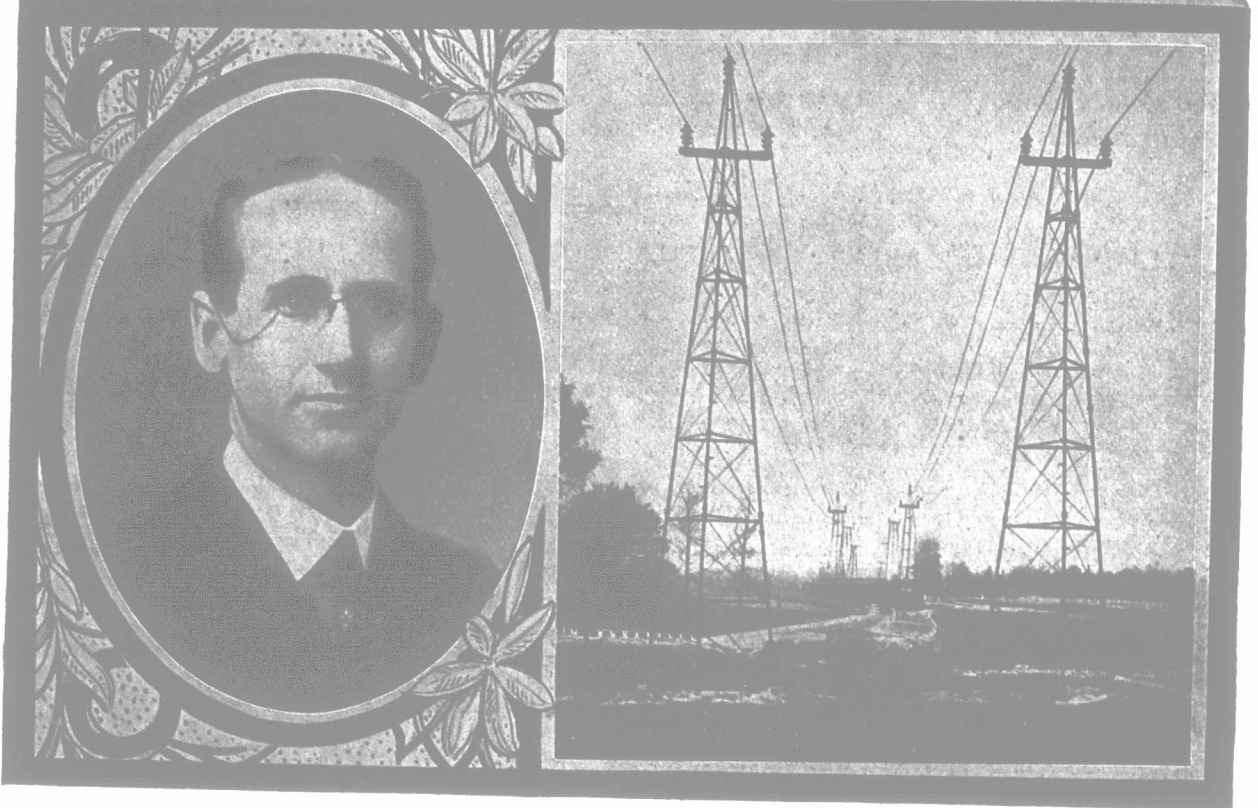
Our Christmas Greeting.

"At Christmastide the open hand
Scatters its bounty o'er sea and land."

This number of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" bears to our subscribers our best wishes for the coming Christmas season. Because there is poetry in the scenes of the farm, we accord the place of honor to the real homemade verses of "The Khan." True to life, they reach the heart, even without some orthodox literary frills. Conspicuous among the contributed features of the number are the articles on electrical development, by Prof. W. H. Day; the National Live-stock Records, by Jas. B. Spencer, B. S. A.; the English Dairy Shorthorn, by Prof. H. S. Arkell, B. S. A.; the course of trade in Canadian dairy products, by Geo. H. Barr; the reviews of Canadian live-stock and farm industries; Maritime types, by A. E. Burke; the beautification of rural homes and highways, by J. R. L. Forster; and the official report and awards in the split-log drag competition, for which (early in the year) we set apart two sets of cash prizes. The supervision of this unique contest was generously assumed by the Public Works Department of Ontario, and to Hon. J. O. Reaume, the Minister; his deputy, A. W. Campbell, C. E., and W. A. McLean, C. E., of the Highways Branch, whose masterly and comprehensive report we publish, our thanks are due. In the important cause of road improvement, the Department has thus rendered a public service of incalculable benefit.

The illustrations of this issue are reproductions from actual photographs, the reality of which a discerning public will appreciate. This issue of "The Farmer's Advocate" goes to our readers, with our compliments, as the regular number for Dec. 12th. In return, we ask only that our friends promptly renew their subscriptions for 1908. Should additional copies for mailing to friends be desired, they may be secured at 25 cents each. Subscribers who are taking advantage of our special offer to have their own subscription extended free for one year, by sending two new names, enclosing \$3.25, will be pleased to know that they can promise each new subscriber a copy of this handsome number. This offer is good only till December 31st, 1907.

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ONTARIO



Prof. W. H. Day.

Transmission Lines.

At the present time perhaps no single issue is receiving more attention by the daily press of Ontario than that of cheap Niagara power, by which is meant hydro-electric power. Such being the case, this is an opportune moment for an enquiry as to what this electrical development holds in store for the agricultural class. To discuss the question intelligently requires the use of certain technical terms, such as volt, ampere, watt, kilowatt, etc., hence it may be well at the outset to get an understanding of them.

ELECTRICAL TERMS.

Electricity in the form of a "charge," such as exists in the thunder-cloud, or may be generated artificially in many ways, has been known since the year 640 B. C., but "current electricity" is a matter of recent discovery. About the year 1790, Volta, an Italian physicist, discovered that if a plate of copper and one of zinc are placed in weak sulphuric acid and connected by a wire above the acid (this assemblage being what is known as a simple cell) there is transmitted along the wire a certain amount of energy, which transmission we speak of as a "current" of electricity, comparing it to a current of water. Now, the strength of any water current depends upon two factors: (1) the pressure driving it on, and (2) the resistance it meets with. The pressure depends upon the head of water above or upon the slope of the channel; the greater the head or the steeper the slope the stronger the current. The resistance depends upon the size and nature of the channel. The larger and smoother the channel, the less the resistance and the stronger the current, and vice versa. Now, the transference of electricity along a wire is likewise found to depend upon two factors: (1) two cells connected up in series will send a stronger current along a given wire than one cell will. Thus, increasing the number of cells affects the strength of the electric current just as increasing the pressure affects the strength of the water current; hence each cell may be said to have an electric pressure, and since the simple cell was discovered by Volta, its pressure is said to be a volt. Two cells in series would have a pressure of two volts; three cells, three volts, etc. A dynamo generating 500 volts would give a pressure equal to that of 500 simple cells in series. The terms "tension," "voltage," "potential," and "electromotive force," are commonly used to denote "electric pressure." The volt is the unit. (2) A cell cannot send as strong a current through an iron wire as through a copper one of the same length and diameter; nor as strong through a long wire as through a short one of the same material and diameter; nor as strong through a thin wire as through a thick one of the same length; i. e., the current is affected by a resistance which varies with the kind of wire, its length and diameter. The longer or smaller the wire the greater its resistance. For resistance there was no natural unit as for potential. The laws of resistance were worked out by Ohm, and so the unit of resistance was called the ohm, but it is simply an arbitrary quantity. A copper wire ten feet long and one one-hundredth of an inch in diameter has a resistance of one ohm.

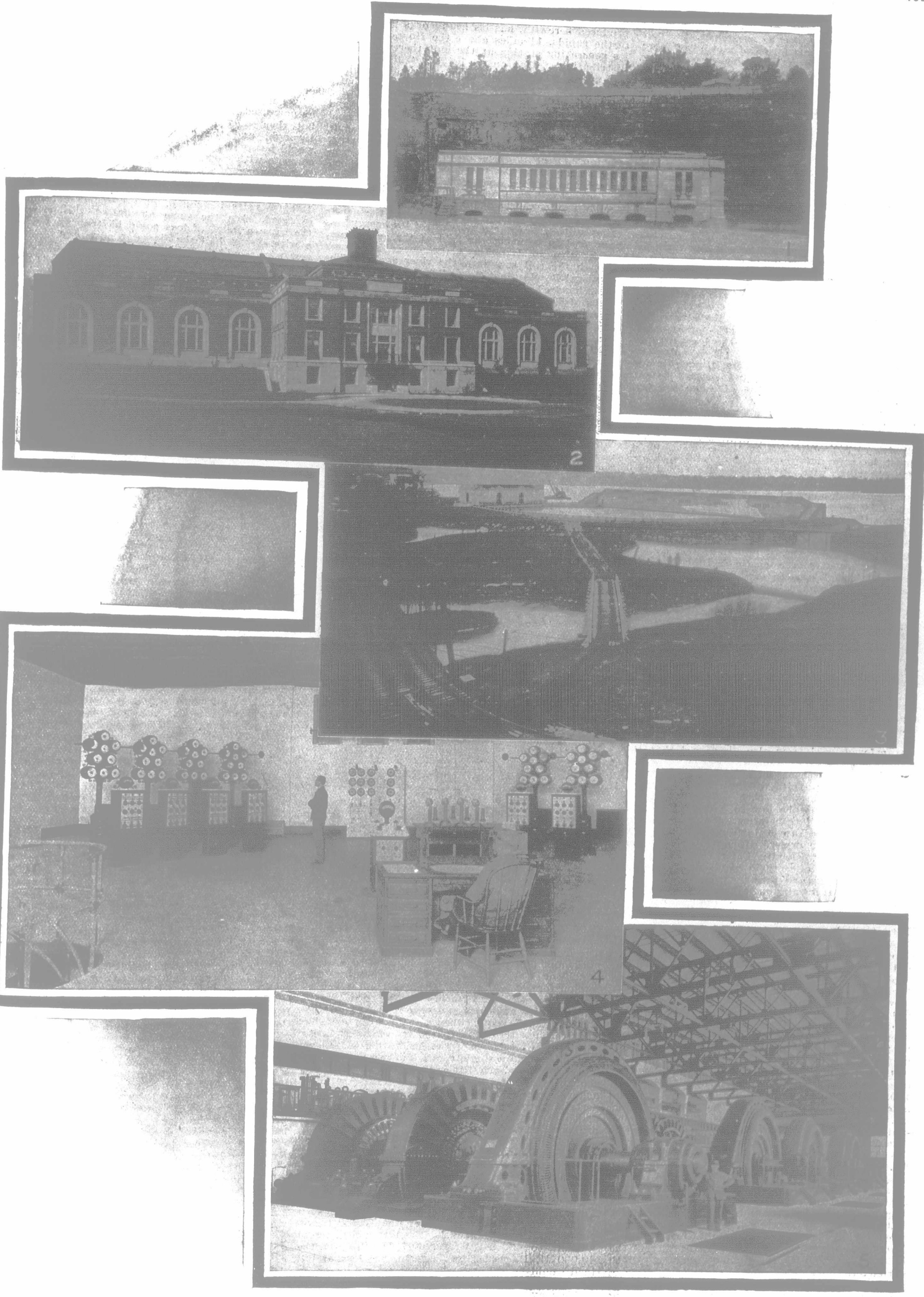
Having now units of potential and resistance, we need a unit to express the strength of current. One volt pressure acting through one ohm resistance gives unit current—its strength is said to be one ampere, so called after a distinguished French

scientist of that name. Two volts acting through one ohm resistance gives a current of two amperes. Ten volts acting through two ohms, give a current of $10 \div 2 = 5$ amperes, and so on.

Lastly, we need a unit of power; i. e., a unit to indicate the rate at which work can be done by a current. Investigation showed that the rate of work done depends on both the voltage and the amperage, hence the power of one ampere under a pressure of one volt is taken as the unit. It is called a watt; two amperes under a pressure of three volts would give $2 \times 3 = 6$ watts; or, generally, the product of the voltage and amperage gives the power in watts. $746 \text{ watts} = 1 \text{ horse-power}$; $1 \text{ K. W. (kilowatt)} = 1000 \text{ watts} = 1.34 \text{ horse-power}$.

Thus far we have mentioned only the cell or battery (group of cells) as a generator of electricity. Experience soon showed that for light intermittent work, such as ringing door-bells, telephones, etc., batteries are highly valuable; but that for doing any large continuous amount of work they are economically impossible, because too expensive; so many required to produce high voltage, and the plates and acid, or other solution, need renewing so often. In 1831, Faraday, an English scientist, rendered famous by his researches in electrical phenomena, discovered that if a coil of wire with the wire ends fastened together is brought up to a steel magnet a current of electricity is induced in the wire! Not only so, but if the coil was merely rotated in the presence of the magnet, or the magnet rotated in the presence of the coil, a current was also induced! Moreover, if the coil was rotated through a complete revolution, an alternating current was produced in it; i. e., the current flowed through the wire in one direction during half the revolution (beginning at zero strength, rising to a maximum and then falling to zero) and in the opposite direction during the other half! To scientists of that day these were surprising phenomena, but their discovery proved very valuable, for almost immediately many physicists of note were busy devising apparatus for the generation of electricity by this method. Many forms of small generators were constructed, but they all involved the same principle; power was applied to rotate a coil between or past two or more steel magnets, or else to rotate the magnets past the coil, and a current of electricity was given off. The coil was called the armature, the magnets the field. A commutator was introduced by which the alternating current from the armature was sent always in one direction through the outside circuit. Soon it was found that the "field" could be produced by using a portion of the generated current to excite an electromagnet, giving a stronger field than that of the steel magnets. All the investigators were seized of the importance of making a generator that would produce a current sufficiently strong and uniform to be of commercial value. It was 1870 before this was fully accomplished. In that year Gramme succeeded in making a generator that gave a practically uniform current. Various modifications in design and proportion of parts have been made since then, but the principle of the direct current generator remains little altered.

While the generator, or dynamo as it is often called, was being perfected, a motor was being sought for, a machine which would do work if



Harnessing Niagara Power.

1.—Exterior Generating Station, Ontario Power Co., foot of Horseshoe Falls. 2.—Distributing Station. 3.—Head Works, Ontario Power Co.'s Plant. 4.—Control Room. 5.—Interior Generating Station. Four Generator Units: nearest weighs 231 tons, and develops 12,000 horse-power; others, 10,000 horse-power.

supplied with an electric current. In 1821 Faraday had shown that if a coil of wire bearing a current was brought close to a magnet, the coil would rotate! Various forms of motors of more or less (usually less) practical value were devised; however, some time before Gramme perfected the generator it was shown that any generator could be used as a motor. Consequently, the perfecting of a generator meant also the perfecting of the motor.

As soon as these machines assumed commercial form, electric light and power began to be extensively used. But the direct-current generator had one limitation; it was not suitable for transmitting electric power long distances. Why? This can only be done economically at very high potential, such as 60,000 volts, and the direct-current dynamo is not suitable for generating more than 1,000 to 1,500 volts; above this tension the commutator breaks down. Hence the next development in order was a generator suitable for producing high voltages, and since the commutator was no longer applicable, the generator must of necessity send out the alternating current originally produced by the rotation of the armature, or of the field, as the case may be. It is only within the last ten or fifteen years that the alternating generator has been brought to such perfection as to warrant vast enterprises for the long-distance transmission of electric power. It is only the alternating generator that makes it possible for Toronto, London, Guelph, and other distant towns, to enjoy the benefits of cheap Niagara power.

The introduction of the alternator led to another development. At the time Faraday discovered that induced currents were produced in a coil of wire by rotating it in the presence of a magnet he also discovered that if a live, i. e., current-bearing wire, which may be called the primary, was brought close to a non-current bearing wire, which may be called the secondary, a momentary current was induced in the secondary, although the wires did not touch each other; also that any variation of the current in the primary induced an opposite current in the secondary. Therefore, if an alternating current—i. e., one which fluctuates from a maximum flow in one direction through zero to a maximum flow in the other direction—was passed through the primary, an oppositely alternating current would be induced in the secondary. Experimentation on this phenomenon led to the discovery that if a primary coil of large wire with few turns was surrounded by a secondary coil of fine wire with many turns, then the current induced in the secondary had a much higher voltage than the primary current, the amperage being, of course, correspondingly reduced—i. e., an alternating low voltage current can be transformed by these coils into one at high voltage. Such a pair of coils, properly mounted and insulated from one another, with provision for cooling the coils when becoming heated, is called a transformer. It was also discovered that this transformer would work backward—i. e., if a high voltage current was passed through the outer coil of fine wire a low-voltage current was induced in the inner coil of coarse wire. When the transformer is used to turn low to high voltage it is called a "step-up" transformer, but when a high voltage is reduced to a low one, then it is a "step-down" transformer. Hence alternating current generated at Niagara Falls for transmission to various parts of Ontario may be generated at fairly low voltage and then transformed into high voltage for transmission. These high-voltage transformers are massive affairs, the one shown in the photograph weighing, approximately, fifty tons.

ELECTRIC POWER COMPANIES AT NIAGARA.

At the present time there are three companies chartered to generate power on the Canadian side, and two on the American side, all of whom have furnished gladly information regarding their plants. Those on the Canadian side are The Electrical Development Co., The Canadian Niagara Power Co., and The Ontario Power Co. The first of these, The Electrical Development Co., will, when its plant is completed, be able to deliver 125,000 H. P. Its present installation amounts to 50,000 H. P. The Canadian Niagara Power Co., which is the offspring of the Niagara Falls Power Co. on the American side, will ultimately develop 100,000 H. P. Its present installation is capable of generating 50,000 H. P. The Ontario Power Co., ultimate output 200,000 H. P., present installation 54,000 H. P. The companies on the American side are The Niagara Power Co. and The Hydraulic Power Co. The Niagara Power Co. is chartered for 200,000 H. P., has completed its installation for 110,000 H. P., and its output is about 80,000 H. P. It is the oldest power company at the Falls. The Hydraulic Power Co.'s franchise calls for 125,000 H. P., of which about 35,000 is already developed. Total power chartered for, 850,000 H. P.; installations to date, 299,000 H. P. The total estimated power of the Falls is 7,500,000 H. P., of which about one-ninth is chartered for.

A complete generating plant consists of four parts, the intake or head-works, the generating station, the distributing station, and a conduit (or canal in some cases) for the water. Their locations vary in the different parts. The On-

tario Power Co., by whose courtesy we are furnished with the interior and exterior photographs produced herewith, has its head-works at the head of the rapids, $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles above the Horseshoe Falls, its generating station at the foot thereof, and its distributing station on the heights, 260 feet above and 600 feet back. The generating and distributing stations are connected by a tunnel, and shafts provided with elevators. From the head-works, after being screened of ice (in winter), logs and weeds, and freed from sand by means of a sand trap, the water is led by an underground conduit to a point almost vertically above the generating station. Here it drops down through steel penstocks almost to the river level and turns horizontal, the required amount being led to each generator unit, where it passes through the horizontal double turbines, which form the left portion of each unit shown in the interior cut of the generating station. After a portion of its energy has been used in rotating the field of the generators, which give a 12,000-volt pressure, it passes through the tail race into the river again. The Electrical Development Co., whose plant is located a few hundred yards down stream from the head-works of The Ontario Power Co., follows a different method. The head-works and generating station are situated together. After the water has been divested of its ice, logs, weeds and sand, it drops down through a series of penstocks, at the bottom of which it actuates vertical turbines, which drive the generators in the power-house above. These develop 12,000 volts pressure, and have the distinction of being the strongest in the world, each turning out 13,000 H. P. of energy. After passing through the turbines, which are almost on a level with the lower river, the water passes from the vertical shafts into a large conduit, which empties at the foot of the Falls. The Canadian Niagara Power Co. and The Niagara Falls Power Co. follow the same general plan as The Electrical Development. But The Hydraulic Power Co. has a different method yet. It owns a surface canal through Niagara Falls, New York, whose intake is some distance above the cataract. A short distance below the Falls water is led from this canal to the bank of the river, where it



Transformer Unit, Ontario Power Co.

drops down through vertical penstocks built open to view, at the bottom of which the generators are located.

In any of these plants, when the current leaves the generator it is led to the distributing station. That portion to be used in the immediate vicinity is distributed at generator voltage from 2,200 to 12,000, but for most purposes it is "stepped" down at the consumer's premises to voltage ranging from 2,200 for traction and heavy motor work, and 500 or so for light motors, to as low as 220 or 110 volts for lighting purposes. The portion for long-distance transmission first enters the transformer-room, where it is "stepped" up to 60,000 volts, at which pressure it passes to the "high-voltage" room, whence it finds an exit by leads through the walls to the transmission lines.

All the operations of the generating plant are controlled from a single room, known as the "control" room. Each little group of instruments, shown in the cut of this room, contains the voltmeter, ammeter (amperemeter), wattmeter, etc., pertaining to a generator unit.

To carry the 60,000 volt circuits, large wires are necessary. The Electrical Development Co. use 9-16-inch copper wire; The Ontario Power Co. use 1½-inch aluminum wire. They are supported by steel towers, and the circuits are in duplicate, with a thirty-foot clearance between. Along this line a great deal of power is lost; for instance, in table VI. of the first report of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission we find that the loss between Niagara Falls and Hamilton on the 12,800 horsepower supposedly needed by the latter city, would amount to 453 K. W., or 607 H. P. On the 40,000 H. P. needed by Toronto, the loss at full load would be 2,550 H. P.; very serious losses indeed.

We may note here the reason why low-voltage transmission for long distances is economically impossible. Suppose the electric energy for Toronto were transmitted at generator voltage, 12,000,

i. e., one-fifth of 60,000. Then to give the same amount of power the current would have to be five times as strong as at 60,000, for the power is the product of the current and the voltage. To reduce the resistance so that the 12,000 volts could send this current, the wire would have to be five times as large in diameter. Imagine the cost of a copper wire five times 9-16 of an inch, or an aluminum one five times 1½ inches! But why not turn the 12,000 volts on the same wire as now used for the 60,000? That could be done, but then only 1-25 as much power would get through, and the capital cost per horse-power would be so increased as to make it impossible to compete with steam and other motor powers. So that, for most successful transmission, we must have high voltage and low current. If the Government should succeed in getting their supply at 120,000 volts instead of at 60,000 as originally expected, then the same amount of power with the same amount of loss could be transmitted on a wire of just half the diameter now used. This new wire would contain only one-quarter as much material as the old, and hence the cost of transmission would be very much reduced.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWER.

At each city or town where the power is to be used, a distributing station is necessary. Here step-down transformers, similar in appearance to the step-up variety, reduce the voltage from 60,000 to 12,000 or 15,000, at which tension some of the current is distributed. Other portions, however, are reduced still lower to meet the varying needs of the different services.

The distance to which Niagara power can be transmitted and yet compete with steam depends in the last analysis upon the amount required. The greater the amount the less it costs per H. P. (capital outlay and operation included) to generate and transmit, and the farther it can be sent. One hundred thousand horse-power being required by municipalities presently to be served by the Government distribution lines, it is possible to supply Windsor and Walkerville, 238 miles distant from the Falls, with 3,750 H. P.; while as an independent undertaking such a small amount could not be transmitted half the distance. But Windsor and Walkerville are not the limit of possibility, for, if the Commission's figures are accurate, and we have no reason to believe they are not, 24-hour power at these points will cost from \$27 to \$35 per horse-power per annum at the transforming station; which, allowing for distribution at \$3 per horse-power, a fair estimate compared with other places, would make the price to consumers \$30 to \$38. The consumer, however, has another outlay. He must instal his motor. The annual charges, i. e., interest, depreciation and repairs, oil, care and operation on a 50-H.-P. motor installation, amount to \$4.14 per horse-power. Hence, the total cost per horse-power per annum would be \$34 to \$42. This, of course, is much less than the price of steam power. Two years ago I asked a gentleman, who is an authority on steam power, to give me an estimate of the cost per horse-power per annum on a 50-H.-P. steam plant. His estimate was \$114.25. The Hydro-Electric Commission give \$106.46. Assuming that this is about correct, we see that the total cost of electric power in Windsor and Walkerville is still far below that of steam power; therefore, these municipalities are not near the limit to which electric power can be transmitted at 60,000 volts; and if the potential be raised to 120,000 volts, that limit would be still further extended. However, the demand for Niagara power ceases where other water powers exist. According to the Commission's report, the Lake Huron and Georgian Bay district has 33,000 horsepower still open to development; the Trent district 49,000; while eastern, northern and western Ontario are abundantly supplied. Hence, all portions of Ontario that really need Niagara power are close enough to enjoy that boon if some comprehensive scheme of distribution is undertaken. If the trunk lines proposed by the Hydro-Electric Commission are constructed, Niagara power will ultimately be available to every town in southwestern Ontario, from Lake Erie on the south and St. Clair on the west, to Lake Huron and Georgian Bay on the north and the Trent district on the east. And what Niagara is to its territory, other water powers will be to theirs.

To all the towns served thereby, cheap electricity spells increased prosperity; more manufactures, hence an increased demand for labor and a corresponding advance in wages; cheaper and better light; also better transportation facilities, for with cheap power a vast network of electric railways will spring up, even in remote parts of the Province, where such could never exist with steam as the motive power.

THE FARMER'S INTEREST IN ELECTRICITY.

In this great enterprise the farmer's interest is threefold: (1) The increased prosperity of the cities and towns produces a like condition in the country, by the increased demand and higher prices for farm products. (2) The interurban railways facilitate the marketing of his products. The long and often cold drive to town is replaced by a quick ride in a comfortable car. These benefits

(Continued on page 1976.)

The National Live-stock Records of Canada.

By Jas. B. Spencer.

Pedigree registration has its origin in the appreciation of heredity in animal breeding, recognized in the early years of Canadian stock-raising. Among the first work taken up by the old Agriculture and Arts Association of Ontario was the establishment of an annual Province Exhibition, by means of which much encouragement was given to stock improvement. In addition to the regular premiums distributed on the principle of comparative merit, the Board of Management, in its wisdom, early adopted the plan of doubling the amount of any first prize granted at the exhibition to any female animal, and trebling the amount to any male animal imported during the year. This provision, adopted in 1853 and continued from year to year, proved a valuable inducement to enterprising stockmen to import superior pure-bred animals. The following year it was recognized by the association that some means should be taken to preserve in an official way records of the breeding of improved stock. The question had received earlier consideration, but the expense of publishing herdbooks was beyond their means. In 1854, however, upon the advice of Hon. Adam Fergusson, a former president of the association, it was decided to open and maintain at the office of the Board, at Toronto, a stock register for pure-bred animals, in which owners might record the breeding of their stock on sufficient evidence of pedigree. This register was liberally patronized, with the result that at each succeeding fair the entry of pure-bred animals increased. This was the beginning of pedigree registration in Canada.

THE ORIGINAL RECORDS.

Nine years later, in 1863, it was decided to print and publish a Shorthorn Herdbook, on securing the promise of a certain number of subscribers among the breeders. It was not, however, until 1867 — four years later — that the first volume of the Canada Shorthorn Herdbook was issued. The standard adopted was the English one, which called for four pure-bred top crosses for females, and five for males. This standard was adhered to until the year 1880, when four volumes of the herdbook had been issued. By this time a number of Ontario breeders urged for a raising of the standard. Although the Agriculture and Arts Association was willing to comply with the views of breeders in the matter, a certain section was determined to break loose, which they did, and formed the British American Shorthorn Breeders' Association. The standard for registration insisted upon by this body was that eligible animals must trace wholly to stock imported from Great Britain.

The Council of the Agriculture and Arts Association, recognizing the spirit of the times, decided to retain in its records such animals with seven pure-bred top crosses, but to receive no more new ones unless they complied with the highest standard. This arrangement was kept up until 1886, during which period the Council issued one volume each year, and the British American Association three volumes in all. In the year 1886 an amalgamation was effected, the records being carried on jointly by the parent association and the Breeders' Association, the work being done by the late Henry Wade, through whose instrumentality a large number of record associations have been formed.

Ayrshire cattle had been coming into Canada for many years prior to 1870. Many Scottish farmers coming to settle in Canada brought their favorite cows with them for foundation stock for new herds. Sailing vessels plying between British

and Canadian ports brought cows to supply milk for the voyage. This also was a means of increasing the Ayrshire stock, more particularly in Quebec and Eastern Ontario. As early as 1870 it was considered expedient by a committee of breeders residing in the vicinity of Montreal to open a record for pure-bred Ayrshire cattle. The first volume of the Canadian Herd Record was issued in 1886. The president of the association was Wm. Rodden, Plantagenet, Ontario, and the secretary, George Leclere, Montreal. Subsequent volumes were issued until 1899.

In 1872 the Dominion Ayrshire Herdbook was established at Toronto, under the secretaryship of the late Henry Wade. The first volume was issued in 1884, subsequent ones being published until 1899, when an amalgamation of the two associations and herdbooks was accomplished. The new organization, which took the name of the Canadian Ayrshire Breeders' Association, was carried on under the secretaryship of Mr. Wade.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle were first recorded in Canada about 1882, and continued uninterruptedly until the fire of 1884, when all pedigrees and other manuscript prepared for publication were wiped

The work of registering the pedigrees of the Galloway cattle was undertaken by the Ontario Agriculture and Arts Association in 1872. Ten years later, at a meeting of Galloway cattle-breeders, held at Chicago, a record, to be known as the North American Galloway Herdbook, was organized, and the year following the first volume was issued. At a later date this volume and all registration papers belonging to the association were purchased by the American Galloway Association, which from that time carried on the registration for the breed for all of North America until 1905, when a new Canadian association, known as the North American Galloway Association, was organized under Dominion charter.

The registration of Clydesdale horses in Canada was commenced in 1882 by the Agriculture and Arts Association. Four years later, according to a resolution of the council of the association, a meeting of breeders was called and a Clydesdale Association formed to further the interests of the breed. Before the year had closed the first volume of the Clydesdale studbook had been published. The standard for registration for Canadian-bred animals was practically the same as at present. Up to July 1st, 1907, the pedigrees of all imported Clydesdales were accepted, when the following new rule governing entries in the studbook came into

force: "Stallions and mares recorded and bearing registration numbers in the Clydesdale Studbook of Great Britain and Ireland, whose sires and dams, together with their sires and dams, are also recorded and bear registration numbers in said studbook."

Shire horses were recorded in Canada almost as early as were Clydesdales. It was not, however, until 1901 that sufficient pedigrees for a volume of a studbook had accumulated. In that year, in which Mr. W. E. Wellington, of Toronto, was president, the first volume was issued by the association. The rules of entry adopted at that time were practically the same as at the present time.

Hackney horse registrations commenced to be made in Canada in 1892, and in 1905 the first volume of the Canadian Hackney Studbook was issued. Registration was first made by the Agriculture and Arts Association, then by the Canadian Hackney Horse Society, which continues the work under the National Records system.

SHEEP, SWINE, AND HOLSTEIN REGISTRATION.

Sheep registration was commenced in Ontario and Quebec about 1890. In the

former Province the record known as the Canadian Sheep Record was conducted by the secretary, Mr. F. W. Hodson. The standard called for direct lineage to importations from Great Britain. In Quebec the work was carried on by the General Breeders' Association of the Province, under the direction of Dr. J. A. Couture, the present secretary of the Quebec Provincial Association. The standard here was the same as in Ontario, with the additional requirement of inspection.

The work in Ontario went on satisfactorily until the merits of Canadian flocks became so much recognized in the United States that the trade in breeding animals across the line developed to such an extent that registration in United States records was the natural outcome. Registration in the Ontario book practically ceased before a flockbook was issued. In 1905 a demand for sheep registration was made by the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Association, soon after which this body was incorporated under Dominion Act, when

(Continued on page 1992.)



1.—Jno. W. Brant.



2.—H. E. Martinette.



3.—W. A. Clemons.

1.—Accountant National Live-stock Records, and Secretary-Treasurer of the National Record Committee. 2.—Registrar of French-Canadian cattle and horses, and Belgian draft horses. 3.—The officer who affixes the National Record stamp to the certificates.



4.—Francis M. Wade.



5.—J. W. Nimmo.



6.—R. G. Hitchman.

4.—Registrar of Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred and Percheron horses. 5.—Registrar Canadian Ayrshire, Jersey, Guernsey, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled and Swine Breeders' Associations. 6.—Registrar Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

out. After that the work was followed up by a small proportion of Canadian breeders, but many cast in their lot with the American association. In 1906 a new Canadian association was organized and incorporated, under Dominion act. The president of the association applying for incorporation was Hon. W. Clifford, Austin, Manitoba, and the secretary, Mr. Geo. H. Greig, Winnipeg. The rules of entry were made practically the same as those of the American association, with the additional requirement that all living animals not recorded in the American record must be inspected. The work of inspection was intrusted to Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

Registration of Herefords was commenced about 1880 by the Agriculture and Arts Association, and many pedigrees were destroyed in the disastrous fire of 1894, which ruined the office of the association. It was not until 1899 that a volume of the herdbook was issued. At that time Mr. H. D. Smith, Compton, Quebec, was president of the association.

A Canadian Sees the English Cow.

Without a visit to the country, it seems almost impossible to imagine how truly Shorthorn cattle are the product of English soil. They seem

By H. S. Arkell, Macdonald College.

in the Lake Country; or of glimpses caught in the train while journeying hither and thither; or of visions of fields and herds in the rich, level



Beau Sabreur 74049.

Noted Shorthorn dairy bull, ten years old. Owned by Geo. Taylor, Crawford, Eng.

to be everywhere. Students of Shorthorn history would be prepared to find them the predominant breed in Yorkshire and Durham. Such, in truth, is their birthright. But it came as a surprise to the writer, at least, to find that, from Carlisle to Southampton, they are the predominant breed of the country. They are native-born, and from Cumberland to Sussex are as distinctively the cattle of England as Jerseys are of Jersey, or as Holsteins of Holland. Other breeds, of course, appear—Herefords, Jerseys, Red Polls, a few Dutch, a few Kerrys, Galloways or Angus, and others, but these are either distinctive of a certain district or county, or appear as scattered herds, and indicate simply the preference or prejudice of their owners. Shorthorns, without doubt, possess pre-eminently the hereditary right to an abiding place on English farms and to the favor of English farmers.

And what pictures they make on hillside and valley in the north, and on the level grazing plains of the south, on the banks of the River Thames! In Amsterdam, I was privileged to see Paul Potter's famous "Bull," a Holstein. What a pity that no English painter has so immortalized a Shorthorn! Rural England glories in her beautiful and varied scenery, but how much would it be robbed of its charm if viewed apart from the presence of its flocks. Such pastoral scenes upon moor or down or lowland I scarce expect to see elsewhere; and is it without significance that, in Westmoreland, the poet's country, where Ruskin and Wordsworth and Southey are affectionately remembered by monuments of various kinds, these landscape views are unsurpassed? Through the kindness of a veteran herdsman, one who had to do with Heir of Englishman as a calf, a favorite retreat of Ruskin's was pointed out to me. It was at Kirkby, Lonsdale. The way to it led by an old church, under the shadow of which—passing, as one must, by the side of century-old graves—the stranger may well forget the scene of the busy auction mart that lay beyond the gates. The atmosphere of the place created a mood for other things. From the church, a short lane led to the embankment, where, upon a rough plank bench, which still remains, according to the lore of the village, the artist was wont to pass

some thoughtful hours. This is still known as "Ruskin's Seat." From it, the observer looks out upon an exquisite bit of English valley and hillside. Just below, the dark waters of the river come now and again into view through the parting foliage of the bank. Beyond, a rich, grassy meadow stretches away for three-quarters of a mile to the wooded slopes of the near-by hills. Stately old trees, their dark-green foliage telling tales of an abundant store in a fertile soil, provide welcome shade for the sheep and cattle grazing contentedly about. The latter were, no doubt, none other than the town cows, but, amid such surroundings, there was there an aristocracy of color in the presence of the red, white and roan. Directly opposite, on a bit of rising ground, the manor-house appears, in the midst of a forest of trees, and interweaves thus, it would seem, into the landscape view a feature of interest and romance. Immediately behind, the hills rise almost abruptly, and, in distinct or uncertain outline, form the background to this beautiful picture. Such an one passes but slowly from the memory. Space will scarce permit to tell of others in Cumberland, at the foot of Skiddar, where the cattle graze in circular procession up the succeeding terraces which their ancestors have trodden out for them upon the hillside years and years ago; or of others around Keswick, by Derwentwater, where artists have toiled to gather upon canvas the lovely details of pastoral scenes



Typical English Dairy Cow.

Record, 950 gallons in one year.

meadow lands of the south; but the memory of them abides, and promises much for some future time.

THE DAIRY SHORTHORN.

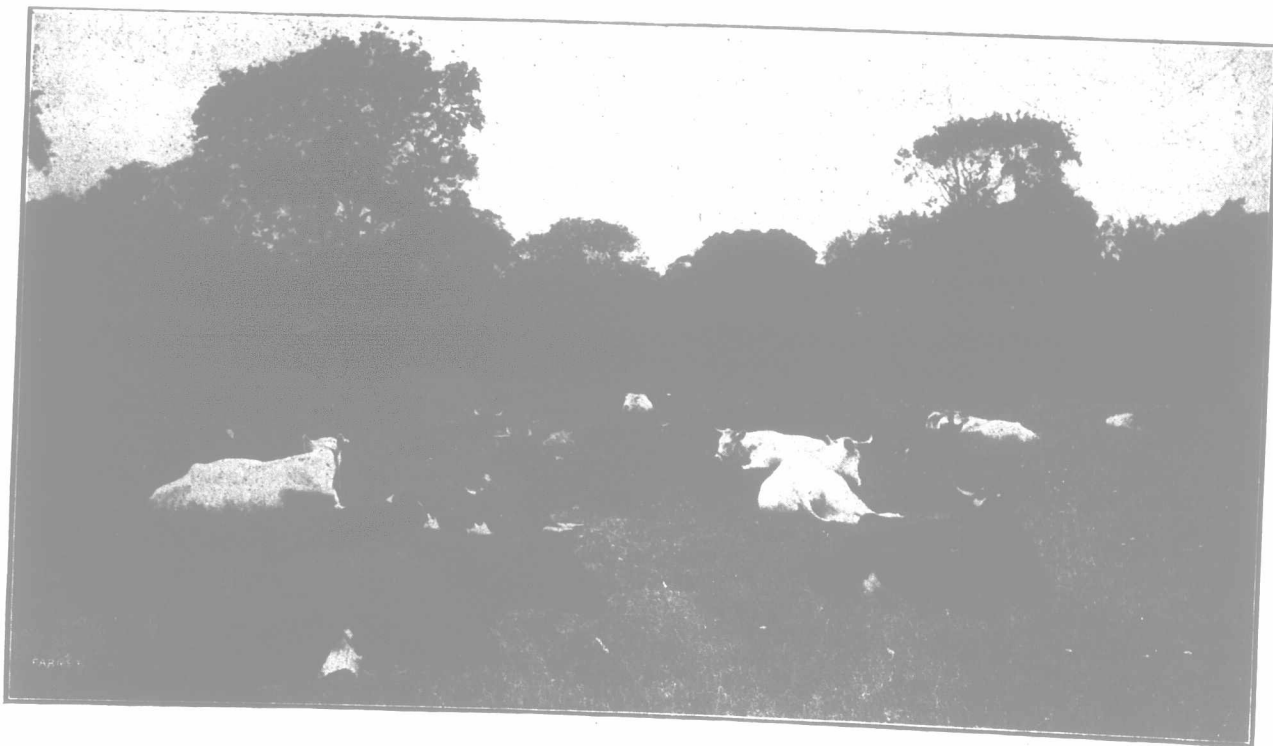
And now, what of the cattle themselves? At the outset, let me say that the Shorthorns of England are dairy-bred, or, to put it in another way, the Shorthorn is the dairy cow of the country, and, I take it, has been so for generations. We have knowledge of the enormous imports of cheese and butter from Denmark, Scotland, Ireland, Canada, and other countries, but has it ever occurred to us to question from what source London and all the other great cities and towns are supplied with milk. When we remember that London alone has a population of over six million people, we can scarce conceive of the quantity of milk consumed in a single day by the urban population of England. Yet this is supplied largely from the country districts, and for the most part from Shorthorn cows. "There is this one market," said one gentleman to me, referring to the milk supply, "that foreigners have not usurped from us, and we shall keep it while we can." Many of the farmers practically depend on the returns from their cows to make good the rent of their farms, and, as may be expected, they keep essentially rate-paying cattle. Sometimes the contracts made with city dairymen are very large. I was at one gentleman's place where no fewer than 500 cows were kept—all Shorthorns—and where more than 100 heifer stirks were retained each year to renew the herd. Many herds number

over 100 cows each. The majority of these dairy herds are non-pedigree cattle.

It was a revelation to learn how much greater reliance, in the estimation of the English tenant-farmer, was placed upon the cow that would produce milk than upon her beef-bred sister. I refer now not to the breeder of pedigree cattle, who may cater to a foreign demand, but to the man who breeds and raises ordinary cattle, and who expects or who may be compelled to realize a profit from them in some way or other in the home market. It was so in Southern Scotland, where cheese is the staple product of the farm. It was so, generally speaking, through England, where the revenue is derived more frequently simply from (Con'd on page 1990.)



"Wadley House," the Residence of Geo. Adams, Glos., Eng. Mr. Adams farms over 4,000 acres of land, and owns a dairy herd of 500 non-pedigree milking Shorthorns.



The English Dairy Shorthorn at Rest.

The Outlook of the British Stock Breeder.

By Arch'd MacNeilage,

Editor and Manager Scottish Farmer, Glasgow.

I have not chosen this subject; it has been chosen for me. It is not a subject on which I can claim to have formed any new or independent opinions. It is a subject on which men may very well differ.

The outlook for the British farmer generally, at the moment, is very mixed. He had good grain crops, and the prospect of enhanced grain prices. In Scotland and the north of England, after a sunless summer, we had a warm, genial September, which ripened the crops slowly, so that we had a bounteous but late harvest. October was to be the main harvesting month, and until this, its closing week, it has given us floods, and an almost constant downpour of rain. The heavy grain crops lie soaking in the fields, and to-day, Hallowe'en, much of the oat crop in Scotland is uncut, and about one-third of it is still in the stook, or, at best, the hand-rick or "hut." The potato crop is sound, and fairly heavy, and prices have rarely been as good (80s. per ton) at this date. But the farmer, wrestling with his derelict grain crop, cannot get his potatoes lifted, and is consequently prevented realizing what he might from the good prices ruling.

The outlook for the dairy farmer or feeding farmer is not cheering. Both make large drafts on the produce of the soil, and both, in normal seasons, have to buy feeding stuffs heavily. In a season like the present, with the prospect of a short turnip crop, dear potatoes and wasted grain, both these classes of farmers must buy more heavily than usual. Feeding stuffs, in sympathy with wheat, are to be high-priced, so that the cost of bringing stock through the winter will be much heavier than usual. From every standpoint, therefore, the farmer's outlook is rather gloomy. There are one or two redeeming features in that outlook. Dairy produce is selling well—cheese as high as 66s. per cwt. of 112 pounds—and wheat has not been so high in price for many years. Many farmers will have cheese to sell, and these will do very well; fewer will have wheat to market, but those who have will reap a harvest. Barley is a bad sample, and much of it will be used for feeding purposes. Where there is a good sample, a high price will be obtained. As I have said, the outlook of the cropping farmer is decidedly mixed. Had there been a good harvest—I mean in respect of weather—there can be no doubt that 1907 would have been a good farmer's year. I would not like to prophesy what sort of year it will be, should existing weather conditions continue.

MOTOR CAR VS. HARNESS HORSE.

The British live-stock breeder has, on the whole, had a decade of good prices, with a healthy home and foreign demand. The only class of horses which has suffered a kind of eclipse is the Hackney or harness horse. The motor car has undoubtedly hit this breed pretty hard, not so much, or, indeed, at all, in the matter of the very highest class of harness horses, but in respect to the second-class and the misfits, the attractions of the motor have been rather serious. One gentleman who used to do a big trade in the medium class of these horses, said lately that, whereas he used to be able to sell any number of them at prices varying from £80 to £200, he could not now gift such horses or ponies. Gentlemen who used to be quite ready to purchase such animals now invested in motor cars. The only Hackney or harness horse for which the demand continues keen is the very highest class of animal, fit to win in any company, and, when on parade in the "Row" during the season, sure to attract the eye of the passers-by. That kind of horse, the most difficult of all to breed, is in demand now, and, so long as there are men of wealth and leisure who want to own something that no other has, always will be in demand. For the second class of such animals, the outlook is not bright.

It is more difficult to understand, but it is the fact, that the motor-car craze has adversely affected the market for hunting horses. You cannot follow the hounds in a motor car, but the new toy seems to occupy the time and attention of those who formerly spent much of their time in the hunting-field, and took a special pride in their hunting stables. No doubt this form of the motor-craze will wear

itself out. Nature can always defy art, and it will always be more difficult to breed a first-class animal than to make a first-class motor-car. The highest price will always be paid for nature's rarest gifts. But what is to be done with the necessarily large army of misfits, out of which the one perfect sample is drawn? Motor traction undoubtedly competes heavily with these.



Hielan Laddie.

THE DRAFT HORSE HOLDS HIS OWN.

The breeders of Clydesdales have been doing pretty well for five or six years. The colonial and foreign demand has been very brisk. The present year, 1907, although perhaps not as favorable as 1906, yet yields an export trade of about 1,050 Clydesdales. Taking these at the low average of £40 each, we have a revenue of £42,000 going into the pockets of breeders and middlemen. Whether this demand will continue, is a question which Canadians can answer better than Scotsmen. Very much depends on them. There is a strong likelihood that the demand from the Argentine will increase year by year. They have instituted a Clydesdale Studbook in that country, and in the past that has always tended to create, or where created, to sustain and increase, a demand. At home, Clydesdales are in general favor for draft purposes, and, given weight and substance, they can always sell for a good deal more money than many other sorts.

The demand in street traffic is for heavier horses. The Clydesdale is so marked by quality that the man having a gluttonous eye for bulk is not disposed to cease his cry that the lorry should be kept in view. If one may judge by the show-yard type, the Clydesdale of to-day is fully as big and weighty a horse as he was in the days of the Prince of Wales-Darnley combination. Horses of the Hiawatha-Baron's Pride cross are certainly bigger and heavier than horses of the Prince of Wales-Darnley cross were. Clydesdale breeders have to guard against landing themselves in a cut-de-sac. The fashion sets too strongly in one direction. Wise men will seek to combine the varying strains so as to sustain the stamina and substance. The Clydesdale's place on the farm is not seriously menaced. At the same time, it is to be recognized that a successful motor-traction engine has been put upon the market. It has done some excellent work, and may do much more in the future. The Ivel motor is certainly a possibility to be reckoned with in any forecast of horse-breeding in this country. Already it has been seen at work successfully drawing the self-binder, driving the threshing mill, and drawing the plow. It is a wonderfully handy machine, and will yet be in general use on level land, with clean fields.

ANIMAL-FOOD INSPECTION AND CATTLE-TESTING.

Those who produce stock for the supply of animal food to the public, are beset by many pitfalls. There is a determination on the part of municipalities to deal in a very drastic fashion with everything that savors of an unhealthy meat or an impure milk supply from home byres. The farmer and stock-owner would feel less disposed to grumble about this if there was exhibited anything like the same activity in guarding the purity and soundness of the meat or milk supply from abroad. Restrictions of every character and type surround the farmer and milk producer, and a bill is at present before the Legislature which will intensify this condition of things. Meat inspection in public abattoirs is at present of a very stringent character. Difficulty is experienced in adjusting matters with the butchers in many districts. As the law stands at present, a butcher who buys a fat bullock which appears all right on hoof, has no redress should the carcass prove to be tuberculous and be destroyed. Naturally, the butcher does not like this. He means to sell the best meat; he therefore will have nothing to do with carcasses of this kind, but he cannot help himself. In some places farmers sell their animals under a guarantee of soundness. Should the proof not conform to warranty, the loss falls on an insurance fund, to which farmers, butchers and auctioneers contribute in certain arranged proportions. This arrangement gets rid of many difficulties. At the same time, a wise use of the tuberculin test would help farmers greatly, and prevent them sending reacting animals to the public sales. But the tuberculin test is still anathema with most of our breeders. They maintain that it is unreliable, and will have none of it. They are quite right as to its being unreliable under average conditions, and as usually applied in this country. And the recent revelations in Buenos Ayres do not in the least tend to reassure the public. But the test itself, when honestly applied, and carried out as it ought to be, is not unreliable. It is as reliable as anything human can be, and, when rightly employed, can be of great service to stock-owners.

The serious question for feeders and dairy farmers here is what to do with the stock which, assuming the use of the tuberculin test, did react? Reacting animals could only be sold as such, and their value would be greatly depreciated. A prime weakness in the test is its inability to distinguish between a serious and a trivial case of tuberculosis. If the disease is present at all, there is a reaction; if it is not present, there is no reaction. The intensity of the reaction tells nothing with respect to the intensity of the disease. Before the test will be universally and honestly applied here, there must be some effective arrangement made for the disposal of the carcasses of reacting animals. Everyone (Con. on page 1982.)



Loading Grain in British Oat Field.

The Split-Log Drag Competition.

LETTER OF TRANSMISSION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When I received your request early in the year to award prizes in the split-log drag competition, I was very glad to consent to do so. The number of entries, however, was so much greater than we then anticipated that it at once was apparent I would be unable to devote the time to the inspection of the work which its importance would demand. I, therefore, requested Mr. W. A. McLean, Civil Engineer of this Department, to act as judge. He has made his award and recommendation, with which I concur, and which I herewith transmit to you.

A. W. CAMPBELL,
Toronto, Ont. Deputy Minister Public Works.

THE JUDGE'S REPORT.

W. A. McLean, Engineer of Highways.

The split-log drag is an exceptionally useful implement for the repair and maintenance of earth roads. The writer, after close observation during the past summer, has been greatly impressed with its value. Through the competition, more than sixty drags have been in use on earth roads in Ontario, and it is not too much to hope and expect that next year this number will be increased tenfold. That the merits of the split-log drag have been so fully and widely demonstrated, and that so much benefit is to be anticipated, should afford gratification to "The Farmer's Advocate," to Mr. A. W. Campbell, Commissioner of Highways, and to the Honorable Dr. Reaume, Minister of Public Works, through whose patronage this result has been attained.

In the split-log drag competition there were sixty-three entries; forty west of Toronto, and twenty-three east. The work throughout was of a very satisfactory character. While the winning of first place in the contest was evidently sought after, yet the spirit of rivalry was noticeably secondary to the improvement of the roads. The general feeling was that a better road and the local introduction of the drag were themselves a satisfactory reward. The final judging of the work was a matter requiring careful discrimination, so close were the results. The prizewinners are:

AWARDS WEST OF TORONTO.

First—John Young, Reeve of Caistor Township, Abingdon P. O.
Second—W. B. Rittenhouse, Clinton Township, Beamsville P. O.
Third—J. F. Stuart, Tilbury West Township, Comber P. O.

AWARDS EAST OF TORONTO.

First—W. A. McIlquham, Drummond Township, Lanark P. O.
Second—A. W. Ross, Bromley Township, Douglas P. O.
Third—A. A. McLennan, Lancaster Township, Lancaster P. O.

The work of others was exceedingly meritorious, marked by industry and good judgment in many particulars. Among these may be mentioned:

Albert Snell, Hagersville; L. Drehmer, Fisher's Corners; John Frank, The Grange; Charles Edwards, Onondaga; W. S. Chisholm, Mansewood; H. W. Park, Abingdon; J. W. Switzer, Lisgar; Wm. B. Shoup, Hagersville; D. H. Petheram, Nover; Nicholas Plain, Sarnia; John Cameron, Valetta; W. H. Teeter, Teeterville; Chas. W. Bainard, Glanworth; Frank Pretty, Wilkesport; Peter Grant, Becher; Chas. W. Buchanan, Florence; J. D. Thompson, Derwent; E. W. Tench, Stamford; W. C. R. West, North Pelham; Ed. Marshall, Binbrook; Peter Wooley, Hamilton; W. H. Bromley, Bromley Line; John A. McCann, Heckston; John Somerville, Cumberland; Chas. H. Snider, Elia; Wm. Condie, Bainsville; D. P. Robinson, Cornwall; W. E. Whetter, Lorneville Junction; R. F. Leslie, Norval; M. Williamson, Esquesing; W. H. Speers, Bronte; John Weber, Vandeleur; Wm. Brown, Morley; E. E. Wilson, Caledon; James Hill, Aurora.

AN IDEAL MEANS OF EARTH-ROAD MAINTENANCE.

What is the split-log drag? To make one is almost more simple than to describe it, for the implement is simplicity itself. A log from five to eight feet long is split in half. The halves are placed parallel to one another, the edges down and flat face to the front. They are firmly braced together in this position, with three cross-bars wedged into holes bored through the log. A

chain-hitch is attached in such a manner as to incline the drag at the desired angle, say forty-five degrees, the forward corner being at the outer edge of the road, and the rear corner at the center. By dragging this implement up one side of the road and down the other, making a number of circuits, using two or three horses, the edges of the log plane off the tops of ridges and rough places, drawing the material sideways and forward to fill hollows and ruts, crowning it at the center of the road. This drag, used eight or ten times during the year on an earth road, while the earth is in a moist condition after a rain, will keep an earth road in the best condition that an earth road can be made to reach.

Somewhat similar work may be done, and is commonly done throughout the Province, with a scraper having a single blade, and with a tongue rigidly attached. Why is this not as good as the split-log drag? The common scraper requires in

of time. The angle at which it travels along the road is not fixed as with the single-blade scraper, and the operator, by stepping from one end to the other, can change the angle according to the requirements of the road. The split-log drag being made of two parallel blades, instead of one, rides over the hollows, drops earth into them and fills them up, whereas the single-blade scraper tends to go into depressions and make them deeper; and, finally, the split-log drag can be used earlier in the spring, or at any time when the road is extremely wet.

The split-log drag by no means does away with the grading machine. On the contrary, it, if anything, makes the grading machine more valuable. The work of the grading machine is to construct, but the sphere of the split-log drag is to repair and maintain. Counties where earth roads prevail have commonly used the grading machine on the main roads year after year to keep them in repair. As a result, the side lines and little-travelled roads have been neglected, and have not been improved as they should be by using the grading machine. By establishing a proper scheme in any "earth-road" township for the use of split-log drags, these can be made to take the place of the grading machine for repair, while the grading machine can be sent on its proper mission of construction, to outlying roads which have heretofore been neglected, and upon which it is so much needed.

The sphere of the split-log drag is essentially in what may be called "earth-road townships"; that is, in townships which have little or no road-making material, such as gravel or stone, suitable for crushing. That such is the case, has been evidenced by the fact that the interest aroused by the split-log drag has been confined more especially to districts where earth roads prevail; that is, in such counties as Essex, Kent, Haldimand, Welland, Lincoln, Wentworth, Peel, Halton, and the easterly counties of Glengarry, Russell, Prescott, Carleton and Renfrew. In this

connection it should be pointed out that there are sections of the Province in which the split-log drag can be of comparatively little use, in which the roads are largely metalled with broken stone, or practically all are gravelled.

AN IMPLEMENT OF MAINTENANCE AND REPAIR.

Much can be said that is favorable to the split-log drag; yet, as with the grading machine and other roadmaking implements, there is danger of overestimating its usefulness, and thereby depreciating its true worth. The grading machine is a splendid implement, but it is not too much to say that miles of road have been ruined by its improper use. In the same way, the split-log drag may be abused, and much injury to gravel or stone roads may result if used without a thorough understanding of the treatment of such roads. The drag can be used to some extent on gravel or stone roads in the ordinary way, if care is taken not to draw soft material to the top of the gravel or stone. Its chief usefulness on these roads may be found to lie in reversing the process, and employing it to scrape off from the gravelled or stone roadbeds the surface coating of fine material which collects there, and which in spring and fall becomes a blanket of mud. This blanket of mud absorbs and holds water, keeps the underlying roadbed wet and yielding, and tends to the formation of ruts.

As previously pointed out, the split-log drag is not an implement of construction. That a road can be graded from a flat and rough condition to a shapely and well-formed road is no doubt the case, but this, as a rule, can be done only by the expenditure of an excessive amount of energy. The grading machine is the implement which can be most economically used to perform the first earthwork in crowning, grading and to some extent draining the roads. The split-log drag will then find its place in keeping this road in the best possible condition. That is, it will smooth out the surface of the road early in the spring, and assist in drying the road some days earlier than would otherwise be the case. The road when dry will be smoother and more agreeable for travel. The road will be less dusty throughout the summer, from the fact that the ridges and ruts do not have to be pulverized under traffic before they are smoothed out. The continued use of the drag will keep the road free from ruts; will maintain the road in the shape in which it was placed by the grading machine; will assist surface drainage, and



Hon. Dr. J. O. Reaume.



A. W. Campbell, C. E.

Minister Ontario Department of Public Works. Ontario Deputy Minister of Public Works.



W. A. McLean, C.E.

Highways Branch, Judge in the split-log-drag competition.

operating it two teams and two drivers, which handicaps its use very materially. To secure two teams with two drivers is seldom an easy matter, and the common practice has been for a pathmaster to charge half a day for procuring them. Even then the one has to wait on the other, and they seldom can get out on the road when the soil is in the best condition for its use. The split-log drag can, if properly made, be handled by one team of horses and one driver, and takes less time to use it on the road than does the ordinary scraper, as two round trips can be made on a mile of road in about an hour and a half, with good results. The split-log drag is more cheaply and easily made than the single-blade scraper, and every farmer can have one in his own barnyard. Being cheaply made and easily handled, it can be driven out on the road at the noon hour, or at any slack period, with little loss

make a firmer and less readily cut surface. It will keep an earth road at its best.

An earth road, whether dragged or not, when it becomes wet, is a mud road; although less muddy if it is dragged. In praising the split-log drag, it must not be supposed that the writer is advocating the earth road. Earth roads and mud roads are not good enough for the Ontario farmer. As a rule, earth-road townships are among the most fertile and wealthy of the Province, and there is no good reason why the citizens of these townships and counties should remain content with earth roads. It is not to be argued that all of these roads should at once be gravelled or macadamized, but a commencement should be made on the leading roads, or such roads as would become leading roads if they were so constructed as to attract travel. What is meant by this will be understood by the majority of those in the competition during the past summer, for the rule was that the roads kept in repair by the split-log drag were much more heavily travelled than they had ever been before, attracting travel which formerly followed other parallel roads.

A PLAN TO SECURE SYSTEMATIC DRAGGING

The split-log drag can be made to achieve its greatest usefulness only where a thorough system is established for dragging the earth roads of a township. While these implements are so cheaply made and so easily operated, it will not do to expect that all farmers will of their own good-



W. A. McIlquham, Lanark, Ont.
First prize, east.

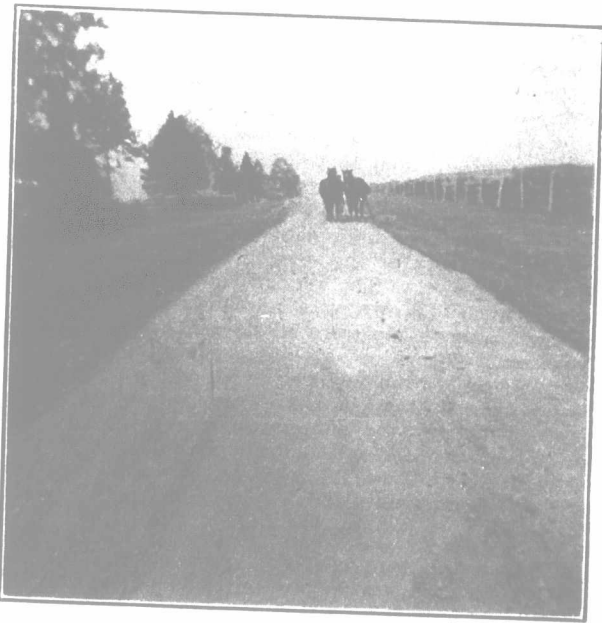
will at once go out on the roads and keep them in repair. Township councils will have to take the matter up. If their use is still left to ordinary statute-labor methods, permitting a farmer here and there, who desires it, to work out his statute labor by this means, the results will be inferior. A businesslike system must be introduced. The one which I would recommend is:

1st.—That township councils take tenders and let the job of dragging and keeping in good condition sections of earth road throughout the township; these sections not to exceed four miles in length, being preferably two miles in length, and not less than one mile.

2nd.—That each person taking a contract be paid in cash the sum of his tender, which will be a small amount. (In discussing this with those who have used the drag throughout the past year, it is found that an average of five dollars per mile would be an inducement to take the work, in consideration, more especially, of the benefit to the roads. This should pay for dragging the roads eight or ten times during the year, or as often as required.)

3rd.—The work of those using the split-log drag should be inspected from time to time by the township road commissioner. When any person operating the drag is found to do inferior work or to neglect the roads, the work can be taken from him for the ensuing year.

Any one who has carefully observed the work of a properly-operated split-log drag throughout a



A. W. Ross, Douglas, Ont.
Second prize, east.

the work of the grading machine, and at the same time keeps the earth roads in the best possible condition. Earth roads which have been graded by the use of the grading machine, thereafter maintained by the drag, and the drainage of the road improved as far as possible, will be in the best possible condition for receiving a coating of gravel or crushed stone when the time comes in any township to secure more permanent results.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF A GOOD ROAD.

What is a good road? That is a difficult question to answer briefly to the satisfaction of all. There are many road-makers in the season of statute labor, and yet there has been a constant failure to produce the desired results. A good road must have perfect drainage. This means that it will be properly crowned to shed water to the side drains. It will be kept so smooth and free from ruts that water will not be impeded and held on the surface of the roadway instead of flowing to the side drains. The side drains must be drains; not mere hollows along the roadside. That is, they must have a regular fall to a free outlet. The subsoil flow, where it makes itself apparent by wild grass at the roadside; springs in the road, and sink-holes that almost swallow team and vehicle in the spring; the upheaving of the road by frost, should be taken care of by under-drains. These are some of the main principles in the construction of an earth road.



W. B. Rittenhouse, Beamsville, Ont.
Second prize, west.

In judging the work of those in the competition during the past season, there were points to be considered apart from the mere smoothing of the road. Anyone with a team of horses could drive a drag over a road, and by unremitting industry could have kept the surface free from ruts. In looking for the prizewinners, it was essential that these knew how to make a road, and that they show some acquaintance with the first principles at least; that they show by the use of the drag and other work performed that they understood how high a road should be crowned, and the width a road should be; that there should be side drains, and that these side drains should have outlets; that grass and weeds at the edge of the road are undesirable and impede drainage; that boulders, stumps and logs should be removed; that the roads should be straight and in the center of the road allowance.

One of the great faults throughout the earth-road districts, and, indeed, throughout the Prov-

ince as a whole, is that roads are made too wide. That a wide road is desirable, so long as it is a good road, no one will question; but that a wide road is a good road under present circumstances in Ontario, and with our present resources for maintaining them, is very seldom the case. A narrow road can be kept in repair very much more cheaply than can a wide road, whether an earth road, gravel road or stone road. No road should be any wider, as we construct them and maintain them in Ontario, than traffic absolutely demands. A width of from 20 to 24 feet will accommodate a great amount of traffic, and 18 feet is sufficient for the preponderance of rural roads. There are those who think that roads should be wide enough throughout their entire length for two or even three loads of hay to pass. Market for hay is always in the one direction. Two loads of hay trying to pass each other on a public highway is something which some of our "oldest citizens" have not yet lived long enough to see. In any event, there will always be a gateway where one can turn aside to let the other pass; and if the worst comes to the worst, it will be much cheaper to throw off an occasional load of hay rather than to saddle the entire Province with roads of a width that cannot be kept in a good state of repair.

In addition to roads being too wide, the tendency also is to make them too flat. Roads should always be made too high when first constructed, because the constant tendency thereafter



A. A. McLennan, Lancaster, Ont.
Third prize, east.

is to settle, flatten and spread out. If a road is not built too high at first, it will soon be too flat to be a good road, and will be in a constant state of rut and roughness. Narrow roads, perfectly and evenly crowned, are the roads which wear well, which cost least to maintain, and which are most serviceable throughout the entire year.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FROM EXPERIENCE.

In the practical use of the drag a multitude of points were brought out by the competition. To discuss all would make this article unduly long, and is unnecessary. Leaving something to be learned by practical experience, a brief summary of the more important is as follows:

Use a light drag—preferably of cedar, pine or basswood—such as can be readily managed by one team of horses, and use it often. Fasten a strip of steel along the lower face edge of the drag. A straightened wagon tire or sleigh runner is ordinarily used.

Use the drag as early in the spring as possible, and as frequently thereafter as is needed to keep the road smooth and free from wheel tracks.

Use the drag when the road is very wet and slushy, either when raining or immediately after; or use the drag when the road has become somewhat dry, and the soil loose and friable. There is an intermediate stage in which the earth is

(Continued on page 1975.)



John Young, Abingdon, Ont.
First prize, west.



J. F. Stewart, Comber, Ont.
Third prize, west.

The 1907 Trade in Farm Animals and Products.

FROM A TORONTO POINT OF VIEW.

Never before has there been a year in the history of those now dealing in Canadian produce when the demand has been so active, when such generally high prices have been reached, and when supplies have been so readily disposed of. For this, two important reasons are assigned. First, the excellent domestic demand, because of the larger influx of immigration; and, second, the high pitch which prosperity has reached, not only in Canada, but throughout the civilized world. Notwithstanding that the year 1907 was generous to the producer, the middleman and consumer, complete success was marred, more particularly with the incoming of the last quarter of the year, by a money stringency, which, besides the unpleasantness of disturbed credits, has already had a most unsatisfactory influence on prices from the standpoint of the producer, and threatens to remain dominant for a period of the incoming year.

With the money tightness there has been associated the result of the 1907 crop. As if working in harmony, these two have coalesced and formed an exceptional barrier to business, perhaps of equal opposite force to the two reasons assigned above for the activity in commercial circles, before the detracting influences made their appearance. In that the year encountered two opposing factors, so the last crop has developed results which are at cross-purposes in the matter of the prices for agricultural products. Thus, while the farmer has been able to secure a high price for his grain and hay, he has been compelled to sacrifice his live stock.

Taken as a whole, 1907 was one of high prices, and it is towards the close of the year that we find the anomalies produced by the crop beginning to assert themselves. It is certain that Canadian agricultural exports this year will fall much below those of recent years, and it is equally certain that exporters, particularly in live stock, have had an unprosperous period. The high prices for commodities in the domestic markets has not been reflected in the British markets, which have been generously supplied by other countries when Canadian exports have dwindled.

It is due to the unsatisfactory returns from British commission houses that exporters of live stock, poultry and dairy products have become less active competitors, and that prices have undergone recent declines. The biggest change in live-stock prices in 1907 was in hogs, the high figure during the period being \$7.30, and the lowest \$5.00, at the Toronto markets. The steady decline in hog prices from the \$8.00 limit which they touched in 1906, is due to an increased world supply and contraction in consumption owing to the high prices of pork products. The Canadian prices of hogs for the last few months are being sympathetically influenced by American markets, the decline in which has been more rapid than in our own. In other live stock, the price fluctuations of the year have not been important. Sheep and lambs have fallen off for reasons similar to those which have affected the change in hogs. Cattle, on the whole, have retained a steady undertone for high-class butchers and importers, but there is a rather wide difference in the quotations of lower grades at different stages of the year, because of the remarkable change in quantity between the early and late portions of the year.

Receipts of live stock at the Toronto cattle market show a total increase in 1907 over 1906, but a decrease of hogs and sheep. For the ten months in 1907, till the end of October, receipts at the market were: Cattle, 195,189; sheep, 108,701; hogs, 157,642; calves, 21,763; total head, 483,295. For 1906, the receipts for the corresponding period were: Cattle, 181,861; sheep, 106,936; hogs, 119,688; and calves, 22,581; total head, 431,069. A decrease of up-

By Our Market Correspondents.

wards of 30 per cent. in hog receipts is thought to be due to the fact that outside packers have exerted stronger competition, and thereby kept them from the Toronto markets. If this idea is not accepted, then it must be acknowledged that a decline in prices has concurred with lighter receipts—a rather improbable theory.

The high prices for cattle were made in March, when exporters of the very choicest grade reached \$6.75 per cwt. The record low prices for many years for old cows was made during November, when transactions were made as low as 75 cents per cwt. The almost sudden general demand for mutton and lamb which developed during 1906, has subsided this year, but quotations have remained fairly steady because the markets have not been surfeited with offerings until lately, when they declined 2 to 3 cents per pound from last spring's high prices, both for sheep and lambs.

POULTRY.

The latter part of 1906 and the early part of 1907 will go down to history as a period of high prices for all kinds of poultry. No record is available of any previous time when poultry was sold as high—so high, in fact, as to become a luxury, rather than, as hitherto, almost a necessity. Prices at the beginning of the year had a range about as follows at the Toronto mar-

during the late summer, and during one week at Montreal only two cases were shipped, against 747 packages the same week a year ago. High domestic prices encouraged the importation of butter from English commission houses, but their supplies got little further than the importing city. There was an excellent demand for cheese at all the boards. The range of prices was narrow, with the average about 11½ cents per pound. A fair amount of the products stored in England kept the price from going as high as many in the trade anticipated. The range of butter prices during the year were 22 cents and 32 cents for choice creameries, and 20 cents and 30 cents for good dairies. Total receipts of butter at Montreal, from May 1st to November 24th, were 378,898 packages, against 573,867 packages for the corresponding period of 1906; and shipments for the same period, 66,761 and 361,165, respectively. Statistics of the cheese movements this year are as follows: Receipts, from May 1st to November 24th, 2,039,065 boxes, against 2,315,116 for the same period in 1906. Exports for the same period, from Montreal, Quebec, and Portland, were 2,031,258 boxes, against 2,232,839 boxes in 1906.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

The year 1907 was an unsatisfactory one in the matter of fruit production. The crop of small fruits, beginning with strawberries, was estimated to be at least 25 per cent. below that of a normal crop. Prices ranged 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. higher than that of the previous year, so that the growers' aggregate return was about as large as in other seasons. Competition from the canning firms held the markets strong throughout the entire season. The tomato crop was excellent, but the season was short. On this account, canners were not able to put down as large a supply as usual. Prices paid by the canning factories were the same as in 1906—25 cents per bushel.

The Ontario apple crop was not as large this year, but prices in the orchards ranged at least 25 cents a barrel above those of 1906. The dry season had its effect on the size of the fruit, but samples, with this exception, were good, and more than usually free of defects. Exports this year are running slightly ahead of those of last year. Up till November 24th, the total shipments from the principal Canadian and American shipping points were 1,302,807 barrels, against 1,219,689 barrels last year. Domestic prices have kept steady, and table fruit at Toronto was priced at \$2.50 to \$4.00 per barrel, and in the English market from 12 shillings to 22 shillings. Blenheims command the highest figure in England, and Spies and Kings on the home market.

FROM A MONTREAL POINT OF VIEW.

The past season has been one of the most remarkable in the history of the produce trade of the Dominion of Canada. It opened with prices of all sorts of commodities at an exceptionally high level, and from this there was little recession throughout the summer. On the other hand, there were many advances. From present appearances, it seems likely that the season of 1907 will mark the climax of the upward movement in prices which began half a dozen years since, and continued, practically without any setback, until the present. Already there are evidences that the purchasing power of consumers has reached its limit, and, although agriculture and industrialism will continue to develop, it may be that, at times, because of the heavy immigration, there will be a greater number of unemployed. This may result in an all-round reduction in wages, and a consequent inability to spend so much money as during the past few years. This condition will not be peculiar to Canada, but will be



View Toronto Junction Stock-yards. Capacity: 5,000 Cattle, 5,000 Sheep, 3,500 Hogs.

kets, with the usual percentage of discount at outside Ontario points: Turkeys, 25 cents; geese and ducks, 16 cents; chickens, 25 cents. There was a desire, owing to the high prices of feed, to dispose of all surplus stocks with the first touch of winter, and the prices at the end of November were: Turkeys, 15 cents; geese, 10 cents; and chickens, 12 cents. As with other products, the exportation of poultry has been less than in other years. The export business has not been profitable, and many firms who formerly conducted branches at Ontario points for this purpose have long since discontinued. The demand for the end-of-the-year holiday season promises to be good, but prices are not expected to reach anything like those of a year ago.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

The market position of dairy products during the year has been pretty much the same as that of other agricultural commodities, but the scarcity has been more marked. A poor season for pasture has found its reflection in a sharp stiffening in the prices of milk, and milk producers were able, on this account, to advance the price per eight-gallon can upwards of 20 cents. A scarcity of butter and cheese offerings caused firm prices for these, and practically dried up butter exports

world-wide, in all probability, so that the influences which might otherwise prevent prices dropping in Canada—namely, an active demand for Canada's products, at high prices—will be lacking. Naturally, many causes may intervene to prevent the realization of present indications, but there is every reason to look for a general recession in prices. Owing to crop shortage this year, prices may be fairly well maintained for some time yet, but the year 1908 will probably find the purchasing power of consumers diminished. This is bound to result in lower prices.

Meantime, the statistics obtainable in the Port of Montreal furnish evidence upon which to construct a history of the past season's operations in the produce trade of Canada.

Owing, no doubt, to the lateness of the opening of the season and the poor pasturage, there was a shortage in the flow of milk from cows, so that the total output of the butter and cheese factories was not equal to that of 1906. This was largely accountable for the high price of cheese and butter. Early in the season, factorymen, tempted by the high price for cheese, almost ceased to make butter, turning all their energies to cheese. Thus, the supply of butter became so small that it was barely sufficient to satisfy the domestic requirements, with the result that prices of butter, also, went to an unusually high figure. In fact, it soon was in excess of the export price, so that hardly any business was put through for export, the total shipments during the entire season amounting to but 66,773 packages, as compared with 361,400 the previous season, and over half a million in 1905. Prices during May ranged from 20c. to 31½c. in the country, against 18½c. to 22½c. in May, 1906. During June, July and August, prices ranged from 20c. to 22½c., as against 20½c. to 23½c. a year ago, being thus slightly lower. In September, 25½c. was paid, thus exceeding the previous September by 1½c., while in October 28½c. was reached, as against 24c. in September, 1906, while 28½c. was paid in November, as against 25c. a year previously.

As for cheese, there were only three months throughout the season when prices were not higher than in 1906. The range for all makes of cheese was as follows: May, 10½c. to 12 13-16c., against 10½c. to 12 5-16c. in May, 1906; June, 10½c. to 12½c., against 10½c. to 11 9-16c.; July, 10½c. to 11½c., against 11c. to 12c.; August, 10½c. to 12½c., against 11½c. to 13c.; September, 11½c. to 12 9-16c., against 12c. to 13½c.; October, 11½c. to 13½c., against 11½c. to 13c.; and November, 11c. to 12½c., against 11½c. to 12 13-16c. In the matter of average price per box, the past season has led all others, both in butter and cheese. The average value of butter per box was \$14.10, making the total value of the exports for the season \$941,499, as against an average value of \$13.20 per package a year ago, and a total value of \$4,770,480. The average value of the cheese exported during the season, per box, was \$9.70, making a total value of \$19,142,145. The average value a year ago was \$9.40 per box, and the total value \$20,941,677. On the whole, therefore, the season resulted very satisfactorily to producers. The contrary is said to have been the case with exporters, one of the largest of whom has recently been forced to call a meeting of his creditors.

The live-stock trade, while of fairly large volume, shows a considerable recession as compared with the season of 1906. The total shipments through the Port of Montreal amounted to 96,977 cattle, 11,585 sheep, and 174 horses, against 128,160 cattle, 10,791

sheep, and 641 horses during the previous season. Of the above number of cattle, 18,836 were American cattle, this year the balance being Canadian, while last year 20,588 were American, and the rest Canadian. Exporters state that, during the early part of the season they were able to make a little money, but that from July on they experienced heavy losses. It may be said, however, that no one can remember a year when live-stock exporters were not losing money; how they manage to continue in business is a mystery. As to prices, these have been showing a gradually declining tendency for some months past. Choicest cattle in England brought as high as 12 and even 12½ cents, according to the market, at times, and at other times figures declined to around 10 or 10½ cents.

tendency to seek a lower level. The high price of feed, however, may add strength to the market later on; at present, it weakens it by forcing holders to sell. This remark applies also to horses, which remain almost unchanged so far, at last year's figures.

The market for eggs has been exceptionally strong. In this respect, the present season probably holds the record. As late as March, eggs were selling here at 25c., and farmers were receiving 20c. for them in April. Prices gradually declined, but at no time were purchases made at much under 15c. The result was that many dealers stepped out and entered other lines, it being their belief that the egg trade would prove unremunerative. At present, quite a quantity of cold-storage eggs are held in Canada, and it is stated that the market is threatened with a deluge of American stock. If so, prices will be forced down several cents, and losses will be considerable.

Owing to the large crop of potatoes in 1906, prices were low the early part of the season, seldom exceeding a cent a pound, and farmers rarely got over ½c. The present crop being poor, prices have climbed up already to around the figures mentioned, and will be much higher before spring.

Never before was there such a season in oats and hay. Oats were dear all spring, but it was not till the new crop that prices got to their top notch, being then up to 60c. per bushel here. Just now, prices are down about 10c. Meantime, farmers in Ontario are selling the present crop at about 42c. to 43c. per bushel, while those in the Northwest are getting from 25c. to 40c., according to the quality and location. Hay, choicest, is selling here now at around \$20 per ton, so that the new season begins higher than the old left off. Farmers are probably getting not less than \$16 to \$17 per ton. The old crop brought moderate prices in the spring, selling here at around \$13 to \$14 per ton.

Looking the entire market over, there is hardly a single product of the farm which is not selling at exceptionally high prices for this time of year. Butter, cheese, eggs, hay, oats, wheat and other grains, as well as potatoes and other vegetables, are all bringing in the farmer a grist of wealth. The only drawback is that the farmer has very little of any of the products mentioned for sale. Live stock is perhaps a little under last year's prices, and poultry gives evidence of not too strong an outlook. However, the arrivals have been very light as yet, and the poultry thin, so that it would hardly do to predict what will be the outcome. At present, prices are

barely as high as a year ago, there being every likelihood that they will be about the same as soon as the market opens up properly.

All things considered, the agricultural portion of the community has every reason to feel gratified at the result of the labors of the season, and if happiness does not prevail on the farm during the Christmas and New Year periods, it will not be for lack of high prices for agricultural products.

The eleventh annual report of the United States Secretary of Agriculture opens with the statement that the farm production for 1907 is well up to the average in quantity, while its value is much above that of any preceding year. The farmer will this year have more money to spend and more to invest than he ever had before out of his year's work.

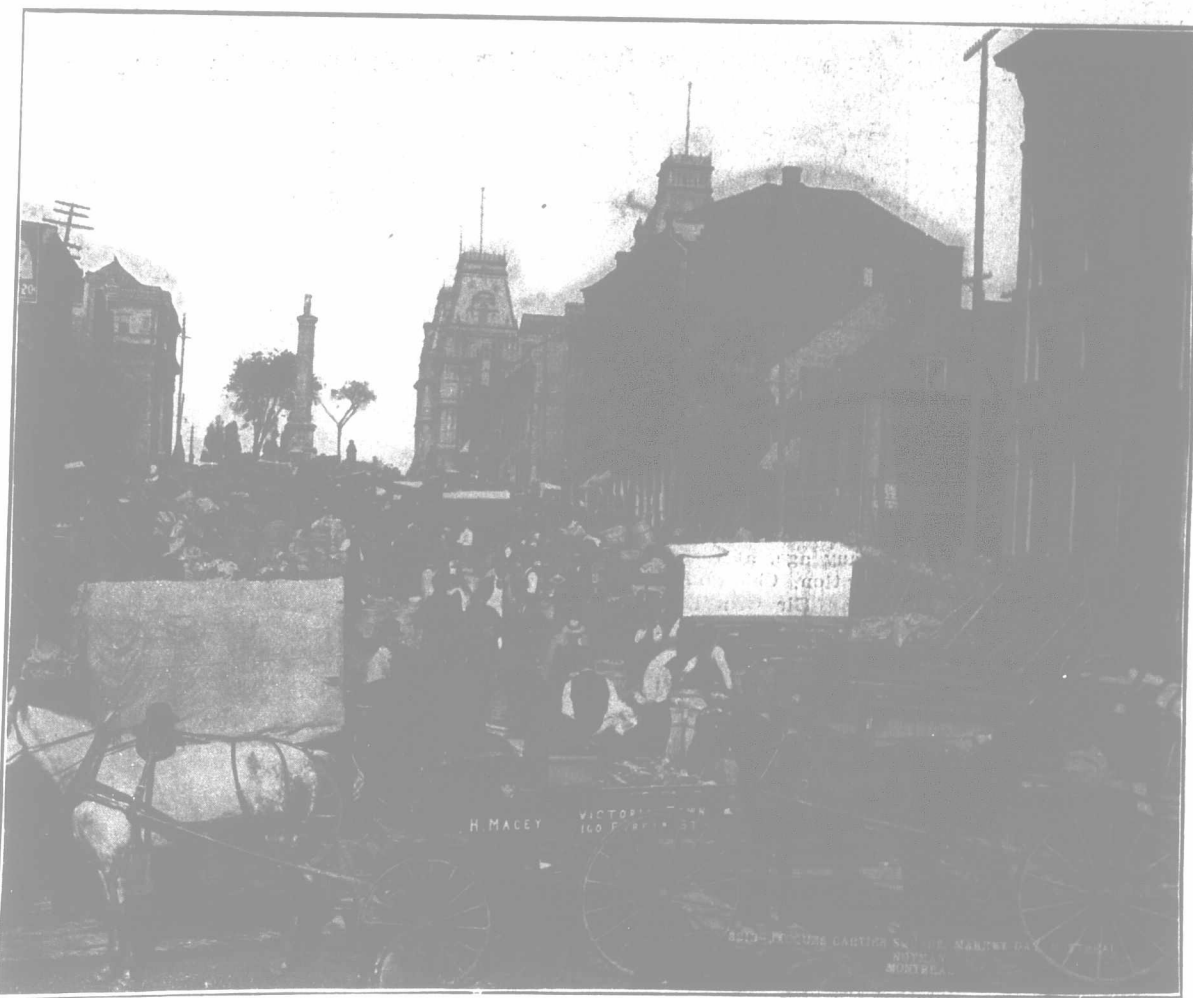
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Lord Lieutenant (imp.) =50050=.

Shorthorn bull at head of the herd of Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont. Sire Lord Roberts (83958), dam Broadhops F., Vol. 41, E. H. B.

Locally, choicest stock has fluctuated considerably. As high as 7c. was paid for fancy, holiday beef, and 6c. was frequently paid for choice stock. The general range, however, was from 4½c. to 5½c. for the finest, and, of late, 5c. has been an extreme price, with 4½c. the more frequent. The right quality would probably bring 5c. Calves have shown little enough alteration, \$2 to \$12 covering the range. Lambs were very dear for a time, 6c. being frequently granted, and 6½c. was not exceptional. At present, the price ranges around 5½c. Sheep sold at 5c., and for a time now have been around 4c. Hogs seem to have been cheaper than in 1906. Prices have shown much steadiness, but are at present easier, at 5c. to 5½c. On the whole, the market, after ruling high the early part of the season, shows a



Jacques Cartier Market, Montreal, P. Q.

The Eighth International Live-stock Exposition.

Excellence excelled, vast proportions grown greater, increased entries, larger attendance, high-pitched enthusiasm, Canadian exhibitors more successful than ever, is the word from the Eighth International Live-stock Exposition, held last week in Dexter Park Amphitheatre, Union Stock-yards, Chicago. Official returns registered an increased entry in practically every department, the total number in pure-bred classes being 700 ahead of 1906, while the exhibits of carload lots of feeders and fat cattle were five times what they ever were before. Next to the carload lots, the sheep pens showed the largest increase in numbers, Shropshires in particular establishing an extraordinary record. Six hundred and sixty-five entries in horses, 1,272 in cattle, 1,210 in sheep, and 375 in swine, swelled the catalogue to a great thickness, and incidentally showed that in the new General Superintendent, B. H. Heide, the International has a worthy successor to the ex-Canadian, W. E. Skinner, who shaped its destinies so astutely during its first seven years. The show is not a money-making institution for its promoters. Every year the Union Stock-yards & Transit Co. makes up a deficit of half a hundred thousand dollars or so, but its benefits are far-reaching and vast.

This Chicago show is international in fact and spirit, as well as in name. Sometimes it seemed in certain classes as though it was international in that and American institution put up the prize-money for Canadian exhibitors to carry away, yet even here the Yankee's magnanimity prevailed, and no prize was begrudged so long as it was fairly won. It must not be inferred that Canadian exhibitors cleaned up the show, for there are a great many classes in which we do not compete. It is a fact, however, that Northern exhibitors were, on the whole, extraordinarily successful. Grand championships in the fat classes, over all pure-breds, grades and cross-breeds, are the highest honors that can be won in cattle and sheep. Canada captured both, while in the breeding classes of Clydesdales she nearly swept the boards, also winning high honors in Hackney horses and in various breeds of sheep, while the Dominion's only exhibitor in pure-bred Shorthorn breeding classes stood well up to the top. In the International Students' Judging Competition, the Ontario Agricultural College team ranked second in general proficiency, and highest in judging cattle, sheep and swine, thereby winning for the third time the bronze bull trophy, bringing it permanently to Guelph. The presence of the Scotch judge of fat cattle, Mr. Durno; of a Canadian judge of breeding Shorthorns; of the Scotch bagpipers, and of a recently imported Highland bull, as well as the German Government's exhibit of German Coach horses, were other features that helped to impart an international flavor.

THE FAT-CATTLE SECTION.

In a west-bound Grand Trunk Pullman, en route to Chicago, it was announced that James Leask, the noted fat-cattle exhibitor, from Greenbank, Ontario, was exhibiting the high-grade Shorthorn steer calf, Roan King, which had won two firsts at Toronto, first at the Dominion Exhibition in Sherbrooke, Que., and first at Ottawa. Next day, Monday forenoon, when out of a ring of twenty-six two-year-old grade and cross-bred steers and heifers, first went to the superb blue-gray Aberdeen-Angus-Shorthorn cross, shown by the Colorado Agricultural College, leaving Mr. Leask's entry out of the money, he evinced disappointment. Again, in junior yearlings, when the ring was headed by a nine-cross Hereford, from Purdue University, Ind., he said nothing. He had a trump card up his sleeve. The senior-calf class called it. Among the dozen or so of choice baby heaves, the Scotch judge, Mr. Durno, readily selected Roan King for first place. Though unregistered, this calf is virtually a Shorthorn, his dam being practically pure-bred, and his sire the recorded Gloster's Choice, purchased in dam by Mr. W. G. Pettit, of Freeman, Ont. Roan King was marked for a winner from the start. Suckling his dam for nine months, and afterwards a wet nurse, he was kept in the stable last summer and fed principally on clover hay, a very little flax seed being used. His finishing ration consisted of clover hay, with a mixture of about one-quarter peas and three-quarters oats. At three days under 15 months, he tipped the beam at 1,090 pounds, and was undoubtedly one of the snuggest beef propositions ever turned up in America. Mr. Durno said he had never put his hand on a better back. Taut as a straightedge, deep-fleshed, and a grand handler, it surprises the eye with its touch. Add to this a perfect smoothness, with the trimness of a button throughout, and you have a pen-picture of the calf. As the first-prize ribbon was laid on his back, the least glint of anticipation betrayed itself in the exhibitor's eye. When, later on, in the championship class for grades and cross-breeds, any age, Roan King was set above

Canada Wins Grand Championship in Fat Cattle and Fat Sheep.

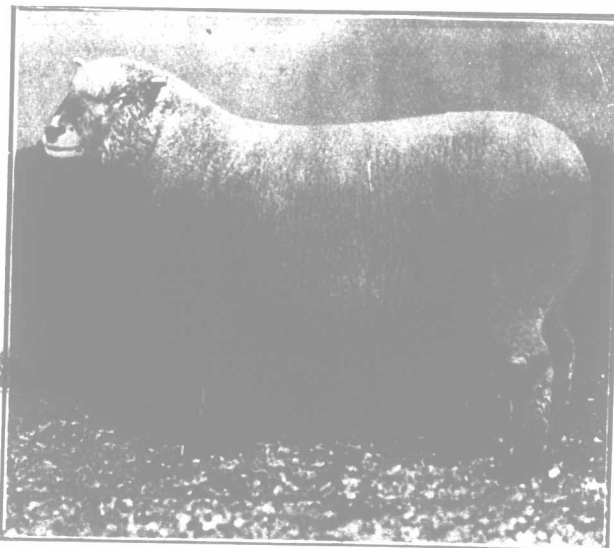


James Durno.

Scotch judge of fat cattle at the International.

the eye-filling Colorado two-year-old, chiefly on the score of handling, an impulse of exhilaration struggled beneath Scotch-Canadian reserve, and hints of possible grand-championship honors began to be bruited about. Meanwhile, in the pure-bred sweepstakes classes, speculation was whetted by indications that 1907 was to be another calf year. In the class for Shorthorn pure-bred steers or spayed heifers, honors went to the beautiful, sappy calf, Ohio's Crown, shown by the Ohio State University. In the Aberdeen-Angus sweepstakes, however, the honor was captured by the two-year-old Andy, the reserve grand champion last year. A wonderfully well-filled-out steer, deep-ribbed, smooth, and firm-fleshed, he was well calculated to raise disturbing thoughts; but the critical juncture is not yet at hand.

The next step in the grand-championship selection is to decide interbreed championships by



Drummond's Wether 1126.

Pure-bred Southdown yearling wether, grand champion over all breeds, grades and crosses of fat sheep, any age, at the International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago, 1907. Bred and exhibited by Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.

ages. That is, the first-prize two-year-old Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, and grade or cross-bred, whichever it chances to be, come together and settle it among themselves. Likewise the yearlings, and finally the calves. This results in two chances for the Doddies, both two-year-old and yearling championships going to them, won respectively by Andy, the two-year-old, and Flint of Meadowbrook, the yearling pure-bred Angus, shown by the University of Nebraska. Among the calves, Roan King has no difficulty in disposing of his closest competitor, Ohio's Crown, thus scoring another notch toward the final goal. Now comes the supreme moment. Andy, Flint of Meadowbrook and Roan King line up for the grand finale. The ringside is on the qui vive.

Shorthorn prospects look bright, but never in the eight years of International history has the grand championship gone to a bona-fide representative of this breed, nor has it ever gone north of the boundary. Will it now? Judge Durno steps from Andy to Roan King, surveying every point, and comparing the backs of each. Roan King stands like a statue. He dare not move a leg. He has learned his lesson well. The attendant in charge of the Angus steer is less attentive. He lets the back sag a little. This is fatal, for Andy has no points to spare in that regard. Satisfied, presently Mr. Durno calls for the clerk. The roan stands at the top. The crowd, until now held back by the police, press forward over the rail as the grand-championship ribbon is laid on the back of the "Shorthorn calf from Canada."

All told, Roan King wins one first, two championships, and the grand championship, besides several specials. His prize-money aggregates \$330.00, which is to be duplicated by the Dominion Shorthorn-breeders' Association, making \$660. Furthermore, the American Shorthorn-breeders' Association offered a special prize of \$500.00 if the grand champion were a Shorthorn. As Roan King is practically pure-bred, he is likely, in fact, almost certain, to receive this, which would make the total \$1,160.00. In addition to all this, Mr. Leask obtains a gold medal offered by the management to the herdsman who fits the grand-champion steer. The last event in the calf's career was his sale, for 24 cents a pound, to the Klinck Packing Company, of Buffalo, N.Y. He weighed 1,080 pounds, and brought \$259.20. The total proceeds from this steer would amount to \$1,419.00, besides the medal, and besides his earlier winnings in Canada.

A feast for cattlemen's eyes was the magnificent aggregation of car lots of steers. After a sifting committee had gone through the Yards eliminating every bunch not strictly up to exhibition standard, there remained 95 carloads of fat cattle and 33 of feeders for Judge Du Plan to pass upon. The championship here went to the veteran Iowa feeder, Claus Krambeck, on a carload of two-year-old Doddies, which were just about perfection. Mr. Krambeck, whose name denotes his German origin, has won three grand championships in the past eight shows, and is admitted to be one of the most expert feeders in the United States. He chooses his show cattle when calves, and nurses them through to maturity with the utmost care. Reserve for championship were a capital load of Texas Herefords of the same age, shown by a doughty competitor, Dan Black.

THE BREEDING CLASSES.

SHORTHORNS.—Those under the impression that the Shorthorn business is dull, must have been astounded at the showing in Chicago, which ranks easily as the best and largest to date. Magnificent line-ups of animal perfection adorned the arena, with its red, white and roan color scheme. The judging was done by Chas. E. Leonard, of Missouri; E. K. Thomas, of Kentucky, and Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont., alternating in pairs. While in the majority of cases the arduous work was performed to the satisfaction of the ringside talent, the amount of time consumed in arriving at some of the decisions was another effective argument for the one-judge system. The only Canadian exhibitor was George Amos & Son, of Moffat, Ont., who, although facing formidable competition, made a very creditable bid for honors with their only two entries, securing second and fourth. Against them were such noted breeders as C. E. Clarke, of Minnesota; Elmendorf Farm, of Kentucky; F. W. Harding, of Wisconsin; Carpenter & Ross, Ohio; W. H. Dunwoody, of Minnesota; Abram Renick, of Kentucky, and J. G. Robbins & Son, of Indiana, besides dozens of lesser exhibitors. The Clarke herd, which, by the way, is managed by a Scotch-Canadian, Leslie Smith, won out exceedingly strong throughout, securing firsts galore, and both young and aged herd prizes. Aged bulls were headed by that grand, thick, deep sire and multi-champion, Whitehall Marshall, with a splendid back, and thigh filled down to the bottom of the twist. Next to him stood Bapton Favorite, whose flesh showed a tendency to roll on the ribs. Two-year-olds were headed by the thick, massive, deep-fleshed Signet, by The Professor. Anoka Sultan was well entitled to lead the senior yearlings. He is a good even bull, and a very mellow handler. After him came Marigold Prince, followed by Flower Knight, and here Amos figured with Bud's Emblem, by Old Lancaster. The junior yearlings were a splendid lot, considered by some the best ever put on in this class. Scotch Goods, by Choice Goods, out of Cicely, headed the string, and later won junior and grand championship. He is a splendid bull, but has one weakness that will be liable to tell with age. His back is inclined to sag. Whether from this reason, or merely for the sake of springing a surprise, he was kept secluded in a box stall until the judging. In his final contest with Whitehall Marshall he

needed every point, and there were those who asserted that, had the bulls been kept longer in the ring, the aged sire would not have been obliged to forego the coveted rosette. Among a bunch of about twenty senior bull calves, any of the first five would have made a respectable first. The die was cast in favor of Ruberta's Goods by Golden Goods, followed by Dunwoody's Juno Clipper. More hard work was furnished by the twenty-three junior calves, baffling in their high-class uniformity. Aged cows were accounted fair, there being some poor tail-enders and some nearer the top that showed the results of repeated fitting in a roughness and tendency to roll. First went to Clarke's noted winner, Dorothea 2nd, leaving second to her stable mate, Duchess of Lancaster 13th. In two-year-old heifers, Amos & Son came within one place of the top, with the roan, Flora 9th, by Old Lancaster, being beaten by the senior champion female, Clarke's Alice of Meadow Lawn. From appearances, the roan had it, but the judges asserted that, in respect to handling, she was excelled by the other, whose skin was like velvet to the touch. In a great class of senior yearling heifers, Manitoba breeding won distinction, Clarke's Poplar Park Queen, bred by Wm. English, and sired by Silver King, winning the coveted blue. She is a thick, deep, roan heifer, broad-joined, with parallel top and underlines, and, but for a bit of patchiness at the tail-head, quite smoothly-fleshed. Another good one, of rather smaller scale, was Lady Dorothea 3rd. A great ring of junior yearlings were headed by the grand champion female, Dunwoody's Woodhill May Blossom; and twenty-five senior calves by Elmendorf Lassie. Better, and more of it, were the junior calves, among which 27 buds of promise baffled the judicial eye. It ended with another victory for Clarke, on Snowbird, by Nonpareil Stamp. Awards follow (not given beyond fifth placing in any case):

Aged bulls—1, Elmendorf Farm, Kentucky, on Whitehall Marshall; 2, C. E. Clarke, Minn., on Bapton Favorite; 3, I. M. Forbes & Son, Ill., on Victor Linwood; 4, F. W. Harding, Wis., on Whitehall King; 5, Adkins & Stevenson, Ill., on Invincible Hampton. Two-year-old bulls—1, Abram Renick, Ky., on Signet; 2, Purdy Bros., Mo., on Lord Champion; 3, Carpenter & Ross, Ohio, on Avondale; 4, D. Tietgen, Iowa, on Straight Marshall; 5, A. F. Graves, on Champion of Lyndale. Senior yearlings—1, F. W. Harding, Wis., on Anoka Sultan; 2, J. D. Douglas & Son, Ind., on Marigold Prince; 3, C. E. Clarke, on Flower Knight; 4, Geo. Amos & Son, Ont., on Bud's Emblem; 5, G. H. White, Iowa, on Hampton Counsellor. Junior yearlings—1, E. W. Bowen, Ind., on Scotch Goods; 2, C. E. Clarke, on Gloster Knight; 3, S. G. Eliassen, Minn., on American Archer; 4, W. C. Coleman, Kentucky, on Orange Sultan; 5, E. W. Harmon, Iowa, on Baron Pride. Senior calves—1, Howell Rees & Son, Nebraska, on Ruberta's Goods; 2, W. H. Dunwoody, Minn., on Juno Clipper; 3, Herr Bros. & Reynolds, Wis., on Royal Kintore; 4, Harding, on Marshall's Best; 5, W. H. Dunwoody, on Clipper's Choice. Junior calves—1, Charles E. Leonard & Son, Mo., on Viscount of the Realm; 2, A. C. Shallenberger, Nebraska, on Royal Diadem; 3, D. B. Searle, Minn., on Scottish Lad; 4, J. G. Robbins & Son, Ind., on Golden Lad; 5, E. W. Bowen, Ind., on Victor. Cow, three years or over—1, Clarke, on Dorothea 2nd; 2, Clarke, on Duchess of Lancaster 13th; 3, Carpenter & Ross, on Lottie; 4, Harding, on Anoka Broadhooks; 5, R. C. Jones, Wis., on Fenimore Louise. Two-year-old heifers—1, Clarke, on Alice of Meadow Lawn; 2, Geo. Amos & Son, on Flora Ninetieth; 3, Harding, on Missie of Browndale 12th; 4, Dunwoody, on Woodhill May Blossom 3rd; 5, R. C. Jones, on Lady Helen Mor. Senior yearling heifers—1, Clarke, on Poplar Park Queen; 2, Clarke, on Lady Dorothea 3rd; 3, Abram Renick, on Poppy 114th; 4, Purdy Bros., on Monarch's Ruby; 5, D. B. Searle, on

Merry Maid. Junior yearling heifers—1, Dunwoody, on Woodhill May Blossom 4th; 2, Clarke, on Lady Dorothea 4th; 3, Dunwoody, on Juno Duchess of Gloster; 4, Carpenter & Ross, on Sweet Diamond's Flower. Senior calves—1, Elmendorf Farm, on Elmendorf Lassie; 2, Harding, on Sultan's Athene; 3, Dunwoody, on Columbia 8th; 4, Frank W. Cotton, Ind., on Twilight; 5, Dunwoody, on Princess Margaret 2nd. Junior calves—1, Clarke, on Snowbird; 2, Clarke, on Beaufort Princess 3rd; 3, J. G. Robbins & Sons, on Master's Clara; 4, Purdy Bros., on Monarch's Princess; 5, Shallenberger, on Maiden Mine. Senior champion bull, Whitehall Marshall; junior and grand champion bull, Scotch Goods; senior female champion, Alice of Meadow Lawn; junior and grand champion female, Woodhill May Blossom.

OTHER BREEDS.—Among the other breeds, Aberdeen-Angus and Herefords vied with each other for numbers and excellence of display, while Galloways and Red Polls were exhibited in considerable numbers, and of good quality. The Red Polls were judged by Prof. C. F. Curtiss, of Iowa Agricultural College, who used the new standard of points adopted for this breed by the committee appointed to draw it up. Championship honors were disposed of as follows: In Aberdeen-Angus senior bull sweepstakes, O. V. Battles on Glenfoil Thicket 2nd. Junior sweepstakes, Silas Igo, on Black King of Homedale 2nd. Grand champion bull, Glenfoil Thicket 2nd.

up this year by the Clydesdale men at Chicago fails to popularize the breed in the United States, it is hard to say what would, likewise, the winning of both male and female championships, as well as all the firsts but three or four, should prove a splendid advertisement for Canadian importers and breeders. Canada's Pride was out in full strength. Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont.; Graham Bros., of Claremont, Ont.; Robt. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; and Hodgkinson & Tisdale, of Beaverton, Ont., took pretty nearly what they wanted. Among American exhibits, the most noteworthy feature were the gray Clydesdales imported by the Iowa Agricultural College, to be used in the attempt to establish a new breed of drafters. Besides the Iowa College contingent, McLay Bros., of Wisconsin; A. G. Soderburg, of Illinois; Wm. Moffat & Bros., of Illinois; Ethelwald Farm, Wisconsin; McLaughlin Bros., of Ohio; Niles & McMillan, and Niles & Hough, of Indiana; W. V. Hixson, of Iowa; and Alex. Galbraith & Son, of Janesville, Wisconsin, filled out the roster of exhibitors. Having made no importation this year, the Galbraiths were not in position to make a large display, but the representatives they had on deck were of the usual high standard handled by this firm. A fine string of aged stallions were appropriately headed by Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Toronto champion, Sir Marcus, brought out in the best of fit. The only criticism that could possibly be offered on this horse is that he is not quite so bulky as some

would look for, coming in the medium-weight class; but quality, conformation, breed character and balance he has in the highest degree, from feet to top-line. Caliph looked good in second place, while the Ames gray horse, Kuroki, fitted into third, standing just above last year's Toronto champion, Right Forward. Kuroki's most noticeable defect is his movement; he goes wide behind, and there were good Clydesdale judges who thought he got a bit more than was coming to him. Fifth placing was unquestionably a mistake. Urieside is a clumsy-gaited horse, with upright pasterns that should have disqualified at a glance in the presence of Ness' splendid-quality, imported Baron Silloth. The irony of fate was exemplified in the fortune of the 1905 champion, Refner, which stood at the bottom of the short leet of six. This was largely due to neglect and bad shoeing, his front feet being trimmed out of shape, while something of a puffiness was detected about his hocks. He is, however, a great mover. In three-year-olds, Royal Choice was accorded top place by common consent. He has improved since Toronto, and his coupling now

leaves little to be desired, while his great scale, grand quarters and underpinning, his masculine character and outlook, stamp him a winner, even in aristocratic company. In two-year-olds, Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Toronto winner, Drawdyke's Baron, had to make way for his stable mate, Baron Horves, a splendid black, quality colt, by Baron Hood, that was too sick to show at Toronto. Graham Bros.' yearling, King o' the Barons, finally disposed of his stable mate, King Easy, by Baron Mitchell, a deep-ribbed, strong-boned colt, but scarcely so well fashioned as the other. The championship ribbon was finally handed to Sir Marcus, with Royal Choice his most formidable competitor.

Some interesting competition developed in aged mares. The Iowa College showed its two gray mares, Rose of Bromfield, by Knight of Logan, and Gray Pearl, by Pearl Oyster, while Tom Graham led into the ring that grand, big mare, Susan M., which won high approbation at Toronto this fall; and Soderburg exhibited one called Osco Sweetness, by a sire with the ominous designation, Hard Times. Of the two Iowa entries, Gray Pearl is unquestionably the better, being beautifully put up, and furnished with the choicest of underpinning; howbeit, a trifle slack in the back, and barely medium in size. An attack of sickness, however, prevented her from holding her-



Roan King, High-grade Shorthorn Steer Calf, Fifteen Months Old.

Grand champion steer at International, 1907. Bred, owned and exhibited by Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ontario.

Senior sweepstakes cow or heifer, O. V. Battles, on Glenfoil Queen 2nd. Junior sweepstakes heifer, A. C. Binnie, on Lass of Alta 3rd. Best cow or heifer, any age, O. V. Battles, on Glenfoil Queen 2nd. In Herefords: Senior sweepstakes bull, A. C. Huxley, on Perfection Fairfax. Junior sweepstakes bull, James F. Logan, on Castor. Senior sweepstakes cow or heifer, W. T. McCray, on Phoebe. Junior sweepstakes heifer, S. L. Brock, on Disturber's Lassie. Galloways: Senior champion male, O. H. Swigart, on Imp. Othello of Kilquhanity, the sensation of the Galloway exhibit. Junior bull champion, C. E. Clarke, of Minn., on Captain 4th of Tarbreoch. Senior champion female, A. F. Craymer, of Ill., on Evaline 2nd of Avondale. Junior champion female, C. S. Hechtner, of Ill., on Lady of the Maples. Red Polls: Junior champion male, Geo. B. Buck, of Ill., on Rambler. Senior champion female, Frank H. Hawley, Ohio, on Jessie. Junior champion female, Frank Hartline, Ohio, on Lauritta. Some Polled Durhams were also shown, but, while numbering several good individuals, the average standard was seriously lowered by quite a few sub-standard exhibits.

THE HORSE DEPARTMENT.

CLYDESDALES.—If such a display of draft-horse scale, conformation and quality as was put

self together well. Rose of Bromfield is a very fair stamp of brood mare, and by the judges was deemed worthy the blue, although most of the spectators would have given it to Susan M. Osco Sweetness, a good sort, with a very pleasing, level back, stood third, leaving Gray Pearl to content herself with fourth. With Lady Margarete, in the three-year-old class, the Claremont firm were more fortunate, while, in two-year-olds, they turned out the female champion Macqueen filly, Mono Minnie, pressed closely by Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Crosby Gem. With Crissa Princess, Hodgkinson & Tisdale figured in third. Down in fifth was to be found Peach Blossom, first as a yearling in 1906, and second as a foal in 1905. Yearling honors were quite close between another Peach Blossom, shown by Hixson, and Graham-Renfrew Co.'s Lady Betty. Hixson's Peach Blossom is by Palmerston, out of Princess Rose, and is a grand filly to look at, with a perfect set of underpinning and lots of bone, but she forges a bit in the trot. Four animals, any age, got by one sire, furnished another victory for Graham Bros, with the get of old Macqueen. Awards follow:

Aged stallions—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Sir Marcus; 2, Alex. Galbraith & Son, on Caliph; 3, Iowa Agricultural College, on Kuroki; 4, Graham Bros., on Right Forward; 5, Moffat & Bros., on Urieside. **Three-year-olds**—1, Graham Bros., on Royal Choice; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Buteman; 3, Hixson, on Baron Clifton; 4, Niles & McMillan, on Lord March's Heir; 5, Ethelwald Farm, on Prince Winsome. **Two-year-olds**—1, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Baron Horves; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Drawdyke's Baron; 3, Robert Ness & Son, on Fickle Baron; 4, Ethelwald Farm, on Grand Triumph; 5, Niles & McMillan, on Baron Niles. **Yearling stallions**—1, Graham Bros., on King o' the Barons; 2, Graham Bros., on King Easy; 3, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Gay Sprig; 4, Robert Ness & Son, on Royal Benedict. **Aged mares**—1, Iowa Agricultural College, on Rose of Bromfield; 2, Graham Bros., on Susan M.; 3, A. G. Soderburg, on Osco Sweetness; 4, Iowa Agricultural College, on Gray Pearl; 5, Fred J. Betz, of Ill., on Bell Darling. **Three-year-olds**—1, Graham Bros., on Lady Margarete; 2, Soderburg, on Osco Bloss; 3, Ethelwald Farm, on Thorncliffe Belle. **Two-year-olds**—1, Graham Bros., on Mono Minnie; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Crosby Gem; 3, Hodgkinson & Tisdale, on Crissa Princess; 4, Hixson, on Palmerston's Darling; 5, Iowa Agricultural College, on Peach Blossom, by His Royal Highness. **Yearling mares**—1, Hixson, on Peach Blossom, by Palmerston; 2, Graham-Renfrew Co., on Lady Betty; 3, Soderburg, on Osco Lily; 4, Ohio State University, on Ohio Princess; 5, Niles & Hough, on Lady Robgil. **Four animals, any age, get of one sire**—1, Graham Bros.; 2, Soderburg; 3, Ethelwald Farm; 4, Iowa Agricultural College. **Champion stallion, any age, Sir Marcus.** **Champion mare, any age, Mono Minnie.** **Stallion foals**—1, Soderburg, on Prince Frederick; 2, Ethelwald Farm, on Winsome Prince; 3, Iowa Agricultural College, on Macduff. **Filly foals**—1, Graham Bros., on MacQueen's Flower; 2, J. F. Stratton, Iowa, on Lady; 3, Iowa Agricultural College, on College Maggie; 4, A. G. Soderburg, on Beauty Bird.

SHIRES.—Taking it all round, the exhibit of English Shires was most creditable. Competition was furnished by several firms of Illinois importers and breeders, viz., Finch Bros., Taylor & Jones, Robt. Burgess & Son, A. G. Soderburg, and L. N. & O. B. Sizer; and by Wm. Crownover, of Iowa, while the entries of the Iowa Agricultural College, at Ames, afforded an opportunity to see

what sort of Shires were being used to blend with the Clydesdales in forming the new American draft breed. The five aged stallions were headed by Taylor & Jones' Chancellor of Wales, a horse with a splendid top, but bad at the ground, his hind ankles being next thing to cocked as he stood in the ring. In the opinion of expert observers, the prize should have gone to the Burgess entry, Premvictor, which, though not quite so straight-backed, stands on a good foundation, and was one of King Edward's and Lord Rothschild's contingent. Yearlings uncovered the male champion, Surveyor, a well-fashioned horse, with lots of scale, got by Arbutus Harold, and now owned by Crownover. A nice class of six mares were led out by the reserve female champion, Tuttlebrook May, sire Bar None Harold.

dien; while, in yearlings, H. G. McMillan, of Iowa, did the trick with Balzac, by Calypso. Aged mares were the sensation of the breed. Nineteen lined up, and while a Briton might shake his head at the lower half, no one could deny that there were many high-class drafters at the upper end, even if the feet, pasterns and legs were not quite up to the Scotch standard. The Percheron is a tippy horse, and appeals to the ring-side spectator. When all was finished, the blue ribbon decorated the Burgess mare, Castille, by Batailleur. She is a nice, well-balanced sort, and shows well on the move. Second was found in McMillan's Iolanthe. In three-year-olds, J. Crouch & Son brought out an extraordinarily sweet, good filly, Ladie, by Urout, which later came in for sweepstakes distinction, reserve going to the aged mare, Castille.

The Belgians, though numerous shown, were not of a kind to enthrall Canadian visitors, appearing more adapted to countries where horse-steak is in demand than to America, where heavy breeds are used only for draft purposes.

HACKNEYS.—Of the Hackney display, Judge Henry Fairfax, of Aldie, Va., is reported as saying he had never seen a better. The crack horses from the Canadian stables of Graham-Renfrew Co., Graham Bros., and Oak Park Stock Farm Co., were pitted against some sensational material from the celebrated stud of the Pabst Stock Farm, established by the noted Milwaukee brewer in Wisconsin,

and a few entries by the Galbraiths. In aged stallions, the Toronto champion, Brigham Radiant, had to accord first position to the Pabst entry, Meanwood Majesty, a magnificent horse, with a bit more scale and rather flashier action than his competitor, although no odds to spare him in point of quality. In aged stallions under fifteen and one-quarter hands, a sensational actor appeared in Dilham Prime Minister. In three-year-olds, Oak Park Stock Farm landed an easy blue ribbon with Crayke Mikado, second going to Zambo, exhibited by Chas. E. Bunn, of Illinois, the third entry being quite properly disqualified for lack of merit. In two-year-olds, Graham Bros.' Admaston Nugget was outdone in performance on the line by Whitewall Wildfire, though both are superior colts. In aged mares over 15½ hands, Pabst exhibited his spanking pair, Rosadora and Caynton Phyllis; while in the pony class, Lady Kitty, by Horace, was an easy first. The prize-list tells the rest:

Aged stallions—1, Meanwood Majesty, Pabst Stock Farm, Wis.; 2, Brigham Radiant, Graham-Renfrew Co., Bedford Park, Ont.; 3, Americus, Graham-Renfrew Co.; 4, Ruby Radiant, Alex. Galbraith & Son, Janesville, Wis. **Aged stallion under 15½ hands**—1, Dilham Prime Minister, Pabst Stock Farm; 2, Firebrand, Chas. E. Bunn, Ill. **Stallions, three years and under four**—1, Crayke Mikado, Graham Bros., Claremont, Ont.; 2, Zambo, Chas. E. Bunn. **Stallions, two years and under three**—1, Whitewall Wildfire, Pabst Stock Farm; 2, Admaston Nugget, Graham Bros. **Mare, four years or over, 15½ hands or over**—1, Rosadora, Pabst Stock Farm; 2, Caynton Phyllis, Pabst Stock Farm; 3, Warwick Graceful, Oak Park Stock Farm. **Mare, four years or over, under 15½ hands**—1, Lady Kitty, Pabst Stock Farm; 2, Mayflower, Chas. E. Bunn; 3, Killarney Rose, Chas. E. Bunn. **Mare, three years and under four, over 14½ hands**—1, Coral See, Graham Bros. **Mare, three years old, under 14½ hands**—1, Florence, Chas. E. Bunn; 2, Starlight, Chas. E. Bunn. **Mare, two years and under three**—1, Matchless Princess, Pabst Stock Farm; 2, Maid of Wavne, Oak Park Stock Farm; 3, (Cont'd on page 1979.)



"Mine!"

She is one of the Iowa contingent, and a hard one to get over. With lots of scale and quality, she combines a sweet feminine, brood-mare character. Female sweepstakes was the three-year-old Elder Bell, from the Truman stud, but now owned by the Sizlers, of Illinois. Got by Buscot Harold, she is of powerful, drafty type, having lots of flat, hard bone. A worthy second in the three-year-old class was the Iowa College filly, Kirby Bedon Firefly, by Kirby Bedon Conquest.

PERCHERONS AND BELGIANS.—The French and Belgian drafters put up a remarkable showing, the former, especially, once more demonstrating their hold on American popularity. Eleven aged Percheron stallions resulted in a victory for McLaughlin Bros., of Ohio, with a horse called Coco, a nicely-made stallion, and a good mover, but not supplied with an extra quantity of bone. Second was the J. Crouch & Son entry, Majeur, another good mover, whose hind legs, however, were not quite so squarely placed as they might be. Hot competition ensued in three-year-olds, and when the short leet was selected, they might have been placed from either end without very much injustice. First was awarded to the noted winner, Dragon, a horse sired by Cronstadt, and belonging to J. A. Spoor's Blythewood Farm stud, at Pittsfield, Mass. Dragon afterwards landed the championship. In a ring of twelve two-year-olds, the Indiana firm, J. Crouch & Son, got to the top with Champagne, by Come-



Coming Home from Work.

The Fast Horses of America in 1907.

By Henry L. Allen,
Editor of the Horse World.

The harness racing season of 1907 will go down in the history of that branch of the sport as the year of "colt trotters." While the racing of the aged division of trotters and pacers was of the sensational kind, the great brilliancy of the performances of the two- and three-year-old trotters cast a shadow over the achievements of the older performers.

It was fourteen years ago that Ed. Geers, with the big bay filly, Fantasy, by Chimes, placed the three-year-old record at 2.08½, figures which remained untouched until this year. While Fantasy made her record in a race, there has always been a technical objection to calling it a race-record, from the fact that in her record-breaking mile a runner was stationed at the three-quarter pole to accompany her the balance of the mile.

The record so long unbeaten was equalled this year at Columbus, O., in September, when the Canadian-owned colt, Kentucky Todd, by Todd 2.14½, trotted a heat in a winning race in 2.08½. Three weeks later, at Lexington, the bay colt, General Watts, by Axworthy 2.15½, dam Carpet, by Prodigal 2.16, trotted a mile in a winning race in 2.06½. The greatness of this performance can best be appreciated when it is stated that just four trotters trotted faster than this in a race during the season, three beating it by a half second, and one by a second and a half.

The three-year-old trotters which took fast records and made the season notable for sensational racing by this age-division of trotters are as follows:

General Watts (ch. c.), by Axworthy 2.15½, dam Carpet 2.28, by Prodigal 2.16	2.06½
Kentucky Todd (bl. c.), by Todd 2.14½, dam Paronella, by Parkville	2.08½
Bell Bird (bl. f.), by Jay Tine, dam Nancy Medium, by Bayonne Prince 2.21½	2.11½
Douglas (gr. c.), by Bingen 2.06½, dam Clycezone, by Cyclone	2.12½
Miss Densmore (b. f.), by Vyzant 2.17½, dam Nina Densmore 2-17, by Hamdallah 2.23	2.12½
Bonnie Way (b. f.), by Peter the Great 2.07½, dam Nowaday 2.14½, by Lookaway 2.22½	2.14½
Aquin (b. c.), by Aquilin, dam Ka 2.23½, by Kremlin 2.07½	2.16½
Rhythmic Bel, by Rhythmic 2.06½, dam Cornelia Belle 2.10, by Onward 2.25½	2.15½
The Native, by Moko, dam Yellow Belle, by Gen. Wellington	2.17½

In addition to these, five others showed themselves able to beat 2.15 in races: Bisa (b. f.), by Bingara, son of Bingen 2.06½, dam Komura, by Kremlin 2.07½, trotting second in 2.11; Blue Hill (b. c.), by Bingen 2.06½, dam Nellie McGregor 2.14, by Robert McGregor 2.17½, being third in 2.12½; Northern Man (br. c.), by Todd 2.14½, dam Gipsy Dark, by Wiltwood, being fourth in 2.09; Forest King (b. c.), by King Red 2.20½, dam Forest Beauty, by Fred Wilkes, being second in 2.09, and Furtado (b. c.), by Moko, dam by Victor Von Bismarck, being third in 2.09.

THE BABY TROTTERS.

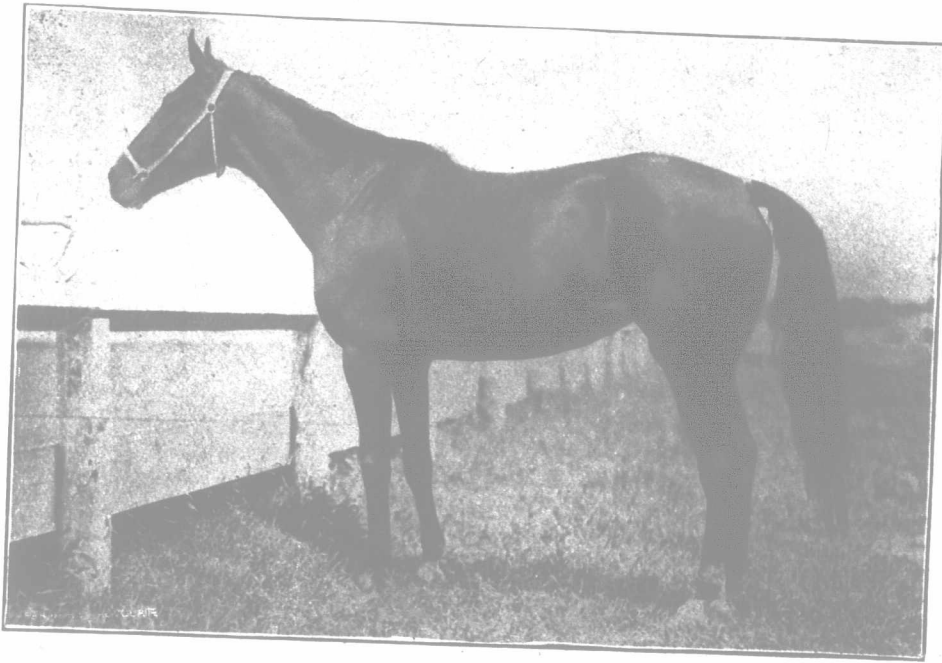
The two-year-old division of the trotters performed fully as sensationally as did the three-year-olds. The race record for both colts and fillies of the age were placed at new figures, and at least ten of these baby trotters showed in public that they could race in 2.15 or better. The ones taking fast records are:

Trampfast (ro. c.), by Tramp, dam Medium's Last, by Happy Medium	2.12½
Helen Hale (b. f.), by Prodigal 2.16, dam Red Silk 2.10, by Baron Wilkes 2.18	2.13½
Binvolò (b. c.), by Bingara, dam Komura, by Kremlin 2.07½	2.15½
The Leading Lady (b. f.), by Bingen 2.06½, dam Miss Pratt 2.17½, by Heir-at-Law 2.05½	2.16½
Oro Lambert (gr. c.), by Oro Wilkes 2.11, dam Vanity 2.19½, by Haldane 2.26½	2.17½

Others sensationally fast but not taking records are: Dorothy Axworthy (ch. f.), by Axworthy 2.15½, dam Dorothy T., by Advertiser 2.15½, second in 2.12½; Thistle-doune (b. c.), by Jay McGregor 2.07½, dam Baroness Sibyl 2.25½, by Baron Wilkes 2.18, third in 2.12½; The Laird (br. c.), by Jay McGregor 2.07½, dam Baroness Electra 2.26½, by Baron Wilkes 2.18, fourth

in 2.12½; Henry Setzer (b. c.), by Todd 2.14½, dam Accola, by Acolyte 2.21, second in 2.13½; Justo (b. c.), by Jay Bird, dam Eastmorn, by Baron Wilkes 2.18, second in 2.16½.

This array of fast two-year-olds will show how great has been the advance in breeding and training methods. More than this, it shows that in the racing of the

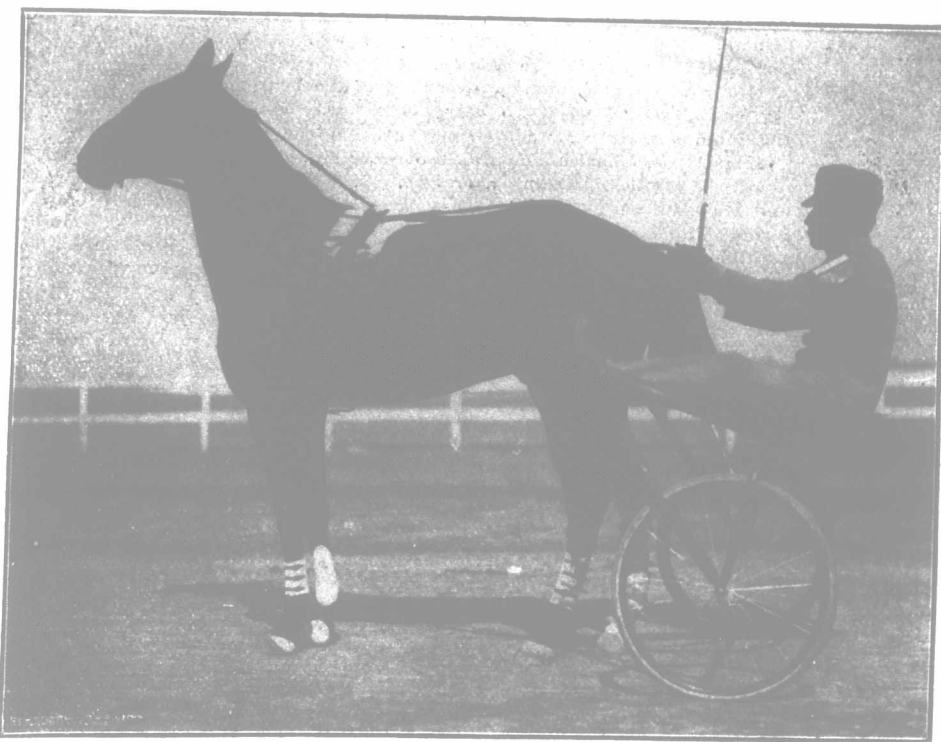


Sonoma Girl 2.05½.

Largest money-winning trotter of 1907.

future on the harness tracks colt racing will be a much greater factor than it has been in the past, the rich futurity purses now available for two- and three-year-olds being responsible for this.

In the division of aged trotters, the most remarkable features were the sensational races of the two green trotters, Sonoma Girl and Highball. The former took a record of 2.05½, and won \$26,250, while the latter took a record of 2.06½, and won \$21,750. Each of these sensational trotters has record parents, Sonoma Girl being by Lynwood W. 2.20½, dam Maud Fowler 2.21½, by Anteeo 2.16½, while Highball is by Dr. Hooker 2.23½, dam Lena S. 2.22, by Tom Covington 2.28½. Sonoma Girl was bred in California, and was brought east last spring by John W. Springer and



Angus Pointer 2.01½.

Fastest race pacer of 1907.

Edward McLaughlin, who bought her three years ago for \$2,500. The latter part of August those gentlemen sold her for \$26,000 to Miss Lotta Crabtree, of Quincy, Mass. Up to that time she had been driven by Mr. Springer, and had become erratic in behavior. Miss Crabtree placed her in charge of the noted trainer and driver, M. E. McHenry, and she soon became a model in department, winning all her late engagements.

Highball was bred in Kentucky, and passed to a Pennsylvania man for a small price. After changing

hands two or three times he began to show extreme speed, and after trotting a trial in 2.09½, he was sent to Ed. Geers, at Memphis, Tenn. So well did Mr. Geers think of him that he advised Mr. F. G. Jones, of that city, to buy him, and he became that gentleman's property at \$17,500, an amount which he more than won back during the season, although lame most of the time.

THE MONEY WINNINGS.

To show what the winning capacity of the trotters has been during the last season, the winners of \$7,000 or more in the series of races in the Grand Circuit and

at Lexington are here given:	
Sonoma Girl 2.05½, by Lynwood W. 2.20½, dam Maud Fowler 2.21½, by Anteeo 2.16½	\$28,650
Highball 2.06½, by Dr. Hooker 2.23½, dam Lena S. 2.22, by Tom Covington 2.28½	20,300
General Watts (3) 2.06½, by Axworthy 2.15½, dam Carpet 2.28, by Prodigal 2.16	20,187
Wilkes Heart 2.06½, by Great Heart 2.12½, dam Baldy, by Hambletonian Wilkes	15,020
Margaret O. 2.08½, by Onward 2.25½, dam Marguerite A. 2.12½, by Artell 2.12	8,510
Douglas (8) 2.12½, by Bingen 2.06½, dam Clycezone, by Cyclone	8,000
Lillian R. 2.06½, by J.T. 2.12½, dam Letitia 2.18½, by Louis Napoleon	7,595
Jack Leyburn 2.08½, by Alto Leyburn 2.24½, dam Elsie Leyburn 2.27½, by Expedition 2.15½	7,150

It may be seen that six of the eight big money-winning trotters have record sires and dams, which shows the growing tendency of breeders to use developed stallions and mares for breeding purposes.

WHAT THE PACERS DID.

Among the pacers there was nothing of the sensational accomplished in 1907, although their racing averaged high. The brigade of green pacers was extremely brilliant, no less than eight of them taking records ranging from 2.04½ to 2.05½. The two most notable pacers, judged by consistent campaigning, are Angus Pointer 2.01½, by the Canadian sire, Sidney Pointer 2.07½, and Citation 2.08½, a daughter of Norvalson, campaigned mostly in the West. Angus Pointer was beaten only once during the season, and Citation won every race she started in.

In winning capacity the pacers stand far below the trotters for the season, none winning as much as \$10,000, and only three exceeding \$7,000; those three being

Kruger 2.04, by Mercury 2.21, dam Mary C., by Tennessee Wilkes 2.27	\$ 8,425
Angus Pointer 2.01½, by Sidney Pointer 2.07½, dam by Grant's Hambletonian	7,780
Leland Onward 2.04½, by Game Onward, dam by Leland Strathmore 2.21	7,320

The best records for the year are as follows, those marked with a star (*) bearing world's race records, and those with a dagger (†) having been made against time:

TROTTERS.

Two-year-olds.	
Colt—Trampfast, by The Tramp, dam Medium's Last, by Happy Medium	*2.12½
Filly—Helen Hale, by Prodigal 2.16, dam Red Silk 2.10, by Baron Wilkes 2.18	*2.13½
Gelding—John Gray, by Prodigal 2.16, dam Euxine, by Artell 2.12	†2.22½

Three-year-olds.	
Colt—General Watts, by Axworthy 2.15½, dam Carpet 2.28, by Prodigal 2.16	*2.06½
Filly—Bell Bird, by Jay Tine, dam Nancy Medium, by Bayonne Prince 2.21½	2.11½
Four-year-olds.	

Colt—Codero, by Bingen 2.06½, dam Jolly Bird 2.15½, by Jay Bird	2.09½
Filly—Maxine, by Elyria 2.25½, dam by Leland 2.17½	
Gelding—Bud Bonner, by Prodigal 2.16, dam Miss Edgar 2.29, by Bourbon Wilkes	†2.13½
Five-year-olds.	
Stallion—Athasham, by Athadon 2.27, dam Cora Wickersham, by Junio 2.22	2.09½
Mare—Claty Latus, by Pilatus 2.09½, dam Mamie Nutwood, by Nutwood 2.18½	2.08½



Farm of T. Sallows, Huron Co., Ont.

Gelding—Jack Leyburn, by Alto Leyburn 2.24½, dam Elsie Leyburn 2.27½, by Expedition 2.15½	2.08½
Aged.	
Stallion—Mainsheet, by The Director - General, dam Pixtell, by Axtell 2.12	†2.05
Mare—Sonoma Girl, by Lynwood W. 2.20½, dam Maud Fowler 2.21½, by Anteco 2.16½	2.05½
Gelding—George G., by Homeward 2.13½, dam Mabel, by Junio 2.22	2.05½
New Performers.	
Stallion—Codero, by Bingen 2.06½, dam Jolly Bird 2.15½, by Jay Bird	2.09½
Mare—Sonoma Girl, by Lynwood W. 2.20½, dam Maud Fowler 2.21½, by Anteco 2.16½	*2.05½
Gelding—Highball, by Dr. Hooker 2.23½, dam Lena S. 2.22, by Tom Covington 2.28½	*2.06½
PACING.	
Two-year-olds.	
Colt—Ray o' Light, by Searchlight 2.03½, dam Carrie B., by Alexander Button 2.26½	2.13½
Filly—Sara Horne, by Prodigal 2.16, dam by Sultan 2.24	†2.19½
Gelding—Lord Prodigal, by Prodigal 2.16, dam by Sultan 2.24	†2.23½
Three-year-olds.	
Shakespeare, by Jay McGregor 2.07½, dam Miss Spears 2.21½, by Lakewood 2.17	2.09½
Filly—Betty Brent, by Wiggins 2.19½, dam Lucy, by Patchen Wilkes 2.29½	2.10½
Gelding—Hymettus, by Zombro 2.11, dam Silver Bell, by Silver Bow 2.16	2.08½
Four-year-olds.	
Colt—Dr. Munson, by Gambetta Wilkes 2.19½, dam Me Too, by C. F. Clay 2.18	2.08½
Filly—Elsie H., by Bellwood Allen, dam not given	2.10½
Gelding—The Dude, by Newton Boy 2.10½, dam Grace Augusta, by Greville	2.09½
Five-year-olds.	
Stallion—John A., by Eddie Hall 2.15, dam Mattie, by Newsboy	2.03½
Mare—Citation, by Norvalson, dam Solita, by Strathmore	2.03½
Gelding—Angus Pointer, by Sidney Pointer 2.07½, dam Jane, by Grant's Hambletonian	2.01½
Aged.	
Stallion—Dan Patch, by Joe Patchen 2.01½, dam Zelica, by Wilkesberry 2.30	†1.56½
Mare—Aileen Wilson, by Arrowood, dam Ella C., by Redfield 2.19½	2.04½
Gelding—Kruger, by Mercury 2.21, dam Mary C., by Tennessee Wilkes 2.27	2.04
New Performers.	
Stallion—Straight Advice, by Free Advice 2.10½, dam Straight On 2.12½, by Jerome Turner 2.15½	2.05½
Mare—Reproachless, by Direct Hal 2.04½, dam Regent's Last, by Prince Regent 2.16½	*2.04½
Gelding—Hidalgo, by Warren C. 2.11½, dam by Morrill	2.04½

COMBINING GOOD LOOKS WITH SPEED.

In breeding there has been a steady advancement, the inheritance of the fastest trotters and pacers of 1907 being vastly superior to those of a decade ago, and the improvement in the individuality of the fast ones of both gaits is no less noticeable. A large majority of the fast trotters of to-day have the conformation, good looks and action that would make them

serviceable road or carriage horses if they were lacking the speed necessary in the race horse. The light-harness race horse is fast approaching a type, owing to the discrimination which breeders are using in the selection of stallions and mares for breeding purposes and the improvement in this respect will be far more noticeable at the close of another decade, when beauty of conformation and attractive action will be almost as characteristic of the breed as speed now is.

THE RUNNING HORSE.

The season which has just closed on the running tracks has been marked by some sensational racing and a lack of scandal, which is pleasing to those who are devotees of this branch of racing. The most prominent feature of the season's racing is the wonderful showing made by the get of Commando, J. R. Keene's great sire. Colin, the great two-year-old of the year, won \$133,277, and Peter Pan, three years old, pulled down \$88,340. Others by Commando which raced well are Superman, Transvaal, Zambesi, Celt and Restigouche. The next best three-year-old of the year after Peter Pan was Ballot, by Voter, he annexing \$63,780 during the season. Stamina, by Nasturtium, out of Endurance, by Right, classes next to Colin among the two-year-olds. Her winnings amount to \$28,890. Commando, the sire of Colin and Peter Pan, leads all sires of money-winners, his get having \$271,995 to their credit for the year. J. R. Keene leads the winning owners, members of his stable having won a trifle over \$400,000 during the season.

Colin is the champion two-year-old of the year, having not a single defeat to mar his career. Roseben, the famous sprinter, went wrong early in the season, and his rival, Charles Edward, broke the American record for 1½ miles, winning over \$21,000. Montgomery and Glorifier were two of the best handicap horses, the former winning \$34,275, and the latter \$21,800.

One good jockey developed during the season, E. Dugan, who will probably supplant Walter Miller as the premier rider next season. Miller has grown heavy, and his riding was nothing like his riding of 1906.

British Columbia Fruit Wins Gold Medal

At the Royal Horticultural Society's Show in London, Eng., the following awards were made: British Columbia Government, gold medal. The following individual exhibitors from British Columbia: T. G. Earle, silver gilt Banksian medal; Sterling and Pitcairn, Mrs. J. Smith, jr., Brown, Nelson Fruit-growers' Association, each silver Knightian medal; Oscar Browne, A. Unsworth, Kaslo Fruit-growers' Association, each silver Banksian medal; J. A. Ritchie, Grand Forks district; F. R. Gastrel, Salmon Arm Fruit-growers' Association, each bronze Knightian medal. Nova Scotia exhibitors: J. R. Blanchard, F. H. Parker, each silver gilt Banksian medal; A. L. Morse (R. E.) Messenger, L. A. Kinman, J. E. Smith, each silver Knightian medal; E. E. Archibald, F. W. Forster, F. C. Johnson, W. W. Woodworth, each silver Banksian medal; F. C. Starr, bronze Knightian medal; Nova Scotia Government, silver gilt Knightian medal. Ontario Government, silver Knightian medal. The Ontario exhibit arrived in poor condition.

I received the premium knife all right; it is a dandy. Thank you very much. I think I am well paid for my work. Wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success. J. B. BEDELT, Wentworth Co., Ont.

Canada in the Eye of the World.

BRITISH COLUMBIA EULOGIZED.

To The Times, of London, Eng., which still ranks easily foremost among the great newspapers of the English-speaking world, the Dominion of Canada is under lasting obligations for the masterly editorial and special correspondence laid before the British and foreign public in its pages during the past year. Traversing the land leisurely from Atlantic to Pacific, its picturesque and potential aspects have been set forth with such fidelity as to leave in the mind of the reader a vivid picture of the great Dominion, and confidence in its future secured by natural resources so vast, varied, and accessible.

The series of letters, "In the Farthest West," dealing with Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, were particularly graphic and optimistic, and the one devoted to British Columbia will be a revelation to those in the Old Land unacquainted with the marvels of the Pacific Province. The writer sets forth the agricultural, horticultural, lumbering and mineral resources, and the vast fishing industries of the coast, in such a way as must appeal with great force to the investors and the unemployed masses of Great Britain. He cites the case of an apple and pear orchard at the Kootenay Lake which netted its owner over \$775 per acre yearly profit. He found the population of Vancouver City increasing at the rate of 1,000 per month, with a corresponding increase in business. He emphasizes particularly the advantages of the Canadian coast as a market for British manufactures, pointing out the necessity of vice-consuls or commercial agents who will keep the houses at home posted as to the needs of the West, and translate their exasperating price-lists into dollars and cents. He eulogizes the beauties and the substantial merits of Victoria and Vancouver Island, with its English-looking mansions and villas vine-clad and flower-begirt.

In concluding his observations, he epitomizes what he has learned in the following succinct words: "And this seems to be the lesson of a visit to Canada, that it is a great, rich and beautiful country, with several climates and many kinds of physical features, but with one spirit animating its people—a spirit of deep attachment to Canada and of unswerving loyalty to the Empire of which it forms a part. There is work in Canada for those who cannot find work in the mother country, and a welcome for all who will work and work hard. Finally, there is a desire among the best elements of that population to abolish the prevalent notion that those who come to Canada from the British Isles are thereby expatriating themselves, and to substitute for it the idea of the larger patriotism, which teaches that, wherever the British flag flies, and British constitutional government, British law and British liberty have sway, there is the true home of those who are the inheritors of these dearly-won and priceless possessions."

United States dairy products in 1907 are valued at \$800,000,000; poultry and egg products, \$600,000,000.

The Problems of Canadian Fruit Transportation.

By A. McNeill,

Fruit Division, Department of Agriculture,
Ottawa.

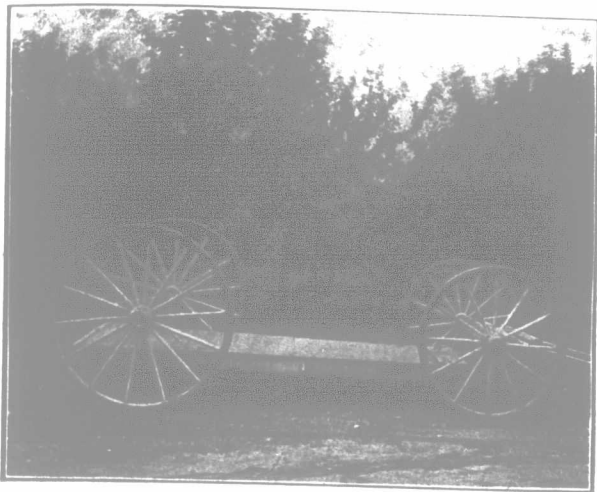
The transportation of fruit is still a problem. The fruit-growers have been led to examine critically their own needs, and hence are in a better position now to appreciate the defects of transportation facilities than ever before.

This is but the first step. Some improvement has been made. Apple-growers no longer carry their apples loose in wagon boxes. They have discarded the two-bushel bag as a container, and

along the ends and sides of the car, top and bottom, and grated with half-inch bars, which serve to carry watermelons, and even tomatoes, from the south to the northern States in the hot weather. This may, perhaps, serve as a makeshift until such time as the ventilated cars—some what similar to those used by the Dominion Express Company—will be placed at the disposal of ordinary shippers. Fruit-growers could well afford to pay double freight rates for the use of such cars, and I have no doubt it would pay the company to furnish them at a great reduction on present freight rates for ordinary cars.

The greatest progress in transportation is to be seen in the ocean carriage. The facilities, for instance, at Montreal, have improved wonderfully. Formerly, the apples had to be carted from cars, for any distance up to a mile, over rough pavements, to be dumped from the trucks to the freight-shed floors, and be transferred from there by slings to the hold of the vessel. Now, the cars loaded with apples are run on a siding opposite the freight-shed from which they are to be loaded on board ship, and are rolled gently on a level way from the car floor to the freight-shed floor, are placed on end in one tier until they can be taken by slings and pulled without the slightest jar, and lowered into the hold of the vessel. To prevent even the possibility of any rough handling, thick mattresses are placed in the hold, upon which the fruit is lowered so gently that no

the Dominion Department of Agriculture, who make a report on every steamer, not only of where the fruit was packed in the hold, but the condition of the fruit as to the handling, packages, and its quality. In a very large number of cases thermographs, to register the temperature, are placed in these chambers, which are now thoroughly ventilated. The reading of these thermographs shows where there has been any defect in the ven-



Sloven Wagon Used in Maritime Apple Orchards.

have learned to appreciate that springs must be added to their wagons in order to give the fruit a fair chance on our ordinary roads.

The co-operative associations are doing a great deal to improve matters. They see in the central packing-house the results of rough usage, something that is not commonly seen when the packing is done in the orchard. It is not remarkable, therefore, that co-operative associations insist that spring wagons, or some good substitute, must be used in hauling fruit from the orchard to the packing-house.

The railway facilities have been improved very little during the last five years. The stock of refrigerator cars has not kept pace with the demand for them. The ordinary box-car is still the common vehicle for even such tender fruits as car-load lots of grapes and late peaches. The ordinary box-car is perhaps as unsuitable as could be invented for fruit. It is hotter inside than the outside during the summer months; and during the winter months it affords little protection from the cold. For summer use, the ordinary cattle car, if it were clean, would be preferable for apples, were it not for the sever losses from pilfering. Refrigerator cars are not to be thought of to carry the fruit with sufficient promptness, and hence the car problem. The car that seems to be at all practical at the present time is a car with large openings for ventilation, but the opening so protected by iron grating that pilfering is impossible. The American roads doing business in Georgia have a fruit car with large openings



Old Style Piling Apples at Wharf.

harm could be done to the fruit, even without a mattress, except in case of accident. They are then rolled carefully towards their destination in the hold, and piled not more than five tiers high, and usually only four tiers high, on their sides, so wedged and braced that there is no possible motion during the voyage. These operations are watched by the cargo and fruit inspectors under



Loading Canadian Apples on Steamer at the Docks.

tilation, and should there be any defect detected by the degree of temperature, it is recorded on the thermograph record. Mr. W. W. Moore, Chief of the Extension of Markets Division, has charge of this part of the work, and immediately notifies the company should there appear to be any laxness in the enforcement of their own rules and regulations with reference to the work of the ventilators. The careful work of the Dominion officers, and the keen competition of this apple trade, has developed an ocean service that leaves very little to be desired. It is to be regretted that fruit-growers are not more familiar with the excellent service which is at their disposal, so that they may make use of it to its full capacity. With the facilities at the disposal of the fruit-growers, apples can be sent as safely in August and September as in any months of the year, making it possible for the Canadian apple-grower to compete directly with the English apple-grower. If these early apples were grown in southern Ontario, even with the imperfect refrigerator-car service which we have, it would be quite possible for the Canadian early-apple grower to put apples on the English market somewhat earlier than the English apple-grower; and, with the advantages which we have in point of soil and climate, there is no doubt that we could more than hold our own with the English apple-grower.

Thus, it would seem that the future of the fruit trade is closely identified with the transportation problem; and the fruit-grower, therefore,



View of "Hillcrest" Orchards in Bloom, Kentville, N. S.

One-third section of orchard, younger portion, thirty acres. Twenty-five thousand trees in orchards: apple interspersed with plum, pear, peach, cherry, apricot and quince.

must appreciate the transportation problem in a broad-minded, intelligent way.

As the country progresses, we will find that it will pay us well to study the soil and climatic conditions of each portion of our country, and devote each section to that for which it is best fitted. When this time comes, Southern Ontario will cease to grow grain very largely, and will have no room whatever for stock-grazing. Instead, this district will devote itself to fruit-raising and market gardening for the hundred-odd millions of people that will be at its command as customers whenever we have anything in this line to offer them. But, before we can reap the full benefits of our soil and climate, and the skill we put into the growing of fruits and vegetables, we must study more closely the improvement of our railway transportation facilities. A poor service means ordinary mixed farming, with land worth from \$40 to \$75 per acre. A refrigerator-car service, with proper icing stations and freight-house protection, would make a tender-fruit and early-vegetable trade possible. The same land then would be worth from \$100 to \$200 per acre. This difference in price is an index of the importance of the transportation problem to the land-owner.

Oak Park Stock Farm.

One of the finest country places in Canada is Oak Park Stock Farm, Brantford, Ont., the property more familiarly known as the 540-acre estate of the late Capt. Milloy, and formerly of Hon. David Christie. Situated in Brant County, on the east side of the beautiful Grand River Valley, 2½ miles below Paris, and 3½ above Brantford, and connected with both places by an hourly trolley service, it has everything to be desired in the way of location and scenery, while the sixty acres of walnut, white oak and white ash woodland on the river bank; the broad, square, fertile, and gently-sloping fields; the immense but well-proportioned barns and outbuildings, and the commodious stone house, ensconced on the crest of a six-acre, natural-wooded oak park, embellish a steading which anyone might well desire for a home. The conspicuous lack of frills or mere pretentious display only emphasizes the orderliness, the harmony, the generous scale, and the plain, natural goodness of everything, while the beautiful white gates at all the entrances to farm and fields, and the winding driveways through the wooded park, add unwonted touches of picturesque-ness to the landscape.

Oak Park Stock Farm Co., organized the past year to purchase, stock and operate the farm, consists of four shareholders, three Americans and one Canadian. The president is Col. L. T. Brown, the vice-president Dr. A. L. Lewin, and the treasurer Mr. S. M. Bauer-smith, all of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania; while the secretary and manager is Mr. T. A. Cox, who, though born in the City of Hamilton, Ont., chose farming for his occupation at an early age, and has been for years known to our readers as one of the most successful breeders of Berkshires in the Province. In 1901, especially, he won a signal success, showing the breed at both the Pan-American and Toronto exhibitions, and winning half the money in his class. It is not alone in swine, however, that Mr. Cox delights. He is a discriminating, all-round judge of animal form, as the splendid character of the foundation stock on the farm bears evidence, particularly his 1907 season's personally-selected importations of horses and sheep; and there is every reason to expect that Oak Park's successful debut in the 1907 show-rings will be followed by a long career of triumphs. At the time of our visit, arrangements were being made to exhibit three carloads of stock at the International Live-stock Exposition in Chicago.

The buildings and appointments are of the very best. Passengers on the Grand Trunk Railway from Brantford to Paris, or on the Grand Valley Electric Road, may have noticed, on

the south side of the track, glimpses of the 140 by 60 foot white, stone-basement barn, standing south of the park which secludes the house. The barn faces north, and is approached by three driveways. It is the intention to provide for the enormous stock kept by erecting another of the same size at a point some rods south-east of the present one, and facing east. A silo will also probably be built. The present water supply is furnished by an hydraulic ram. This summer an artesian well has been sunk, and over it a 16,000-gallon tank will be erected on a 40-foot steel tower, to supply water for ordinary use and give pressure for fire protection.

As stated above, the farm consists of 540 acres of fertile clay-loam soil, lying in a square block, and sloping gently westward to the river. It is all under cultivation except the 60 acres of woodland flanking the river, and the well-cleared fields range in area from 16 up to 60 acres each, all fenced off in rectangular form. The rotation followed is oats, roots, barley, and wheat seeded down. This year the fall wheat averaged 45 bushels per acre, and 300 tons of hay were cut from this place and the 115-acre farm near-by, which used to be Mr. Cox's homestead, but which now constitutes part of the company's property. This latter farm was fitted up by its former owner as a home for himself, with large horse barn and cattle barn, first-class piggery, and everything the best. We understand it is intended to dispose of the property, as Oak Park is large enough.

With regard to the farm equipment, suffice to say that everything is the best that money can buy. There appears to be no lack of labor or machinery, which includes such outfits as a straw-press, being used at the time of our visit in

beautiful black, six-year-old stallion, whose breeding is enough to commend him, he being sired by the famous Imported Jubilee Chief, and out of the noted mare, Miss Baker (imp.).

Among the females, first to mention are the beautiful trio of imported young mares that appear in the engraving. To the right in the picture is four-year-old Warwick Dora, a mare with extremely good all-round action, bred by John Couchar, of Birmingham, Eng. She was got by Adbolton Conquest, dam Chocolate, and won championship at Toronto last fall for best Hackney mare or gelding in harness. Next to her in the picture stands another four-year-old, Warwick Sunflower, one of the winning pair this year. She also is of Couchar's breeding, and was got by Grand Cadet, out of Lady Ford. The third mare is her five-year-old mate, Warwick Graceful, by Rosador. A crack pair of imported chestnuts are the two-year-old Glowing Rose and the yearling Wild Beauty. Still another prime pair of fillies of exhibition fame are the two-year-olds, Maid of Wawne and Maid of Glendower, sired by the noted old stock-getter, Royal Oak. Besides these, are a number of yearling colts and fillies, all from imported sires and dams. Oak Park Hackneys made a remarkable showing at the Canadian National this year, winning five firsts, three seconds, one third, a championship, and an English medal.

The Clydesdales are headed by the noted four-year-old stallion, Master Maurice (imp.), shown three times in Scotland for as many first prizes. He has never been exhibited in Canada. He is a grand stamp of a draft horse, one of the low-set kind, with superb bone and the best of pasterns and feet. He was sired by Good-as-Gold. The brood mares include two from the Scottish heath, Princess Prime, and Lady Roxborough, by Prince of Roxborough. There are also a goodly number of home-bred mares and fillies.

Oak Park Shropshires share with the horses the pride of the farm. The foundation of the flock of some 300 head are all imported, uniformly superior in mutton form, wool, breed character, and all the points that go to the making of good Shropshires. They, too, made a wonderful record at the leading shows this year, it being their first season out at the Canadian National, where they won, in two-year-old rams, second and third; in yearlings and ram lambs, first; in aged ewes, first; in ewe lambs, second, besides second for pen and for four lambs owned and bred by exhibitor. At the Western Fair they secured first and second on aged rams, first on yearlings and ram lambs, first and second on aged ewes, second on yearling ewes, ewe lambs and flocks, and first on quartette of lambs bred by exhibitor. Of the three

sheep depicted in the illustration, the one in the center is the shearing ram that was first at Toronto, and first and champion at London, Ont., this year. He was bred by the Duke of Sutherland, and purchased at auction last summer at the Royal Show for 71 g. The ewe portrayed in the upper left-hand corner of the page is of Minton breeding, and was first this year at Toronto in the aged class, and first and champion at London. The other shearing, bred by the Duke of Sutherland, was a second-prize winner throughout the circuit.

The Berkshire breeding herd are all imported, being headed by the noted boar Danefield Donovan. Among the sows are Danefield's First Choice, Danefield's Florence, Danefield's Sower, and Danefield's Jill—all bred by R. W. Hudson, of Danefield, England. Some thirty choice young boars and sows, from three to four months old, out of these imported sows, complete the Berkshire herd.

If, in renewing their subscriptions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for 1908, our friends will, at the same time, by a little extra effort, send us a few new subscriptions, we shall feel well repaid, and will also give extra good value in any premiums to which they may be entitled.



Pride of Scotland (imp.) -45213-

Head of the Shorthorn herd of John Watt & Son, Salem, Ont.

October to bale up a large pile of straw for which there was no room at threshing time.

But it is as the home of high-class, pure-bred studs, flocks and herds that Oak Park courts celebrity. At present these consist of 27 Hackney horses and several Clydesdales, some 300 Shropshire sheep, 40 or 50 head of Berkshire swine, 15 head of pure-bred Shorthorn cattle and 35 head of grades, besides Collie dogs (Scotch), and pure-bred poultry of various kinds and breeds. In all these lines the foundation stock is of the best that money can buy, both as regards blood lines and individual excellence.

The Hackneys are an exceptionally good lot, numbering 12 head of imported horses and 15 Canadian-bred from imported stock. At the head of the stud is the splendid imported stallion Crayke Mikado, by Garton Duke of Connaught. With faultless conformation and quality, he combines phenomenal Hackney action of the most approved character. His winnings in 1906 included first and championship at the Canadian National, first at the Chicago International, and first at the Madison Square Garden, New York. This year he won first at the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, Toronto, first at the Canadian National, and first at the Western Fair. With him in the stud is the natty, imported three-year-old stallion Warwick Albert, by Warwick Premier. Then there is Jubilee Performer, a

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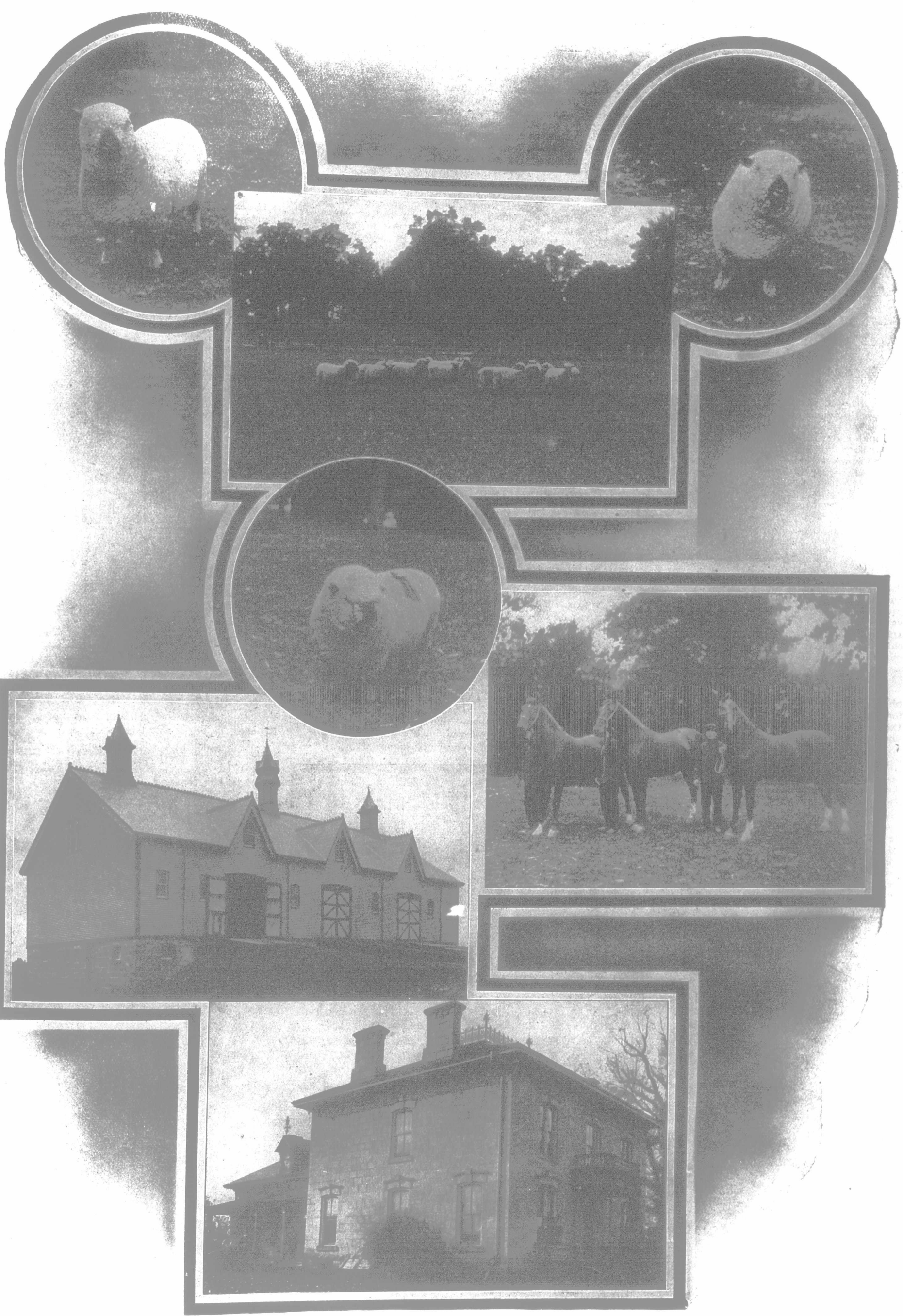
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Representative Hackneys and Shropshires. Property of Oak Park Stock Farm Company, Brantford, Ontario.

Quebec's Ayrshires and Clydesdales Again to the Front.

Another year's success has added fresh laurels to Quebec's Ayrshires and Clydesdales, and a goodly share of these belong to the companion stock farms, Burnside and Woodside, owned respectively by R. R. Ness and Robert Ness & Son, of Howick, P. Q. Most of our readers, who were not already aware of the fact, will recall, from the illustrated description which appeared in last year's Christmas number of "The Farmer's Advocate," that these choice homesteads, of two hundred acres each, lying one mile from Howick Station, and forty miles from Montreal, have not only won distinction and fame as the home of R. R. Ness' herd of Ayrshire cattle, and Robert Ness & Son's Clydesdale and French Coach horses, but that Burnside was awarded the Gold Medal in 1906 for the best farm in the Province of Quebec. Since then another coveted trophy, in the form of a handsome silver cup, has been secured for the best parade of cattle at the Dominion Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, 1907.

BURNSIDE AYRSHIRES IN 1907.

The past season's show-yard triumphs of Burnside's Ayrshires have gone into the records as exhibition history. Not to recapitulate, it may be here said they have again won easy acknowledgment as the champion Canadian, or, for that matter, the champion American show herd of the breed. Commencing with the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto, and concluding with the National Dairy Show in Chicago, their winnings at four shows included 19 male and 14 female championships and all the first herd prizes offered. During the year, Mr. Ness made a personally-selected importation of 74 head, representatives of which have gone to Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Japan. To the Mikado's country he shipped 45 head, mostly of his own breeding. At Chicago, this year, at the auction sale held by the National Fair Association, he boldly outbid all American buyers, paying the highest price made for a cow, namely, \$1,155, for the record-producing and show cow, Denty 9th of Auchbrain (imp.), and \$625 for another splendid cow, Finlayston Maggie 3rd (imp.). Denty's advanced register record is 11,757 pounds of milk and 528 pounds of butter in one year. Fresh calved, she tested 5.8 per cent. fat before starting out for the shows. Finlayston Maggie's record as a four-year-old was 16,750 pounds of milk and 513 pounds of butter in one year.

The accompanying engraving reproduces a photograph of Mr. Ness' graded herd which won first at the National Dairy Show at Chicago. At the head is the famous imported stock bull, Bar-cheskie King's Own, first-prize winner in the aged

class, and grand champion at the leading Canadian shows in 1906 and 1907, as well as at Chicago. Next to him stands the noted home-bred, aged cow, Nellie Burns of Burnside, first and grand champion female at the Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, 1906; first at the Central Canada, Ottawa, 1907, in the Canadian-bred cow class; and second in the open cow class at Chicago. The three-year-old cow, Finlayston Rose (imp.), has to her credit first at both Ottawa and Halifax, 1906, as a two-year-old in milk; at Chicago, she was one of the first-prize quartette of cows in milk. Morton Mains Lady Nellie (imp.) was the first-prize two-year-old this year at Chicago, the only place ever exhibited in America. Nellie Burns 4th of Burnside, exhibited during the past two years at all the leading shows in Canada, stood unbeaten as a senior heifer calf in 1906, and again as a yearling in 1907. The senior heifer calf, Nellie Burns 5th of Burnside, though second at Toronto, Sherbrooke and Ottawa to an imported heifer of Mr. Ness', wound up the season by beating the latter at Chicago. Besides this show herd, our illustration shows the yearling bull, Netherhall Good Time, first-prize winner at all the above shows, and head of first-prize young herd at each of above shows, sold to J. W. Logan, Howick, Que.

While Burnside's Ayrshires have given such splendid account of themselves in the show-yard, it would be a mistake to suppose that they were not also generous milkers. Despite the handicap of showing, Mr. Ness has already succeeded in qualifying nine animals for the Record of Performance. Last winter the daily output of the herd was up to 125 gallons of milk per day, and in not one month out of the seven did the returns for milk shipped to Montreal fall below \$600.

WOODSIDE CLYDESDALE AND FRENCH COACH HORSES.

Sixty voyages to the Old Country as an importer of pure-bred stock, have taught Mr. Robert Ness the first points of the horse business, and this life-long experience, combined with the judgment and energy of his son Albert, goes to maintain and enhance Woodside's renown as the home of Clydesdale and French Coach horses of rare quality.

Of the two horses from this stud depicted in our engraving, first and most prominent is the four-year-old imported Baron Silloth, a get of Baron's Pride, bred by John Wright & Sons, dam Sea Breeze, by Lord Lothian. Baron Silloth is a magnificent bay, with faultless underpinning, the best of bone, perfect pasterns and feet, a strong, well-coupled body, and every evidence of being an impressive sire. Last year, in three-year-old form, he was second at Toronto, first at Ottawa, and champion at the Dominion Exhibition in Hal-

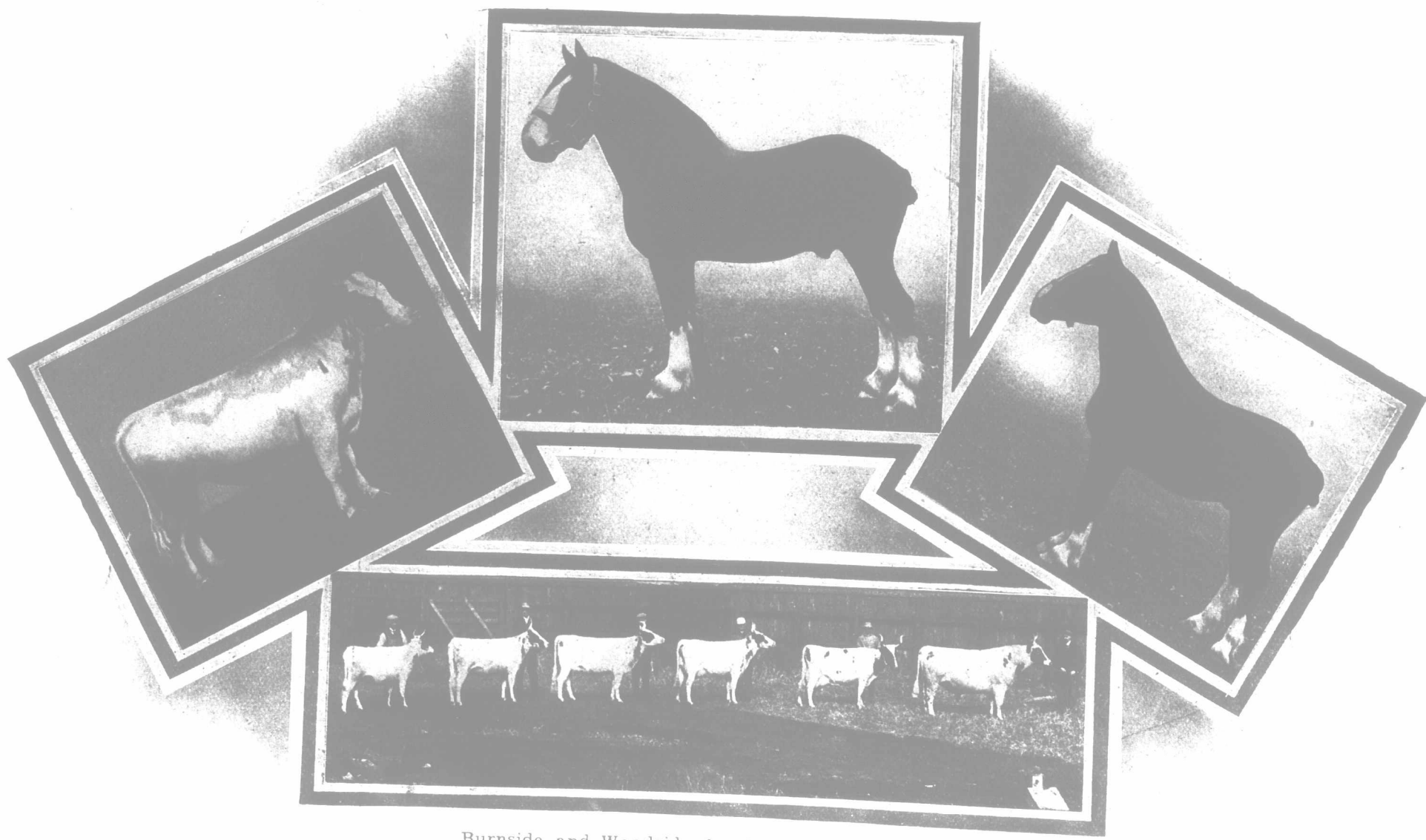
ifax; this year fourth in the aged class in Toronto, and champion at the Dominion at Sherbrooke. The crack yearling, Royal Benedict, by Benedict, the celebrated son of Baron's Pride, that recrossed the Atlantic, furnishes the remaining subject of our engraving. He was first at Toronto and Sherbrooke. At the time of our visit, in November, he was being prepared as one of Woodside's contingent to the International Live-stock Exposition in Chicago. A slashing three-year-old is Imp. Vanderbilt, by Casabianca, and out of Rose Old Hall, by Fickle Fashion. This young horse was second-prize two-year-old at Halifax in 1906, and first-prize three-year-old last fall at Sherbrooke. Especially noteworthy among the two-year-olds are Hiawatha's Heir, and Fickle Baron, by Baron's Pride, out of Macgregor, dam Fortune, said to be one of the best mares Messrs. Montgomery could secure. Another two-year-old, of similar breeding, is a thick, good, brown colt, Fusilier, by Baron's Pride, and out of another Macgregor mare.

Among the females, note must be made of the two-year-old Strawberry Bloom, a brown, by Royal Fashion; the yearling, Bell of Dildawn, by Benedict, a splendid, good, growthy filly, with A1 underpinning; an imported four-year-old Baron's Pride, and a three-year-old Majestic filly. There are a lot of other good mares on the farm, as well as some excellent Canadian-bred two-year-olds, yearlings and foals.

Besides the Clydesdales, Woodside is stocked with a select stud of French Coachers. Arago is a flash-acting, dark-brown, six-year-old, first and champion in the carriage and coach class at Sherbrooke. He stands 16.1 on underpinning of the very best. A capital pair of newly-imported three-year-old horses are Eclatant and Etandard. Both stand half an inch over 16 hands, and show excellent action. Etandard, a right-good, clean-quality horse, and an exceptional stepper, was rated first in his class at Sherbrooke this year, leaving second to his stable mate. For the accommodation of some of the French-Canadian customers, the Woodside stud usually includes one or two Percherons, and, at the time of our visit, had a very good representative of this breed in the newly-imported gray stallion, Filtreur.

The United States wheat crop of 1907 is 625,576,000 bushels, five per cent. less than the average quantity for the five preceding years. But the value is about \$500,000,000, or 5½ per cent. more than the average, although the crops of 1901, 1902 and 1905 had each a slightly higher value than that of this year.

Send in your renewal, using postal notes, express order, or registered letter.



Burnside and Woodside Ayrshires and Clydesdales.
Property of R. R. Ness and Robert Ness & Son, Howick, Quebec.



A Glimpse of the Home and Some of the Southdown Flock of Col. R. McEwen, Byron, Ontario.

Southdown Sheep and Collie Dogs.

Canadian agriculture furnishes few, if any, better examples of solid, all-round, unostentatious success than Col. Robt. McEwen, of Byron, Ont., whose beautiful homestead nestles snugly amid the rolling midlands of the Thames River Valley, a small tributary of which borders the farm on the west. Situated in the well-favored township of Westminster, in Middlesex County, two and a half miles south-west of Byron, and seven miles west of London, this farm, comprising 228 acres of rich, rolling clay loam, was purchased in 1837 by his father, David McEwen, a farmer from Ayrshire, Scotland, who, it is interesting to note, was born in a house just opposite Bobbie Burns' cottage.

Col. McEwen, as he is familiarly called, while most widely known as a breeder of Southdown sheep and Scotch Collie dogs, is also a proficient horseman and cattleman, and, moreover, an excellent farmer, as the stock, buildings and well-tilled fields bear ample testimony. Likewise, he has served most acceptably in various public capacities, not only in the militia, where he won his military rank, but in several agricultural organizations, having been a director on the old Provincial Agriculture and Arts Board, and being at present vice-president of the Ontario Winter Fair Board.

Nothing for display, but everything substantial, satisfying, and well designed to serve its purpose, is the impression produced by this thrifty steading. A comfortable brick house is sheltered by a natural grove of trees, the front lawn overlooking a most pleasing landscape of winding stream, with flat lowland meadow and rising upland beyond. A well-appointed orchard and garden complete the homelike aspect. Under the commodious barns is cement-concrete basement stabling, well lighted with numerous large windows, while an acetylene plant provides a most satisfactory means of artificial illumination for house and barns. The cattle stables are ventilated by the Usher system, there being two six-inch tiles under the feed alley for distributing the fresh air, and twelve outlet chutes running up the purline posts. A windmill supplies water to the buildings, and the contents of a round cement silo give excellent satisfaction in the cattle barn, where nearly all the steers are fed loose.

In addition to sheep-breeding, the chief line of stock husbandry is the winter feeding of export cattle, about fifty head of which are finished each winter. Eight or ten Shorthorn and Shorthorn grade cows are also kept, their calves being raised and turned off for the export trade at around two years of age, which speaks well for the feeder's skill. The system of farming is designed to produce corn ensilage and other feed for the cattle, and fodder for the sheep. The rotation consists of two years hay, followed by corn, oats, and then barley seeded down. A little fall wheat is grown, by breaking up an extra piece of meadow occasionally. With the wheat is sown 3 pounds of timothy seed in the fall, and 7 pounds of clover the next spring (5 pounds of red clover and 2 pounds of alsike). When seeding down with barley, the mixture is 7 pounds timothy and the same of clover. A field of alfalfa, sown last spring, looked promising in the fall. In the way of special feeds for the sheep, cabbage, rape and Thousand-headed kale are grown. The fields on the farm run from 10 to 20 acres, allowing frequent change of the grazing sheep from one pasture to another.

The flock of pure-bred Southdown sheep numbers from one hundred to a hundred and twenty-five. A typical Southdown is admitted on all hands to be a living embodiment of ideal mutton form, and the high level of well-nigh uniform excellence in Mr. McEwen's flock is a delight to any eye. The flock was started twenty years ago with careful selections of ewes from leading Canadian flocks. On these have been used high-class imported rams bred by Adeane and King Edward's Sandringham estate. At present in service is a splendid ram, Stetchworth Conqueror, bred by the Earl of Ellesmere, a winner at the St. Louis Exposition, and the sire of a number of prominent winners of 1906. He is a splendid masculine sheep, representative of the Southdown breeder's ideal. More cannot be said. With him in service is a cracking-good three-shear, home-bred ram, McEwen 149, sired by Imp. Babraham Hodge. This year he was first at Detroit and the Western Fair, London, the only two places exhibited. The other breeding rams are Babraham Hodge, and a Bathurst-bred ram, Imp. Ciceter. Space forbids individual mention of the females. The plan has been to retain the best ewes, and reinforce these with importations and

purchases from other flocks. Quite a number have been secured of Earl of Bathurst breeding. Representatives of the flock have been regularly exhibited at the leading fairs in Canada and United States, and have always maintained an enviable prizewinning record.

Several features of shepherd practice are worthy of special emphasis. Particular care is taken to keep track of the progeny of each ewe. Every suckling lamb is marked, and, when registered, its ancestry is positively known. The ewes, previous to lambing, are kept outdoors, with access to an open shed, which is closed only on cold nights. As a result, the flock is thrifty and hardy, no trouble being experienced in breeding, and practically no losses occurring from sickness or disease.

Col. McEwen's cavalry experience has not tended to subdue an instinctive liking for a good saddle horse, to produce which he has done some crossing of Hackney stallions on mares with a dash of running blood, thereby obtaining some first-class high-stepping and combination saddle and harness horses. One splendid piece of horseflesh noticed in the paddock was by the imported Hackney, Jubilee Chief, and out of a dam by the Thoroughbred horse, Inspector. This mare has produced some noted high-steppers. A full brother of the gelding above mentioned was one of a team that won first at Buffalo, and another was first as a high-stepper at London.

As a dog fancier, Mr. McEwen enjoys a continental reputation, having bred and shown Collies successfully for over thirty years. He has exhibited at all the prominent bench shows in North America, and judged at a good many of them. He holds the honor of having twice bred the sweepstakes winner in New York, and the best American breeders are constantly drawing on his kennels for breeding stock. He usually confines the number of females to three or four of the very best bitches, and never retains one whose litters are below the top-notch mark. Among the dogs now in the kennels, first is Holyrood Professor, a picture of which appears in the accompanying engraving. He was sired by Parbold Professor, a dog that has earned a great record both as a sire and a show dog. Holyrood Professor is out of a daughter of Champion Wellesbourne Conqueror.

(Continued on page 1977.)

The Poultry-yards of Canada — The Biggest Poultry Plant in the Dominion.

Because distributed among a vast number of people and not carried on by many of them in a large way, the proportions of the poultry industry are habitually underestimated. But a big enough multiplier makes a respectable product out of quite a small multiplicand, and the estimated average of 34.24 head of poultry kept on Canadian farms, according to the census of 1901, produced eggs and table poultry to the aggregate value of some \$16,000,000, while the increase since then should bring the total annual production up to between twenty and twenty-five millions. And the business is yet in its infancy—scarcely more than out of the shell, so to speak. A company that has lately been helping it out, rendering service of incalculable value, especially to Eastern Ontario, by example, instruction, organization and general development of table-poultry production and marketing, is the Poultry-yards of Canada, in the thriving town of Pembroke, Renfrew County, some hundred miles up the Ottawa River from the Dominion Capital.

Three years ago the Lee-Hodgins Co. was organized in Pembroke to manufacture incubators, brooders, and other poultry supplies, the prime mover in the enterprise being Mr. Thomas W. Lee, who brought to the business a wide experience in manufacturing, and the fruits of many years' experimental study of the problem of artificial incubation. Associated with him were a number of local capitalists, including the well-known Short-horn cattle breeder, Mr. Peter White, while Mr. R. J. Hodgins was the company's travelling salesman. Although meeting with success from the start, the company soon saw that to develop and widen the field for their business, energetic effort was needed to exploit the poultry business itself. More and better fowls of vigorous strains of utility breeds were needed in farmers' yards, as well as adequate facilities for the fleshing, dressing, storing and marketing of table poultry. Thus the idea of a new company took shape, and about two years ago plans were launched for what has developed into the largest poultry plant in Canada. The name of this organization is "The Poultry-yards of Canada, Limited." Though a distinct and separate organization, it is allied with the Lee-Hodgins Company, through Mr. Lee, who is manager of both, and through most of its shareholders, who have interests in each. The President of the poultry company is John Brown, of Beachburg, Ont.; the First Vice-President, F. C. Elford, formerly Chief of the Poultry Division, Ottawa, and now poultry manager at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.; Second Vice-President and Solicitor, Peter White, of Pembroke, and Secretary, John J. Brown.

The objects, as set forth in the company's catalogue brochure, "Poultry for Profit," are: (1) The breeding and distribution of high-class utility poultry of the general-purpose breeds; (2) dealing in live and dead poultry, eggs and poultry products (this includes an extensive business in the buying and crate-feeding of market fowl); (3) they are also chartered to manufacture and handle poultry supplies, and to engage in general warehousing and cold storage. The principal object of engaging in the breeding business is to develop the poultry industry by disseminating the right kind of breeding stock, to the end that by improving the stock they will make it possible to purchase in large quantities the right kind of table-poultry. The farm has capacity for 25,000 birds, and has been liberally stocked with choice specimens of the following breeds and varieties:—Barred, White and Buff Plymouth Rocks; Silver-laced, Golden, White and Buff Wyandottes; Buff, Single-comb, Brown and Rose-comb White Leg-horns; Rhode Island Reds, and Buff Orpingtons. Vigorous stock, housed and managed on rational principles, are bound to produce healthy birds, and the numerous pens, of which our photograph of White Wyandottes is fairly representative, were a delight and surprise to "The Farmer's Advocate" editor, who did not expect to find on a large plant such a high level of thrift and uniform excellence of type. While the "Poultry-yards of Canada" never figure in the show-ring—it being their policy to abstain from exhibition—they have bred many birds that have won prizes in other hands. In addition to the stock reared at home, their business is extended by a system of auxiliary yards, breeding stock being sold to farmers, with provision that the purchase price is to be repaid in young stock selected by the company. Probably 1,000 birds have been let out in this way.

The market poultry end of the enterprise is a large business in itself. At the time of our visit, on November 1st, between 10,000 and 12,000 birds were in the fattening crates, and fowls were being received daily by express from all parts of Eastern Ontario, within the radius of Ottawa. During a recent cold spell, eight pluckers had been employed. It was expected that 100,000 birds would be run through within the year, and the company are already looking forward to the establishment of branch fattening stations at outlying points.

The plant covers twelve acres of land, admir-

ably situated on the high bank of a small tributary of the Ottawa, half a mile from the heart of Pembroke, and within the corporation limits. The Pembroke spur of the Canada Atlantic branch of the Grand Trunk Railway divides the property. A general idea of the layout of the plant may be obtained from our several illustrations. To the left of the railroad track, as one stands on it facing north towards the town, are three buildings, forming the sides of a rectangular enclosure for fattening fowls, 70 x 114 ft. These buildings are of frame, the studding being boarded inside and out, and the outside covered with painted metal shingles. The fattening-shed is 24 x 114 ft.; at right angles to it is the feed store-room, 20 x 24 ft., and the killing-room and plucking-room, 20 x 56 ft., with a fine incubator cellar, 20 x 76 ft., underneath. The third side of this group is a breeding house, 20 x 140 ft., with its windows towards the south. Across the track, and end to end with the latter, is another long building of breeding pens, and at the end is a brick residence, 20 x 40 ft., for the farm superintendent. Beyond this are two other brick buildings—one a commodious and elaborately-insulated cold storage, and the other a warehouse used by the Lee-Hodgins Co. The two houses of breeding pens are provided with long yards, divided by wire netting. Beyond this are a row of small colony houses, also provided with a range of yards similarly fenced. The colony houses are set about 2½ feet off the ground, affording shade and protection to the poultry in summer. The facilities and appointments about the plant are the simplest and the best that ingenuity could devise or money obtain. Prof. A. G. Gilbert, of Ottawa, pronounced them the most complete he had seen anywhere. All the latest features in poultry-housing have been adopted and incorporated, as may be seen from the illustrated description of the interior arrangements, described by Prof. Gilbert, in an article for our poultry department in "The Farmer's Advocate," of December 5th, 1907. In the breeding houses the pens are 10 x 16 ft., with a four-foot passageway extending the full length of the building. In the back of each is a roosting compartment, which may be enclosed on cold nights by a hinged curtain door. At the side of each roost is a double cock-pen, providing for the housing of two male birds, one being confined while the other is allowed with the hens. Under the roosts are the nests, while at the side of each pen is a self-feeding hopper with four compartments, containing grit, oyster-shell and charcoal. A tin drinking fountain, set in each alternate partition, provides fresh water for the two pens. In the front of each pen is a good-sized glass window, with a curtain space above and one below, thus securing plenty of light and ideal ventilation without drafts. These curtains, together with a straw loft overhead, go to maintain a dry, genial condition of the interior atmosphere. Exercise is enforced by scattering wheat, buckwheat and oats on the littered floor. An occasional mash is also fed. Meat is kept before the fowls, and a vegetable pinned on the wall where it may be easily reached. In the crate-feeding room, a distinctive feature is the suspension of the crates from the ceiling, as shown in the accompanying engraving, thus making it easy to keep the floors clean underneath. The basis of the rations used in the fattening-room is three parts ground oats, mixed with one part ground barley and one part crushed corn. It is intended, another season, to experiment with pen-fattening in a darkened room, relying upon the dusky quarters, the liberal feeding, and the large number kept together, to keep the birds quiet and enable them to lay on flesh at a rapid rate. If as good results can be obtained as by crate-feeding, it will save a great deal of work.

From the killing and plucking room, where the birds are dry-plucked, they go to the packing-room, which is furnished with shaping boards, from which they are taken and neatly packed in packing cases, lined with paper, and holding twelve birds each. One of these cases, with the paper folded over the fowl, is shown in our illustration, sitting on the platform scales. Beside it is another box with the carcasses uncovered, while in front, with necks hanging down, are several dressed birds. As this picture was taken in the incubator cellar, and on a dull day, the camera has failed to bring out the details very well. The dressed fowl average from 4½ to 5 pounds each, the desired live weight being 6½ pounds. Well-grown cockerels, ready for fattening in September, realize best prices to the growers. The use of an incubator is a great advantage, if not an actual necessity, in securing the early-hatched chicks, which fetch the best-paying price.

The possibilities of the British market for dressed poultry are immense. The market is practically unlimited, but the farmers of Canada do not seem as yet to have taken that interest which would insure the quickest, surest, and highest returns. The plan of The Poultry-yards of Canada is a sort of co-operative one, whereby they propose to combine the purchasing and selling power of the thousands who are in the poultry business, and all kinds of supplies at bottom prices, and by the system of crate-feeding, cold storage and marketing, enabling the finished product to reach

the best markets in the most salable form. While the business has already succeeded to the extent of a dividend last year, the benefits resulting to poultry-raisers from their enterprise must far outweigh the profits to themselves. A public-spirited company of this kind is a producer of wealth in the truest sense, and deserves well of all the poultrymen in the Ottawa Valley.

THE LEE-HODGINS CO.

To the invention and perfection of the Peerless incubator, Mr. Lee has given the most exhaustive study, and so thoroughly has he succeeded in solving the problem, that he does not see how it could be improved. To his mind the problem of incubation is simply a case of applying a mild and uniform heat to the eggs, and following closely the other conditions that are present in the natural method. All the hen does is to apply heat to the eggs by contact. In artificial incubation we cannot supply it successfully by contact; we must do it either by diffusion of hot air or by radiation of heat from hot-water pipes. The latter, he believes, is the ideal way, providing leaks are guarded against. The hot-water tank in the Peerless incubator is made of specially-selected heavy copper, weighing fourteen ounces to the foot. The corners and end joints are swaged together, soldered, and then reinforced with extra plates of copper, and the whole joint is then "loaded" with a sixteenth of an inch of solder. Every one of those joints is tested to stand twenty pounds of pressure. As the utmost pressure of hot water or steam that they could be subjected to in actual use is about four pounds to the square inch, the company are so thoroughly confident of their hot-water tank that they guarantee it for ten years. The best of material is used in the construction of every part of the machine, and a special design of the hot-water tank insures uniform heat in all parts of the egg tray. The egg chamber is made of close-grained selected white pine, and finished with three heavy coats of special enamel.

The brooders are also distinctive in several features, and, like the incubators, made to uphold a reputation.

At the time of our visit the firm had fitted up a commodious new brick building in the heart of the town. The main building is 60 x 120 feet, four stories high, including the basement, with a three-story wing, 40 x 100 ft., and a rear one-story annex, 30 x 50 ft. A 40 x 120-ft. lumber shed is conveniently adjacent for the storing and seasoning of material. The plant is operated by electric power, generated by the Pembroke Electric Light Co.'s plant at Black River Falls, 12 miles distant. The capacity of the new plant will be 40 incubators a day, and no difficulty is anticipated in disposing of the output. Assuming that each of these machines will make three hatches per season, with an average of 100 chickens per hatch, it would mean 3,600,000 chicks per year endowed with the breath of life by twelve months' output of a single incubator factory.

The Lee-Hodgins Co., Limited, recently organized a Bureau of Advice, under the supervision of an expert poultryman, having wide experience both in England and Canada. The service of this Bureau of Advice is free to all, whether purchasers of Peerless incubators or not, and is thoroughly equipped to solve any problem that is submitted, and to put those interested on the right track to make a real success of poultry-raising.

The company also issue a book, called "When Poultry Pays," containing a large amount of poultry information, and explaining the way to go into poultry farming without big capital. The company has kindly consented to send each reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" a free copy of this book, provided a request is sent for same before the present issue is exhausted.

Agricultural Education at Lindsay, Ont.

That an energetic campaign in the interest of agricultural education is going on in the Victoria Co., Ont., district, is apparent from reports in the Watchman-Warder. Under the capable direction of F. H. Reed, B. S. A., a course has been arranged in the Collegiate Institute at Lindsay on the commercial aspects or the bookkeeping of the farm, into which students are already coming. Besides this, is the very sensible course in agricultural subjects for farmers' sons attending the institute. A particularly helpful feature of Mr. Reed's programme for the season will be a five-day course, at Lindsay, in stock and seed judging, from Jan. 28th to Feb. 1st, which will bring to the very doors of farmers and their sons privileges like those secured at the Guelph Agricultural College short courses. Mr. Reed and the district are to be congratulated on securing the aid of such a splendid staff as Prof. G. E. Day, Prof. C. A. Zavitz, and Dr. J. H. Reed, V. S., Guelph; Mr. C. E. Drury, B. S. A., Crown Hill, Ont.; Mr. Alex. Hume, Menie, Ont.; Dr. Jas. Fletcher, Ottawa; Prof. C. C. James, Toronto, and President G. C. Creelman, of Guelph. Steps are being taken, through the Farmers' Institutes and otherwise, to make widely known the advantages of this course, which should prove of incalculable benefit to the farming interests of the district.

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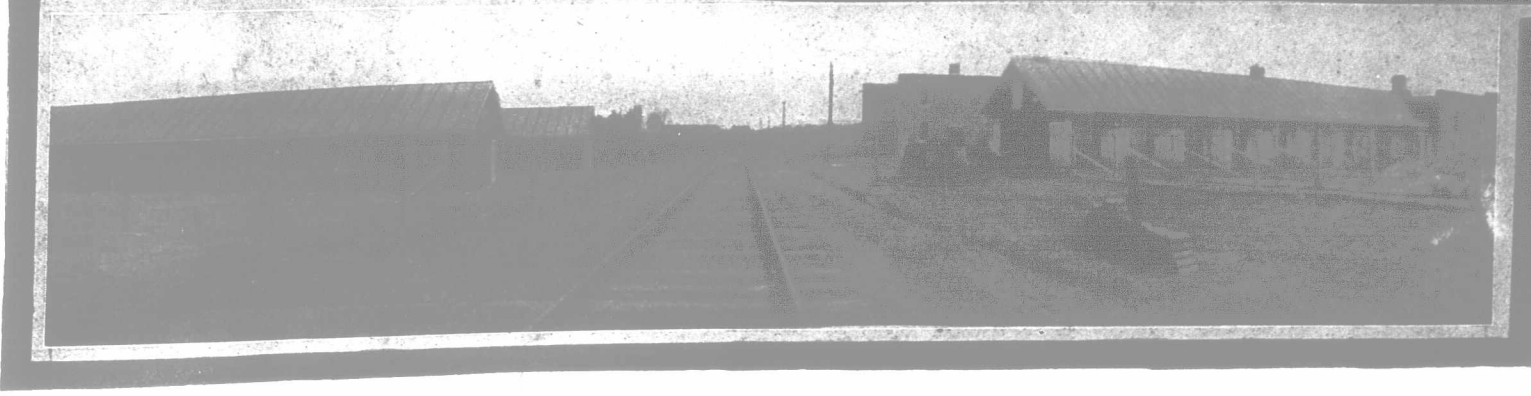
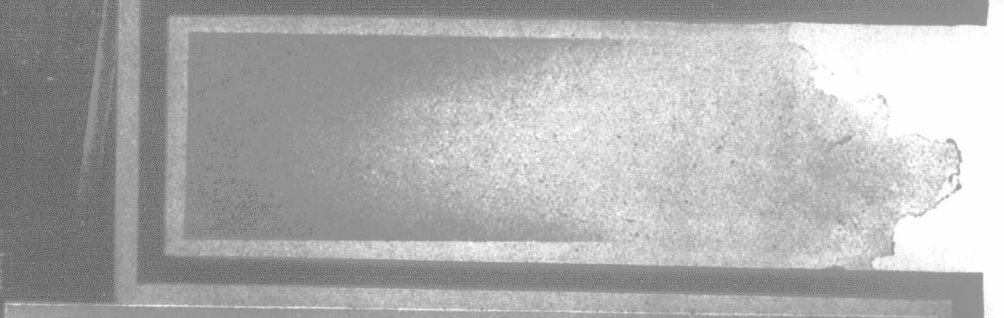
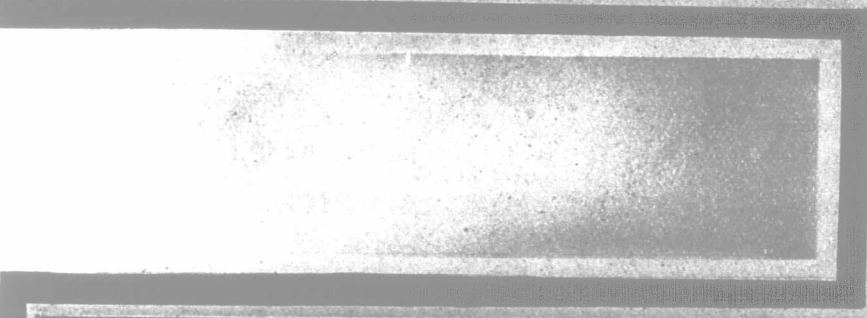
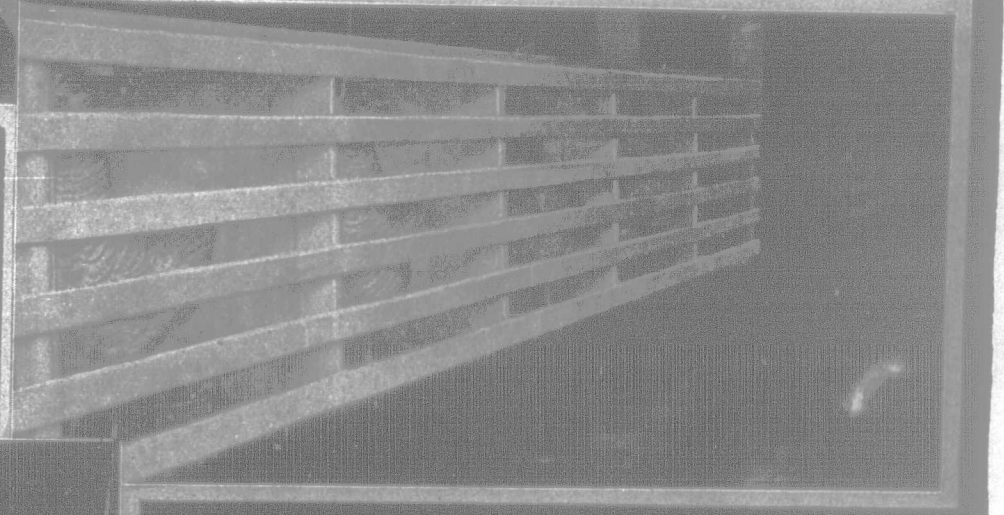
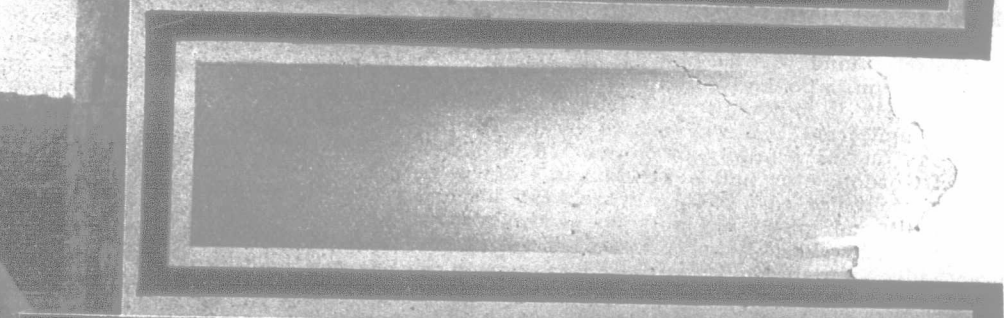
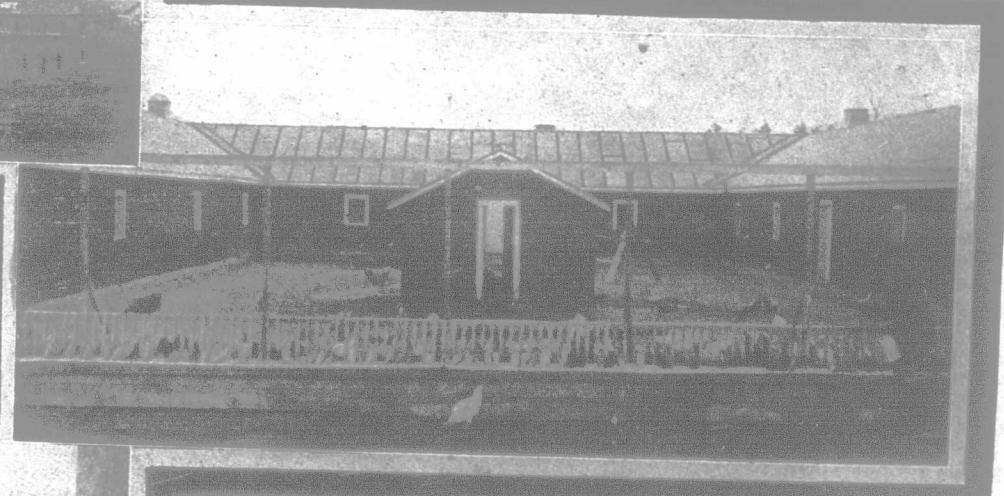
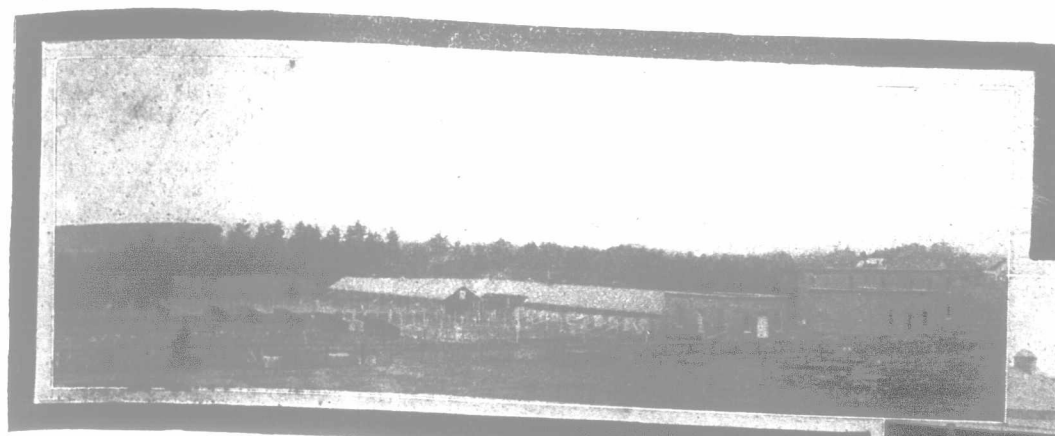
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View of the Poultry-yards of Carada, Limited, Pembroke, Ont.

Stonehouse Stock Farm and Its Ayrshires.

The man of all men to engage in the breeding of pure-bred stock is he who has first made a success with grades, and having acquired experience as a breeder, and skill as a herdsman, is able by care and judicious feeding to develop the young things, especially the heifers, and improve for utility purposes the stock that passes through his hands. By gradually supplanting his grade females with selected pure-bred heifers, and using on these a superior male, he is in a position to build up a rich-producing herd of pure-breds and make money out of his business without selling every calf that boasts an eligible pedigree. He can afford to veal all but the promising calves from the best cows. Such a breeder is pretty sure to prove a real stock improver, and if blessed with fair business capacity is almost certain to achieve a permanent success in pure-bred stock husbandry.

A rising young Ayrshire breeder who is working along these lines is Hector Gordon, proprietor of Stonehouse Stock Farm, near Howick, in Chateauguay Co., Quebec. The ancestral homestead occupied by Mr. Gordon, is two and a half miles from Howick Station, on the Grand Trunk Railway, and thirty-eight miles from Montreal.

Seventy-five years ago this hundred-acre farm of level clay land was selected by his grandfather, John Gordon, who had emigrated from Scotland. Subsequently it came into the hands of his son James, and from him was passed on to Hector, who was one of a family of eleven. The father, James Gordon, ever had a Scotchman's fancy for a good Ayrshire cow. He always kept a pure-bred bull, and gradually built up a fine herd of high-grade Ayrshires; many of them, in fact, being practically pure-bred. His herd became widely noted, and he is said to have obtained larger prices for his grade Ayrshire cattle than any other farmer round about. When Hector Gordon commenced farming on his own account, ten years ago, he followed the same line of breeding, and continued the business of dairying, shipping milk to Montreal. The wholesale prices were then about 16c. a gallon in winter, and 12c. in summer, delivered in the city; equivalent to net values of 14c. and 10c., respectively. At present the figures are 22c. and 15c. delivered, equal to 20c. and 13c. net, which is fairly profitable, even at prevailing prices for feed.

In 1904 Mr. Gordon purchased his first imported stock, securing the calf Barcheskie Sybil, which as a two-year-old has recently qualified for the Record of Performance, with a production in 296 days of 6,080 pounds of milk, and 270.9 pounds of butter-fat.

The following year's purchases added to the herd the splendid pair of cows, Monkland Pansy and Monkland Snowdrop, photographed together for the accompanying halftone engraving. Monkland Pansy, the fine, large, deep, white cow, swinging a grand level udder, and standing to the right in the picture, was sired by Monkland's Fickle Fortune; grandsire Good Hope of Auchenbrain. Monkland Snowdrop, a good milker and a cow of exceptional promise, was got by Shamrock of Bonshaw; grandsire Sensation of Lessnessock. This young cow is now testing 4.05 per cent. butter-fat.

In 1906 a stock bull was secured in Imp. Auchenbrain Abram, by St. Simon of Auchenbrain, and out of Big Kate of Auchenbrain, one of the best milking cows in the Auchenbrain herd. The bull bids fair to fulfil the promise of his breeding. In 1906 he was first at Toronto and the Dominion Exhibition at Halifax, this year first as a two-year-old at Ottawa and the Dominion Exhibition at Sherbrooke. From the same importation was secured the cow, Chapelton Swanney, related on her dam's side to the noted Swanney strain, which outsold all others at the record sale made last spring by her breeder, Mr. Hood. Chapelton Swanney entered the official test for the Record of Performance on March 1st, 1907, and in nine months has given 8,460 pounds of milk testing 4 per cent. Other purchases were Monkland Jenny Lind, second this year as a two-year-old heifer at Toronto, and third at Ottawa; also Barcheskie Polly 3rd. The third cow that appears in our illustration is Stonehouse Daisy, a fine deep-bodied cow, and one of the good old home-bred stand-bys. Then we have Whitehill Duchess, a beautiful two-year-old heifer, with a back like a straightedge, and model lines throughout. This heifer also figures in the illustration. Monkland Rosalind, another acquisition, was one of the first-prize pair of two-year-old heifers at Ayr and Kilmarnock last spring. She was sired by White Cockade, being related through him to the winning two-year-old bull at Toronto this fall, and was out of a capital dam. The fine heifer, Glen Shamrock Beauty, included in the

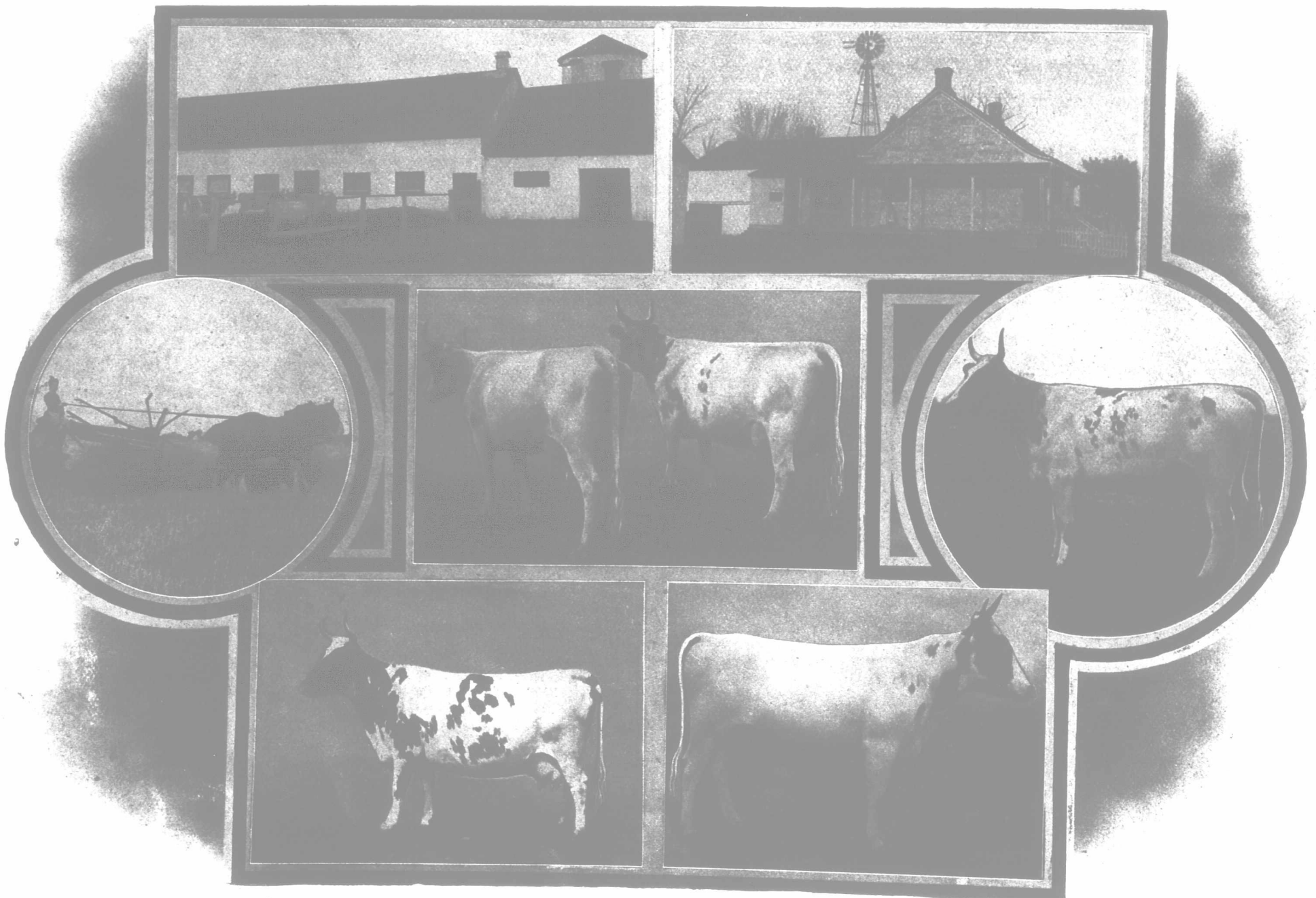
same importation, was the unbeaten yearling of 1906, and this year, as a two-year-old, is proving a wonderful milker, testing 4 per cent. A plum among the young things is Imp. Aikenhead Blackbird 4th, bred by Mr. Gemmill, of Netherhall, sire Netherhall Up-to-Time. All told, the herd now consists of some thirty head of exceptionally high-class stock, and, at the time of our visit, included, in the way of surplus, a couple of choice young bulls, Stonehouse Duke, sired by the stock bull, and out of Chapelton Swanney; and a yearling, Stonehouse Snow King, by Barcheskie King's Own, and out of Monkland Snowdrop.

In respect of buildings, equipment, and general farm practice, Stonehouse Stock Farm appears to be fairly typical of the better class of steadings in Chateauguay County. An old but comfortable stone house, with the characteristic Quebec flaring eaves, gives the homestead its name. Long, whitewashed frame barns, with lofts over wooden stabling which is floored with cement and extra well lighted, provide genial quarters for the stock, which the owner spends most of the winter attending. Quebec, fortunately, has not yet advanced to the stage of basement barns. Some few have been built, but they are found to be hard to ventilate, clammy and uncomfortable. Some of the wooden basements answer fairly well, but the stone basement has been wisely tabooed by the majority. Water is supplied by a steel-tower windmill, now in such common use for this purpose all over Canada.

The heavy farm work is done by a pair of imported fine young Clydesdale mares, combining in their blood lines some of the best breeding in Scotland. Of approved type and the best of underpinning, they should prove a valuable investment, as they are both bred to the splendid stallion, Baron Silloth, imported by Mr. Ness. They are assisted on the farm by a pair of pure-bred Hackney mares, which do the roadwork or light driving.

Two silos are used to solve the feed problem. One is of rectangular shape, 14 x 16 x 18 feet, put up twelve years ago, and still good. The other, erected in 1906, is a round hoop-silo, on a stone foundation, inside dimensions 15½ by 30 feet. The hoops consist of five thicknesses of ¾-inch elm stuff, three inches wide, and nailed together in a specially-prepared mould. The lining is of

(Continued on page 1979.)



Sample Ayrshires.

In the Stonehouse herd of Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec.

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Representatives of the Annandale Herd of Holsteins. Property of George Rice, Tillsonburg, Ontario.

Annandale.

The history and reputation of Annandale Stock and Dairy Farm, situated at Tillsonburg, near the borders of Norfolk and Oxford Counties, in the Province of Ontario, is probably familiar to most readers of "The Farmer's Advocate." But, as the circulation of the paper is constantly extending and new subscribers are daily being entered on its lists, a brief review of the past and sketch of the present aspect of Annandale and its work may prove of interest to many. The farm, with its outfit of extra complete buildings, stands as a monument to the enterprise of its original owner, Mr. E. D. Tillson, for whom the town was named, who, starting business in a small way as a mill-owner, succeeded, by good management, in extending his operations to include some half dozen industries, which proved profitable, bringing him much wealth. Most of the land around the site of the town being covered with heavy timber, the nearly 600 acres of which he became possessed yielded him a rich revenue, and, having an inherent love for agricultural pursuits and live stock, he added this to his numerous industries, spending much labor on clearing, draining and levelling the land, enriching it by feeding stock, and erecting extensive, substantial and costly barns and stabling, the main barn, built of brick, containing stalls for 80 cows, besides a score or more of roomy box stalls for young cattle, while there are silos built of brick and cement having a capacity of nearly 1,000 tons. A steam engine in the basement furnishes power for threshing, cutting and grinding feed, and also operates the outfit of a complete creamery plant. But Mr. Tillson's principal pride was in the herd of Holstein dairy cows, which he developed by breeding, feeding, selection and record-keeping, until he had a herd of 65 cows which averaged nearly 10,000 pounds of milk yearly, while one of his cows, bred on the farm, made the marvellous record of 20,132 pounds of milk in one year. After his death, which occurred at a ripe old age, the executors of the estate carried on the farm for a year or two, but, finding that it could not be profitably conducted without a master mind at the head, cast about for a practical incumbent, and were fortunate in securing for a tenant Mr. George Rice, of Currie's Crossing, in Oxford County, who had, by

good judgment and skillful management, made himself an enviable reputation as a successful breeder of Holstein cattle and a competent dairyman and farmer, and who, being cramped for room to extend his business, took up Annandale in 1904, and has made a decided success of its management. While the farm is large, the greater

ensilage corn and 20 acres of potatoes, the corn, together with heavy crops of oats and clover, providing a liberal supply of first-class feed for the stock, while the potatoes alone, cared for by the men who do the milking and other farm work, bring in a cash revenue of over \$1,000 a year. Economy of labor is here studied and practiced: double-furrow plows, ten-foot seed drills, two-horse corn cultivators, potato diggers, and hay rakes, horse forks and slings in hay and grain mows, feed and litter carriers in stables—everything practicable to lessen labor and expedite the work to advantage. Buttermaking has been given up for the present, in order to further reduce the labor bill, the cream being shipped regularly to Toronto, where, for the month of August this year, he received credit for 33 per cent. butterfat, while the separated milk is used for the calves and pigs on the farm, of which latter some 200 head are kept, principally Yorkshires and crosses with other breeds.

Mr. Rice's remarkable success in breeding and developing Holstein cows, and winning chief honors at international exhibitions, has gained him a continental reputation and led to many sales at high prices to leading breeders in the United States and Canada. The phenomenal record of his great cow, Calamity Jane (still in the herd, hale and hearty, in her 18th year), winner of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair test four years in succession, producing in one day of public test 85 pounds of milk, and 166.5 pounds in two days, brought his herd into marked prominence and himself into the limelight as a leader in the fraternity of Holstein breeders, while her official record of 572 pounds milk and 25.1 pounds butter in seven days confirmed her wonderful producing capacity, scoring the largest amount of milk and the second largest amount of butter of any cow in the world of her year, while she also made the largest net profit in economical food test of the year. At the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, in 1901, in the greatest class of Holstein cows ever seen together on this continent, Mr. Rice had a clear winner in his grand cow, Iosco Pride, which set up a show of udder marvellous for size and shapeliness, while in conformation and indications of constitutional vigor her equal has seldom been seen, while her daughter, Iosco Pride 3rd, made a

(Continued on page 1988.)



Geo. Rice, Tillsonburg, Ont.

part of it is hilly and the soil of a light sandy nature, and suitable only for permanent pasture. A considerable area has also been sold for town properties, so that the cultivable land at present is probably not more than 200 acres, but is being farmed intensively, the hoe crops the present year covering 80 acres, including 40 acres of

Our Dairy Produce from the Factory to the British Market.

By Geo. H. Barr.

There is a good deal of truth in the statement that a cheese is only half made when it is put on the shelf in the curing-room. This being the case, it is important that our Canadian cheese should be carefully handled from the time they are put into the curing-rooms until they are placed on the British market. The most important point to observe to get the best results is never to allow the cheese to become exposed to a temperature above 65 degrees. Canada has made fairly good progress during the past four years in adopting means to control the temperature of her dairy products, from the making-room to the consumer. The first step in this direction was taken by the Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture for the Dominion in establishing four cool-curing rooms for cheese in different sections of Ontario and Quebec in 1902, to illustrate, on a commercial basis, the advantages of controlling their temperature. As a result of this work, many of the cheese factories have now cool-curing rooms, where the temperature is controlled by ice and never goes above 60 or 62 degrees in the hottest weather. Properly-made cheese, cured in these rooms, are always of a smoother texture and of better flavor than those cured in ordinary rooms, where the temperature goes up to 70 or 75 degrees in the warm weather. The usual method of delivering cheese from factory to shipping point is for the patrons to draw the cheese, but many times the wagon boxes are not clean or large enough to hold the cheese properly, and often the boxes become dirty and broken. The most satisfactory way is to let the contract of hauling the cheese to one or two parties with proper facilities. Many factories provide waterproof covers to protect the cheese from the sun or rain on the way to the shipping point.

WEIGHING THE CHEESE.

In Western Ontario, and as far east as Belleville, practically all the cheese are sold subject to factory inspection for quality, and weights tested at the shipping point. The buyer or an assistant is usually present to receive the cheese at the car or wharf, and test the weight of from five to ten per cent. of the cheese in each lot. To pass weights, the cheese must weigh one-half pound up beam more than the weight marked on the box.

Nearly all the cheese east of Belleville in Ontario and Quebec are sold subject to Montreal inspection for both quality and weights. The Montreal Merchants' Produce Exchange employ a man to test the weights of both butter and cheese in the warehouses in Montreal. The rule for weighing is that each cheese or box of butter must weigh one quarter of a pound up beam over the weight marked on the boxes. A large beam scale is used. It is hung from a tripod, with a swinging platform to place the cheese or butter on, and is carried from one warehouse to the other by the men who do the weighing. In the busy season three gangs are employed, with three men in each. One man in each gang does the weighing and keeps a record of the weights. The other two take the boxes off and place the cheese or butter on the scales and pile them up again. They weigh about 10 per cent. of the boxes or packages in each lot.

THE RAILWAY SERVICE.

The facilities for transporting our dairy produce from country points to the Port of Montreal are scarcely all that could be desired. The delays which occur in shipments by rail during the summer occasionally injure the quality of the cheese considerably, especially when they are shipped in ordinary box cars. Some of the Ontario cheese and butter is handled by rail over 550 miles before it reaches Montreal.

In the early spring and late fall the cheese are usually shipped in insulated cars, and in the summer months a great many refrigerator cars are used. The Department of Agriculture for the Dominion

gives assistance in providing refrigerator cars for cheese by paying \$5.00 per car for icing a limited number of cars on the different railway lines running into Montreal. The railway companies provide these cars at the request of the shipper.

About one-fifth of the cheese received in Montreal during the summer months are brought in by boats from ports on the Bay of Quinte and upper St. Lawrence, Ottawa River and Rideau Canal, Lower St. Lawrence, Richelieu, and Saguenay River.

There are no cold-storage or cooling facilities for butter or cheese on any of the river boats, and much of the cheese and butter brought in by these boats in the hot weather is badly heated.



Geo. H. Barr.

but they usually arrive in better condition than those shipped by rail in ordinary box cars. All through shipments of cheese or butter in carload lots are shunted directly to the docks by the railways. The cars are usually placed alongside of the sheds, and the unloading is done by the longshoremen trucking the boxes from the car to the ship's gangway. All the cheese shipped to the warehouses in Montreal are delivered from the freight sheds and river docks to the warehouses by cartage companies, many of the teams drawing from 90 to 100 cheese at a load. The dray plat-

forms are wide enough to place four cheese side by side, and from ten to twelve in length. The cheese are placed on their sides, four rows in the bottom, then three, and two, and one.

IN THE MONTREAL WAREHOUSES.

Nearly all the cheese warehouses in Montreal are situated west of McGill Street, on St. Paul, William and King Sts, which, on a busy day, are almost blocked with drays loaded with cheese and butter. The cheese are delivered from the drays into the warehouses by rolling them along small gangways or chutes hung out over the sidewalks. As the cheese roll into the warehouse, a man calls off the weight marked on each box to a clerk who keeps a record of the weights, brands, and number of cheese in each lot. The man who calls off the weights also piles the cheese five or six high, and they are then trucked to different sections of the warehouse. To receive and store from twenty to twenty-eight thousand boxes of cheese per day, or about one hundred and twenty thousand boxes per week, requires large warehouses, and no small amount of executive ability on the part of the cheese merchants of Montreal. It is only by having an almost perfect system of handling the cheese inside of the warehouses that this is accomplished day by day without any apparent bluster or friction.

In addition to receiving them, there is the very important work of inspection. Each firm has one man who does practically all the inspection work on cheese, so that it may be said that all the cheese received in Montreal are inspected by about twenty-five men, and probably about three-quarters of the cheese by six or seven men. Some of these inspectors have had experience in making cheese, but most of them have gotten their training in the warehouses, and, although they cannot tell what may cause defects in the cheese, they are experts at discovering defects, which is, after all, the main point from the buyer's side.

To anyone who has been accustomed to see the cheese inspected on the shelves at the factory, where every batch is tested, the system of inspection practiced in Montreal seems somewhat haphazard, and I do not think the system is best for either the buyer or seller, or for the reputation and advancement of our cheese industry.

In some of the warehouses, the first five boxes of a small lot, or ten boxes of a large lot, put off the dray into a warehouse are set aside for inspection, and the balance are immediately trucked into cool-curing rooms. In others, the cheese are all put immediately into cool rooms, where the temperature is about 45 degrees, and inspected there by examining from three to ten of each lot. In others, many of the cheese are inspected and kept for days in the receiving room, where the temperature is not controlled.

WAREHOUSE INSPECTION AND COOPERING.

The inspector classifies the cheese as he examines them, making careful notes regarding the quality of each lot, and his report is kept on file.

If all the cheese he examined in each lot are found of good quality, the whole lot is passed. If only one cheese in the number is found defective, the defective ones may be picked out, and full price paid for the balance. Usually, if more than one cheese is found wrong in quality in the number examined, the whole lot is rejected and a lower price paid for them.

Every warehouse has a gang of men for coopering the cheese before they are put into cold storage or sent to the steamships for export. In some cases every cheese is taken out of the box and new scale boards put on; scarcely any of the cheese shipped subject to Montreal inspection have the boxes shaved down even with the cheese. This has all to be done in the warehouses. All the broken boxes are either roped, repaired, or replaced, and the covers nailed, and in many cases where the



The Beginning of the Dairy Business.

Photo by Sallows.

weights of the cheese have been put on the boxes with a pencil at the factory. They are remarked with a stencil or rubber stamp before they are sent to the steamship. The men doing this work can spot defects in the outward appearance of the cheese very quickly, such as soft cheese, very acid cheese, and cracked ends. Some of the large firms employ from ten to twenty men during the busy season on this work. They are usually under the supervision of the head warehouseman, who tries many of the cheese as they are being coopered. All the cheese for export are carted to the docks, and are unloaded in the sheds close to the ship's gangway.

LOADING THE OCEAN LINERS.

The Montreal Harbor extends about four miles along the river front, but practically all the cheese and butter is loaded inside of a mile. Large steel and cement sheds are being built on the docks in which the ships' cargoes are discharged and loaded from. The following steamship companies carry dairy produce to the different ports in Great Britain: The Allan Line, to Liverpool, London and Glasgow; the Dominion Line, to Liverpool and Bristol; the C. P. R. Line, to London, Liverpool and Bristol; the Thompson Line, to London, Leith and Aberdeen; the Donaldson Line, to Glasgow; the Manchester Line, to Manchester; the Head Line, to Dublin and Belfast; the Leyland Line, to Hull, Liverpool and Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The above lines have 62 vessels sailing regularly between Montreal and British ports. Forty of these steamships are equipped with cold-storage for butter, and twenty-four have cool-air chambers for cheese. In addition to these, the C. P. R. Line has two steamers sailing regularly from Quebec to Liverpool which are equipped with both cold-storage for butter and cool-air chambers for cheese. The steamship service from the Port of Montreal closes December 1st, and during the winter months our cheese and butter is shipped by way of St. John, N. B.; Portland, and New York, U. S. At each ship there is a man who ropes any cheese boxes that may be broken between the warehouse and the docks before they are put on board. The cheese are put on board in platform nets. These consist of a plank platform large enough to place three cheese in three rows side by side; the cheese are piled two deep, making eighteen cheese in each load. A rope net is drawn around and over the boxes to hold them in place until lowered into the ship's hold. The cheese are loaded on these platforms in the sheds, and are drawn up the gangways and lowered to the holds by the ship's derricks. On board the ship, the cheese are stored either in cool-air chambers, where the temperature is from 35 to 45 degrees, or in ordinary storage, where the temperature is from 55 to 65 degrees.

CREAMERY BUTTER TRADE.

The Canadian creamery butter export trade has been very light in 1907. The reason for this is evidently due to many of the creameries in the Province of Quebec changing from buttermaking to cheesemaking, on account of the high price of cheese and to the decided increase in home consumption of butter. One of the weak features of our Canadian creamery-butter trade is the indifferent manner in which the butter is cared for at the creameries. Many of our creamery managers scarcely realize the importance of getting the butter at a low temperature immediately after it is made to preserve its keeping qualities. The Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch at Ottawa have for a number of years arranged for a weekly and biweekly iced-car service for butter

on about sixty different routes on the railways in Ontario and Quebec running into Montreal. This arrangement provides cold-storage transportation for practically all the creamery butter shipped by rail to Montreal during the summer months.

WATCHING THE RAILWAYS.

Three men are employed by the Government as travelling inspectors, who report to the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner on the operation of the iced cheese and butter cars on the different routes, to see that a sufficient quantity of ice is used and that the cars are kept in a clean and

112-pound kiels are used. No print butter is exported. Probably about one-half of the boxes are put in cotton sacks when exported. The butter is delivered at the docks by the cartage companies, and is usually put on board ship at once and put into the cold chambers, where the temperature is kept from 10 to 30 degrees. In addition to the iced-car inspectors, a staff of cargo inspectors are employed, who carefully watch the handling of the butter and cheese discharged from the river boats, when delivered at the docks, and while being put on board the steamships. A detailed report is made on the condition of the cheese boxes and of the cheese, if the butter boxes are sacked or not sacked, the temperature of the butter upon arrival at the docks and when it is put on board, where the goods are stored on board ship, and whether in cold-storage, cool-air, or ordinary storage. Recording thermometers are placed with the cargoes in all the steamships for the purpose of securing a continuous record of the temperature throughout the voyage.

TRACING THE BLAME.

A similar service of inspection is maintained at the ports in Great Britain. The temperature of the butter is again taken upon delivery on the dock at the British ports, and a detailed report returned to the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's office, Ottawa, and any neglect in handling dairy produce is at once reported to the responsible parties. Thus, a complete record is secured of the condition of the goods as they are delivered to and from the steamships, and, as a result of this policy, a very great improvement has been brought about in recent years in the handling of Canadian dairy products from the curing-room or creamery to the consumers in Great Britain.

THE BUSINESS END.

Selling the cheese and butter in Canada is done to a large extent on what are known as cheese boards. These meetings are held in different districts, usually in some town in the center of the good dairy district. The Province of Quebec has seven boards, Western Ontario five, and Eastern Ontario nineteen, which are held weekly or biweekly. Representatives of the different

firms buying cheese and butter, and the salesmen from the different factories and creameries, attend these board meetings, where the cheese and butter from the different factories are offered for sale. The number of boxes of cheese and packages of butter, with the color of the cheese and style of butter package from each factory or creamery are registered on a blackboard. When the meeting is opened for business, bids are called for by the president of the board or someone specially appointed to conduct the business.

At some boards, the cheese or butter from each factory or creamery is put up separately for competitive bidding. When the bidding stops, the salesman is asked if he will accept the price offered, and he may do so or not, as he pleases. The usual custom on these boards is to call or offer the products of each factory three times; usually most of the goods are sold on the second call. On other boards, the buyers compete in bidding by calling the price, until the president asks the buyer who bids the highest price first to make his selections. This buyer then calls off the names of the factories he will take at the price offered, the salesman accepting or rejecting the offer, as he pleases. The other buyers, if the price is not raised, are asked to make their selections in order as they called their price. Any buyer may raise the price upon one condition:

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Large Meat and Butter Store, Liverpool.

proper condition for carrying cheese and butter. In Montreal there are three other men employed to examine and report upon the condition of the butter and cars upon arrival in Montreal. There is still room for improvement in the iced-car service. Yet, in most cases, the temperature of the butter when it arrives in Montreal is lower than it was at the shipping points. Butter is sometimes shipped to Montreal on the river boats, and often arrives in a heated condition. This practice should not be adopted where it is at all



Loading the Steamers at Montreal.

possible to get the butter shipped in the refrigerator cars.

The butter is carted from the freight sheds and river docks to the warehouses, where it is unloaded into the basements of the warehouses, inspected, and weights tested upon the same basis as the cheese. It is then put into the cold chambers, where the temperature is kept at from 10 to 20 degrees. The great bulk of Canadian creamery butter for export is packed in the square style of box holding 56 pounds. Occasionally,



A Busy Day.

On the corner of King and William Sts., Montreal.



At the Canal Basin Docks.

A load of cheese, 91 boxes, starting for the warehouse.

Hassard's Horses.

The engraving on opposite page shows a few of the many high-class horses now in the stables of Mr. T. H. Hassard, at Millbrook, Ont., who for twelve years has been importing Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons, having made, in all, fifteen importations, comprising a number of Old Country winners and a great many that have won leading honors, including championships at Toronto, Ottawa, and Ogdensburg, N. Y. These horses have been distributed throughout the country, practically from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and very few of them, indeed, but have given entire satisfaction to the purchaser and the community in which they were placed. Just now, Mr. Hassard has on hand a large number of horses of the three breeds above mentioned, horses that have won their honors in Old Country show-rings, and are superb specimens of the breed to which they belong—horses that will certainly leave the Canadian stock better than they found it. Following, in order, is a brief description, together with the breeding, of those whose photos appear in the engraving:

Gilt Edge (12588) is a bay four-year-old Clyde, by the invincible Hiawatha, the greatest grandson of Prince of Wales, dam May Rose (15679), by Lord Colum Edmund, a grandson of Top Gallant, by Darnley; grandam Craigie Rose, by Macvicar, by Macgregor, by Darnley; breeding absolutely gilt-edged, and unsurpassed in Clydesdale lore. He is a horse 17 hands high, thick, smooth, and up to a great weight, and full of quality from the ground up—a high-class horse.

First Baron (6143) c., is a bay two-year-old, by the same sire (Hiawatha), dam Jean of Drum-burle (9879), by Triumph, a grandson of Prince of Wales; grandam by Darnley; royally bred, and a royal colt; certainly one of the very best colts ever imported, as he has size, style, smoothness, quality and beautiful action; a high-class show horse.

Marion Cassius (10032) is a bay five-year-old Hackney stallion, by Cassius 2397, by Cadet, by Lord Derby; dam Brocade, 2591, by Wildfire. He is a horse of outstanding excellence, with a phenomenally high, stylish carriage and grand action.

Silfield Mikado (9523) is the one in harness, a brown four-year-old, by Lord Donohue (3743), by Lord Bardolph, by Confidence 158; dam Silfield Florence 9523, by Monarch, by Confidence 158. He is one of the extra flashy, sensational kind, with a proud carriage and high, faultless action.

Atwick Astonishment (9101) is a chestnut three-year-old, by Atwick Jubilee 7689; dam Lady May of Atwick 4146, by Danegeldt 174. Here is one of the coming wonders, with style, symmetry, quality and action galore.

Royal Review (10033) is the Hackney pony, a bay three-year-old, by Firebug 7440, by Julius Caesar, by Cassius; dam Carita 14978, by Win-nab George 2440. He is an extra choice pony, beautifully moulded, a sensational actor, and of stylish carriage.

Other Hackneys on hand, every one of which is a high-class animal and a good actor, but of whose description we must perforce be brief, are: British Yeoman (8085), a brown seven-year-old,

by Pilot 2nd; dam Brown Bess 1040, by Royal Charlie 2nd. Here is one of the very choicest Hackney stallions in Canada, with faultless conformation, carriage and action. Last year at Ottawa, in very strong company, he won first and championship. Baron Moss (8747), a chestnut nine-year-old, by The Conqueror; dam Sweetbriar 8510, by Goldfinder 6th, is one of the thick, smooth kind, on a flash bottom; an extra good kind he is. Norbury Chieftain (9361) is a chestnut five-year-old by Lincoln Duke 6440; dam Norbury Lily 13810, by Lord Norbury 5697, another extra smooth horse, a stylish, flash actor, and with quality to spare. Gay Falconer (8859) is a chestnut five-year-old, by Unique 4052; dam Blush Rose 6416, by Falcon 2470. This is an extra good horse, of superb quality throughout. Croome Swell 9540, a four-year-old chestnut, by Dane-bury 4724; dam May Blossom 11263, by King of Diamonds 3705, has also a vast amount of style and quality, coupled with a beautiful mould and all-around action. Cedar Conquest 9155 is a three-year-old chestnut by Conquest 2nd 5560; dam Cedar Primrose 14216, by Revival 7236—a royally-bred colt, with individual merit to match, of up-to-date type, and superb quality and action.

Eastwood Topp 10631 is a brown two-year-old Hackney pony by Coplymede 6312. He is a very natty mover, and will make a great show pony.

There is also a number of other Clydesdale stallions on hand whose breeding is all that could possibly be desired, and whose individuality is of a high standard. Several of them are ton horses, and several will make ton-and-over horses. This, coupled with a smooth, even, good-doing conformation, and quality enough to satisfy the



T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ont.

most exacting, and standing on the best possible kind of feet, ankles and bone, makes them a very desirable offering, and an offering that anyone thinking of buying a stallion should see before deciding, as they will be sold on a close profit and on terms to suit. Prince Bernard (12282), a brown six-year-old, by Ascot, by Macgregor; dam by Flashwood's Heir, grandam by Top Gallant—breeding than which there is none better. Auchencrieve (12807) is a bay three-year-old by Moncrieffe Marquis, by Prince of Carruchan, by Prince of Wales; dam Nettle of Incherosie, by Lord Montrose, a grandson of Top Gallant, by Darnley—remarkably rich breeding, and a big, quality colt. Dunure George (12955), a bay three-year-old, by Baron o' Buchlyvie, by Baron's Pride; dam Bessy Lea 13821, by Lord Lothian, will make a very big horse, and has abundance of quality and smoothness. Dunure Barnum (12592) is another bay three-year-old, by Dunure Castle, by Baron's Pride; dam Duchess of York 15011, by Flashwood, by Darnley; a grandly-bred colt and an extra good one, full of quality and character. Darvel (13435) is a brown three-year-old, by Crown Derby, by Baron's Pride; dam Darling of

two-year-old, by Prince Gallant, by Top Gallant; dam Marion 4th 15617, by Royal Alexander, a grandson of Prince of Wales; this colt's breeding goes twice to Darnley and once to Prince of Wales, two great founders of the Clydesdale breed; he is the making of a great show horse, with plenty of size. Pride of All (13655) is a brown two-year-old, by Royal Chattan, by Clan Chattan, by Mains of Airies, by Prince of Wales; dam Jean of Millbany 16840, by Sir Simon, by Sir Everard; gilt-edged breeding on show lines, and a big, quality, show colt. Bent Baron (13869) is a bay two-year-old, by Baron Alister, by Baron's Pride; dam Bent Libbie 13429, by Rosedale, a grandson of Macgregor; grandam Bent Rosie, by Ard-na-craig, a grandson of Darnley. Royal Raith (13711), another brown two-year-old, is by Lord Fauntleroy, by Vanora's Prince, by Prince of Kyle, by Prince of Wales; dam Jess of Raith, by Gallant Prince, by Prince of Wales. Danure Astonishment (13871), a bay two-year-old, is by Danure Castle, by Baron's Pride; dam Mary Kirk-michael 15152, by Douglas Jerrold, a grandson of Darnley. Burgh Laird (13872), a bay two-year-old, is by Gallant Fauntleroy, by Lord Fauntleroy; dam Chief Girl 18689, by Galloway Chief, a grandson of Macgregor. Puritan Stamp (5185) is a brown five-year-old Canadian-bred, by Imp. Puritan, dam Mount Lucy 6929, by Imp. The Thistle.

In Clydesdale fillies, imported, there are sixteen on hand, from one to three years of age; big, strong-character fillies, carrying Scotland's richest blood, sired by such well-known, high-class sires as Hiawatha, Godolphin, Royal Chattan, Baron Mitchell, Ascott, Prince Thomas, etc.

There are also four Percheron stallions, three black, rising four years of age, and one gray, eight years old. He is Lupin (imp.) 488400. His picture appears in the engraving. He is certainly a model of perfection in mould, beautiful to an artist's taste, and quality all over. The others are an extra good lot, big and smooth, on an extra good quality of feet and bone. A visit to Mr. Hassard's barns, at Millbrook, Ont., will repay lovers of a beautiful horse. The barns are connected with long-distance 'phone of the Bell system.

KEY TO ILLUSTRATION.

- No. 1—Marion Cassius (10032); 5 years old; sire, Cassius (2397).
 No. 2—Royal Review (10033), Hackney pony stallion; 3 years old; sire, Firebug (7440).
 No. 3—Silfield Mikado (9223); 4 years old; sire, Lord Donaghue (3743).
 No. 4—First Baron (13477); 2 years old; sire, Hiawatha (10067).
 No. 5—Atwick Astonishment (9101); 3 years old; sire, Atwick Jubilee (7689).
 No. 6—Lupin (48400), Percheron; 8 years old; sire, Giron (42519).
 No. 7—Gilt Edge (12588); 4 years old; sire, Hiawatha (10067).

The Shetland Pony.

The Shetland is the smallest of the pony breeds, and has long attracted marked attention because of his smallness, and not infrequently because of his peculiar and striking markings. Reared on the rugged Shetland Islands, north of Scotland, where a large animal would not serve the inhabitants so well as a small one, and in a climate so bleak that larger horses, even if introduced, would soon become dwarfed, they have not been crossed with larger breeds, except with the Iceland pony, which cross was not successful. These ponies are, in their native home, subjected to great hardships. They are usually allowed to roam in the open in the winter, as well as in summer. As the demand for them increased and the prices advanced, some pains have been taken to provide more abundant food, and, not infrequently, rude shelter. However, the Shetland pony is so thickly coated, or double-coated, with fine, short, mossy hair and a long, coarser coat, that he seeks the shelter of a building only in extremely tempestuous weather. When removed to a milder climate and housed, it requires but a few generations to materially modify the hairy covering, and, in some cases, even the general form of the animal as well. The tendency

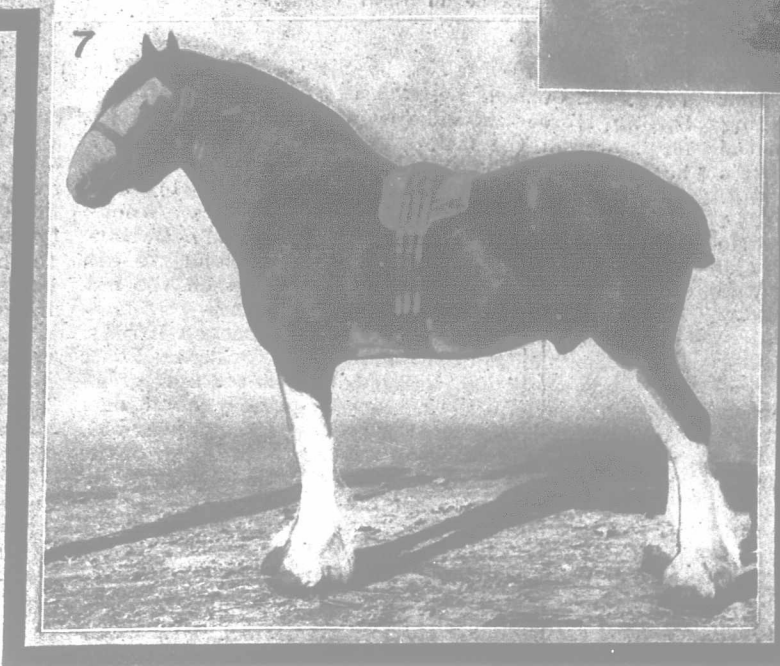
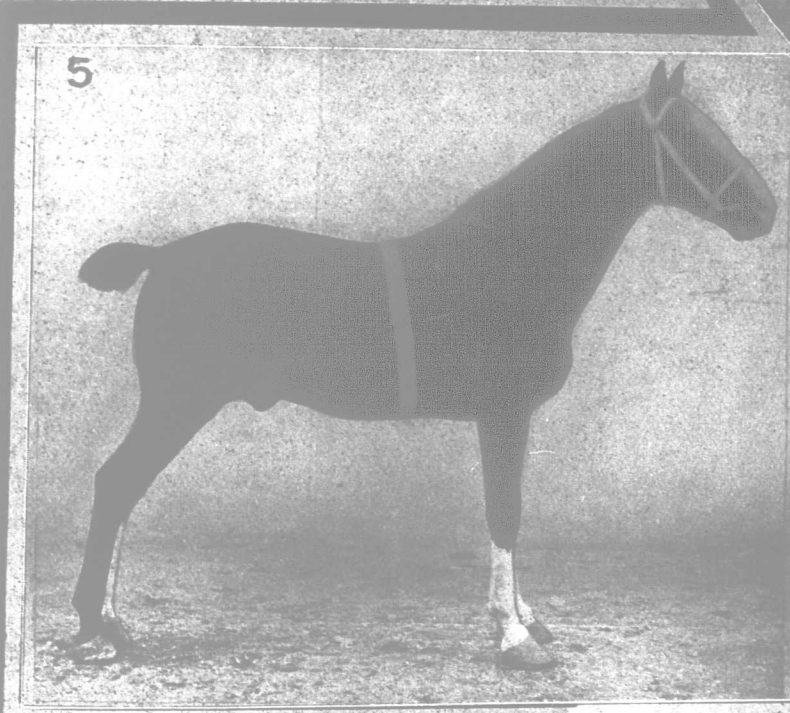
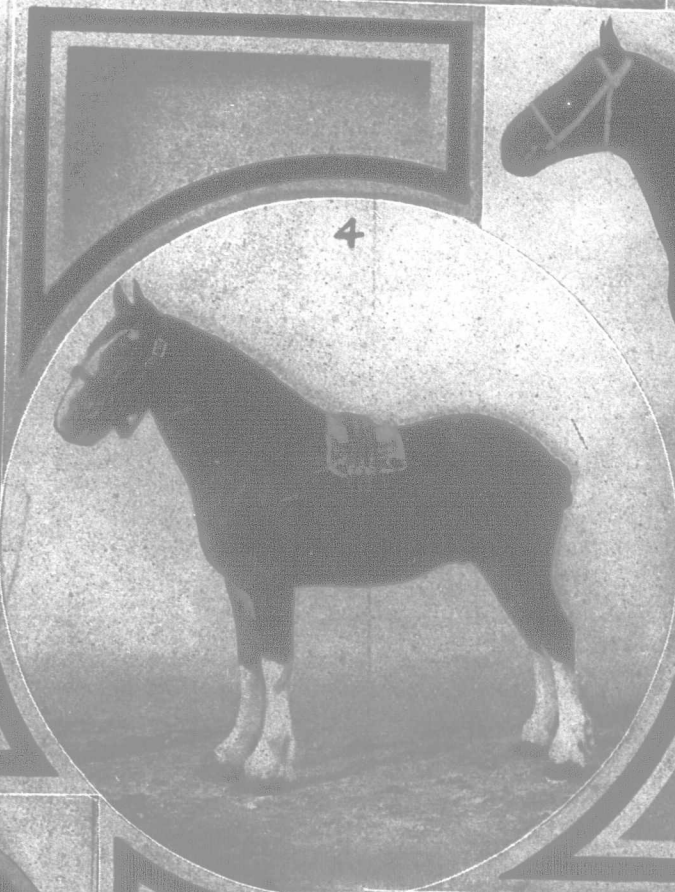
(Continued on page 1981.)



Highland Ponies.

Ridgehouse, by Royal Reward, a grandson of Darnley, is another big, good-quality colt, extra well bred. Dunure Robert (13870) is a bay yearling by Montrave Mac, by Macgregor; dam Montrave Mermosa 17582, deeply bred in the blood of Darnley, Baron's Pride and Prince of Wales; he is a colt of great substance, character and quality. Dunure Sportsman (13455) is a bay two-year-old, by Dunure Freeman, by Boreland Pride, by Baron's Pride, his sire and dam tracing to Prince of Wales; a big, flashy, quality colt, the making of a great horse. Royal Gallant (13699) is a brown

have been taken to provide more abundant food, and, not infrequently, rude shelter. However, the Shetland pony is so thickly coated, or double-coated, with fine, short, mossy hair and a long, coarser coat, that he seeks the shelter of a building only in extremely tempestuous weather. When removed to a milder climate and housed, it requires but a few generations to materially modify the hairy covering, and, in some cases, even the general form of the animal as well. The tendency



A Group of Representative Clydesdale, Hackney and Percheron Horses, in the Stud of T. H. Hassard, Millbrook, Ontario.

The Bedford Park Stud.

A life-long experience in the breeding, importation and handling of high-class horses, coupled with expert judgment, a clear knowledge of the requirements of the Canadian trade, skilful handling, and a straight, legitimate way of doing business reveals the secret of the remarkable success achieved, since commencing business as a corporate body, a few years ago, by the firm styled Graham-Renfrew Company, Limited, whose farm and stables are situated on Yonge St., some two or three miles north of Toronto, the Metropolitan electric cars passing every hour of the day. Their phenomenal success in prizewinning at the 1907 Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, the greatest annual exhibition of live stock in the world, where their exhibits in Clydesdales and Hackneys won the principal honors of the show, places them in the forefront as a leading firm of importers of high-class horse stock.

The photogravure on page 1956 represents the splendid string which won the first prize in special competition at the above-named exhibition for the best ten horses exhibited by one man or firm. It also contains the Clydesdale and Hackney champions, and several other winners in their various classes.

At the head of the bunch stands the peerless Clydesdale stallion, Sir Marcus, that in Scotland, as a yearling, won first at the Beith open show; as a two-year-old, he again won first at Beith and first at Lochwinnoch; as a three-year-old, he was not shown, but this year, in his four-year-old form, at Toronto, he won first and championship in what was probably the strongest field ever seen at that great exhibition. Sired by Sir Everard's great son, Sir Simon (10465), whose dam was by Mains of Airies, by Prince of Wales (673), and his g-dam by Darnley (222); dam Bowfield (18569), by Bredalbane (1978). Sir Marcus is a horse of strikingly commanding appearance, choke-full of flashy quality, and moves with faultless action. This year he had the Kirkcudbright premium, so many years held by the great Baron's Pride. Buteman is another of the ten, a bay three-year-old, by the noted H. & A. S. winner and sire of winners, Pride of Blacon (10837), one of the greatest sons of the great Baron's Pride; dam Dolly (16184), by the noted show horse, Prince Rosemount (9992). This is a grand, big colt of superb quality and choice breeding, royal in appearance and flashy in action. This year, at Toronto, he won first in a very strong class. Prestwick Freeman, another of the group, is a brown three-year-old, by Baron Solway (11269), one of the greatest show sons of Baron's Pride; dam Mona of Laggan, by Darnley's Patent, by Eastfield Stamp, by Prince of Wales. This is a grand, thick colt, of exceptionally rich breeding on show lines; a big, smooth, stylish top, and the best possible kind of a bottom. Drawdyke's Baron, another of the ten, is a bay two-year-old, by the prince of sires, Baron's Pride (9122); dam by Prince Romeo, by Prince of Wales. He is a colt of great size, exceptionally smooth, and quality all over. This year, at Toronto, he won first in the two-year-old class. Lady Betty (18615) is a yearling filly, one of the ten, sired by Baron's Pride; dam Nettie 3rd 14733, by Balgreddan Prince (7456), by Prince of Wales. She is a filly of superb quality throughout, put up on fashionable, stylish lines. This fall, at Toronto, she carried off the red ribbon from a very strong class of fourteen.

The Hackneys in the engraving are, first, the double champion, Brigham Radiant, a bay four-year-old son of the great champion, Rosador; dam Brigham Belle (14955), by Revival (7236). Words seem to fail in an attempt to describe this really superb animal. Phenomenal in action, beautiful at rest, he is truly a marvel of equine perfection. At the Royal, in 1906, as a three-year-old, he was first in his class and reserve for

championship, winning same year at Toronto and Chicago identically the same honors. This year at Toronto he captured both first and championship, defeating last year's champion. Americus is a chestnut five-year-old, sired by the great show horse and prizewinner, Fandango 113 (A), 4256 (E); dam Stella 7431 (E), one of the most noted show mares in England, having won first at the Royal in 1895, first and championship at the Royal in 1896, and same in 1897. Being so richly bred on show lines, Americus could hardly fail to be what he is—a high-class show horse. This year, in harness, at Toronto, he won second place. Cliff Royalist is still another of the ten, a brown three-year-old, by the double champion, Ganymede (2076); dam Lady Winal (13849), by Winal Fireway (4082). He is a superb horse, of grand breedy appearance, stylish and flashy, and with wonderful all-round action. This fall, at Toronto, he was third in his class. Coveney Marmion, also one of the ten, is a chestnut four-year-old, by Witcham Marmion (8037); dam Lady Mayoress (2943), by Comet. He is another model of the breed, beautiful, stylish and flashy. This year, at Markham, he won first. Copmanthorpe Swell completes the group of ten. He is a chestnut four-year-old, by the great Garton Duke of Connaught (5009); dam Lady Hartopp (15945), by Pioneer (1688). He is a show horse of high order, with beautiful carriage and action. At Toronto, this fall, he won third in his class. Other Hackneys owned by the firm are: Caron King (9178), a three-year-old chestnut, by Dis-senter 7044; dam Ciful Maid (17201), by Alonza the Brave. He is a high-class horse, of style and quality. Plymouth Horace (8963) is a brown four-year-old Hackney pony, by Sir Horace 5402;

black two-year-old, by Baron Hood, by Baron's Pride; dam Crown Pearl 13405, by Crown and Feather, by Prince of Wales, a wonderful, flashy, quality colt. Celtic Laird 5143 (C) is a brown four-year-old, by Argus (10490); dam Queen Bess 7463 (C), by Royalist. Celtic Laird is acknowledged one of the best horses in the country. In 1905 he won first at the Spring Show in Toronto. Top Spot (13848) is a bay yearling, by Baron Hood, by Baron's Pride; dam Lady Stormont (16157), by Darnley Again, by Darnley's Hero, by Darnley. Gay Sprig (13849) is another bay yearling, by Refiner, by Baron's Pride; dam Lily Favorite, by Royal Favorite (10630). Here are a pair of strong-character colts, with plenty of quality; will make a big pair. In fillies, there is Crosby Gem (18570), a bay two-year-old, by Baron's Fashion (10973); dam Jess of Crosby 18571, by Baldavie Chief; and a number of others of various ages, imported and Canadian-bred, winners at Toronto and elsewhere.

Early Importations of Clydesdales.

It was about the years 1840 to 1850 when the first importations of Clydesdales to Canada were made, only an occasional stallion for the improvement of the horse stock of the country being brought out at that early date. Amongst the first of which we find a record was Grey Clyde [170], a gray horse, foaled in 1837, bred in Cumberland, and imported in 1842 by Archibald Ward, of Markham, Ontario. He proved a very prepotent sire, as may be judged from the fact that, at the Provincial Exhibition held in Toronto in 1852, ten of his sons—all grays, and nearly all full-grown—were paraded in the showing, headed by the old horse. All of the pedigree of Grey Clyde on record is that he was sired by Young Clyde (949), and that his dam, Clyde Mare, was by Sticher (831). But even this appearing on record fifty years ago, makes no discreditable showing, as compared with some which are being recorded in the present century. Cumberland, a bay horse, bred at Carlyle, Scotland, sired by Glenelg (357), dam by Bay Wallace (572), was imported in 1840 by David Rountree, of Weston, Ont., and made a good record as a sire of heavy horses when crossed on the common mares of the country. Sir William Wallace, a brown horse, foaled in 1850, and imported in 1854 by John Sanderson, of Markham, was a prizewinner at Provincial exhibitions, and left a numerous progeny of smooth, wide mares which made extra good breeders. Loudoun Tom [127], a bay horse, foaled in 1856, bred at Annan, Scotland, and imported in 1860 by Joseph Thompson, Columbus,

near Whitby, sired by Lothian Tom (506), dam by Lord Byron (473), was probably the first importation of the veteran horseman whose friends all called him "Joe," and who had hard luck in his following ventures, losing three horses in succession, owing to the long and tedious voyages incident to shipping by sailing vessel, coming home each time with only a bridle and a blanket to show for his money and his enterprise—an experience which well-nigh bankrupted him; but his friends rallied round him and helped to give him another chance, agreeing to take chances for a return by breeding to his next horse, which venture was a signal success, his purchase this time, in 1864, being the famous Netherby [126], a bay horse, foaled in 1862, bred by Isaac Fawkes, Annan, Dumfriesshire, and sired by Mosstrooper (548), dam by Lord Byron (473). Netherby was a leggy, high-headed horse, as far from the present ideal Clydesdale type as could well be imagined, but he proved the most prolific sire of high-selling horses ever known in this country. Almost incredible stories are told of his record as a foal-getter, the tallest of which we find on record being that he was mated with 365 mares in one year, leaving 250 foals.



One Means of Locomotion.

Scene in rural Quebec.

Photo by R. R. Sallows.

dam Lady Kate (4177), by Sir George (778). In 1906, at Boston, he won first, and at Toronto Spring Horse Show he won first and championship, and in the fall, at the Canadian National, he again won first. This fall, at Toronto, he was placed second. Bathgate Swell (8731) is a brown four-year-old Hackney pony, by Woodland's Eaglet (8339); dam Woodland's Buttercup (1475). Last year he won second to his stable mate, but this year he carried off the red honors. In Hackney fillies, My Honey 16071, a chestnut five-year-old, by Bonnie Danegelt (6990); dam Miss McQuick (11938), by Yorkshire Post; g.-d. by the great Ganymede, is a mare of great quality, style and action—a grandly good one. Saxon's Queen 322 (C) is a roan two-year-old, by the champion, Saxon 97 (C); dam Queen of the Party, by Rosseau Performer. She was first at Toronto this fall in her class—a very natty, stylish, flash-moving filly. There are also several other Clydesdale stallions on hand, among which are some exceedingly high-class animals, bred on the most fashionable lines, with character and quality their predominating features, among which is Cairndale (12883), a brown two-year-old, by Lothian Again, by Lord Lothian, by Top Gallant, by Darnley. Baron Hawes (13847) is a



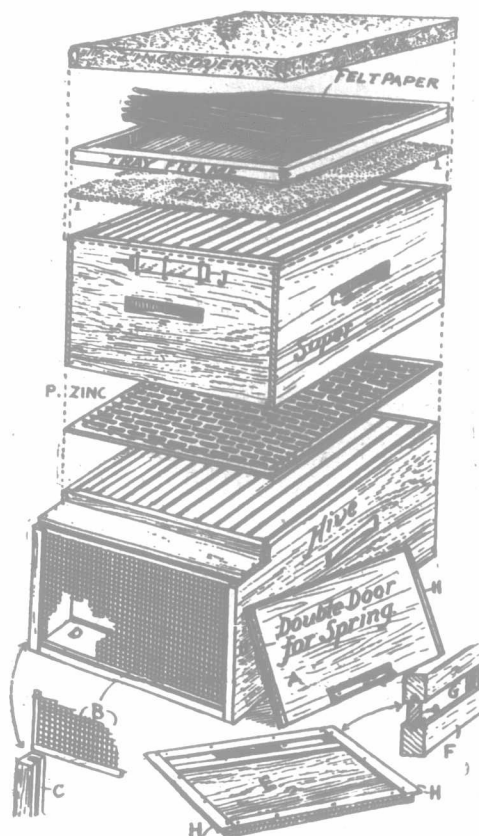
Apiaries of R. F. Holtermann, Brantford, Ont.

View to left shows colonies wintering in the bee cellar. View to right shows colonies assembled in October preparatory to placing in bee cellar. The beehouse appears in the background.

A Leading Canadian Beekeeper.

Some of our greatest scientists and writers have become interested in the bee, which has numbered amongst its devotees many to whom beekeepers could point with pride as identified with the industry. The late Baroness Burdette-Coutts filled the chair of the British Beekeepers' Association, and helped it financially in many ways. In Canada, and more particularly Ontario and Quebec, beekeeping can be engaged in with profit, and very much interest to students of insects and natural history. Ontario honey has won many medals and first places in World's Fair competition, beginning with the Centennial, in Philadelphia. The quality of our honey, to say nothing of the immense value of bees as pollenizers of fruit and alsike-clover blossoms, merits the industry a much more prominent place than the number of people at present engaged in it would indicate, although the number of beekeepers is greater than generally supposed.

Foremost among Canadian apiarists is Mr. R. F. Holtermann, of Brantford, Ont., whose extensive apiarian establishment at Brantford, affords the subject of a half-tone engraving, which shows a portion of the 367 colonies assembled, at the time of our visit, in October, for putting into winter quarters. A few additional hives yet to be brought in, would bring the total number of colonies up to 400. Mr. Holtermann is of Norwegian, Danish and German extraction, and was born at Hamburg, Germany. His parents settled over 40 years ago in the wilds of Renfrew Co., Ont., where, in the beautiful country, amid forests stocked with game, he acquired a love for country life that has ever remained with him. His father, himself speaking five languages, valued an education for his children, and, during his eleven years' residence in Sebastopol township, Renfrew, engaged the services of a governess, in order that they might have the best education that could be secured under the circumstances. In addition to this early training, Mr. Holtermann is an ex-student of Upper Canada College, a graduate of Day's Commercial College, Toronto, and of the Ontario Agricultural College, at which he ranked second in the final examinations, graduating with first-class honors. In 1886 he was married to a daughter of Mr. S. T. Pettit, a well-known farmer and beekeeper, now living retired at Aylmer, Ont. For years he has been a contributor to the apicultural press on this continent and in



The Holtermann Beehive.

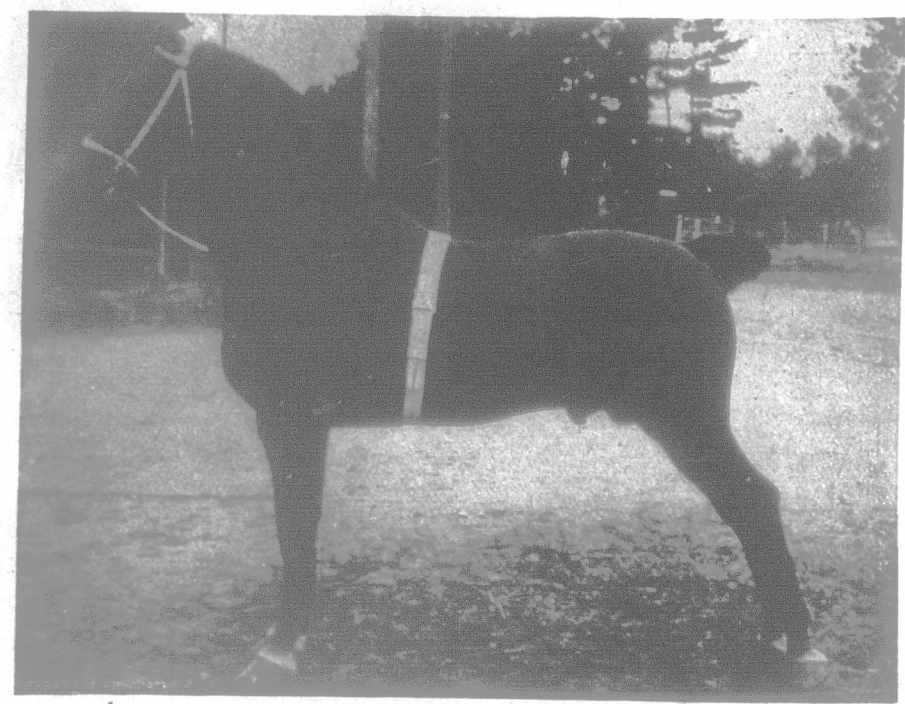
- A—Double door, which, by means of the thin strips, H, H, slides into a groove on the inner projection of the side of the hive. This door is for spring and autumn, or even winter use.
- B—Wire-cloth screen, fitting into the same side groove, C, used in robbing time, to keep bees in the hive when extracting out of season, to confine the swarm to the hive when it begins to issue, where it can later be taken from the combs. The screen is also used by Mr. Holtermann as the only means of confining bees at the entrance of the hive when moving them. Through this screen the bees get ventilation.
- D—Projecting bottom board of the hive.
- E—Main board of the double door.
- F—Block, with groove in which piece A slides, to regulate the entrance to the double door of hive.

Europe, and has held the highest office in the power of beekeepers to give. Among the offices which he has held is the presidency of the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union, Brant Farmers' Institute, Ontario Beekeepers' Association, and for years he held office in the International Beekeepers' Association, having also been its president. Amongst the students which he takes every year, have been some from Europe, and one has arranged to be with him next year from far-off Finland.

The beehouse and cellar in which the four hundred colonies are being wintered is a structure 25 by 50 feet, with concrete walls and chimney. The cellar walls are all under ground, and there are no windows, and a trapdoor and stairway from inside and a cellarway and door from outside are the means of communication to and from the cellar. The object of this is to prevent outside atmospheric changes in temperature from having an effect upon cellar temperature, and also to control the ventilation. Air is brought into the cellar by means of underground pipes, the leading one entering the cellar through a small compartment in which stands a stove, by this means securing a continuous current of air as it is possible to obtain without the use of power. A double floor with felt paper and an air-space is above the cellar. The object of this is to prevent the ceiling of the cellar being cold and condensation of moisture taking place there. The cellar will hold 800 colonies of bees in 12-frame Langstroth hives. It is well known that Mr. Holtermann has had some remarkable yields of honey. He is supposed to hold the record for having obtained the largest crop of honey secured by any beekeeper in a season, also the largest average yield per colony of any beekeeper with more than 50 colonies of bees. His system of beekeeping and the hive he uses are being adopted by some of the best beekeepers in Brant and Norfolk Counties, the districts in which he has been operating. This is pretty convincing evidence as to the opinion of those who can see results from season to season. Mr. Holtermann uses a 12-frame Langstroth hive. The hive generally used has only 8 frames. He has an invention of his own in connection with the hive—one which can be applied to any style of hive. It consists of a portico, with a device by means of which one can slide a double door in front of the entrance. This

(Continued on page 1987.)

Graham-Renfrew Co., Ltd.



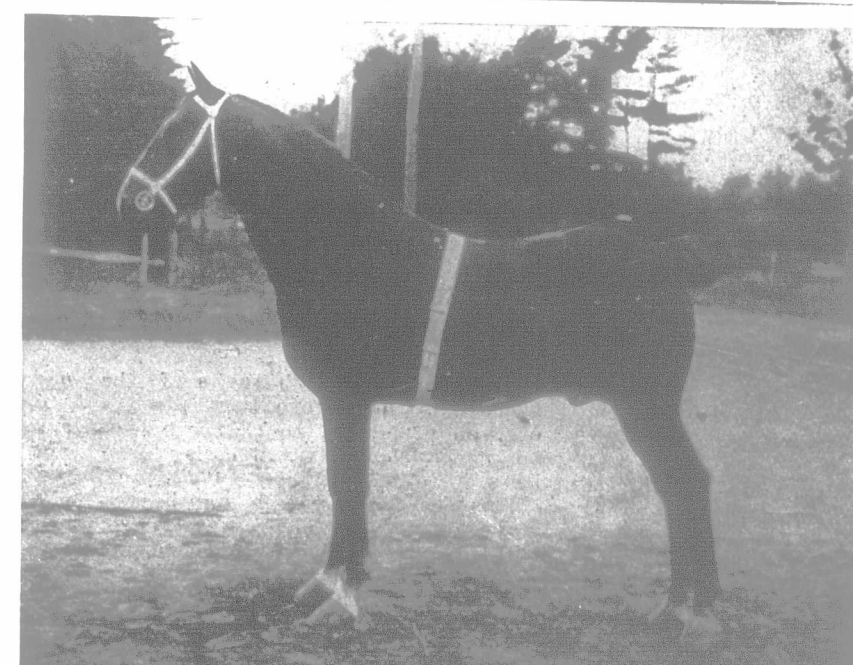
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Prizes Won at Toronto, 1907.

- 1 Americus 686 (s). Winner of 2nd prize for Hackney stallion in harness.
- 2 Cliff Royalist (9538). 3rd in three-year-old class.
- 3 Coveney Marmion (9173).
- 4 Copmanthorpe Swell (9535). 3rd in four-year-old class.
- 5 Brigham Radiant (9143); first in aged class under 15 hands 2 in.; also championship.



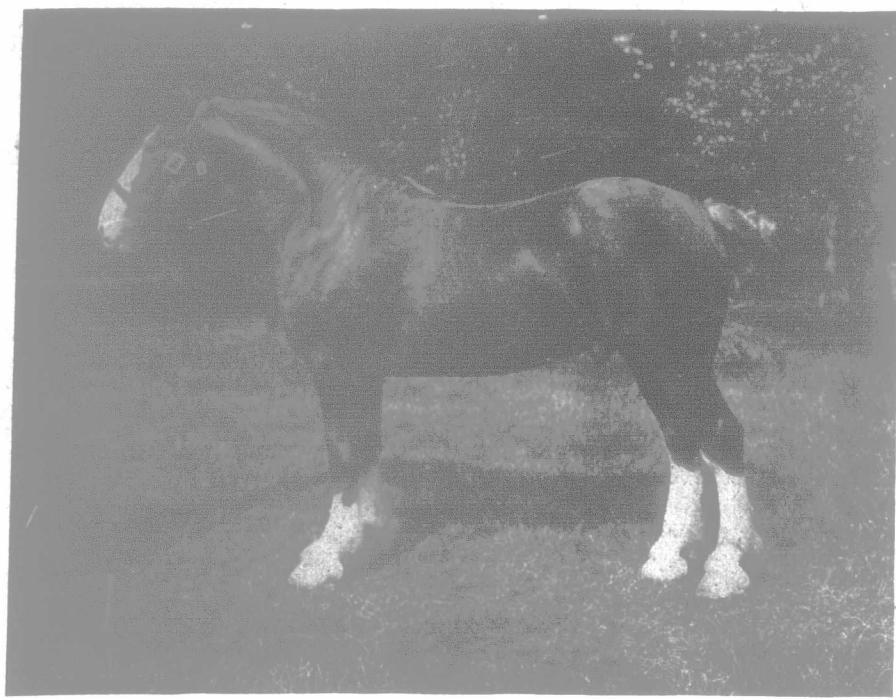
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Prizes Won at Toronto, 1907.

- 6 Sir Marquis (9953); 1st in aged class and championship.
- 7 Buteman (19881). 1st in three-year-old class.
- 8 Prestwick Freeman (13126).
- 9 Drawdyke's Baron (13446). 1st in two-year-old class.
- 10 Lady Betty (18615). 1st in yearling filly class.



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Bedford Park, North Toronto, Ont.

WINNERS OF SPECIAL PRIZE FOR BEST TEN HORSES, CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION, TORONTO, 1907.



HOME MAGAZINE

Life, Literature and Education.

Christmastide.

Sing me a song of the Winter time,
When the blustering north winds blow,
And the forest boughs are deep with rime,
And the fields with drifting snow!
Sing me a song of the frosty air,
And the long nights white and still,
When the great stars gleam of the North-
ern Bear,
And the round moon rises cold and fair
O'er the crest of the tamarack hill.

Sing me a song of the Christmas time,
And the morning of a blessed birth,
When the resonant bells accordant chime
Their message of joy on earth!
Sing me a song of the princely art,
Of the bounteous hand benign,
That blesses unseen, unguessed, apart,
The outcast fate of some hopeless heart,
With the gift of a grace divine.

Sing me a song of the evergreen,
And the holly berries red,
On the festooned wall of the festive hall,
And the mistletoe overhead!
Sing me a song of the ample cheer,
And the laughter running free,
When the heart, emboldened, forgets to
fear,
Forgiving the faults of the waning year,
And blessing the one to be!

—Angelus.

Types of Maritime Men.

By Alfred E. Burke.

Most Westerners imagine that, quite in accordance with his antecedents, the average Maritimer—and here the term is restricted to the inhabitants of the Atlantic sea division of Canada—is a somewhat peculiar type of the Genus Homo; an admixture of many races, whose fusion has issued in a species altogether characteristic of these regions; a species which environment and a fish diet have forced

to take on the rough traits of the fisherman, on the one hand, or run out, on the other, to that class of oddity which the world calls "Geniuses."

This is, of course, only another instance of how the uninformed critic will, in spite of all the blunders made in this respect, color facts with the hues of his own mind; and is, at best, but a reflex of the mental pic-

ture of the man. You bury your talent as conclusively as did the over-careful investor of the Gospel, and instead of his reproof get for it 3% in the Savings Banks. Why not imbue yourselves with the spirit of the times and boldly venture out on the broad way to affluence—"Make a spoon or spoil a horn!"

Without waiting to disillusion such people, or to dispute with them over

newer provinces in progressiveness. tions, not to speak of the fiscal ordi- nances of the country, which often make unduly for the greater members of the body politic as against the smaller. And, yet, it may be safely maintained that the regions are not without their marks of forwardness, even when gauged by the standard of commercialism; our veriest detractor will admit as much as this, and al- low, moreover, that our methods, aims and aspirations, in this regard, are of the enduring kind; whilst a slight knowledge of Maritime history, past and present, evinces that in the realms of intellect our sons have vindicated to themselves a fair share of space in the National Temple of Fame; and that every real charm which makes life lovable is found in a greater number of the homes of our people than can be verified elsewhere; in fine, that we are, after all, not greatly different from other men.

Among the classes of a country's population there are various types—from the idiosyncrasies of the few, to the common peculiarities of the class itself; the former constituting freaks or oddities, with which we have nothing to do here, the latter in due season distinguishing the bearers among the other elements of the commonwealth.

And in a composite people like that of Maritime Canada, let us look at the types that enter into it.

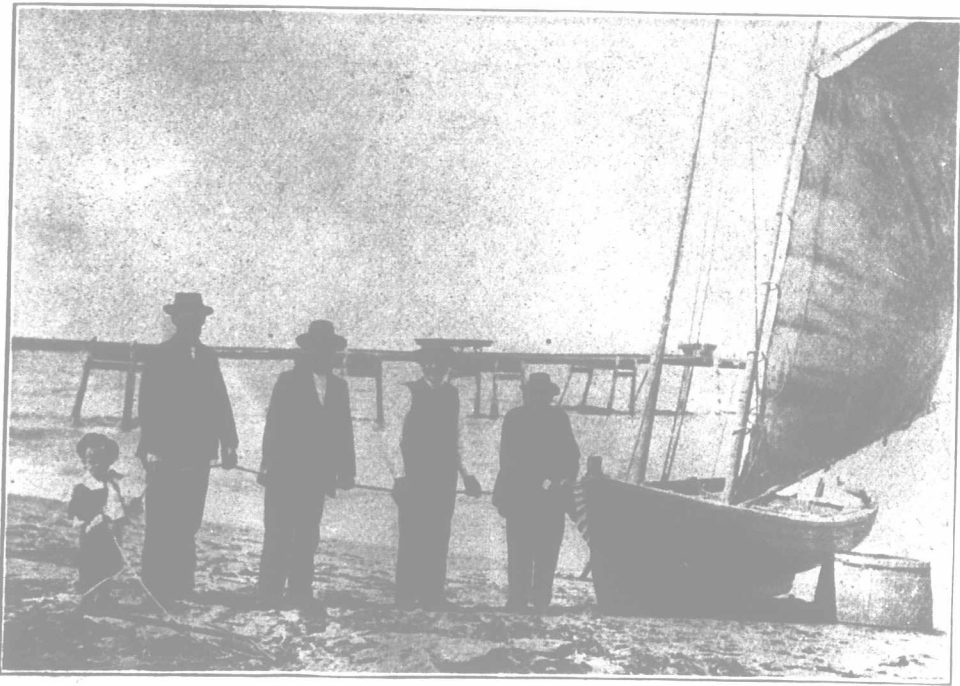
The first human type to occupy the Maritime theatre was unmistakably the Micmac, the least warlike and most virtuous of the native Indian tribes of this portion of the American continent. These Micmacs, or Melacites, were a wonderful people at one time. Within their circumscribed limits they hunted over the country along the blue waters of the Gulf. Doubtless, by the incursions of more ferocious tribes, they were forced, on account of their weak and retiring disposition, to abandon the homes which they had occupied further inland. Under the French regime they were entrusted with arms, and faithfully aided their new friends in all the encounters with the English. In



A Micmac Scene in Prince Edward Island.

ture conjured up by those who have never visited the Maritime Provinces. Sojourners in these parts quickly acquire other views, and have quite a different tale to tell. But even these are prone to magnify our shortcomings—slow enough to allow of favorable comparisons with their own people and places. "You are the oldest portion of Canada," they say, "and yet you are far behind the

ideals whose attainment, nay, even the prosecution of which, are more or less dangerous to the stability of any nation or generation, we may be permitted to say that there are reasons why Maritimers take on an air of ultra-conservatism, and why there is not the hurry and bustle in the land that is so characteristic of other places. There are reasons arising out of geographical and race condi-



Five Generations of Acadians.
The Poirier Family.



Haymaking in P. E. I.
"Ranged for the snap-shooter."

DECEMBER

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the rude pioneer days of European dominion they were mere vendors of furs and *coureurs de bois*; in later civilization they have made little advance, confining themselves to the precarious art of basket-making and to hunting and fishing, as the mood impelled them. They still live in huts or camps of birch-bark for the most part, showing little desire to take up the whiteman's occupations, to put on his habits, or to imitate his civic virtues, although professing Christianity and displaying great constancy in the practice of their religious faith. The unfortunate weakness of their civilizers for fire-water, or, more modernly, whiskey, has been but too well exemplified in them, however; to-day, as always, they would give their eyes for it. As found on the Pictou, Lennox Island or Restigouche Reserves, they pay little attention to the cultivation of the soil. In summer they roam over the provinces, basket-making, fishing; or, occasionally, and for a short time, engaging in manual labor. They can make plenty of money, but have no conception of a necessary provision for the rainy day; and, in winter, often permit the pangs of hunger alone to disturb their bruin-like lethargy. They are exceedingly simple children of Nature, without any of the embarrassments of caste; and, still, there is something about them that compels our reverence—a primitive nobility and independence with which the Creator endowed His sublimest creature, man.

Anyone familiar with the Micmacs will recognize and enjoy the typical scene given below.

Of the European explorers and colonists, the first to subject these regions to their sway, were the French. Cabot's Landfall is placed everywhere, from Eastern Newfoundland to New England. There is a deal of uncertainty about all the early navigators' stories. We are satisfied, however, that the land the Venetian saw on St. John's Day, and called St. John's Island, was nowhere within the Gulf of St. Lawrence, although the name he gave to it has since been accommodated by geographers and cosmographers to the little Island Province we love so well. Cartier, the great sailor explorer, was certainly the first to set foot on these Maritime Provinces, landing for the first time on Canadian soil at Casumpec, in Prince Edward Island, and again at Bay de Chaleur, in New Brunswick. Then came their settlement, under the name of Acadia, whose unhappy history is enshrined in the prose and poetry of later periods. In the days of peace they had caused the desert to blossom with the homes and surroundings of French civilization, happy in their gentle occupations and the cultivation of the virtues their environment inspired. Then came the calamitous dispersion,—

"Where is the thatch-roofed village, the home of Acadian farmers, Men whose lives glided on like rivers that water the woodland, Darkened by shadows of earth, but reflecting the image of heaven?"

The Acadians after these disturbed days gave place to the English, or, at least, to the settler from the British Isles, taking to the forest fastnesses or out-of-the-way sea-coasts themselves, where not deported, and awaiting a brighter day to reclaim their beloved homes. When independence was claimed by the oppressed colony of America, the United Empire Loyalists came hither in great numbers. But the sprinkling of other than the British nationalities in the composite people of Maritime Canada is very trivial. The French have not fused to any great extent with the other races, as a consequence of their refugee condition, and the diversity of their institutions, language, and creed. There has been a general fusion of the British elements in the population, however, and the result in the last analysis seems to be at least anthropologically satisfactory.

The idealist who finds in French Quebec the saving heaven of grace

and beauty, and sprightliness, in our Canadian national life, will not fail to be struck with the picturesqueness and finesse too, which the lively, passionate, imaginative Acadian imparts to life amongst us. Gay, free, religious, hospitable, artistic, and, in their own way, enterprising, the Acadians are now forging ahead as few others here, because there is no race-suicide amongst them, and be-

lieve the medical profession, in parliament, in business—everywhere; and perhaps they are more aggressively progressive than any others.

The type of men most encountered in this sea-girt land to-day, then, is chiefly composed of the sturdy colonists of the British Isles; whether planted directly within our borders or diverted by unhappy political conditions from the American Colonies;

that among neighbors only. Hence old national and creed hates and prejudices have been for the most part swept away, in the interest begotten of common objects in life, a common system of instruction, and the enduring bond of common patriotism. Very similar in temperament, in upright tendency, in talent to overtake their aims, no matter how elevated, a peculiar and singularly perfect homogeneity is distinctive of them. In the home, in the forum, in the senate, they are ever fruitful of requisite attainment. The trades acknowledge their skill, the fleet their intrepidity, the counting-house their wonderful acumen, and the professions their adaptability to intellectual pursuits. But it is in the great agricultural calling, on which all others are founded, that they particularly excel, turning out, in great measure, the practical instructors who go forth into the new lands of the West to spread the vitalizing principles of tillage of the soil, and care of the flocks, and thus erecting on this foundation the enduring structure of the nation's prosperity. Renewing in the present the best traits of the races whence he sprung, the Maritimer, at home or abroad, constitutes a type in which we may well glory—a type that is manly, courageous, industrious, progressive, intelligent, reverent and generous.

May he long, at the very threshold of the nation, display to all its people the sterling qualities which must of necessity ornament their lives, if enduring fame is to be attained here; whilst the earth he calls his home unlocks her treasures of mine, and field, and forest, at his touch, and the seas round about him give up to his patient labors the precious fishes in untold abundance.

Verily, the Maritimer inhabits a goodly land, and, under Heaven, is the right type of man to hold it and develop it thoroughly.

An Ideal of Womanhood.

By Alice Blythe Tucker Wilcox.

[The writer of this article is a Canadian, a graduate of Toronto University, who, after taking post-graduate courses at Oxford and Princeton, was for some time Dean of Adelphi College, Brooklyn, N. Y. The late Jas. A. Tucker, of Toronto, with whose poems many of our readers may be familiar, was her brother. Mrs. Wilcox at present resides in Indian Territory.—Ed.]

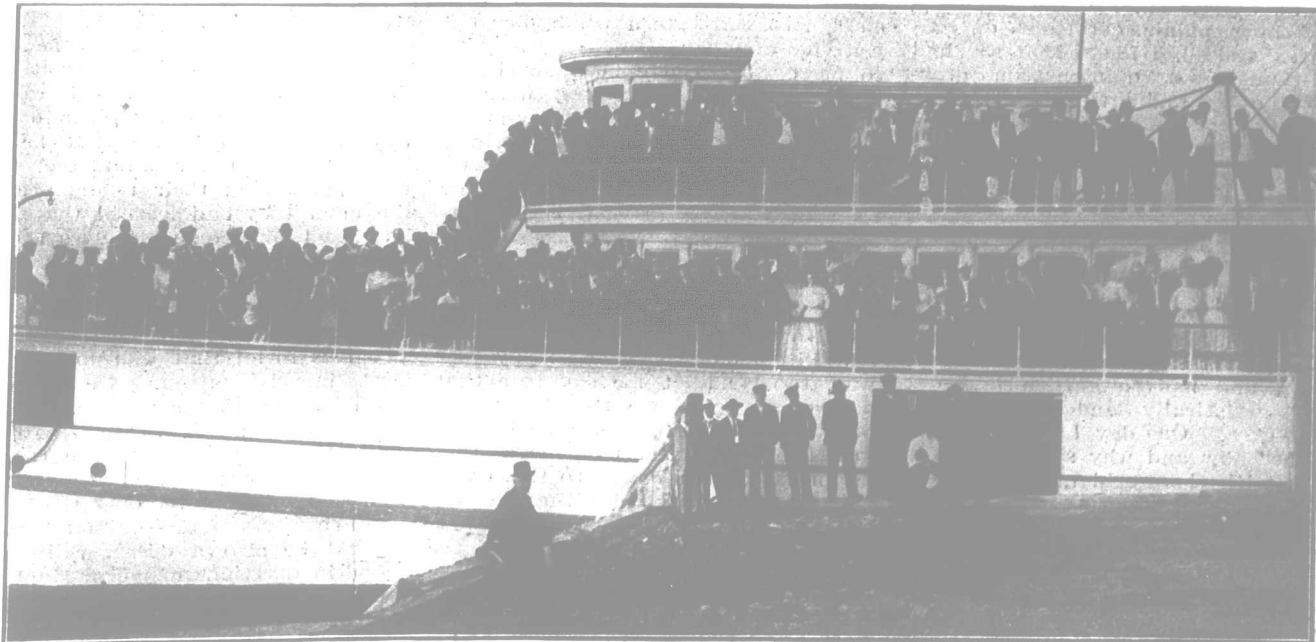
As I think over the qualities of mind which make for a woman's permanent attractiveness, I am inclined to place first the possession of a certain wholesome objectivity of mind. It cannot be denied that for the most part women are far too subjective. Events and conditions are of interest to them only so far as they relate to themselves, and, consequently, their lives are needlessly narrow. When I use the word narrow, I do not refer to lack of op-



The Great-great-grandparents of the Poirier Family, P. E. I.

cause of their being optimistic in temperament, moral and religious in the home and family, and fully submitted to the direction and encouragement of legitimate superiors. We give herewith a picture of four generations of Acadian fishermen; the evolution is apparent. The present generation are just as chic and fin-de-siècle as their English neighbors, and they fill all the restricted walks of life—in the church, at the bar, in

and whether calling themselves English, Irish, Scotch or American, they now constitute its strength and its glory. Happily have they been fused into one virile, intelligent and progressive people. The barriers which shut out community from community in pioneer days have been effectually removed. Transportation facilities and the levelling of the forests have made the intercourse of the most distant places as intimate as was once



Maritime Board of Trade on Excursion Up the St. John River, August, 1907.

portunities for social intercourse or travel. Some of the narrowest and poorest lives I have known have been those lived by women whose wealth and circumstances made it possible for them to enjoy all the good things of this world. The simplest life, lived among surroundings that offer little variety or change, may yet be most comprehensive and rich. And comprehensiveness and richness of life are the result of thinking not of oneself, but of others. I do not make a plea for excessive altruism—the altruism which finds expression in social settlement work, in going as missionaries to foreign lands, in taking upon oneself onerous and exacting duties outside of the obvious ones which the day imposes. Many women are so situated, and it is especially true of those whose lots are cast in the country, that work which calls them from the daily routine cannot be undertaken with any effectiveness. Yet these very women, living their quiet lives, have, it seems to me, the best opportunity for developing the spirit of altruism of which the world is in special need, the altruism which begins in the home and works from the home outward. They have an unusual opportunity for gaining the self-development which is the result of learning to think directly and sincerely; and the woman who has learned to do this has mastered the secret of power among those with whom she associates, the secret of true and lasting attractiveness. Selfishness in all its forms, but mostly in the subtle one which is the result of a subjective habit of mind, is the cause of most of the ineffectiveness of our actions and personality in their influence upon others.

Some years ago I asked a well-known member of the British House of Commons, who had given much study to the economic conditions of women, of what power, if any, he considered women to be in most need. To my surprise, for I was thinking of equality of wages for men and women, and of such economic matters, he answered: "The power to form a clear opinion, based on knowledge and not prejudice." I believe it is this power that women, notwithstanding all that education has done and is doing for them, need most at the present day. It is this power which gives them the wholesome objectivity of mind of which I spoke.

How can anything so desirable as this objectivity of mind be cultivated? Travelling once in an out-of-the-way part of Ontario, I found a woman who, with her husband and children, lived on an isolated and unattractively-situated farm. The surrounding country was far from picturesque, the nearest church and store were ten miles distant, and the nearest neighbor two miles. Yet here was a woman of most active mind, whose mental horizon was by no means limited by the daily round of her unvarying duties. I was amazed at the knowledge of the affairs of the outside world which she possessed, and at the clearness of her opinions concerning public questions of moment. Indeed, I found that she had well-thought-out opinions on practically every subject of importance that I broached during my week's stay with her. While she was what one would call quiet in manner, and not in the least aggressive, I could see that she exercised a powerful influence over her husband and children, and in this case it was an influence on the side of all that was best. It is needless to say I became deeply interested in her, and the more so as I found that she was a fine horticulturist, and had a garden laid out most artistically and tended with great care. One day I made bold to ask her how and why she kept so in touch with the world of affairs from which she was almost completely cut off, and I asked her too if she had not studied botany, for I had heard her give to her delighted children some explanations about flowers which only one who knew botany could give. She told me that as a wife and mother, living on a lonely farm, she had awakened to the re-

sponsibility of developing her own mentality in order that she might help to keep alive her husband's interest in outside affairs, and make active her children's powers of thought. They could afford only one weekly paper and one magazine, which reviewed in a more or less judicial tone the questions and happenings of the day. These she made a habit of reading with care, and of repeating to herself the gist of the important matter. Then every day she took a few minutes to put her whole power of thought on what she had read, and try to come to some conclusion concerning it. Often the result was what Tichy called "braving the agony of a suspended judgment," but she realized that the process and not the result was what was really worth while, and that it was the mere learning to think which would make her an inspiring power in her household.

This interesting woman also told me that it had come to her almost as a revelation that one of the best means of cementing strong family affection and unity was to have some common interest in nature. In her school days she had studied a little botany—enough to open up a new wonder-world to her children—and the observation of plants had become a source of never-failing interest to them and to her husband and herself.



A Strong Case in Favor of an Odd Shade Tree in Every Field.

In their garden they were constantly trying some experiment, which they all watched eagerly, while their walks through the woods and along the apparently unattractive country roads always contributed something to the general family interest and pleasure in growing things. Here, indeed, I said to myself, is a woman wise enough to cultivate a wholesome objectivity of mind. Conditions which to most would have been hopelessly narrowing and depressing were to this woman an opportunity for living the rich life of the spirit, because she was willing to put forth a little effort and persistence in learning how to think. And attractive she certainly was, and would be so anywhere, not because she was beautiful, for she was not that, but because, although uneducated in most that colleges teach, she had a trained and disciplined mind. Most happy she was, too, and let me say here that no woman can hope to be a power of attraction unless she be happy; and I have learned to believe that happiness always comes to those who can get away from dwelling on the thought of self, and turn from dwelling too much on the thought of the duties of personal relationships. The way to do best in all relationships of life is to be in the best condition to meet their requirements.

It is told of Lord Tennyson's brother that once as a young man he

did not wish to accept an invitation to a dinner party because of a feeling of shyness and self-consciousness that was likely to overcome him in society. "Oh," said Alfred, "Think of that group of stars we have been studying about and you will not feel shy." So it is, not only with shyness, but with most forms of unhappiness as well—if we can only get away from self and from what relates directly to self, if we can only truly think, with all that that word means, on something outside of ourselves and our immediate personal interests, we shall find ourselves becoming sunny and bright. But, remember that the thinking must not be done in any dilettante fashion, but with real earnestness; we must concentrate the mind, we must be diligent searchers after truth. I know a woman in New York City who is a member of a number of clubs, and who is constantly attending lectures on literary, scientific and social subjects. She is possessed, too, of means and can go where and do what she likes. Yet she is one of the most dissatisfied women I know. And why? Simply because, notwithstanding all her restless mental life, she has not cultivated true objectivity of mind. She imagines she is thinking of the various matters in which she is apparently interested, but, in reality, her

studies a girl ought to pursue. He believed that the study of languages and literature tended to make a woman too self analytical and subjective, and that the best studies to promote objectivity of mind were science and all forms of economics and civics. He deplored the fact that college-bred women took so little interest in civic and national problems. Too often, experience had taught him the college woman develops, as the years passed, a certain morbidness of mind, and did not evince any keenness of interest in matters not largely subjective.

Whether his contention be wholly true is an open question, but certain it is that women do not realize that civic and national life belong to them as much as they belong to husband, father, or brother, and that, as inevitable umpires of right and wrong, for nature has made woman the umpire of right and wrong, whether she wishes it or not, she has an opportunity of exercising an influence that will hasten the day of true freedom and righteousness.

I should like to make a strong plea to women everywhere to interest themselves in matters that lie outside of what they may consider their personal domain, and especially in those social and economic matters on the right understanding and ordering of which will depend the wholesomeness, purity and integrity of our village, city and national life. And let me say that taking an interest does not mean belonging to clubs and societies, effective in doing good work as these may sometimes be. Rather it means following the example of the woman of whom I have written, who, in the quietness of her home, learned to think and judge so truly and rightly that from that home will emanate a far-reaching influence for good, felt whenever husband and children are called upon to decide any question, personal or otherwise, that involves discrimination between right and wrong. Not only this, but because of such a mother's influence husband and children will be active in discharging all the duties of citizenship. In Canada we need men who are fully alive to the responsibility of the individual in helping shape the life of the young and quickly-growing nation. Wise and just patriotism must begin, not in the school, but in the home, and it is the mother's privilege to show by the importance which she attaches to right judgment in issues affecting the community or nation, to so train her children that they will not shirk their duty in this regard.

And the merely personal gain to the woman who is willing to take a little time and have a little patience to secure a larger outlook in life is very great. The honest effort to use her God-given power of mind to think, a power practically unused by many people from cradle to grave, will open up to her a new heaven and a new earth. Causes of unhappiness will be seen in their true perspective, and will no longer loom large and overwhelming in the skyline of her life. A new power will awaken in her, and she will be conscious of a sense of efficiency and a self poise hitherto unknown. She will approach that fine ideal of womanhood so beautifully set forth in the Queen's Gardens of Sesame and Lilies. Hers it will be to guard and to guide in her household, and wherever her influence extends. Hers will be that power over the hearts and minds of men which Ruskin wishes all women to earnestly seek. "Will you not covet such power as this and seek such throne as this, and be no more mere housewives, but queens?" Ruskin's ideal of womanhood is that of the great poet Wordsworth, who wrote of his wife as:

"A perfect woman nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, and command."

And surely this ideal, the woman who looketh well to the ways of her household, and yet from whose lips drop words of wisdom, is the ideal set forth in the Book of Books in

that thirty-first chapter of Proverbs, which ought to be read often and pondered deeply by every woman who is anxious to realize the glorious possibilities of her life.

The Beautification of Rural Homes and Highways.

By J. W. L. Forster, A. R. C. A.

There is in every human heart a love for trees. This may sound strange to the bushman whose business it is to cut and kill the full-grown or half-grown forest which is laid under levy to the mills of the lumberman. Cut he will, and slash with relentless stroke, until the country is a brush heap, save for the riddled and dejected boles that linger as pathetic sentinels over the unburied or unburned remains. The settler may follow and clear this rubbish away by fire and axe to free the soil for plantation, but it is the same word to the woodman, "Kill! Kill!"

The chances are the settler will continue his tree destruction year after year for cropping ground, and he will pay no heed to the cabin he has built in the clearing except as hunger calls him there for his meals, or weariness to its shelter for slumber. Fortunate is he if a wife has chanced to sow a few sunflower seeds or hollyhocks, which may give a note of color and cheer to the otherwise desolate scene, where nothing but the hardest utilitarianism reigns.

Toil and occasional crop failures are the hard lot of the pioneer. If the gaunt spirit of debt is to be laid, and life is ever to be free from poverty, everything must yield before inexorable economy. This experience, in a brief time, stamps with its seal the thought and character of the farmer and his home; and even the prosperous days that come are dulled with the clouds of chronic apprehension. The once remembered look into the depths of a bit of forest copse, or out upon a stretch of river view, if they ever had the power to interest and please, have long been forgotten, and in their place has come the stump-grubbing stoop and sordid ground-hunger.

If the sky, that once lifted his fancy to the reaches of the infinite and brought awesome and loftier longings to his spirit, is ever looked upon now it is but to read what the weather may do for his crops to-night or to-morrow. The reader will tell me if I speak untruly. I know the body may stoop while the spirit walks erect, but more often the body expresses the mood of the soul within.

Too often the habit of this excessive utilitarianism becomes chronic, and too often throughout the country one may find a carelessness of appearance that is a symptom of "ramshackleism," as painful as it is pathetic. The bald, unpainted plainness of the usual farmstead is the convincing evidence of a guilty penuriousness. I hope this statement will be taken in the spirit in which it is given. There is penuriousness and penuriousness. The driving rig, the piano, the urban modes and millinery we see, may not quite savor of penury in one sense of the word; yet if they are bought to rival a neighbor, such mere show confesses a culpable poverty of soul. Vanity is as truly a tyranny as good taste is truly independent. A little bit of taste and trouble devoted to the home in the planting of a few trees about the residence and farm buildings would proclaim a liberal mind more clearly and emphatically than almost anything else. This is the place where a modest display of liberality would produce a vastly larger profit than a tenfold greater outlay upon mere personal gratification.

One must take into account the manifold results that flow directly from every mental action. There is little need to picture the effect of personal indulgence, whether at the instance of pride or greed or obsequiousness, for all three play the tyrant over every servile soul. What I have said of driving rig, piano and millinery bought to gratify a spirit of envious vanity, I have seen at the

village bar and at the cross-roads tavern, where the shrewd barkeeper would banter to bravado the yokel's generosity in treating. And there are, yet some simple enough to imagine this sort of action advertises a liberal spirit, whereas it only advertises a mean obsequiousness, nothing more. In the latter instance, the disgusting and drivelling idiocy of the thing is the degrading bane and stain of both society and state. In a milder form, less in character and degree, yet flavored with the same egoism, is the display that adorns the livery and neglects the mind. It is much the same that wastes upon the concession lines, with smart horse

barn and take up room and encourage squirrels and nuisances around? Yes! I certainly would. The room taken up by a clump of trees would be very much less than that cluttered up by old plows, waggons and other implements lying and rusting about most of the barn ends now. Those implements form no wind-break, which the trees do. Uncared-for machines are unsightly to the eye and depressing to the spirit; but a cluster of trees is refreshing to the eye and tonic to the spirits that turn homeward at evening from the fields. And their harm has not yet been discovered. To the farmer who takes pride in his farm; to the wife who

greens about a house. Norway spruce is a sturdy and beautiful tree, and is kept at all nurseries; but the white spruce of our woods can be transplanted easily when young, and makes an excellent substitute. It thrives singly, or in a clump or shelter-group. Such a tree cluster on the north or the west side of a house gives great protection against wind from either quarter, which is desirable, especially if the house stands on an elevation. It gives also a happy landscape as well as homelike effect. White pine is also good for the purpose; but neither this nor any other tree should be planted too near the house.

For shrubs, the snowball and lilac are probably best, and cedar for hedgerows. The maple, whether white (called hard or sugar maple) or soft (red maple) are appropriate for lane or highway side. The soft maple grows more rapidly, and has, perhaps, more beauty than the hard. In a field the native white elm does well alone, and lets abundant light through the foliage, giving the least possible check to crop growth underneath. The elm is a prince among trees, will grow from seed or slip, and is a charming feature in our Canadian out-of-doors.

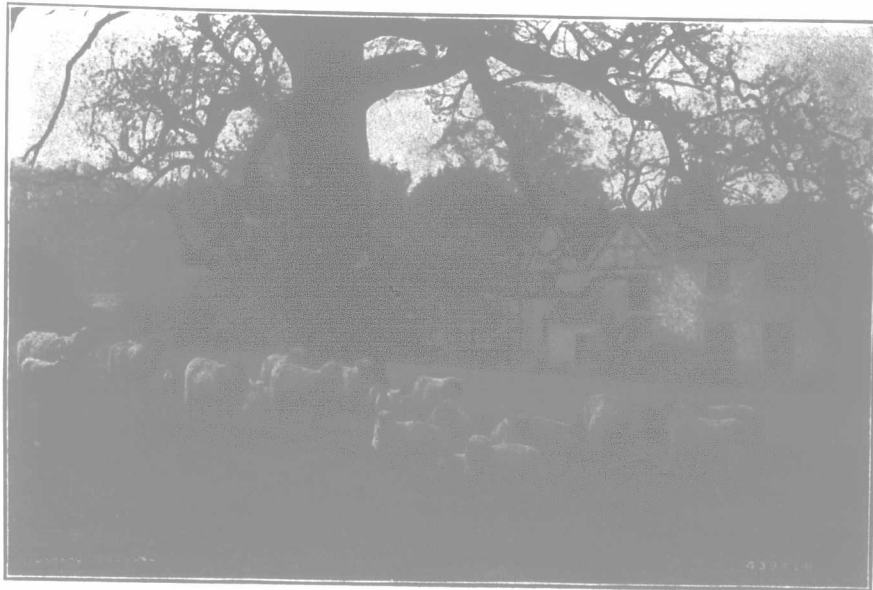
A Christmas Greeting.

You think of the dead on Christmas Eve,
Wherever the dead are sleeping,
And we from a land where we may not grieve,
Look tenderly down on your weeping.
You think of us far, we are very near,
From you and the earth though parted,
We sing to-night to console and cheer
The hearts of the broken-hearted.
The earth watches over the lifeless clay
Of each of its countless sleepers,
And the sleepless spirits that passed away
Watch over all earth's weepers.
We shall meet again in a brighter land,
Where farewell is never spoken;
We shall clasp each other, hand in hand,
And the clasp shall not be broken.
We shall meet again in a bright, calm clime,
Where we'll never know a sadness,
And our lives shall be filled, like a Christmas chime,
With rapture and with gladness.
The snows shall pass from our graves away,
And you from the earth, remember;
And the flowers of a bright, eternal May
Shall follow earth's December.
When you think of us, think not of the tomb
Where you laid us down in sorrow;
But look aloft, and beyond earth's gloom,
And wait for the great to-morrow.
—From Father Ryan's Christmas Chant.

Yuletide.

By Robert Rexdale.

The skies are dark save for one splendid star,
That marks the manger where the young Child lay.
Far off I hear the surging of the sea,
The town's dull roar is stealing up to me,
Ere breaks the day.
A dream of palm trees swaying in the wind,
Of flocks that graze on far Judea's plain.
I weave the holly and the mistletoe,
And sweet old songs of yuletide long ago
Sing in my brain.
The cuckoo calls the hour upon the wall,
The gates are shut, the lights are burning dim.
Though deep the snows are drifting on the wold,
My tender lambs are safe within the fold,
Beloved of Him.
Dreaming, I walk the way the Master trod,
E'en I who may not touch His garment's hem.
This holy night, beneath the happy stars,
I cry to Thee from out my casement bars,
O Bethlehem!



An Attractive Country Home.

and rig, the many precious hours for which the world's busy workers would pay a king's ransom could they but buy them up. I have cast no reflection upon any industry in what I have said. Extravagance is not dignified; vanity is crass, but the ambition to beautify and cultivate the character is sane and commendable always. Time given to the garden plot and lawn, to a few trees for the farm gate and the lane will repay itself many times over. Few things will produce a quicker reaction in self respect, or a higher percentage in the neighborhood's esteem, than will the few hours' care and thought given to such things.

looks out now and then from the windows; to the children who learn to care for them, who climb them and swing from their branches; to the neighbor who passes by, the few trees by the farmstead are an inspiration to optimism in life and to loyalty and affection for the home. We are always glad when a farm owner takes the trouble to plant a few maples by the roadside. To him there may be no pecuniary harvest marketed from this planting; then why should he take the trouble? Learn this, oh reader, that the man who plants a tree for beauty's sake has increased the sum of good in the world for all to share, has increased



A Tree-lined Highway.

A strong case has been made out long ago in favor of an odd shade tree here and there, in every field. The space it cumbers, in the parsimonious fancy of some, is paid for a score of times in the years when those fields are pastured, by the hot-day shelter to the stock, and by the moisture held from the night dew to soften the heated air of noon; and when the fields are cropped the richer yield upon the roads around will pay twice over for the yards withheld by a tree or two.

Would you plant trees beside the

power within of the sense of beauty to make him noble, and he becomes partaker in himself of every thought of this celestial order which his action has awakened in any other breast. This is an opulence that envy cannot wither nor testament bequeath away; it is permanently and forever his. In choosing trees for good appearance, the judgment and feeling of every home owner in the country should be free if taste and interest are to grow. Merely as suggestion, therefore, I will say that I like ever-

The Christmas Rose.

It seems almost eerie to dig down under the snow at any time during the winter and bring forth a bouquet of flowers, yet this is what anyone may do who has a clump of Christmas roses growing in her garden. The owner of the plant shown in the accompanying illustration told us, in fact, that she has gathered the flowers at any time from September to March. Drifts and frosts seemed powerless to harm them, although as a precaution against deep snow, which might break them down, she had found it advisable to give them some protection, such as a glass-covered frame, with crevices arranged for ventilation. At different times, she said, she had brought in flowers that were stiff and brittle with frost, and found that, under the influence of the warmth indoors they simply thawed out, and were as fresh as ever, without any sign of the wilting and discoloration which usually accompany the thawing process. Best results, however, were obtained by plunging them in cold water for an hour, and then keeping them in a cool place.

The plant, which is not really a rose, but a hellebore (*Helleborus niger*), grows from six to eight inches in height, the leaves resembling somewhat those of the familiar "cow cabbage" of the Canadian woods. The flowers, white and waxy, as would be expected of such children of the snows, look much like those of the anemone, but the sepals (white, as in the anemone) are thick and sturdy, as though especially fortified to stand the rigors of winter.

The culture of the Christmas rose is not difficult. The roots should be planted in September in a place sheltered by walls or fences, or in the partial shade of deciduous trees. No especial preparation of the bed is required, provided the soil be rich, moist, and well-drained. In November the bed should be covered lightly with two inches of dry leaves, and in March, or when the flowering season is over, a coating of manure should be applied. The plants should be liberally watered during the summer, and will, as a rule, require two or three years to develop before bearing many flowers. The Christmas rose may also be grown from seed planted under glass, and will take three years from seed to flower.

The Message of the Christmas Rose.

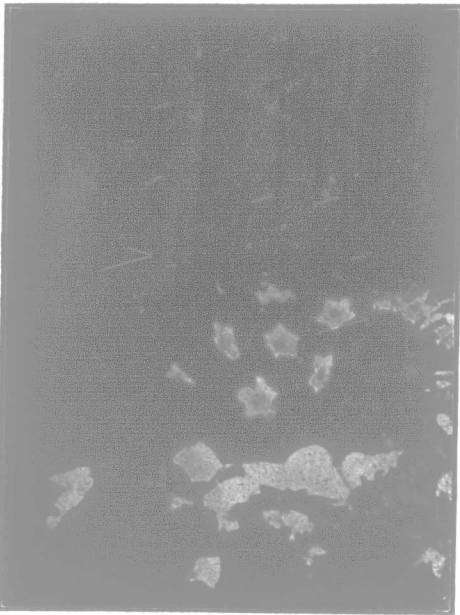
A GERMAN LEGEND.

In almost the very words in which I heard it, let me tell you the legend of the Christmas Rose as it is told by many a German mother to her group of listening children on Christmas Eve, for Germany, as we all know, is the home of the Christmas tree—a land throughout the length and breadth of which the Festival of Christmas has a very special significance.

The story runs thus: "In Bethle-

hem, eighteen hundred years ago, there lived Jacob and Rachel Za'an-an, poor but very religious Jews. Their only daughter, Madelon, was the joy of their old age, and, like themselves, was deeply imbued with the longing, the indescribable yearning for the coming of the Messiah, and Jewish history records how deeply seated in all hearts was this craving for the coming of their promised King.

The Jews, as a nation, had lost their old power, their one-time freedom. They were slaves to a heathen king. Their religion had its old ritual, but had no longer any manifestation of the Divine presence. But the Messiah was promised, and when



The Christmas Rose.

This picture was taken in London, Ont., December 1st, 1906. The plant had been covered by a heavy snow, which had thawed away in time for taking the picture. Some bits of snow still lurk about the leaves.

He came all would be changed. Each year at the Passover friend met friend with the ever-recurring question, "Will He not come this year?"

One night, when the child Madelon was asleep, there seemed to steal over her senses the sound of voices, as of a heavenly choir bursting through the confines of heaven, singing the glad message to the sons of men: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men." As the words rang out Madelon awoke, saying, "That's what the Messiah shall bring when He comes."

With trembling feet she ran to the casement, through which a glorious vision met her astonished eyes, for, in the air, descending from heaven itself, was a strangely beautiful being. "It is an angel, surely," she whispered to herself, and falling on her knees she watched and waited.

Looking upwards, almost afraid, and yet with a heart bounding with joy and expectancy, she saw the whole heavens were filled with the countless messengers of God, and again and again were repeated the words of her dream: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will towards men."

"It is the Messiah! He has come! He has come!" she cried.

Hastily throwing her white garment around her trembling form, she slipped outside the house, and there, as her father had told her it would be, was the star heralding His coming. Taking up the song, she ran along the well-known pathway, singing in clearer tones, in truer notes than ever before, the joyful message with which the heavens were resounding: "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth, peace and good will to men."

As she ran towards the light she met some shepherds, whose faces shone with a strange radiance.

"Shepherd, canst thou tell me where I shall find the Messiah?" she asked.

"Maiden, dost thou know the inn beyond the well?" asked the head shepherd.

"Yes, yes, I know it."

"Then it is well, for there shalt thou find Him whom thou seekest."

Madelon soon found herself before the inn, but a great fear had come upon her. "Who was she that she should venture to approach the King of Heaven?" And falling on her knees she prayed—she knew not what.

A gentle hand was laid upon her shoulder, and looking up she saw the angel whom she had seen descending from heaven standing by her side.

"What seekest thou, my child?" he asked.

"My Lord, thine handmaid would have looked upon Messiah, but she is not worthy even to fall at His feet, much less to see His face."

"Then, my child, as thou thinkest thyself unworthy, thou shalt see His face; for it is to those who are meek and lowly of heart He has come. Not the righteous, but sinners who seek for a place of repentance. See, child, enter in and fear not," and there in the manger she saw the Christ-child. Filled with wonder, joy and awe, she fell upon her knees, weeping bitterly, tears chasing tears down her cheeks. "Why weepest thou, little one?" asked the angel. "Because," cried Madelon, "I am so glad He has come, and yet I have nothing to offer the Messiah. If I only had some flowers, I could give Him those, they are always pure, but the season of flowers is past." The angel smiled, and taking her by the hand thus comforted her: "Weep no more, my child; come with me and we will find a gift."

Suddenly Madelon felt that she was passing quickly through the air, and there before her was a garden in which grew flowers of purest white. Filling her hands with the lovely blossoms, she turned to the angel

and said: "Now take me to Him, that I may lay my offering at His feet."

In an instant, as it were, she was back at the inn, and, approaching where the mother sat with the Holy Child upon her knee, Madelon offered her gift of love and reference to Him.

Ever since then, says the legend, these flowers, blossoming unexpectedly upon a field of snow, have been called "Christmas roses," because of the little child who, eighteen centuries ago, offered them to Christ when she had nothing in herself pure enough to give. And although the story is but a legend, it is not without its lesson for us. It is not the gift but the motive which sanctifies the gift which renders it acceptable in His eyes who gave Himself for the redemption of the world.

H. A. B.

Christmas in Norway.

In the far-off land of Norway,
Where the winter lingers late,
And long for the singing-birds and
flowers
The little children wait.

When at last the summer ripens,
And the harvest is gathered in,
And food for the bleak, drear days to
come
The toiling people win.

Through all the land the children
In the golden fields remain
Till their busy little hands have gleaned
A generous sheaf of grain;

All the stalks by the reapers forgotten
They glean to the very least,
To save till the cold December
For the birds' Christmas feast.

And then through the frost-locked country

There happens a wonderful thing:
The birds flock north, south, east, west,
For the children's offering.

Of a sudden, the day before Christmas,
The twittering crowds arrive,
And the bitter, wintry air at once
With their chirping is all alive.

They perch upon roof and gable,
On porch and fence and tree,
They flutter about the windows,
And peer in curiously.

And meet the eyes of the children,
Who eagerly look out,
With cheeks that bloom like roses red
And greet them with welcoming shout.

On the joyous Christmas morning,
In front of every door,
A tall pole, crowned with clustering
grain,
Is set the birds before.

And which are the happiest, truly
It would be hard to tell;
The birds who share in the Christmas
cheer,
Or the children who love them well!

How sweet that they should remember,
With faith so full and sure,
That the children's bounty awaited them
The whole wide country o'er!

When this pretty story was told me,
By one who had helped to rear
The rustling grain for the merry birds
In Norway, many a year,

I thought that our little children
Would like to know it, too,
It seems to me so beautiful,
So blessed a thing to do.

To make God's innocent creatures see
In every child a friend,
And on our faithful kindness
So fearlessly depend.

—Celia Thaxter.

Mrs. Uptydate.—Marie, have you finished bathing the dog?
The Maid.—Yes, ma'am.
Mrs. Uptydate.—Did you tie the pink ribbon round his neck?
Maid.—Yes'm.
Mrs. Uptydate.—Then you can go and see what baby is crying about.



Atrill's Point, Goderich, Ont.

The Quiet Hour

God With Us.

But will GOD in every deed dwell with men on the earth?—2 Chron. vi. : 18.

"Immanuel! GOD with us in His meekness,
Immanuel! GOD with us in His might,
To bind our wounds, to gift with strength our weakness,
To bring us, angels, to the home of light!
SHILOH is come; His feet our earth have trod;
Now thanks and glory to the CHILD our GOD!"

How quickly the Christmas season comes round—are you glad? If I asked that question of the children, there would be little hesitation about the answer, but their elders may not feel quite so sure. Of course, we all ought to be glad when Christmas is rising like a glorious sun to brighten all the land, but with many of us the season has got out of joint, somehow, and joy and peace are scattered by the rush and turmoil and fuss of preparation. Even the giving of presents is too often ruined by false motives. If everyone spoke frankly would not some such words as these be heard pretty frequently: "Oh, dear! I must give a handsome present to Miss —, for she always gives me one, and I don't like to appear stingy. I have to get about fifty Christmas gifts ready. What a bother Christmas is, anyway." Don't let us allow the happy Christmas time to be marred by fret and fuss, or ruined by the pretty bartering of "Christmas presents"—falsely so-called! Let us make some attempt to live the "simple life," which is nowadays talked

about so much and practiced so little. We are a little apt to confuse necessities and luxuries in our minds. There are people who think an automobile or a yacht almost a necessity—for them. Yet we know it is possible to be happy without such things. Are not many of the things we call "necessities" looked upon as luxuries by others? Of course, we are not called upon to forego all luxuries, but a true soldier of Christ does not want to emervate himself by choosing a soft and easy existence. And those who are spoiling Christmas by working too hard may be injuring those they love, rather than helping them; just as a mother injures her daughter if she lets her lie around and read novels while she herself is slaving to make life easy for the family. A little hardness is wholesome, and it is a great mistake for parents to be very indulgent. Even in Christmas charities there is great danger of losing Christmas peace. A few days ago a friend of mine, who is engaged in looking after poor children all the year round, told me that she and those who were working with her were busy getting gifts ready for 650 children. "And," she remarked, "we don't give the things haphazard, we find out first what each child needs most." That involves a great deal of work and thought, doesn't it? I am not asking you to give up the extra work Christmas brings. Work is a very good thing—in reason. But we can be very busy in preparation for the great feast, without allowing ourselves to lose our quiet peace—the "peace on earth" which is a Christmas gift from God. It is not easy in these days when everyone seems to be living at high pressure, but it is possible. One of the outside ways of avoiding unrest is to make our gifts to our nearest and dearest very simple and inexpensive. Those who love us only want some sign of remembrance—a sacramental love-token. A few lines of greeting often go to the heart and make the recipient

more glad than an expensive present. It is very important to keep the spring from which the Christmas gifts flow, clear and pure, if we wish to greet the Day with the fresh gladness of a child-like heart. Put love into the stitches, make the puddings and cakes for love's sake, and the season will no longer be a time of sordid worry and fuss—though it may be just as busy as ever. And, under all the rush of the busy days, let the peace of God stand as a sentinel, keeping the heart and mind. The peace of God must rule, if we keep always in sight the real meaning of Christmas: "Immanuel—God with us." The remembrance of His presence is peace—the peace which passeth all understanding. When Solomon dedicated the Temple, he asked: "Till God in very deed dwell with men on the earth?" The more we find out about the infinity of the universe, and the comparative smallness of this earth on which we live, the more impossible it seems. The glad tidings of great joy, which have brightened the earth for about 2,000 years, can never be an old story to us if we enter into the tremendous meaning of the good news. Each little child, each man and woman is, by the wonderful Incarnation of the Son of God, drawn up to an infinite height of glory. The little Child who lay in that lowly manger-bed brought heaven down to earth and lifted up earth to heaven. No wonder we date our years from that Event—the grandest in history. Our Divine Brother is one with us for evermore. He is guiding our steps, inspiring our hearts, protecting us from unseen foes, making all things work together for our eternal good. Best of all, He is loving us with a tender, individual affection. How strange it is that we allow ourselves to be worried and anxious, when God is close at hand all day long. How strange that we should be faithless enough to be disappointed when He is planning so carefully the

most trivial details of our daily warfare and daily journey. This Christianity of ours is so grand and glorious, so almost unbelievable, that we may well be thrilled with awful joy when we consider the continual indwelling and never-failing sympathy of the All-Mighty, Ever-Loving GOD. But we have grown used to the thought, and may have lost some of its wonderful freshness. Stop right here, and remember that the GOD of all the ages is here, thinking of you, loving you as though there were no other being in the universe for Him to concentrate His love upon. Is it not a thought which fills the soul with an awful joy, and an awful peace? Think for a moment how dreadful it would be to be deprived of this constant presence of God, think what our condition would be if God did not dwell with men on the earth. What if everything happened by blind chance! Then those who went on willfully in a career of sin might be happy and light-hearted, and those who lived pure and noble lives might find no joy in their work. Pain would then come by accident, and the most we could do would be to bear it bravely—our souls would not be as gold, precious in the sight of an all-wise Refiner, but would be tossed carelessly into the fire of meaningless sorrow to be destroyed as refuse. Then we should be walking in the darkness, we should be afraid of future troubles, and have no confidence in the lasting property of present happiness. Death would then be a horror, a going out into black uncertainty, helpless and alone, instead of a glad stepping out into the full light of day with hand clasped tenderly in the warm human clasp of our Divine Brother. Love would then make life almost unbearable, for death must one day part the truest lovers; and, if God were not with us, there could be no reality in any communion of saints. While He holds my hand and the hand of the one



Through the Beeches.

(From a painting by T. Mower-Martin.)

I love, parting—in any real sense—is impossible. If God were far away in heaven, we might be swept away in myriads—and who would care! But now we know that He cares for every sparrow that is lonely upon the housetop, and that He watches over us, His dear children, with such particular care that even the very hairs of our head are numbered.

This flesh of ours is sacred, and must be kept with all reverence, because He has taken it and will wear it for all eternity. Every blade of grass, each flower that is hidden out of sight in the woods, is dear to the Father.

Those who have wandered far away into evil paths may be sad at heart, but they never need despair. God is always at hand. His love is infinite. I never understand how men can declare that one who dies apparently impenitent has gone at once and forever outside the infinite love of God. Death does not destroy the love of the most degraded of God's creatures, how can it destroy the love of the One who is LOVE? He dwells with men on the earth, and surely He does not cease to dwell with them after they leave this earth. I don't know how His love manifests itself after the barrier of death is passed, but His love could not be infinite—it would be very poor love, indeed—if it were stopped short by that barrier.

JESUS—God the Saviour—is always reaching out to draw up into beautiful purity the lives that have been trailed in the defilement of sin. Some may call me a heretic for saying this, but I would rather be called a heretic than doubt for one moment the glorious love of God—a love that must show itself often by awful severity, never by weak indulgence.

The indwelling presence of God—God manifest in our flesh—puts new life and courage into us. We can look up confidently into our dear Lord's face many times during the busiest day—not losing, but gaining time thereby—we can feel the thrilling touch of His hand as we go about our daily work. Then the commonest tasks will be transfigured, because we take each one from His hand, and give it back to Him when completed. Then each morning's waking thought will be: "Lord, what wilt Thou have me to do for Thee and Thy children to-day?" Then love, joy and peace will fill our hearts and lives with gladness. Don't we always feel glad of heart when one we love very dearly is close beside us?

We are filled with the Divine nature, because Christ is in us and we are in Him; let us keep our thoughts pure as crystal so that His light may shine through us to brighten other lives, this Christmas-time and all the year through.

"We who are of the earth need not be earthly;
God made our natures like His own,
divine.

Nothing but selfishness can be unworthy
Of His pure image meant through us
to shine.

The death of deaths it is, ourselves to smother

In our own pleasures, His dishonored gift,
And life—eternal life—to love each other;
Our souls with Christ in sacrifice to lift."

HOPE.

Christmas Service in Stable.

At Santa Cruz, Cal., there is an old Spanish church in which the people worship only on Christmas Eve. Externally it looks like a stable, and has no chandelier. The floor and walls are of stone, and on the eastern side there is a manger, looking through the bars of which one sees the scenes of the Nativity, with the towers of castles and palaces in the distance. In the foreground, the Virgin sits by the manger, holding the infant Saviour, with St. Joseph leaning over her, and the wise men offering sheep, oxen and various precious gifts. Outside this exterior stable there are figures of men carrying sheep and calves on their shoulders, hastening to the sacred scene. In this chapel worshippers remain all night on their knees. This manger side of the church is against the east wall, high upon which is the only window in the edifice, so that the first rays of the morning sun irradiate the scenes of the Nativity. The rays lend a roseate glow, and as soon as this reaches the worshippers they leave the church, light cigarettes and begin their festivities.—[Ex.

The Children's Corner.

The Night Before Christmas.

"Wake up," cried the one-legged China Doll, shaking the old Tin Engine till his insides rattled. "Wake up, or I'll knock your smoke-stack off. Don't you know this is the most awful night, in all the year?"

"Eh!" said the Tin Engine, sleepily. "What night did you say?"

"Why, Christmas Eve, of course," screamed the China Doll. "To-night a dreadful old fellow, called Santa Claus, is coming down the chimney, and is going to bring a fine wax doll, with real curls, and clothes that come off and on, and goodness knows what else, and nobody will ever notice us again."

"Who told you that?" said the Tin Engine.

"Why, anyone with ears could hear that child, Elsie, talking about it for the last week. And Santa Claus is to bring a fire reel for Bob, and then where will you be?"

"It will be a rest to me, if Bob has something else to knock about for a change," sighed the Tin Engine.

The Turkey's Dream.

Last night I had a fearful dream; I tremble even yet!

I saw a table long and wide, with many dishes set;

And at one end I seemed to lie, helpless, and fat, and hot,

And could not move a foot or wing to hasten from the spot!

My stomach was uncomfortable; I could not draw my breath,

Nor make a sound, however I tried; I really felt like death!

I couldn't seem to find my head; my heart was out of place;

And somehow I had sadly lost my dignity and grace!

Then such a racket arose, and scurrying through the hall,

And then a lot of people came—master, and wife, and all

The children who have been so kind and given me loads to eat—

They danced around my prostrate form; my downfall was complete!

Deceitful creatures! that they are; for in my dream they said,

"Ha, ha, Old Turkey! Where's your pride now you have lost your head?"

I quivered with my burning wrongs, but no one seemed to care.

For all sat down around the board and bowed their heads in prayer.

dren's Corner. I have been going to write to you before, but never got it done. A friend of mine has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for five years, and how we have enjoyed reading it, especially the Children's Corner. How many of the Cousins have crossed the ocean? I have. There are six in our family—father, mother, two brothers, and a sister. I hope my small letter will escape the waste-paper basket. Would someone kindly correspond with me, please?

LETTIE MAY ALLSOP (age 14).
Vandecar, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I live on a farm, and like it better than the city. My father has two hundred acres of land. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three or four years, and we think it is a fine paper. We have six show horses, and four other horses. I go to school most of the time. I have been lighting the fires in the school for two years. I think it is better not to write too much the first time, so I will close with a few riddles:

1. Why is a straw hat like a kiss over a telephone? Ans.—Because it isn't felt.

2. What is it that has feet like a cat and looks like a cat, and it is not a cat? Ans.—A kitten.

ALFRED OGRAM (age 12).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I go to school. I am in the Junior Second. I have to fetch the cows and feed the chickens and hunt the eggs. We have a little gray kitty; she sometimes jumps on the window-sill and catches flies. We have a show team; their names are May and Queen.

CLARENCE KILBORN (age 8).
Roseville, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—1. What is the oldest piece of furniture in the world? Ans.—The multiplication table.

2. What fish is most valued by a lady happily married? Ans.—Her-ring.

3. When a boy falls into the water, what is the first thing he does? Ans.—He gets wet.

4. Spell eye water with four letters? Ans.—Tear.

5. What will five tons of coal come to at \$15 a ton, and two cords of wood at \$8 a cord? Ans.—Coal and wood come to ashes.

6. If a man on the front of an ice wagon weighs 190 pounds, what does the man at the back weigh? Ans.—The ice.

7. What is the longest word in the English language? Ans.—Smiles, because there is a mile between the first and last letter.

8. What is the most popular paper at a summer resort? Ans.—Flypaper.

9. Why is a coachman like the clouds? Ans.—Because he holds the reins (rains).

10. What day in the year is commanded to go ahead? Ans.—March 4th.

Beeton, Ont. A READER.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I live on a farm, and go to school every day. I passed the Entrance this year. I am twelve years old, and like to go to school very much. I am taking music lessons; I have taken quite a few, and like taking very much. I am collecting post cards. I have an album nearly full.

We are having a concert on the day before Thanksgiving. I am going to recite. Well, I guess this is all this time.

GRACE SANDERSON.
Strabane, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would like to have a little chat with the happy ring in this Corner. I enjoy reading all the letters, and I have read many interesting books, and some of them are "The Beacon Light," "The Lost Ruby," "The Adopted Daughter," "Evangeline," "The Lost Heir," "The Consequences of Disobedience," and many others. I live about three miles from Sarnia, and about six miles from Lake Huron Park, which is a great place for summer resorting. They have two large hotels, a large pavilion, and many very pretty cottages.

JEAN E. MCGREGOR (age 12 years).
Lucasville, Ont.

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would like to have a little chat with the happy ring in this Corner. I enjoy reading all the letters, and I have read many interesting books, and some of them are "The Beacon Light," "The Lost Ruby," "The Adopted Daughter," "Evangeline," "The Lost Heir," "The Consequences of Disobedience," and many others. I live about three miles from Sarnia, and about six miles from Lake Huron Park, which is a great place for summer resorting. They have two large hotels, a large pavilion, and many very pretty cottages.

JEAN E. MCGREGOR (age 12 years).
Lucasville, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy, I thought I would write a small letter to the Chil-



Merry Christmas.

"You have no spirit," cried the China Doll, waving her arm, and showering sawdust on the floor. "I can tell you I shan't stand tamely by and see some stuck-up wax doll take my place."

"You can't, because you have only one leg," murmured the Tin Engine, but, luckily, the China Doll did not hear him, and she went on getting more and more angry.

"I intend to stop that Santa Claus man, and put an end to his interference. I shall put a knife in his heart, or put some poison in his tea. He shall not set his foot on this roof tonight. It is time some bold step should be taken. Let us go out and lay wait for him!"

"Oh, say," said the Tin Engine, yawning. "Let a fellow go to sleep. You've had your turn, let the wax doll have her fun while she lasts. She'll soon peel off."

"Coward," screamed the China Doll. "I will go alone, and you shall be left to your dark corner in the cupboard."

"I don't care," said the Tin Engine, and he went to sleep again.

And the China Doll started off to murder Santa Claus. But she fell in trying to hop over the fender, and broke her head, so Santa Claus got down the chimney after all.

C. D.

Science Versus Faith.

By McLaundburgh Wilson.

You can teach the little children Santa Claus is but a myth, That he really is a person By the common name of Smith.

You can teach there are no reindeer With a jolly sleigh and pack, You can point to goods delivered By an ordinary hack.

You can teach against the stocking, And its wistful sign refute, Setting forth that the dimensions Quite forbid a chimney route.

But the customs still continue, In a frolic sweet and wild, For you cannot teach old Santa, That there isn't any child.

Christmas Confectionery.

Stuffed Dates.—Wash the dates, take out the stones, and fill the cavity with chopped almonds or peapods, or whole walnuts. Close the dates, and roll in powdered sugar. Figs may be used instead of the dates, if preferred.

Turkish Delight.—Soak one ounce of sheet gelatine in half a cup of water for two hours. Boil two cups granulated sugar in half a cup water. When boiling, add the soaked gelatine, and boil twenty minutes. Flavor with rind or juice of an orange and lemon. Pour the mixture into a pan, and set in cold water. When cold, cut in squares, and roll in powdered sugar.

Fruit Balls.—Take equal quantities of figs and dates, and chop fine. Roll well in sugar, then shape into balls, putting a nutmeat in the center.

Popcorn Candy.—Mix hot popcorn with a little molasses, and press down into buttered loaf tins, then put another tin and a weight on top. When cool, cut in thick slices. This must be used when fresh.

Potato Candy.—Scoop out the pulp of a baked potato, and work in as much powdered sugar as it will take up. Mix well with chopped nuts, and form into balls. Use while fresh.

Fudge.—One pound brown sugar, one cup milk, one ounce butter, two ounces grated, unsweetened chocolate. Boil fifteen minutes. Then add one teaspoon vanilla. Pour into buttered tins, and mark into squares before it hardens.

Almond Icing for Cakes.—One pound shelled almonds, one pound pulverized sugar, two ounces rosewater, whites of four eggs (well beaten). Blanch the almonds by pouring hot water on them, then rubbing off the skins with a cloth. Put them through a meat grinder, then pound to a paste. Add the rosewater very gradually, then stir in the sugar and eggs, beating all together till smooth. Spread on the cake, which must be cold, then let stand twenty-four hours. Make a second icing of four eggs, pulverized sugar and vanilla, and spread over the almond icing.

Salted Almonds.—Blanch as above, and take off the skins. Dry them, and dredge lightly with olive oil or melted butter. Toss about with a fork until well coated, set aside for an hour, then sprinkle with salt, and set in the oven. Bake till a light golden brown, shaking the tin frequently. They will be done in about ten minutes.

Two Suggestions for Christmas Presents.

1. A volume of Carmichael, printed on heavy paper, bound in cloth, and plentifully illustrated. May be ordered through this office. Price, \$1.25, post-paid.

2. A subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" for one year. Price, along with your own renewal, \$2.75. If you send the money before Christmas, your friend will receive our handsome Christmas number.

Citizen.—Yes, she's married to a real-estate agent and a good, honest fellow, too.

Subbubs.—Good gracious! Bigamy, eh!

The Coming of Aunt Polly.

By Amy. P. Wilkinson.

Aunt Polly lived way out in Western Canada, in a little place called Pincher Creek, situated in the foothills of the Rockies, one of the prettiest places in the world, at least Aunt Polly said so, for she kept continually writing for father to come out there and buy a ranch; but Dad never saw it that way, and so we didn't go.

We, that is, our family, lived rather back from anywhere, our nearest city being fifteen miles away. We were all brought up on the farm, and I, being a girl, and the youngest, was the only one whose education was advanced further than the section school, which was two

had our youthful hearts not been gladdened ever since we could remember by the arrival of a bulky parcel, which she sent as regularly as Christmas came, we might never have learned to think and speak in the affectionate way which we always used in relation to Aunt Polly.

As she lived all alone (with the exception of hired help) on the ranch, her husband having been dead for twenty years, there had always been some speculation amongst us girls, as to the probability of her inviting one or other of us out to live with her. We knew quite well that Aunt Polly was "well off," while we had always been miserably poor, and dreadfully ambitious, like our mother, who was Aunt Polly's sister.

I, myself, had a great passion for

very modest stipend in the section school.

However, at the time of which I write, none of us had ever gone to Pincher Creek, although I was in my twenty-first year, and Bess, the eldest, was nearly thirty. Mother had died two years before, and, though Bess had taken her work for years, there was still that vacant place, which no one else can ever fill—in the same way.

The two boys had left to make homes of their own, and we girls were still "unappropriated blessings," although that was not Jamie Allan's fault, and this brings me to the point of my story.

Jamie was our beau. I say our, for he had courted us all, each in the self-same way, beginning with Bess years before, and ending with me quite recently at the time of my narrative. We did not feel at all hurt at the impartiality of Jamie's affections. He was never known to bestow his attentions outside of the family, and we had reason to know the heart which beat underneath the somewhat crude exterior was one of sterling worth.

I, for my part, could never see why Lavina did not take him. As for Bess, she would never have left father, and I—well, I had other visions.

Jamie certainly needed a wife, though the house, where he lived all alone since his mother's death, had the reputation of being "as neat as a pin."

But he did not marry, though he was getting on in the forties, and I don't know what we should have done if he had, for when father's rheumatism served him so badly, it was Jamie who went for the doctor; it was Jamie who lent a hand at harvest and threshing, besides doing a hundred little services which only a good neighbor can.

So, when I reached home that evening from school, it was no surprise to see Jamie's team of colts stamping outside of our gate, and, on going in, to greet Jamie himself, rubbing his hands over the stove, with his overcoat and muffler still on.

In a moment I saw that he had brought something important from the mails, for Lavina had laid down her big cutting-out scissors and was reading over Bess' shoulder.

"Good gracious, Madge!" they both cried. "What news do you think Jamie has brought from the mail?"

"News!" I said, going up to examine the envelope. "Why, it's from Aunt Polly!"

"No less!" said Bess.

"Well, I suppose she's asked me out to Pincher Creek," said I, saying the most unlikely thing I could think of.

"You!" No, indeed! Aunt Polly's coming here!"

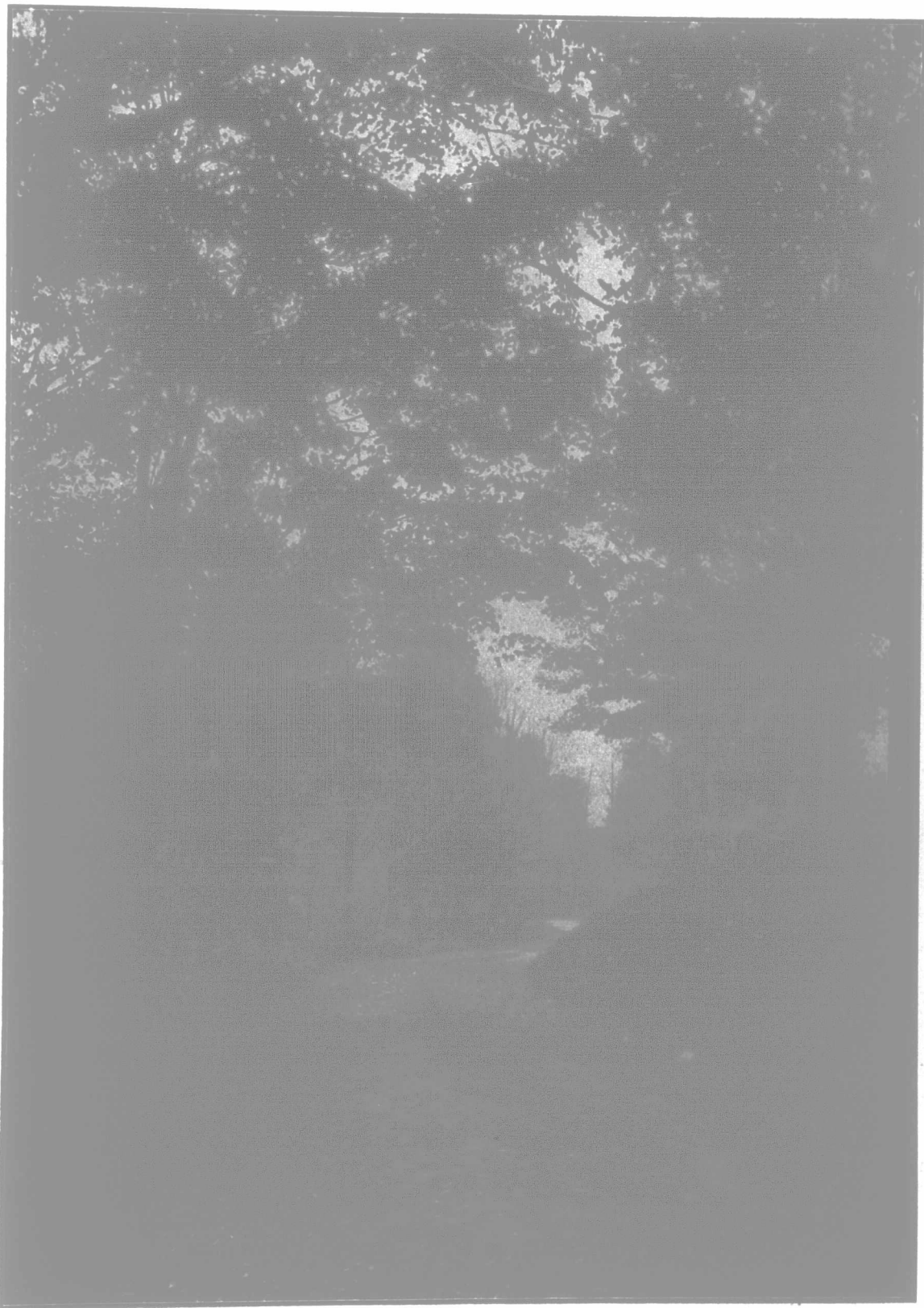
"Coming here!"

"Dear, yes, she'll be here to-morrow evening, and no stove up in the spare-room, and just think of the parlor, it's so shabby, and Aunt Polly must be used to nice things—really, girls, I wish she had given us more time!"

"See here, Bess," said I, "Aunt Polly never tasted

better cooking than yours, anyway. I'm jolly glad she's coming! Let's have a jig, Lavina!"

And 'Viny and I executed a "jig" to the greatest amusement of Jamie. I think we all hailed the event of Aunt Polly with delight, for though ours was a friendly neighborhood, it was seldom we made time to enjoy the blessings of



Autumn in a Canadian Woods.

Photo by Sallows.

Lightly He blows, and at His breath they fall,
The perishing kindreds of the leaves; they drift.
Spent flames of scarlet, gold aerial,
Across the hollow year, noiseless and swift.
Lightly He blows, and countless as the falling
Of snow by night upon a solemn sea,
The ages circle down beyond recalling,
To straw the hollows of Eternity.

—Chas. G. D. Roberts.

miles away, in the village. The boys left school early to help father, and, afterwards, to take up land for themselves. But I started to speak of Aunt Polly, and must go back to my text.

We had never seen her in the flesh, though an enlarged picture of her hung in the parlor, rather gruesome, it is true, in sombre black and white; and,

travel, and would have loved to have gone out West to teach; but I think either Lavina, who was a dressmaker, or Bess, who was the stay and backbone of our house, and whose reputation for capability and good management was well known in our neighborhood, would have suited Aunt Polly better than I, who worked for love and duty and a

sociability, and Aunt Polly's coming would serve to break somewhat the monotony of our hard work-a-day lives.

"Wa'al," said Jamie, after the fun had subsided, "A'm thinkin' A'll gang home noo, an' see tae the chores."

We thanked him, and he went off, red muffer wound tight around his neck, for the wind was keen. I wished, as Jamie went out, that Lavina had taken him—he was such a good fellow.

Father had a bad spell of sciatica that night, after he came in from chores, and the news of Aunt Polly's coming did not seem to brighten him up much. He wanted Bess ever with him; he always thought so much of Bess, especially since Mother died. He lay on the lounge for nearly an hour after supper, when she got him off to bed, doctoring him up with hot applications and warm sympathy, until he was soon resting easier.

Then we girls sat around the fire, and talked low, for fear of disturbing Daddy, about Aunt Polly. Lavina's busy needle flew in and out of one of the dresses she had promised for that week. Bess had snatched up an antimacassar, which had never been finished, and I worked feverishly on a sofa cushion, destined to decorate our shabby parlor.

"See here, girls!" said Bess, "we must make Aunt Polly comfortable in every way. We ought to keep the parlor stove going all the time she's here, and have the Dawson girls in a good deal. I dare say she'll need cheering up, and you might practice up that new piece of yours on the melodeon, Madge."

"Yes, and we'll have Len Wright come in with his violin, and Jamie to take a hand at whist, and, oh, yes, Bess, we'll have turkey with oyster stuffing."

Lavina remembered some pink ribbons that would do to tie back the curtains, and ran off to get them.

So we talked and planned until nearly twelve, and then went off to take a squint at Aunt Polly in the chilly parlor, Bess holding up the light and letting its rays fall on the enlarged picture of a photo taken twenty years before, when Aunt Polly was still in her young womanhood.

Next morning, being Saturday, we were up bright and early, to get the milking done, as father could not leave his bed. Lavina and I tripped out, with our skirts tucked up and our heavy boots on, into a white world, and it was still snowing quietly, and packing nicely.

"We'll have a jolly sleigh-ride, 'Viny,'" I said, and we both felt like young chicks just out. I never like getting up cold mornings, but to-day it seemed different, excitement was in the air, and we milked our two pails each, and brought them to the house, just in time to see Jamie coming in on his way from the factory.

Bess made him take a good hot cup of coffee.

"A'm thinkin' mebbe ye'll need a lift wi' the stove," he said, and promised to call back on his way from the village.

It continued snowing all day, and it would have been hard work getting 'round to feed the cattle, but Jamie helped us, and, in fact, bridged over so many domestic gaps that day that it seemed the most natural thing in the world to see him riding off in the cutter to the city to meet Aunt Polly's train. I was to have gone too, but we agreed it would be better not to crowd the sleigh in case Aunt Polly brought a deal of baggage.

"Be sure and get the right woman!" Bess called out after Jamie, "and don't get lost in the snow!"

"Just to think," said she, dropping down into the easy-chair for the first time that day, "that Aunt Polly should come now, when poor Mother is gone, and Dad so ill, and the boys hundreds of miles away."

"If it were not for Jamie," said I, with a knowing look at Lavina.

"Jamie's an angel!" said Lavina, and we all laughed and blessed him in our secret hearts.

Aunt Polly saw us through the flakes of a blinding snowstorm, but we couldn't see much of her, for it was evident that Jamie had taken our warnings literally, and had used all the wraps we had loaded him with for Aunt Polly's protection.

She laughed and laughed while we helped her to peel off, and get down to the real woman.

And what a woman!

A beaming face, which was one great ray of sunshine, with eyes full of goodness and truth. She looked forty, or thereabouts, but she must have been fifty. Ample she was in figure, and "as neat as a pin."

Oh, how glad we were that she had come! Dad got out of his bed, lame back and all, and sat in his big easy-chair all day Sunday. She told us stories of her life out west, of her joys and difficulties, which seemed to have been equally divided, and we got a glimpse of the great, broad country she had just left.

Then, the Tuesday night following, the neighbors came.

There were the Dawsons, the Mc-Tavishes, the Fowlers, Taylors and Mc-Rees, Len Wright and Jamie, of course. We had enough for two sets, and Len played the fiddle. How we swung to our places, to the tune of the "Jolly

to all the neighbors, and we besieged Jamie in his hold. We brought our eatables along, and had all the fun of Tuesday night over again. I wished that Aunt Polly would stay forever.

But she wouldn't. She told us that she must go back to the ranch, after she had been with us three weeks, and a few days afterward I found her packing her Saratoga trunk.

"Gracious, Aunt Polly!" said I, "how do you suppose we're going to get on without you; and you haven't a chick or a child belonging to you out there—Oh, I do wish you'd stay, just a week longer."

She laughed and gave me a hug in her blithesome way. "You'll get along," she said. And next day Jamie was driving the sleigh into the city, with Aunt Polly.

I cried good and hard all the way to school the morning they left. They took me as far as the village, and then drove on to get the eleven-o'clock train for the city.

I was hardly pacified by Aunt Polly's invitation to Pincher Creek, and bade her a tearful good-bye.

That night, as I beat my way home through the snow, I was calculating how much I would have saved by the summer if I laid by four dollars a week out of my salary. I must have been deeply absorbed in these calculations, for I didn't hear sleigh bells until they were quite near. I was pretty glad to think of getting a lift that night, for I was tired, and wanted to see Bess.



Slow Travelling.

Photo by Sallows.

Dutchman," and Len's deep voice rang out:

"The first two gen'men cross over,
An' by your ladies stand,
The rest two gen'men cross over,
An' take her by the hand,
Honors on the corner,
An' on your partners all,
Swing the left-hand lady,
An' turn, an' face the wall!"

The rafters of the old kitchen fairly shook with the mirth. Jamie took Aunt Polly through the Lancers, and Sir Roger de Coverly, and we had Old Dan Tucker to wind up with.

Then we popped corn, and ate apples, and cracked nuts, in the good old-fashioned way. Jamie lent himself to the hilarity of the occasion, and sang a song which took us back to the burns and braes of his native land. He had a splendid voice in song. Then it was time to get the rigs and say "good-night." In a few minutes the sounds of the sleigh bells had died away.

"Girls," said Aunt Polly, next morning, "let's give Jamie a surprise."

And we did. Lavina and I got word

I was stepping to one side of the road, when I heard Jamie's voice—only there was something new in it, but I didn't think of that till afterwards, for, as I turned and looked, behold! there was Jamie, and beside him sat Aunt Polly, and behind was the Saratoga trunk.

"Goodness me! Aunt Polly!" I said, and I hadn't sense enough to get into that rig, but stood nearly knee-deep in snow looking at them.

"You missed the train!"

If she had, Aunt Polly scarcely looked disappointed. Her face was radiant.

"Lost it for a wee while," said Jamie, that tuneful lilt still in his voice. "Jump in, Madge!"

Even then, as I clambered into the sleigh, and onto Aunt Polly's lap, the meaning of it all did not dawn upon me.

Aunt Polly put her arms around me. "You may call him Uncle Jamie now, Madge," she said.

And we drove home.

They build who build beneath the eaves.

Two Little Stockings.

By Sarah Kebbles Hunt.

Two little stockings hung side by side,
Close to the fireplace broad and wide.
"Two?" said Saint Nick, as down he came,

Loaded with toys and many a game.
"Ho-ho!" with a laugh of fun,
"I'll have no cheating, my pretty one,
I know who dwells in this house, my dear.

There's only one little girl lives here."
So he crept up close to the chimney-place,

And measured a sock with a sober face,
Just then a wee little note fell out,
And fluttered low, like a bird about,
"Aha! what's this?" said he in surprise,

As he pushed his specks up close to his eyes,
And read the address in a child's rough plan.

"Dear Saint Nicholas," so it began,
"The other stocking you see on the wall
I have hung for a child named Clara Hall.

She's a poor little girl, but very good,
So I thought, perhaps, you kindly would
Fill up her stocking, too, to-night,
And help to make her Christmas bright.
If you've not enough for both stockings there,

Please put all in Clara's. I shall not care."
Saint Nicholas brushed a tear from his eye,

And "God bless you, darling," he said, with a sigh.

Then softly he blew, through the chimney high,

A note like a bird's as it soars on high.

When down came two of the funniest mortals
That ever were seen on this side earth's portals.

"Hurry up!" said Saint Nick, "and nicely prepare
All a little girl wants where money is rare."

Then, oh, what a scene there was in that room!

Away went the elves, but down from the gloom

Of the sooty old chimney came tumbling low
A child's whole wardrobe, from head to toe.

How Santa Claus laughed, as he gathered them in
And fastened each one to the sock with a pin!
Right to the toe he hung a blue dress.

"She'll think it came from the sky, I guess,"

Said Saint Nicholas, smoothing the folds of blue,

And tying the hood to the stocking, too.
When all the warm clothes were fastened on,

And both little socks were filled and done,
Then Santa Claus tucked a toy here and there,

And hurried away to the frosty air,
Saying: "God pity the poor, and bless the dear child
Who pities them too, on this night so wild."

The wind caught the words, and bore them on high
Till they died away in the midnight sky.

While Saint Nicholas flew through the icy air,
Bringing "peace and good will" with him everywhere.

A certain judge, while passing through the scene of the recent Irish riots, had a large stone thrown at his head, but, as he happened to be in a stooping position at the time, it passed over him. "You see," said he, addressing his friends afterwards, "how fortunate it is that upon occasions I am not an upright judge!"



Picnicking on a Middlesex Co., Ont., Farm.

Photo by Cooper & Sanders.

Carmichael,

By Anison North.

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CHAPTER VII.—(Continued).

With that, Carmichael and Miss Tring set to work rubbing and chafing my poor father, and were hard at it when Mr. and Mrs. Might appeared at the door.

"You can do nothing here," said Carmichael. "The doctor has been sent for. See to the house!"

At once they went out, and I, unable to bear the terrible scene longer, ran after them. At a few paces from the apple-house door I crouched down in a little forlorn bundle on the wet grass, and gave myself up to uncontrollable weeping. It seemed as though I were passing through some terrible nightmare, wherein nothing was real, and yet I remember how, as the howling wind veered, there came upon me now the cold, wet blasts of the night, and now belches of heat from the burning house.

The first grain of comfort came to me when a cold nose was thrust between my hands, and a warm tongue began licking my face.

"Jap! Jap!" I said, "Oh, Jap!" and throwing both my arms about the dog I strained him to me. He was warm and loving, and helped to soothe me so that I could look about. I could not see the burning barn, but only the dull red glare from it, which was growing dimmer as the framework burned down. At the house, the fire had now spread to the front, although Mr. and Mrs. Might were still running in and out, carrying whatever they could lay

hands on, and placing it in the garden. Above, the thunder clouds had passed, and the sky was covered with ragged, drifting masses of vapor that fled ever and ever to the eastward like driven, tortured spirits, just parting, here and there, to reveal glimpses of the far-off sky and the stars. Over the wet trees the red light flickered and wavered strangely, and in the garden, where a bush or a tree intervened, black shadows elongated themselves and withdrew again like moving, living things of darkness. It was a terrible sight, strange and weird, but not so terrible to me, not so weird as was that pale, steady light shining from the door of the little apple-house, where I knew not what dreadful thing was happening.

I could not go near it. Perhaps my father was dying, dead—and death was an awful thing to me. And so I crouched there, shivering from head to foot, and icy cold, until there was a rattle of wheels in the lane, which told of the doctor's arrival.

With the first rattle—perhaps it was the association of ideas with the lane which thrust it upon me—a terrible thought came to me.

Again I saw in the lightning flash, Carmichael's huge form making its way homeward. And now my brain began to work feverishly, darting from scene to scene, and bringing each before me like moving pictures in a panorama; my father hastening through the hall with its east window at the very time in which I had seen Carmichael; my father's terrible look of accusation at the very moment on which he fell; Carmichael's great fist uplifted toward my father at Jamieson's raising, and his threat, "I'd be even with you yet, Mallory!"

Clearly, pointedly, the whole sequence mapped itself out before me, for, child though I was, this terrible night seemed to have aged me by years, and I sat very erect, forgetting to respond to Jap's caresses, lost in a judgment which threw my childhood years far, far behind me. Yes, without doubt, my father blamed Carmichael for setting the barn afire. Carmichael must have done it, else why had he been there in the middle of the night? And Carmichael had, perhaps, killed my father!

Lost in the horror of it all, I scarcely realized when Dick came, or when he put his coat about me, telling me that I was nearly frozen.

But I looked at him and said solemnly, "Dick, your father set our barn on fire!"

"My father!" gasped Dick. "He never did! Shame on you, Peg Mallory!"

"But I saw him going away from the barn, 'n' father saw him, too! He said he'd get even with father! You heard him yourself!"

"Well! I guess he wouldn't sneak around this way to do it!" said Dick in burning indignation; but whatever else he might have said was checked by Mr. Might's calling to him to help out with something.

After that I remember little definitely. I seemed to be not myself, nor the world the world I had known, as I sat there, vaguely conscious that the doctor had gone again, his buggy wheels rattling down the lane, and that Mr. and Mrs. Might and Dick had ceased from their labors and gone into the apple-house.

Mr. Might came quickly out again and set off toward home, and then Miss Tring came to me.

"Come, dear, we are to go to Mrs. Might's," she said.

Shivering from head to foot, I got up, and let her put some clothes on me, then I followed her past our dear old home, now but a mass of glowing coals, with but part of the walls erect, and the chimneys standing up like monuments, and down the little garden, where the late hydrangea was still in bloom and the wet dripping from the trees like tears. After that, sadly and silently along the dark, muddy road, with the wind sweeping over it as though it had been November.

"Where is my mother?" I asked.

"She will come with Mrs. Might, dear," and Miss Tring squeezed my hand until it pained.

On the way we met Mr. Might coming back with his democrat.

"Is father—dead?" I asked of Miss Tring.

"He is sleeping very peacefully."

"You mean he is dead!" I said, fiercely; and for answer, Miss Tring stooped down, took me in her arms, and kissed me on the lips.

I did not see my father when he came to Might's that night, for Miss Tring had hurried me into a bed with soft, woolly blankets, but I heard the democrat driven slowly up to the door, and the sound of feet carrying a heavy burden. Then, after a long time, my mother and Mrs. Might came into my room, Mrs. Might carrying a lamp. One would scarcely have known either of them; neither Mrs. Might in her dishevelled dress, with her thin hair, minus its usual "switch," all blown in wisps across her forehead, nor yet my mother, with her pale face, and her eyes with the wild, frightened look in them, like those of a hunted doe. But from Mrs. Might the primness was all gone, and she was

very motherly as she kissed me, and tucked the blankets better about me merely for the sake of doing something. As for my mother, she suffered herself to be put to bed like a little child, and then she lay until morning with wide-open eyes, and her arms wound tightly about me, as though she were afraid of losing me with the rest.

I do not know clearly why it was that I did not tell my mother nor anyone, neither that night nor at any other time, of my having seen Carmichael that night in the lane. I think I was afraid of some dreadful trouble coming on Dick if I did; that his father, perhaps, might be hanged, and that his mother might die of the shock of it. However that may be, I kept my secret, though it trembled on my tongue many and many a time in the days that followed, and, at times, came to haunt me as a nightmare. But I found an outlet to the strain of it in hating Henry Carmichael with all my heart. After all, my father had been right, and I had been very wrong in ever thinking well of this dreadful man.

But to go back. Toward morning I fell asleep, and when I awoke my mother was still lying by me staring up at the ceiling.

Presently Mrs. Might came in with a cup of tea, which my mother scarcely tasted.

"It's well the stock was nearly all out o' the barn," she said, with a hopeless attempt at comforting my mother. "'n' Adam's jist been over to git the things we carried out. There's a fine lot, beddin' 'n' sich, 'n' yer sewin' machine, 'n' chairs, 'n' yer parlor lamp with the dangles on. I carried that out with my own hands, 'n' not one o' the danglin' things is broke.

But my mother only lay back again, and resumed her unseeing stare at the ceiling. By and by, however, when I got up and began moving around the room, she became more like herself, and permitted us to dress her in one of Mrs. Might's gowns, for her own had all been burned; and then she went downstairs and into the room where my father lay.

Oh, it was a weary sight to see her there, she, who had sobbed her heart out over Sandy Dodd, shedding never a tear over the one she had worshipped, but just sitting there, with that awful look in her eyes, rocking all the time, and looking up with a perplexed smile that died on her lips before it was well formed, when anyone spoke to her.

When old Chris came, the women hoped she would cry, but she did not, even when he stood at the head of the coffin, shaking his old head, and talking to himself in his real sorrow.

"It's a grand man ye were, Robert Mallory, though there was them that misjudged ye. An honest man ye were, 'n' just. Aye, it was justice were the prop o' yer life, 'n' if anyone ever called ye hard it was jist because ye wanted others to be as just to you as you were to them. Ye never wronged anybody, no not be the half o' a farthin', 'n' ye couldn't stand meanness 'n' trickery. 'N' ye were a good friend to me, 'n' to the poor, 'n' to them that was in any kind o' need. 'N' the good Lord 'll not forget it to ye now, that He won't."

But when Henry Carmichael came in, my mother became a different woman. In some way she seemed to hold him responsible for my father's death, though the doctor had pronounced it due to heart-disease, aggravated by unusual exertion at the

time of the fire; and as soon as she saw him her face hardened, and the terrified, childlike look all left to make room for one of defiance and hate.

Getting up from her chair, and standing very erectly, she said to him:

"Don't ye come in here, Henry Carmichael! You who was an enemy to my man since ever he knew ye, even to his dyin' breath! We're beholdin' to ye fer carryin' him in last night, though it's a sore sorrow to me that 'twas your arms were the last to be around him after what the sight o' ye done. But mark ye this, Henry Carmichael—from this day see that ye keep away from me and mine."

And without a word Henry Carmichael left the room.

CHAPTER VIII.

A New Life.

The days that followed were filled with a strange sort of life for us. Everyone vied in kindness toward us, and presents of all sorts poured in upon us, bedding and cheeses, and cans of fruit, and clothing. Even Gay Torrance's second best, ribbons and all, was not too good to be dyed black and sent to me all pressed and ready for wearing, with a little black hat, and shoes and stockings, all complete.

For a time we still stayed on at Mrs. Might's, but every day my mother would insist on going back

to our ruined home. There she would sit, with that helpless, dazed look, in the hammock that still swung, idly enough, beneath the trees, looking round upon the desolation of it all, the gaping cellar full of ashes and cinders, the gaunt, smoked chimneys, and the scorched, shrivelled leaves of the trees nearest where the house had been. Farther down in the garden the bushes were yet all green, and clumps of late phlox and fall sunflower still showed an odd glint of color; but this touch of the old home only seemed to make the desolation more complete.

Once, just once, she went to the apple-house door and looked in, but turned away with a shudder and put her hands over her face.

So the days went by idle-handed for her, in a sort of living death.

As usual, it was Amanda Might who came to the rescue.

"Adam Might 'n' me's jist been thinkin'," I overheard her say to Miss Tring one day, "that Mrs. Mallory 'll never be herself again till she's somethin' of her own to clean, 'n' fuss over, 'n' somethin' to save."

"I've been thinking that too," said Miss Tring, "something will

have to be done; but what? That's what I've been puzzling over." "Isn't the remains o' that old log shanty back in the clearin' yet?" asked Amanda.

"Why, yes, but"—in a tone of discouragement—"there's no flooring in it, nor doors, nor windows; and the cattle have been running through it. It's nothing but an old ruin!"

"All the same," said Amanda, with decision, "it's a good size, with a loft, 'n' if the logs is standin' up all ready, why, with a good big bee the men could soon fix it up. I'll do the cookin' fer them."

"But,"—Miss Tring still hesitated—"it's such a lonely place!"

Mrs. Might said nothing for a moment, but when she spoke again it was with her usual confidence.

"She'll be more contented there," she said, "than where it all happened. The only thing's how to mention it. If I did, she might think I was tryin' to get her out o' my house, which the Lord knows"—with all reverence—"I'm not. 'Twas never the way o' the Greens to grudge anything to them that was in trouble, 'n' it's not goin' to be the way o' the Might's. Only—somethin' 's got to be done fer Alice Mallory or she's goin' crazy, sure 's my name's Amanda Might!"

Miss Tring considered.

"I'll talk to her about it," she said presently. "I understand how you feel about it, Mrs. Might."

The way my mother brightened up when the proposition was made to

but upstairs there were bedrooms enough for us all, even though the beds had to be slipped very close under the slant of the roof, and it was necessary to keep as nearly as possible under the ridge in order to walk upright. But oh, how bare it all looked, notwithstanding the bits of furniture that crept in one by one, and the flowers that Miss Tring kept on the table, and the dainty muslin curtains that she hemmed with her own slender fingers and put up at the windows.

Very strange, too, it seemed, to go out about the door and see just the bare, weed-grown clearing, with the forest all about it, instead of our snug garden with its gravelled walks and picket fence; and when the first snows came it looked bleaker still. That day, coming home from school with Miss Tring through the thistles and dried, fuzzy goldenrods, and mulleins all ragged with snow, I said, thinking of the terrible time we had passed through, and all that we had lost, "Oh, Miss Tring, do you think God is all kind?"

"And it shall come to pass that at the eventide it shall be light," she quoted softly, then added, squeezing my hand gently, "it is hard, so hard to understand things, girlie, and you have begun to wonder early; but I am sure everything will be clear some day, and that we will then see that everything has been for the best. . . . If we didn't feel this," she added, suddenly and impetuously, "I don't see how some of us could live! . . ."

But"—passing again to her sweet, even tones—"oh yes, be very sure that God is good. After all, there has been much sunshine in your life and in your mother's, and there will be again, never fear. You have still something to be thankful for, girlie."

"Yes," I said, "people have been very kind," and I thought how our problem of housing the stock—a very serious one for me in my love for the animals, cows, sheep, pigs, and all, and my fear lest they should suffer from hunger and cold—had been solved by our neighbors, who had offered to take, one here and one there, all that we, or Chris, rather, had not been able to sell to advantage.

"Yes," she said, "very, very kind. There is much kindness in the world—when you get really down to the hearts of people."

That night she took me into her room, and talked to me long and earnestly, telling me that I must be cheerful and brave for my mother's sake, and that I must try ever to look at the bright side of things if I wanted to grow up to be a strong, useful girl. And when she went away for the night she left me a little book in which the words were marked:

"Oh yet we trust that somehow good
Will be the final goal of ill,
To pangs of nature, sins of will,
Defects of doubt, and taints of blood;

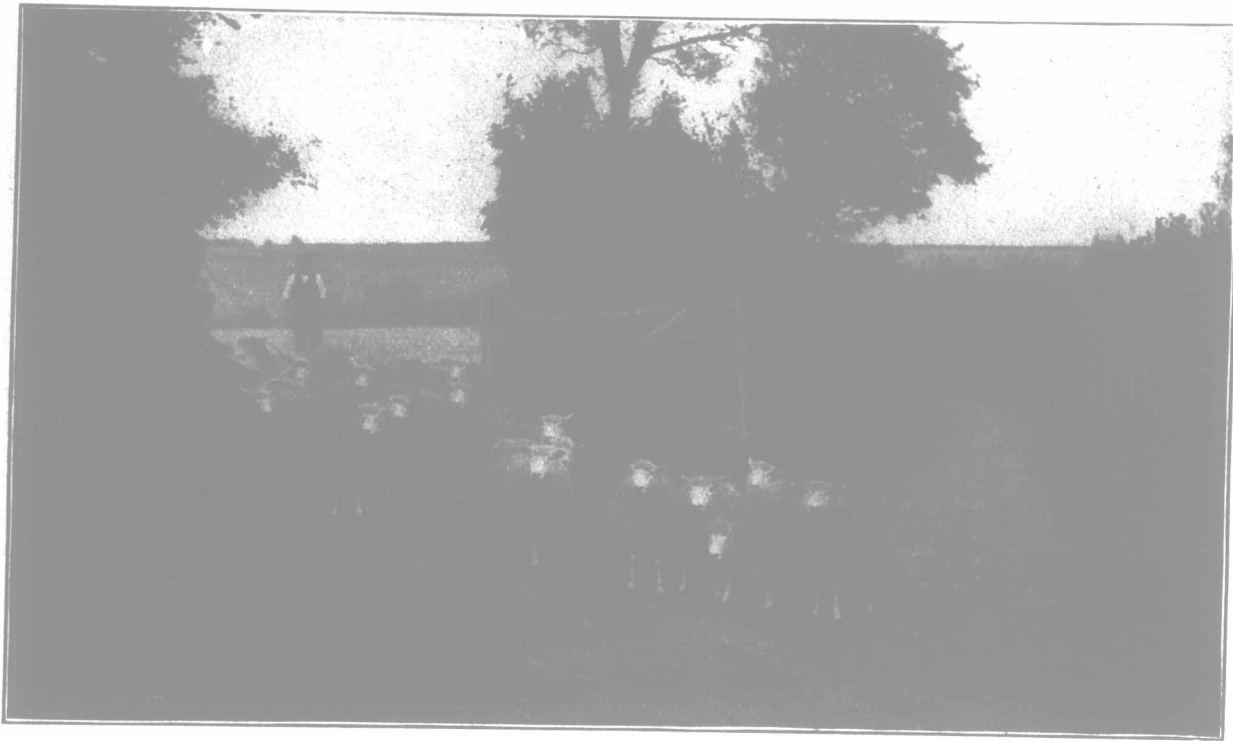
"That nothing walks with aimless feet;
That not one life shall be destroyed,
Or cast as rubbish to the void,
When God hath made the pile complete;

"That not a worm is cloven in vain;
That not a moth with vain desire,
Is shrivelled in the fruitless fire,
Or but subserves another's gain.

"Behold, we know not anything;
I can but trust that good shall fall
At last—far off—at last, to all,
And every winter change to spring."

Since those days the poem has become very dear to me.

So the winter fell, and the dismal



The Open Gate.



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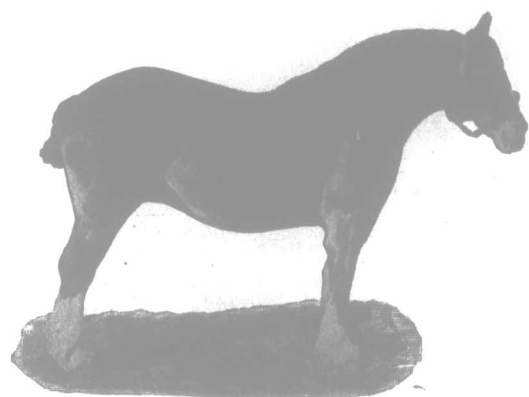
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Christmas and the New Year came and went; and so closed our Annus Mirabilis, our year of wonders—saddest, most eventful year of our lives.

(To be continued.)

The Cobweb.

By Miss H. E. Williams, Knowlton, Quebec, Canada.

The short winter afternoon was closing in. The snow fell in immense soft flakes like wads of wool upon the great city. In the poorer streets it wrought marvels. Under its silent beautifying touch the most sordid, unlovely objects grew picturesque. But it was reserved for the elm-bordered boulevards, running between palatial residences, and shops ablaze with lights, rare old gems, on their cushions of satin, and all the heterogeneous display of well-nigh oriental splendor, which luxury-loving America demands, and ingenious America supplies for its most-honored of fetes, the Yuletide, to achieve the height of holiday mirth, the true spirit of Christmas gladness. The voices of the richly-dressed shoppers—who came staggering out to their waiting sleighs, where yellow-haired little boys and girls jumped up and down in an ecstasy of delightful curiosity, on seeing the knobby bundles—were full of it. The sleigh bells were full of it. They filled the air with their ringing cascade of unquenchable high spirits. Everyone was busy. Everyone was rosy-cheeked. Everyone was smiling. Everyone knew it was Christmas Eve.

But in one of the high brick buildings east—oh, very far east—sat a girl of about twenty-eight, who had quite forgotten it. The whir and roar of that mammoth creature of iron and steel, the factory works, filled the little room where she sat with its labored breathing. She remained motionless, except when a footstep approaching the hall towards which she constantly looked, caused her to catch her breath sharply, and the pallor to deepen in her face. For she had been chosen by the factory

hands to brave "The Boss" and lay their grievances before him, and demand higher wages. Ever since her life as a factory hand had begun, dating some two years back, "The Boss" had been in Europe, or too deeply engrossed in his other ventures to visit the factory. His overseer, Mr. Henry, communicated with him. But complaints made through this medium were singularly lacking in results. The cumulative evils of long hours and insufficient pay had increased the wretched conditions existing in the homes of the girls. They had had meetings and discussions, in which Margaret heard of hardships and sufferings, such as a few years before she would have rejected as impossible in the present century. Now, they, with what she had herself undergone and seen, nerved her to undertake the interview upon which her friends staked their hopes. She might once have been a very pretty girl, for she still possessed a certain air of distinction and a "way" which had quite won her comrades' hearts. But now her face was too pinched for beauty, and her great brooding eyes had a startled, frightened look, and were too large for her face. But there was a haunting sweetness about her that appeared unearthly to the uncultured girls. Her sympathy went out to them, as month after month increased her indignation at and aversion for "The Boss," through the recitals of his enormities.

At last voices, steps approaching, three figures turning down the hall. Half-way down it they paused to argue some point. Margaret's eyes travelled over the two strangers. The tall, rather formidable looking man was of course he. He held his shoulders well, and his head. So this was the hard, heartless, cruelly indifferent man responsible for so much misery. As she looked he burst into a laugh at his companion's comment. Someone has said that a man's laugh is the truest index to his character. As this sneering apology for mirth fell grating upon her ears, a numbing horror seized Margaret in its grip and struck violently upon the vital

chord of her being. "Oh, no! not this, not this!" she murmured.

She saw herself a happy, irresponsible girl of nineteen, living with her aunt in her native village, and swelling her little bank account by contributions to the local papers. Even then her guardians had disapproved of her marriage with William until his uncle's death should make him master of a large fortune. But in a spirit of adventure, and being madly in love, the two had driven to a neighboring town, where they were unknown, one September afternoon, and got married. On the way home Margaret had drawn off her wedding ring and tied it to a string around her neck.

"When I come into my money I'll get you another engagement ring, all diamonds and sapphires, and then we'll throw away this poor little opal," William had declared, looking at the ring which had celebrated their engagement three years before.

"No such thing!" the girl had returned hotly, "we'll keep it always to remind us of the happy days we've had together."

The next morning William returned to M— to complete his final year in law. Then had come a wildly excited letter, telling of his old uncle's death, of his joy that they could announce their marriage, how he would be detained for a few days about legal affairs, after which he would come and bring her to their beautiful home. In the meantime, he was going right down to pick out her diamond sapphire ring, and she would get it almost as soon as the letter. To think that their years of waiting were over! Well, they could talk it all over in a few days; he could hardly wait, he hardly knew what he was writing, he was so glad, glad, glad.

Then the shock of his accident, which must have happened just as he turned from mailing her letter, too engrossed with his happiness to notice the "chunk-chunk" of the auto turning the corner! How dazed she had been getting ready to go to him! At every station she had thought, "when I see this again

William will be all right. How I will laugh to remember how afraid I was."

How the first sight of the city, with its bustle and confusion, had bewildered her. In spite of asking her way she had lost it. The line of shouting cabmen in the station had awed her country-inexperience. "I will take a car," she had whispered nervously. But, ignorant of the etiquette of the proper corners for signalling, they had repeatedly slid by. "I would rather walk, anyway," she then told herself. How funny this will all seem later, how William and I will laugh over it!

And how she had forgotten everything—even the horrible smell of anaesthetics, which had turned her faint in the hospital waiting-room—when she entered the private ward and saw William's dear head, with the band of white around it, on the pillow. The wave of love and tenderness and motherliness that had swept over her! Then he had turned and seen her. Into his eyes had crept a look of the deepest loathing. He had raised himself on one shaking arm and looked at her with a shuddering horror, as if she were some unspeakably repulsive creature. Before it her words of loving greeting stammered into silence, and she stood rooted to the threshold, staring. Then he had raised one trembling finger and pointed to the door:

"Go!" he cried hoarsely, "I never want to see you again; I can't bear to look at you"—he shuddered uncontrollably—"you make me sick, sick. Will you never go?" He clasped his hands over his eyes to shut out the sight of her. "Go away," he implored; "please—oh for God's sake go!"

"Lesion of the brain," the doctor had explained to her in the little waiting-room, "caused by the fall. In such cases objects or persons the patient was once fond of became equally hateful, in direct proportion to former love. . . . Was she,"—he had hesitated and faltered—"was she any, any relation?"

"His wife."

He had muttered something and gone out. She drank the wine he brought

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her, presently, conscious of his furtive glances of sympathy.

"How long?" she asked, handing back the glass.

The doctor had turned sharply to the window and answered with his back to her (as though speaking to himself) "years." Then had whirled round and in quick, jerky sentences explained how a certain counter-shock might at any time restore him to himself.

She had not returned to Riverside. It was not only that she thought the journey back to the quiet, uneventful little village, where every object would remind her of William as he was, and was not, would kill her. Nor was it alone, that, unaware of her marriage the whole community would talk, talk of him and the strangeness of his case. But contact with city life made her own more sheltered one seem provincial. Some time—that kernel of hope cherished by the most despondent—some time William would recover. When that happened he must not find her an ignorant, unlearned girl, who had retained all her girlhood crudities while he had become a great man, and though bound to her for the sake of his old love, in reality ashamed of her. She recognized the moment as a crucial one. But to her untutored mind, brought into contact for the first time with the city's air of progress and possibilities, the stultifying influence of country life loomed drearily before her, like a contracting cage, which would one by one deaden her aspirations, till only a skeleton or semblance of life remained.

For a while she supported herself by writing. She was "possessed of a remarkably keen insight into the gropings of the heart and conscience," as one of her critics expressed it, and her style was easy and polished. But by and by the publishers began to complain of her lack of humor. It was a craving of the public for which no lightness of touch could substitute very long. Margaret faithfully tried, but her funny stories were hardly mirthful. So few of her manuscripts were accepted, that after months of semi-starvation she was forced to seek other and far less congenial ways of maintaining life.

Through the years of wretched struggle which followed, Margaret always cherished one thought. However long and unbearable and hopeless the day had proved, however uncharitable and thoughtless her employers, alone in her bed at night, cold and hungry and heart-sick though she often was, the thought of what a great man William was, never failed to cheer her. She sometimes saw his name in a stray paper, extolled as a keen financier, the owner of companies and concerns whose vastness the brain could hardly grasp. And alone in her cold room she would whisper:

"Although my feet may never walk your ways,
No other eyes will follow you so far;
No voice rise readier to ring your praise,
Till the swift coming of those future days,
When the world knows you for the man you are.

You must go on and I must stay behind,
We may not fare together, you and I;
But though the path to fame be steep and blind,
Walk strong and steadfastly before mankind,
Because my heart must follow—till I die."

The idea of William's nobility had been the lamp unto Margaret's feet through the difficult years. Now as she saw that "The Boss" and William were one and the same person, and realized that all the revolting stinginess and cruelty which made her fellow sufferers hate and fear "The Boss," had proceeded from William's brain, were the works of William, that lamp suddenly flickered and went out. She saw the mockery of those years of struggle to keep her soul and mind on a level with his, HIS, and the knowledge was South Sea fruit.

But with it came another thought. She alone knew of the true man held in such cruel bondage by that despot circumstance. She forgot the factory girls. The ideas storming within her consciousness, the most eloquent and persuasive of pleas for their rights were an appeal to his honor. For his own, for his con-

science's sake, he must not allow these wrongs to exist. Did she regret the years? Not she. They had given her this chance. She mustered all her strength and mental powers for this siege of the inner man, this personality, which through no fault of its own, but in her service, had been supplanted by a fiend.

The men were coming down the hall towards her, their momentary altercation over; Mr. Henry, with some embarrassment, sketching the reasons for the interview. "The Boss" was frowning. As they entered the room a great calm fell upon Margaret. She seemed to stand in a great clear light. The words she was to speak ranged themselves in the most forcible way in her mind. She had never felt so equal to any occasion, so much mistress of herself, so sure of her success. She rose with something of her old girlish grace and looked into the handsome face, so marred with lines of greed and self-indulgence.

An odd little smile curved her lips, and she stretched out her left hand. "I've kept the ring William, see? our poor little opal, all these—" then she slid to the floor at his feet with one long, tired sigh.

The room was almost dark when she opened her eyes. "Why, where—?" she faltered, looking round, and at the girl who was rubbing her hands.

"Oh, they've gone," interrupted the other, impatiently.

"What happened, Lillie?"

"What happened?" repeated Lillie, with a bitter laugh. "What happened? Why, we gave you our chance to make things better, and you got batty. That's what happened!"

Margaret made an effort to get up, then sank back feebly and closed her eyes.

"I can't think how it happened!" she said, after a pause. "I knew just what I was going to say, then everything got light and dark. I—I am awfully sorry, Lillie."

Lillie relented. "Well, you'd better go home now. You weren't up to your job, that's what's what. Being Christmas Eve, and expecting something better, rather cut us up; but I reckon we'll stand it—we have before. There! I've got to go back to my work. I got Minnie to take my place when Mr. Henry called me."

She paused irresolutely at the door. Margaret looked very frail and woeful.

"It's no use crying over spilt milk, you know," she said more kindly; and you'd ought to go right home and get something to eat and go to bed."

"I don't see how I did it!" repeated Margaret. But she was not thinking of Lillie then.

She felt very humble, and as though she had wronged the whole factory, as she crept languidly downstairs. Everyone looked at her so queerly, and the floor felt so unsteady under her feet.

Outside the snow had stopped, and it was turning very cold. "Regular Christmas weather, eh, Joe?" one passer called across to another.

"Yes. Well, I ordered it, you know," the other retorted. And they both laughed at the old joke.

Christmas? So it was, Christmas Eve. She turned into a doorway to regain her breath. The walking was hard, and the wind in her face. She saw great turkeys suspended from hooks in the ceiling, and from the walls in the shop beyond. Someone opened the door of a confectioner's shop near by, and the whiff of baking delicacies made her head giddy. She had had no dinner, and very little breakfast. How green the holly leaves decorating the windows were, and how red the berries! Her fingers began to tingle with the cold, and she started on. Her feet became so unmanageable, and she found it so hard to avoid running into people, that she was thankful when she reached the tenement.

But on the threshold came the thought that she had wronged its inmates, too. She hoped she could reach her room unobserved, and rest awhile before encountering them. But they had evidently been watching for her. For as she entered a door was flung open, and a woman thrust her head out, her eyes looking unnaturally large, peering out from beneath her unkempt hair. Margaret heard two more doors farther up open and knew the inmates were listening.

(Continued on page 1972.)

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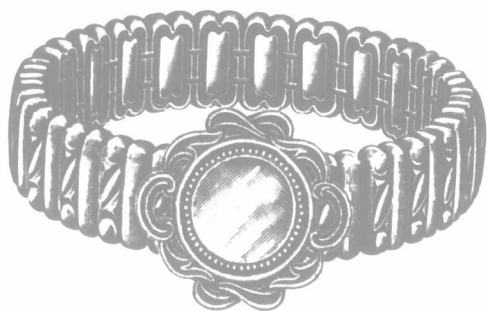
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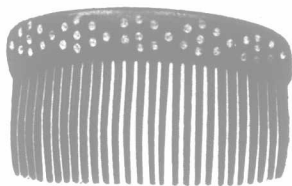
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"Well?" cried the woman, in a high, strained voice, "Well?"

"I failed," replied Margaret, in a low, shrinking voice.

"Oh, my God!" exclaimed the woman violently, and shut the door.

"What did she say?" she heard one of those other listeners ask the other.

"That she'd failed," returned the other apathetically. Then those two doors shut too, and Margaret heard someone sobbing within. She stumbled along and began climbing the stairs.

Once in her room, Margaret threw herself, just as she was, on her bed. She did not think of William any more, nor of the factory girls, but of Riverside as it used to be at Christmas time.

She remembered how for weeks previous the girls would meet around at each other's houses and visit, as they made bright prettinesses for relatives, or to decorate the Christmas tree. And as twilight was falling they would lay aside their work and gather round the open fireplace, and while the hostess poured tea from the delft blue teapot into delicate china cups, arranged with thin sandwiches and tea cakes on the low table drawn close to the blaze, they would recount all the delightful current gossip, then read mysterious and splendid fortunes from the tea grains in their cups. Margaret stirred impatiently. What had they not seen in her cup!

Then getting the tree and boughs to trim the church. What merry parties had tumbled out of the bobsledge and scattered with laughter and sallies of wit through the woods on the hillside overlooking the village. How pure and dazzling the unbroken stretches of snow had looked, and how exhilarating the air was! And the peace and holy serenity in the woods themselves! Unconsciously they had pitched their gay voices lower. They came upon many rabbit tracks, and once they saw one just vanishing with graceful bounds through the trees. But while the rest made frequent trips to the sledge, whose driver entertained himself by drawing derisive comparisons between the contingents, staggering beneath their burdens of hemlock and spruce, and beladen ants, or shouted, "see Birnam wood coming!" she and William had gone farther afield after ground hemlock. And when they had found it, in the heart of the wood, where only an occasional ray of sunlight penetrated, and picked out here and there a diamond, a ruby, an opal from the snow-bowed spruces, and set it asparkle, and where the silence spoke a language all its own, William had made her stand while he decorated her, from scarlet toque to moccasins, with the clinging emerald clusters. "The Spirit of the place," he had called her, and given her a look that sent the blood in a rich wave over her face. Oh, well!

At that last Christmas tree, how William had sent all the little children into transports of delight with his impersonation of Santa Claus, and certain localisms, whose meaning was less subtle than flattering. And after he had taken "the bunch" for a long ride, and told college tales, and they had all joined in the college songs as the fields spun by. She started to hum one now; but her voice broke hoarsely. At the same time she became aware that her feet were wet and icy cold. But, conscious that any movement would break the spell of recollection, she waved the knowledge impatiently away.

The bouncing turkey, the cranberry sauce, vegetables, pumpkin pies and plum puddings she and her aunt had prepared for this dinner of the year, and William was to be there!

She had been late for church, and William had nearly convulsed her during their half-running progress thither, by mimicking in a shrill, thin falsetto, one of the village gossip's probable comments upon their tardiness:

"It's a verry bad sign, a young people as doesn't get to church early, is likely to come to some bad end. That's some folks as thinks it's vulgar. An fur all that poor, pretty gal holds her head so high, it's no great shakes she's caught in that flighty young man."

Then laughing, rosy and breathless, they reached the church, and William instantly sobered and looked so handsome as he entered, with that honest, reverent look in his fine eyes. The congregation were singing:

"It came upon the midnight clear,
That glorious song of old."

Then their old minister read in his slow, kindly voice the second lesson; and she forgot to admire the trimmings, and to wonder whether the second M. in the green-robed Emmanuel was quite straight, and whether Belle's new fur was the one she had expected her uncle in Boston would give her, or if her father got it after all, for she was seeing a far-away hillside, with shepherds watching their flocks. The stars pricking the deep blue overhead, were stars she had never seen. The deep-breathing silence, then the angels, and a voice thrilling with love and triumph and joy:

"Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Margaret lay for a long time, motionless, hardly thinking, just letting the old mystery and exaltation sweep over her.

It was not until she heard a sharp rap on the door that she recalled having heard footsteps on the stairs, and Mr. Henry's voice saying: "27; this must be the one." She sat up in the dark room, rubbing her eyes, and trying to collect herself, when she heard an exclamation outside, and the door was flung violently open.

Two men paused on the threshold. The one in advance holding a lantern high with one hand. Its light illumined with unsparring fidelity the deep lines of disipation, disfiguring the once handsome features; but from the eyes the spirit of a soul released looked thirstingly out.

The man came forward with a little cry:

"My dear! oh my dear! my dear!"

.....

"What do I suppose you appreciate most—after being together, of course? Well, you used to be pretty fond of jewelry"—and he allowed his tentative glance at the ring sparkling on her third finger to complete his meaning.

"Used! Yes!"

To break the silence always springing up between them, Margaret went on hurriedly:

"Do you know, William, I don't believe I can ever care for such things in the same way again. No matter how much we give away, I will know that somewhere people are suffering hunger, and cold, and pain—as I did. But what I meant when I asked you that, just now, was of the good dinners you—"

"We," he interrupted quietly. "Well, we, sent to every one of those poor girls, and of how glad they were when you raised their wages."

He nodded thoughtfully. And for a while the roar and crackle of the open fire, which cast strange shadows and long tongues of light, bringing out now one, now another of the rare old pictures on the walls, was the only sound in the large luxurious room.

"What are you thinking of, William?"

He started. "Why," he said, getting up and walking around the room. "Why, all day, underneath the happiness of being together again," he paused, and let his hand rest for a moment on the back of her chair, "I've been thinking of Southey's epitaph on Pizarro. I liked the ring of the thing when a boy. As he spoke he took up 'The Conquest of Peru' lying on a side table, and reseating himself before the fire, turned over the pages till he found the place, and read in a voice not always quite steady:

"Pizarro here was born; a greater name
The list of glory boasts not

Not to be wearied, not to be deterred;
Not to be overcome. A mighty realm
He overran, and with relentless arm
Slew or enslaved its unoffending sons,
And wealth and power and fame were his rewards.

Oh Reader! if thy daily bread be earned
By daily labor—yea, however low,
However wretched be thy lot assigned—
Thank thou, with deepest gratitude, the
God
Who made thee, that thou art not such
as he."

Margaret put out her hand quickly and touched his.

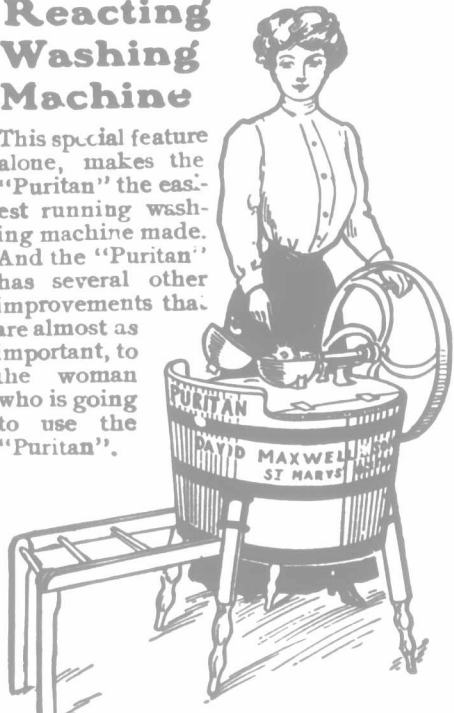
"You couldn't help it, William, and we will forget it, we will—in time." And

(Continued on next page)

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as he didn't reply: "It's just as if we had been sinking in a horrible quicksand for years, lower and lower, and then a cobweb saved us."

"Yes," murmured William, "a cobweb." "It's the narrowness of the escape which unnerves me. If I had not slipped on the ice a week ago—if you had not worn that ring that day—a cobweb! Then coming across things I have done, been doing for nine years—did yesterday—and when I look at you, poor girl!"

"Oh, my beauty will come back!" retorted Margaret, with a wavering smile. "It is as if I were held accountable for the deviltry of some fiend—would be still, and for all my life but for—why, a cobweb!"

"No! God!" cried Margaret, "and next Christmas we will go back to the little church in Riverside, and—"

So she drew him away from the abyssmal past, and they found solace in the promise of the future.

GOSSIP.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.

Mr. W. F. Stephen, Huntingdon, Que., owner of the Springbrook herd of Ayrshires, writes: "The past season has been one of the most difficult we have ever experienced in our farming operations to bring the stock along in good condition, and also keep up the milk flow, owing to the very severe drought of the summer, following a bare winter and cold spring. Our pasturage never got to that point where the stock had the full bite that we like to see during the months of June and July; by August they were as bare as November, and had it not been for the large acreage of soiling crops, composed of vetches and oats mixed, we had in readiness, our stock would have fared rather badly during the months of July and August. The rains of September freshened up the pastures so as to give a good bite for the fall months, and, up till the time of writing (Nov. 23rd), for the young stock, hence our stock is going into winter quarters in good condition. We found it most difficult to keep up the milk flow during the summer months, and we fear when we make up our records at the close of the year we will find the average of our herd lower than usual. Never have we found the demand for Ayrshires better than this season, especially for young sires from good-recording dams, indicating that the farmers are after animals that have a record of production as well as pedigree behind them. Sales have been numerous. Bulls have been sold to the following: Geo. Hamilton, Coffey's Corners, Que.; L. T. Bessever, North Bay, Ont.; Gordon L. Lamb, Treadwell, Ont.; M. T. Robb, Huntingdon, Que.; Wm. Bass, Newboro, Ont.; Geo. Hyde, Huntingdon, Que.; Geo. D. Biggs, Pembroke, Ont.; A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta.; W. J. Horner, North Clarendon, Que.; John Will, Ft. Covington, N. Y. (a bull and a heifer); three heifers for the West, besides several others. Having lately sold one of my farms, I will offer about 30 head of Ayrshires, of various ages, for sale. Having a good supply of feed, we expect to carry most of them through until spring, although we will price them to intending purchasers at any time."

SCOTT BROS.' SHORTHORNS.

Quite near the village of Highgate, on the Michigan Central and Pere Marquette railways, are the homes of Scott Bros., breeders of Shorthorn cattle, who are no strangers to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," their large, strong herd of Shorthorns being one of the most noted herds in Western Ontario, noted for their up-to-date type, excessive thickness and good-doing qualities. At the head of the herd is the richly-bred bull, Lord Lieutenant (imp.), of the Cruickshank Broadhooks strain, a very short-legged, thick-fleshed, mellow-handling roan, with an extra well-covered back, straight lines, particularly deep flank and full crops. He is now five years old, and has proven himself a sire of a very high order, but, owing to so many of his heifers being of breeding age, he is for sale. He is right in every particu-

lar, and there is no surer or better working bull. He is sired by the Florence-bred bull, Lord Roberts (83958), dam Breadhooks F., by the Margery-bred bull, Money 61455, granddam May 2nd, by the Violet-bred bull, Lord Violet. His blood is very largely Cruickshank, and he weighs about 2,300 lbs. His lieutenant in service is Prince of Florence = 66767 =, bred by Arthur Johnson, sired by Imp. Royal Bruce, dam Florence Fanny, by Imp. Merryman, grandam by Imp. Indian Chief. He is a red yearling, the making of a very thick, low-down, even bull. The females belong to the Jealousy, Isabella, Bessie, Rosalie, Pansy Blossom and Miss Syme strains. They are a low-down, thick, good-doing lot, among them being such well-bred ones as Cloris 4th (imp.), a Rosalie, by Sir James; her daughter, Cloris A. = 74826 =, a red two-year-old, by Imp. Favorite, and another daughter, Cloris B. 78022, a red yearling, by the stock bull, Hollymount Bessie = 79158 = is a Bessie, by Imp. Rustic Chief, dam Imp. Jessie, by Merlin 2nd. Royal Jealousy (imp.) is a Jealousy, by Royal Velvet, and has a grand roan daughter imported in dam. Marigold = 58195 =, an Isabella, by Lochaive = 31619 =, has a pair of twin yearling daughters, and is now suckling a pair of twin bull calves—a great breeder sure—all of them by the stock bull. Pansy Blossom 2nd = 63438 =, by Bapton Chancellor, dam Pansy Blossom (imp.), by British Hero, has a thick, mossy roan seven-months old bull calf, a real good one. Ada Campbell = 58193 =, a roan Miss Syme, is by Royal Senator, a son of Imp. Indian Chief, and out of her, by the stock bull, are a roan yearling heifer and an eight-months-old roan bull calf. Jean Campbell = 41711 = is another Miss Syme, by Scotland Yet = 23375 =. Lieutenant's Choice = 65538 = is a roan yearling son of hers, by the stock bull, a very thick young bull. Besides these mentioned there are several other good heifers, and anything in the herd is for sale.

TRADE TOPIC.

WORTHY TRIBUTE TO A WORTHY SCHOOL.—On the occasion of the recent visit to Chatham of Dr. Seath, of Toronto, Superintendent of Education, he was so greatly impressed with the outer appearance of the splendid building and grounds of the Canada Business College, that he paid the institution a visit, in order that he might see the interior and get a better idea of the school which has made such a great reputation for itself with the Canadian business public and the English-speaking world. Dr. Seath was delighted with what he found, and took occasion to congratulate the principal on his magnificent equipment. It was a revelation to him. He made some special inquiries as to the cost, and was surprised to find that the building had been erected for less than fifty thousand dollars, and said that no such building could be erected in Toronto for that figure. An engraving of this splendid building appears at the top of the advertisement of the Canada Business College, which appears elsewhere in this issue, which does not do the building justice, as several important changes and improvements were made, which have greatly improved its appearance. This school has been setting a high mark for competitors to aim at in the line of business training or shorthand for the past twenty-five or thirty years, and it was but fitting that in this, as in its work, the Canada Business College, of Chatham, should hold first place by the erection of the first building of the kind in Canada, to be used exclusively for business-college purposes. That they have set a particularly high mark for their competitors to aim at, in equipment as well as in their work, is amply shown in this magnificent college building. The school has been established for over thirty-one years, and it is the only school of the kind in Canada to-day that has been running thirty-one years without change of management. We heartily commend the school to those who may wish to attend a high-class business school, or who may wish to take training by mail in bookkeeping, shorthand or penmanship.

BEST BOOKS ON ALL AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS

Offered as premiums for sending in new subscriptions, or sold for amounts named after each book. Any book valued under \$1 for one new subscriber; any book valued from \$1 to \$1.50, two new subscribers; any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2, three new subscribers; any book valued from \$2 to \$2.50, four new subscribers; any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3, five new subscribers. For books valued over \$3 it may be reckoned that one new subscriber will count as 75 cents cash.

Live Stock.

- VETERINARY ELEMENTS—A. G. Hopkins, B. Agr., D.V.M. A practical farm live-stock doctor book. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.
- THE STUDY OF BREEDS (cattle, sheep and swine)—Prof. Shaw. 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- HORSE BREEDING—Sanders. 422 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- HORSE BREAKING—Capt. Hayes. "Far and away the best on this subject."—(The Field.) \$5.00.
- POINTS OF THE HORSE (3rd edition)—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
- LIGHT HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 266 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- HEAVY HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 219 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- CATTLE—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 270 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- SHEEP—Breeds and Management—(Vinton Series.) 232 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- PIGS—Breeds and Management. Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- FEEDS AND FEEDING—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
- DISEASES OF SWINE—Craig. 50c., postpaid 55c.
- LIVE-STOCK JUDGING—Craig. The only work on this sub. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.10.

General Agriculture.

- AGRICULTURE—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30c., postpaid 35c.
- BOOK OF ALPACA—F. D. Coburn. Very complete. 350 pages. Illustrated. Price, \$2.
- CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM—Warrington. 123 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- FARMYARD MANURE—Alkman. 65 pages. 50c., postpaid 55c.
- SUCCESSFUL FARMING—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.55.
- AGRICULTURAL ROTARY—Percival. A useful book for student farmers. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
- SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO—Shaw. 365 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- CLOVERS—Shaw. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.
- PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE—King. 604 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.

Dairying.

- MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- CANADIAN DAIRYING—Dean. 290 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- CHEESEMAKING—Decker. 192 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.80.
- MODERN METHODS TESTING MILK—Van Slyke. 75c., postpaid 80c.

Poultry.

- POULTRY CRAFT—Robinson. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.05.
- FARM POULTRY—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.
- AMER. STAND. OF PERFECTION—\$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.

Aplary.

- THE HONEYBEE—Langstroth. 531 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- PUBLIC SCHOOL NATURE STUDY—A useful text-book. Postpaid 45c.

Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.

- VEGETABLE GARDENING—Green. 294 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.
- FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM—Bexford. 175 pages. 50c., postpaid 55c.
- AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING—Samuel B. Green. 527 inches 134 pages, with numerous fly leaves for notes; bound in cloth and illustrated. 50c., postpaid 55c.
- THE NURSERY BOOK—By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A complete guide to the multiplication of plants. 365 pages; illustrated. Very practical. \$1.00 postpaid.

Plant, Animal Life, Nature Study

- THE STORY OF THE PLANTS—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40c., postpaid 45c.
- INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS—Sanderson. 439 pages. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
- HOW TO TEACH THE NATURE STUDY COURSE—By John Deane, M.A., London Normal School. Best work issued on this subject. Illustrated. 205 pages. Postpaid, 65c.

Miscellaneous.

- "BRIGHT IDEAS FOR ENTERTAINING."—Best book on subject ever published. 235 p. For one new subscriber. Price, 50c., postpaid.
- LANDSCAPE GARDENING—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
- BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED—Neltje Blanchan 260 pages. \$2.25, postpaid \$2.40.
- CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK—75c., postpaid 80c.
- AMERICAN TANNER—Briggs. 25c., postpaid 30c.
- TAXIDERMIST—Hesluck. 50c., postpaid 55c.
- BACTERIA, YEASTS AND MOLDS IN THE HOME—Prof. W. H. Conn. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- TRACTION ENGINE—Postpaid, \$1.05.
- FARM BUILDINGS—\$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

The William Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.

"One Minute" Washer

FOUR GREAT FEATURES—

1. Easy to operate.
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3. Constructed of the best materials.
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White, Ehrhardt & Co., 122 Logan Ave., Toronto, Can.

Auction Sale of Shorthorns

At MOUNT FOREST, COYNE HOUSE, DEC. 18th.

Sale to Commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

8 bull calves, 8 to 16 months old, including 5th prize (senior class) at Toronto; 6 firsts at locals; 2 diploms, best any age. Weight 1,300 pounds. All sired by our stock bull, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, imp. These calves are a grand, growthy lot. Terms cash, or bankable paper bearing 6 per cent. For further particulars write

JOHN FAIRBAIRN or W. H. WALLACE, Maple Lane P. O., Ont.



Long-Lived Roofs for Farm Buildings



THERE is not a farmer in Canada who cannot afford to roof with Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles. Neither is there a farmer anywhere who can afford to roof with wood shingles. Because—

While it is a wonderful shingle-roof that will keep weather-tight for five years in an ordinary climate, an Oshawa-shingled roof is guaranteed (in writing under seal) to stay absolutely weather-proof for twenty-five years in the wettest climate—and it will be a good roof for four times that long—a good hundred years of good roof.

And yet an Oshawa-shingled roof won't cost any more than a wood-shingled one, to start with; and it is a lot easier to put on besides. So, if you count labour as worth money, the roof that really costs least in the first place is this easy-to-put-on Oshawa-shingled roof. It costs far, far less in the long run, of course—a hundred years against five or ten at the very outside.

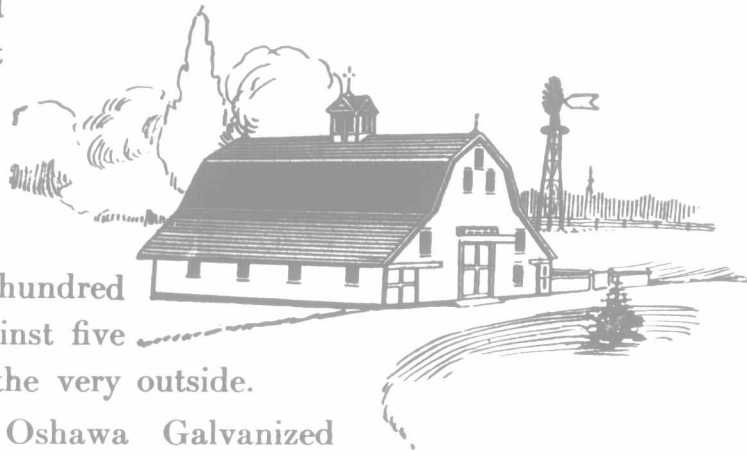
These Oshawa Galvanized Steel Shingles, moreover, actually make farm build-

ings warmer in winter, cooler in summer, and weather-wind-and-storm-proof the year round, and—

They absolutely protect buildings against fire from outside—and they absolutely insulate buildings against lightning—better than the best of lightning rods.

Just the other day in St. Thomas, Ontario, five big barns were struck by lightning and burned with all the season's crops in them.

That would not have happened if they had been roofed with Oshawa-shingled. Are your barns safe?



Send for a little book that tells what you ought to know about Roofing Right. Let it explain to you why there is just one right roof for every building on your farm. With the book will come something that will show you why you need never paint a roof covered with these double galvanized (rust-proof, wet-proof, weather-proof) shingles made of special steel, that never needs painting, with the four-way lock that the wind can't get under nor the rain nor snow seep through—the shingles anybody can put on with a hammer and a tinner's shears.

Send for the book to-day.

Address the nearest office of THE PEDLAR PEOPLE, of Oshawa, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, London, and Winnipeg.

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"Oshawa" Galvanized Steel Shingles



TRADE TOPICS.

"GOES LIKE SIXTY."—The Gilson Mfg. Co., Ltd., in their new plant at Guelph, produce the famous "Goes Like Sixty" engines, of various sizes, both air-cooled and water-cooled. Special reference is drawn to their line of air-cooled engines, which they make in 1, 1½, 2½ and 5½ horse-power sizes. The smallest engine manufactured by the company is air-cooled, and develops 1 horse-power at 500 revolutions per minute, and sells at \$65 retail. One morning, while a member of the company was watching one of these engines in operation, a sizzling hot, new advertising idea was suggested by the price of the machine. Soon after, there appeared in journals throughout the country, heading the advertisements of the Gilson Manufacturing Company, and bringing the phenomenal results, this slogan: "Goes like sixty, sells like sixty." The larger-size, air-cooled engines are built on the same general plan as the 1 horse-power. Compactness, simplicity and accessibility of parts

govern the construction throughout. All danger of gasoline leakage is eliminated, and a perfect uniformity of gas mixtures produced, by a well-regulated suction-feed arrangement, which has the approval of fire-insurance men. This firm has been going in the States since 1856, and have a six-acre plant at Port Washington, Wis. A handsome calendar, illustrating the foregoing and other good features of a full line of engines, will be sent free on application to Guelph, Ont.

Enquiries are often received at this office regarding how to tan hides and skins, or where the work is done. The advertisement in this paper of B. F. Bell, Delhi, Norfolk Co., Ont., a station on the G. T. R. between Tillsonburg and Simcoe, answers the question as to where, and his prices are moderate, while he promises satisfactory work. See the advertisement for further particulars.

One Sexton.—Do you have matins at your church?
The Other.—No, we have no matins.

GOSSIP.

AMERICAN SHROPSHIRE ASSOCIATION.

At the twenty-fourth annual meeting of the American Shropshire Registry Association, Chicago, December 3rd, 1907, the annual report showed: Total receipts for the year, \$12,685.96; certificates of registry issued during the year, 22,556; certificates of transfer issued during year, 4,141; total certificates registry issued, 268,000; number of members received during year, 267; total number of active members, 3,444; special prizes, ribbons, paid during year, \$1,212.81; paid printing—Vol. 20, Record, \$1,800.00; paid postage during the year, \$836.45; total number of volumes of Record issued, 20; containing total number of pages, 22,364; top price paid for yearling Shropshire, \$450.00; present season, \$1,500.00; elected for ensuing year: President, Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; 1st Vice-President, H. L. Wainwright, N. Y.; Secretary-Treasurer, M. J. Levering, Lafayette, Ind.; Director,

elected for three years—G. A. Davison, N. Y.; J. G. Hamner, Ont.; H. A. Chandler, Iowa.

POSTPONED SALE.

The auction sale of the herd of Short-horn cattle, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. Hendrie, Esq., of Hamilton, Ont., advertised to take place on January 6th, has been withdrawn, and will probably be held in the spring or early next summer, when timely notice will be given.

Mr. John Jackson, Abingdon, Ont., writes: "We have had a great demand for our Southdown sheep, have had to refuse a number of orders since our supply ran out, and they still continue to come. The little advertisement in 'The Farmer's Advocate' brought lots of enquiries. We received some of our older ewes, and will continue breeding our favorite sheep, the Southdowns, in partnership with Mr. [Name], who purchased part of our

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DOLLAR

IN THE

Bank of Toronto

is worth more to you than a dollar in your pocket, because you know it is safer. You are not so liable to spend it needlessly. You will receive 3% interest on that dollar, and on all other sums deposited in our SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

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Incorporated 1855
Head Office Toronto, Can.
73 BRANCHES
in Ontario, Quebec, and the West

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READY IN DECEMBER

The Scottish Farmer Album

For 1908

Containing numerous articles of real world-wide interest to agriculturists, and illustrated with upwards of 100 handsome portraits of the prizewinning stock of the year. This annual publication is the book of reference for farmers everywhere. Take advantage of the low magazine rate of postage, and order a copy direct from the office of

THE SCOTTISH FARMER
93 Hope St., Glasgow, Scotland.

Bound in cloth covers - 25c
Bound in paper covers - 14c Post free.

Send a money order to day.
Do not send stamps.

N.B.—THE SCOTTISH FARMER the leading agricultural weekly, will be mailed to any address in Canada for \$3.60 per annum, payable in advance. Subscriptions to be remitted by money order, made payable to Archd. MacNeillage.

Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:
Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.
Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario.
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.
Rev. Father Teefy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.
Eight Rev. A. Sweetman, Bishop of Toronto.
Rev. Wm. McLaren, D.D., Principal Knox College, Toronto.
Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.
Consultation or correspondence invited.

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If you know taxidermy, many of our graduates have given up big salaried positions and opened up a taxidermy business of their own or use taxidermy as a highly profitable side line. Decorate home and den—preserve the trophies of the chase. Be sure to get our Great Book "How to Learn to Mount Birds and Animals" anyway. It is sent free. Also our beautiful FREE Taxidermy Magazine. Don't delay. Write at once and learn a profession that will make you independent for life. Remember our great books—absolutely FREE. Address: N.W. SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY, 48 + St. Omaha, Neb.

Markets.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week, not large, 257 carloads, all told, of 4,176 cattle, 1,294 hogs, 3,444 sheep, and 230 calves. With few exceptions, the cattle offered as fat were common to medium.

At the Junction, Monday, 9th, receipts, 90 cars; quality good. Exporters, \$4.25 to \$5, one load at latter price; loads of butchers' heifers, \$5 to \$5.25; medium, \$4.50 to \$4.75; common, \$3.50 to \$4.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; milk cows, \$3 to \$5.5; calves, \$3 to \$7 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.75 to \$4; lambs, \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt. Hogs firmer, \$5.25 for select, and \$5 at country points.

Feeders and Stockers.—Fair demand for cattle of good weights and quality; as some farmers, at the eleventh hour, have decided to feed a few cattle, but they want them good. Range of prices, \$3.90, down to \$1.75.

Horses.—Isaac Watson, of Burns & Sheppard Co., at the Repository, one of the most reliable horsemen in Toronto, reports trade dull. One nicely-turned span of drafters, weighing about 2,700 lbs., that cost \$400 in the country, could not be cashed at \$350.

BREADSTUFFS.

Quotations did not vary greatly since last report.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Creamery, pound rolls, 30c. to 31c.; creamery boxes, 29c. to 30c.; dairy, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; tubs, 26c. to 27c.

Cheese.—13½c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Eggs.—New-laid, 30c.; cold-storage, 22c.

Honey.—Firm; extracted, 13c. to 13½c.; combs, dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.

Potatoes.—Car lots, on track, at Toronto, 80c. to 85c. per bag.

Poultry.—Turkeys, dressed, 12c. to 13c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 9c. to 10c.; chickens, 9c. to 10c.; old fowl, 6c. to 7c.

Beans. \$1.75 to \$1.85 for primes, and \$1.85 to \$1.95 for hand-picked.

Baled Hay.—Car lots of No. 1 timothy are worth \$17 to \$17.50 per ton, on track, at Toronto.

Baled Straw.—Market steady at \$10 per ton, on track, at Toronto.

Venison.—Hind quarters, 10c. to 11c.; fore quarters, 5c.; carcasses, 7c. to 8c.

FRUIT MARKET.

Apples.—\$3 to \$3.75 for winter varieties; fall apples, \$2.50 to \$3; Snows, \$3 to \$3.50.

SEEDS.

The William Rennie & Co. report prices: No. 1 alsike, \$7.50 to \$8.50; No. 2 alsike, \$6.75 to \$7.25; red clover seed No. 1, per bushel, \$9.50.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., report a decline in the price of hides.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Cattle, 4½c. per lb. for choicest, down to as low as ¼c. per lb.

Choicest lambs are 5½c.; common, 4½c. to 5c. Export sheep, 4c. per lb. for best; butchers' stock, 3½c. to 3½c.

Calves, \$12 to \$15 each for choicest, \$7 to \$11 for good, and \$3 to \$6 for common to fair. Hogs—Packers paid 5½c. per lb. for selected lots, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Heavy-draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice carriage or saddle animals, \$300 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed hogs at 8c. to 8½c., and 7½c.; country dressed, about 7c. to 8c. Demand for both excellent.

Provisions of all kinds continue steady, hams and bacon being in excellent demand, and barrelled pork moving out rather more freely.

Potatoes.—Dealers are stocking up at 50c. to 90c. per bag of 90 lbs., in expectation of advanced prices.

Eggs.—Two cars of American eggs received on this market recently. Local

holders demand 23c. to 23½c. per doz. for No. 1 cold-store stock; candled, 25c. to 26c. for select October eggs, and from 34c. upwards for new-laid stock.

Butter.—Local holdings light, and are growing rapidly less. November butter at 26c. to 27c. per lb., and of Octobers at 27½c. to 28c.

Cheese.—Market firmer and higher. Stocks are in a few strong hands, and will not be sacrificed readily. Novembers all gone; Octobers, 12½c. to 12¾c.; Septembers, 13c. to 13¼c.

Grains and Feeds easier.

Hay.—None exporting. Receipts slightly increased. Dealers pay \$17.50 to \$18, carloads, on track, for No. 1 timothy, \$16 to \$17 for No. 2, \$14.50 to \$15.50 for clover and clover-mixture. Sales made as high as \$20 a ton.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—11c. to 12½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 10c. to 10½c. per pound.

THE SPLIT-LOG DRAG COMPETITION.

(Continued from page 1933.)

sticky and rolls up in lumps, instead of spreading out smoothly.

If a clay road is dragged in the wet stage, a tough, rubber-like surface is produced, but the road is very apt to be cut up by traffic before it becomes dry.

Use the drag so frequently that the road is never really out of repair, and draw only a little earth to the center at each operation. If the road is dragged only when very rough and flat, so that a great ridge of earth is piled at the center, the best results are not reached.

Give the road a round contour—not two flat planes meeting at a sharp angle in the center of the road. In doing this, a short, light drag is most serviceable.

Attach the end of the chain at the outer side of the drag to the cross-bar; and the end at the center, to a ring in front, or pass through a hole in the front of the drag. If both ends of the chain are fastened to the cross-bars, there is a downward bearing on the front of the drag liable to upset it in a manner dangerous to the operator.

The cross-bars should be nearer the top than the bottom, to allow the earth to pass underneath them.

In certain sticky conditions of the road, the drag can be reversed, drawing the round face forward.

Place a couple of planks over the cross-bars, for the operator to stand on. The operator can then regulate the work of the drag by moving from one end to the other.

The operator should have a shovel with him to trim the drains, and edges of the road; or a crowbar to pry out boulders, logs and stones. He can use these when the horses are resting.

To straighten the road, or deepen the drains, or cut down high shoulders, plow the sides, and cut up the loosened earth with a disk harrow. It can then be drawn in gradually with the drag. Turn over only one or two furrows at a time, and drag in a little at each operation.

By means of the drag, together with the plow and harrow, much can be done to grade a new road, particularly if the land is moderately level, and the soil not a heavy clay. But this work is apt to be extravagant of labor, and should be done with a grading machine.

The nature of the soil, varying from a stiff clay to a light sand, influences the use of the drag. Study the results produced by the drag under all conditions of soil, season and moisture.

Skill, born of careful observation and practice, is needed. Do not expect the best results at first.

[Note.—The half-dozen snap-shot photographs reproduced in the body of the article on previous page were not all taken when best results of using the drag could be shown, nor do they indicate the basis of the judge's award.]

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association, held in Toronto, Nov. 29th, the date of the annual meeting was fixed for Tuesday, February 4th, 1908.

FARMERS' ORGANIZATIONS AMALGAMATE.

At a well-attended meeting in Toronto last week, the union of the Dominion Grange and the Farmers' Association was consummated under happy auspices, the Grange ritual being preserved. The annual meetings will be held in December. Prof. Goldwin Smith was present, and gave the amalgamation his blessing. The committee reports adopted, commended strongly the movement in favor of rural-school reform, along the lines which have been urged in these pages; the present county rate was condemned as a cumbersome and obsolete method of equalizing taxation; a protest was entered against military training in public schools; the present composition of the Advisory Council of Education (in Ontario) was condemned as unfair to the general taxpayer and participant in the education provided, as the school trustees were almost completely ignored; a strong pronouncement was made against fiscal protection and in favor of revenue tariff, the iron bounties were denounced as a gross misappropriation of public funds, and subsidies to railway promoters were even more strongly condemned; legislation was demanded for the equitable taxation of railways; alarm was expressed at the enormous increase in Dominion and Provincial expenditures; senate reform was urged by making it responsible to the people by the formation of large electoral districts with three senators, each to be elected for three-year terms, one retiring annually; more rigid automobile regulation was urged, with power to counties to designate what roads might so be used; a subsidy to the "All Red Line" was disapproved; the Governments were commended for forest preservation; a protest entered against members of the Legislature holding stock in Cobalt enterprises, and a resolution of confidence with the family of the late Jabel Robinson was adopted. A vigorous organization campaign, with three men in the field, was authorized, and the following officers were elected: Worthy Master, J. G. Lethbridge, Strathburn; Overseer, R. A. Sutherland, Stroud; Secretary, Wm. F. W. Fisher, Burlington; Treasurer, James Fallis, Newbridge; Chaplain, H. Grose, Lefroy; Lecturer, E. C. Drury, Crown Hill; Steward, W. C. Good, Brantford; Assistant Steward, J. M. Bean, Welland; Tyler, W. J. Goodfellow, Craigville; Executive—James McEwing, J. G. Lethbridge, W. F. W. Fisher and W. L. Smith, Toronto; Auditors—J. J. Morrison, Wellington, and Crawford Allen, Strathburn. Lady officers: Ceres, Sister Miss Cowan, Vine; Pomona, Sister Miss L. Rowe, Whitby; Flora, Sister Miss A. M. Phelps, Whitby; L. A. Steward, Sister Mrs. T. Morecombe, Whitby.

TRADE TOPICS.

The attention of builders and farmers is called to the advertisement in this paper of roofing material, manufactured by Lockerby & McComb, of Montreal, comprising half a dozen special brands, suitable for roofing or lining purposes.

GOING HOME.—Are you going home for Christmas? Take advantage of the cheap rates offered by the Grand Trunk Railway system; single fare between all stations in Canada, good going December 24th, 1907, and 25th, 1907, valid for return until December 26th, 1907. Single fare and one-third, good going December 21st to 25th, 1907; valid for return until January 3rd, 1908. For further information and tickets, apply to any Grand Trunk ticket agent.

THE SCOTTISH FARMER ALBUM.

The attention of stockmen and farmers is directed to the advertisement of the Scottish Farmer Album for 1908, containing numerous articles of world-wide interest to farmers, and illustrated with over 100 handsome portraits of the prizewinning stock of the year. The low magazine rate of postage lately in force makes this publication come cheap at the price quoted: 28 cents, bound in cloth covers, or 14 cents in paper covers, post free. By a typographical error in the advertisement in the Dec. 5th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," the subscription price of the Weekly Scottish Farmer was given as 3s. 6d., which should read \$3.60.

FULL OF GOOD THINGS

Send for a free copy of the Rennie Seed Annual for 1908. It contains information garnered from 38 years' experience in the science of seed selection, and is a sure money saver for you.

WRITE RIGHT NOW

Wm. Rennie Co., Limited, Toronto

LOOK \$200.00 IN CASH AND 500 VALUABLE PREMIUMS

In order to introduce our goods into homes where they are not already known, we have decided to give away the above-named sum and 500 handsome premiums. The cash and premiums will be given in order of merit to persons sending in the best ending to the Limerick Verse that is written in part below.

1st prize.....	\$50.00 in cash
2nd prize.....	\$40.00 in cash
3rd prize.....	\$35.00 in cash
4th prize.....	\$25.00 in cash
5th to 9th prizes, five prizes of \$10.00 each.....	\$50.00 in cash
10th to 14th " Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.....	
15th to 19th " Five Family Dinner Sets. (97 pieces).....	
20th to 24th " Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches.....	
25th to 29th " Five sets of half a dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks. (Rogers).....	
30th to 34th " Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches.....	
35th to 39th " Five Handsome Violins and Bows.....	
40th to 44th " Five Hardwood Accordions.....	
45th to 49th " Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.....	
50th to 59th " Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets.....	
60th to 159th " One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.....	
160th to 259th " One Hundred Waterfountain Fountain Pens.....	
260th to 359th " One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers).....	
360th to 399th " Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.....	
400th to 510th " 110 Sets of Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers).....	

Below will be found the Limerick Verse WITH A MISSING LINE, which line we expect our competitors to supply:

**In giving good prizes we take pride,
They make known our goods both far and wide:
Why delay,
Call or write to-day,**

(Fill in the line above.)

Please note that the last line should rhyme with the first two lines. As a last WORD for the missing line, we would suggest the use of any of the following words: "divide," "applied," "lied," "simplified," "provide," "confide," "supplied," "denied," "beside," "sighed," "tried," "decide," "betide," "cried," "dried," "bride," "side," "complied," "died," "implied," "spied," "inside," "died," "tried," "ride," "tied," "abide," "aside," "deride," "astride," "belied." These words all rhyme with the endings of the first two lines in the verse.

CONDITIONS

There is another simple condition attached to this contest about which we will write you as soon as we receive your answer to the above. This condition does not involve the spending of one cent of your money.

The judging of the Limericks will be in the hands of a committee of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity who have no connection with this office. No employee of ours or any of their relations will be allowed to compete, and the committee's judgment must be accepted as final.

I agree to abide by the decision of the committee of three appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., and enter this competition on that distinct understanding

Signature.....
Address.....

(State whether we are to address you as Mr., Mrs. or Miss.....)

Please write very plainly. Cut out this advt. and send it to us after filling in the blank line. The filling in of the missing line may take a little thought and time, but it should be time and energy well spent. There are over five hundred prizes, any one of which is well worth the time and energy that we ask you to expend. Surely this is enough for everyone! Write to-day. Do not send any money. We will answer your letter immediately, and tell you of the simple condition that must be adhered to. Address very plainly

BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 10, MONTREAL

ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT IN ONTARIO.

(Continued from page 1928.)

are inevitable, and their aggregate value to the farmers of the Province would be immense. (3) Will this cheap power be available to him, and, if so, under what conditions, for what purposes, and at what prices? Unlike (1) and (2), this cannot be dismissed in a few words.

It is a common impression that any farmer, or, at least, group of farmers, along the transmission lines should be able to obtain power therefrom. I may here state, in a general way, that this is economically impossible. It would cost \$3,600 to tap the high-voltage line, and install motor and lights on one farm one-quarter of a mile distant. Or, if twenty farms, within two miles, were to be supplied, it would cost \$12,000, a capital outlay of \$600 for each farm, which, stating it mildly, are not inviting propositions. For the sake of those who wish more than a mere general statement, it is my purpose to show in detail how the above figures are reached. All the estimates that I shall use have either been supplied or checked by an electrical engineer of high authority.

The first essential in tapping the high-voltage lines would be a step-down transformer. The smallest of these manufactured for high potentials has a capacity of 100 K. W. (=134 h.p.), and costs \$2,790; and, since it is not built for out-of-doors, a station would have to be provided for it at, say, \$200. One-quarter-mile low-voltage transmission line, \$250; one 5-h.p. motor installed, \$205. Total for power installation, \$3,445. To this has to be added the price of the light installation. The potential will have to be still further reduced to 220 or 110 volts, since higher voltage is not suitable for incandescent lighting. For this reduction, a small transformer will be needed; and the house and barns will have to be wired. Suppose that we allow the following lights for the house: Parlor, 2; dining-room, 2; kitchen, 1; pantry, 1; halls, 2; cellar, 1; four bedrooms, 4; total, 13. And the following for the barn and stable: Horses, 2; cattle, 3; pigs, 1; roosts, 1; feed-room and halls, 2; granary, 1; barn, 1; drive-shed, 1; total, 12. These would probably meet the requirements of average farm buildings. This installation would cost as follows: Transformer, \$75; wiring house, \$1.50 to \$2.50 per outlet, say, \$2 average, total \$26; fixtures and lamps for house, \$20 to \$30, say, \$25; wiring barn, \$2 per outlet, cost \$24; drop cords for barn to meet requirements of fire underwriters, from 90c. to \$1.15, say \$1 average, cost \$12. Total capital outlay for lighting, \$162. Adding this to the \$3,445 already totalled, we have \$3,607. We need not discuss this proposition further. One farmer cannot tap the high-voltage lines.

Now, turning to the proposal that twenty men should unite in the undertaking, we note that each one's share, on account of the main transfer, would be \$150. Two miles of transmission line would cost \$1,600, each one's share being \$80. The remainder would be the same as in the previous case, viz., motor, \$205, and light, \$162. Therefore, the capital expenditure for power alone would be \$435; for light alone, \$162, and for both together, \$597, or, practically, \$600. This is a large outlay, and possibly in no community along the line would we find twenty men within two miles all of whom would be willing to enter into such a scheme at these prices, and we must discard this proposition too as impracticable.

Hence, we must turn to the electric railways, a vast network of which will spread over the Province. What may the farmer expect from them? To begin with, the potential upon their lines will be low, 2,200 volts or less, at which pressure the current could be used by the farm motors; hence, it would be possible to tap these lines directly. If such were done, and the farmer lived right beside the track, then his only capital outlay for power would be the price of his motor, \$205, a very reasonable amount, and, if he wished to install a lighting system, his outlay would be \$162. Such an expense for lighting purposes would appeal to few farmers to-day. Still, any farmer along these electric roads might be supplied with power, and any group of farmers, beginning at the railway and stretching back from it, might

build transmission lines at, say, \$80 per man, so that they could have power for a capital outlay of \$285, and light for \$162 additional.

The cost of power would be very small. If the motor were run two hours per day at an average load of 2½ horse-power, this would equal 1 horse-power for one-fifth of a year, and if 24 horse-power cost \$30 per annum, the cost of power used would be \$6. Again, if the cost of power for lighting were 6 cents per K. W. H. (kilowatt-hour), the price given for some places by the Hydro-Electric Commission, and if, during the autumn and winter, two lights in the house were burned four hours a day, and four in the barn one hour a day, and during the spring and summer two lights were burned two hours a day, the cost of power used for lighting would be \$9.60.

The same condition would hold in the vicinity of any town or village using Niagara power; these having transforming stations would have current at usable voltage, and it should be available to the farmers in the immediate vicinity.

This raises a point worth noting, viz., that the power, although on tap, so to speak, on the trolley lines, and in towns and villages, may not be available to neighboring farms. In discussing this point with a representative of one of the companies at Niagara Falls, I asked him this question: "In your plans, have you considered the farmer or the farm demand for power?" His answer was: "No, we have not." In the pronouncements upon and agitation for cheap power thus far I have seen nothing of promise to the farmer. Whether the Government is considering him in the matter we have not been told, but it seems to me a fair inference that they have him in mind, and will make provision for his needs where he falls within the scope of their plans. It seems to me, however, that it would be a very opportune act for some township or county which lies within access of some of the projected lines, to ask the Hydro-Electric Power Commission to consider, in detail, the feasibility of a township or county distributing system, whereby Niagara power might be made available to a large proportion of the residents of such township or county. I am not sanguine as to the outcome of such an enquiry, for where transmission lines have to be built for the sole purpose of meeting the farm demand, perhaps not more than one-half or one-third of those along the line using the power, it seems to me a cost of \$800 per mile is an insurmountable barrier.

Thus far only the heavier class of work has been considered. There are many operations, however, for which a smaller motor than the 5 horse-power one would be suitable, e.g., turning the cream separator, turning grindstone, churning, pumping water, pulping turnips, etc. By properly grouping the various articles concerned, one small motor of from one-half to one horse-power could be made to answer all these purposes with very little moving. It would cost possibly \$50, but in all these operations the time of one man would be saved, and this alone would pay for the motor in a short time. Along the trolley lines of Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana, farmers have begun to use electric power for this class of work, as well as for the heavier.

The Northern Electrical Manufacturing Co., of Madison, Wis., make a specialty of equipments for all farm purposes.

There are, however, still two other ways in which a farmer might have electric power: (1) He might install a small plant and generate his own current. This plant would consist of a generator, a gasoline (or steam) engine to drive it, wires to different buildings, and motors for the various purposes. This scheme does not commend itself. The engine might be applied direct, and thus save the cost of generator, wires and motors. (2) The windmill might be used to drive a generator and charge a storage battery. The storage battery consists of several storage cells connected up in series. These are different from the cell discovered by Volta. They consist of two lead plates immersed in weak sulphuric acid, and in themselves they have no electric pressure, and produce no current. But when a current is passed through them for considerable time, one plate turns black, and the other reddish yellow. The cell is then

The Value of a Telephone

An unconnected telephone instrument has only a limited dollars-and-cent value; a telephone connected with your neighbors, your doctor, your market, has a value unlimited—for it may be the means of saving your property from destruction by fire, your family from serious illness, your products from a drop in price. But a telephone upon which you cannot depend in emergencies is worse than useless.

Buy Northern Electric telephones and line material and you will have a line you can depend upon and one that will give you service when you need it most.

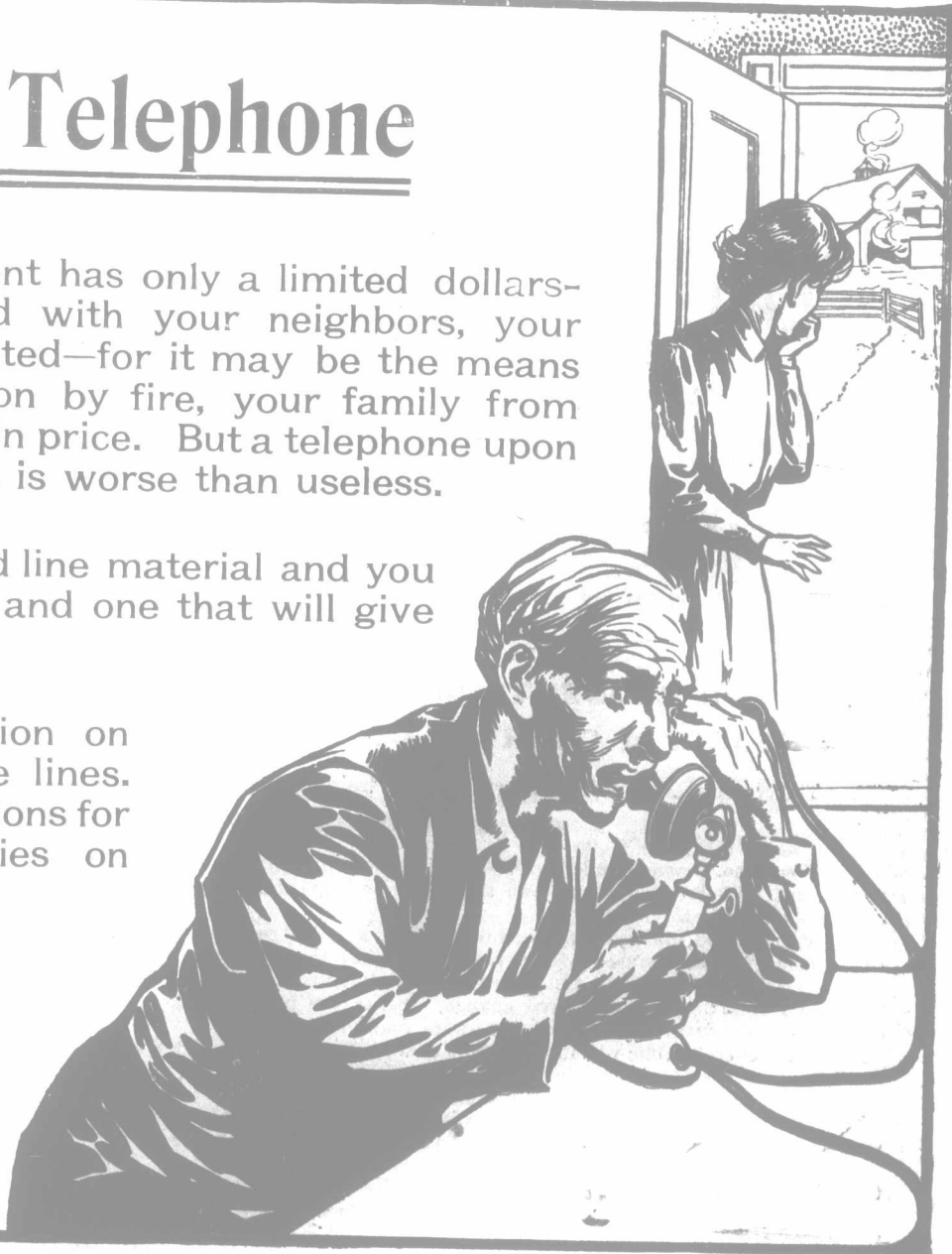
Write us for prices and information on building and constructing rural telephone lines. We will send you our book of instructions for building lines and organizing companies on request.

The Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Ltd.

Cor. Guy and Notre Dame Streets,
MONTREAL, QUE.

181 Bannantyne Street,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Use address nearest you.



said to be charged. In this condition it has a pressure of two volts in the opposite direction to the charging current. Two cells, in series, would have a pressure of four volts, and so on. A battery of these cells once charged may be set aside, and their current used when desired. When they are "run down," they may be charged again. Now, windmills are common. Why not use a small generator and windmill to charge a strong storage battery when the wind is blowing, and thus have current always available? This is impracticable, because too expensive. A battery, sufficient to give one horse-power for one hour, costs \$100, while one capable of giving one horse-power for twenty-four hours, or two horse-power for twelve hours, or four horse-power for six hours, or eight horse-power for three hours, costs about \$1,500. The generator would be expensive too, for it would have to be a special one, with automatic switches, else, when the wind ceased, the power already stored in the battery would expend itself in driving the generator as a motor. Hence, the present storage battery and windmill must be rejected also.

7,500,000 HORSE-POWER AT NIAGARA.

Yet there are wonderful possibilities of development on this very line. Besides being expensive, the present storage battery is very cumbersome, because lead is heavy. If Edison, who is now working upon it, should succeed in evolving a strong, yet cheap, light and compact storage battery, a new field for electricity on the farm would be opened up. Farm vehicles and field machinery might then be driven by electricity, and every farmer would have his own generator, where the batteries might be recharged when run down. Or perchance "wireless" motors, driven from central stations, will dispense with transmission lines, and make it possible for every farmer to use electric power. These may be dreams, but in this day of wonders who shall say they will not come to pass?

For the present, we must not look so far ahead. Niagara can develop 7,500,000 horse-power. Every city and town in South-western Ontario is to

U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

**MORE CREAM
MORE PROFIT**

The chief reason you buy a separator is to get more cream—more money—out of your milk, and you want to get the most. The cleanest skimmer—the separator that gets the most cream—is the one that makes the most money for you. Every mechanical cream separator has a bowl which does the skimming. It is the vital part of the machine.

The "U.S." has 3 bowls in one. Every drop of milk that goes through the "U.S." bowl is skimmed three distinct times. That's one of the reasons why the "U.S." Cream Separator gets ALL the cream and

HOLDS WORLD'S RECORD FOR CLEANEST SKIMMING

Since the Pan-American Exposition in 1901.

\$73.91 MORE PER YEAR—TWO COWS LESS

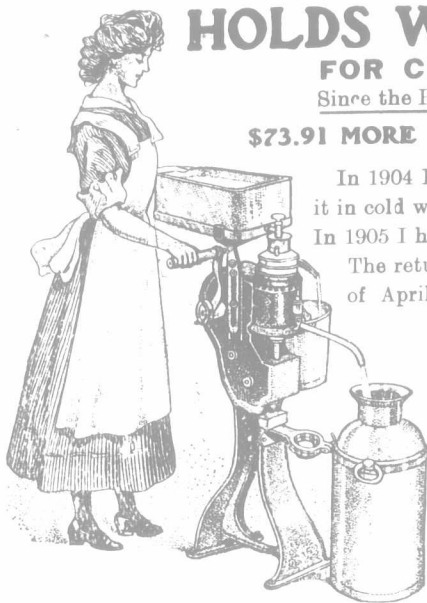
In 1904 I had 9 cows and I skimmed my milk by setting it in cold water. The returns for that year were \$130.54.

In 1905 I had a No. 6 U.S. Separator and I kept 7 cows. The returns for the same period, that is from the 15th of April to the 1st of November, were \$204.45. I attribute the difference to the Separator, and I am very well pleased with it.

NAPOLEON PELOQUIN.

COATICOOK, P.Q., Can., Mar. 3, 1906.

Our catalogue, No. 200 (new edition), clearly describes and shows just how the "U.S." bowl skims cleanest. And it tells everything else about the construction and operation of the "U.S." WRITE TO-DAY FOR NO. 200. IT'S FREE TO YOU.



VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.,
Bellows Falls, Vt., U.S.A.

Distributing Warehouses in Canada at Hamilton, Sherbrooke, Winnipeg and Calgary, but address all letters to the Head Office, Bellows Falls, Vt.



THE PROOF OF ITS VALUE IS IN THE BUTTER

have an opportunity of receiving its share at a fraction of the cost of steam power. This means growth and prosperity to those towns directly, and to the farming community indirectly. It means, also, cheap, clean, convenient power to those farms lying adjacent to the trolley lines. Whether it means cheap power to those lying farther back is a question farmers, individually, as communities and as municipalities, should begin to ask. W. H. DAY, Ontario Agricultural College.

SOUTHDOWN SHEEP AND COLLIE DOGS.

(Continued from page 1945.)

Just here we may explain, for the information of the general reader, that to earn the title of champion, a dog must win four first prizes, at least one of which must be at a show with over 500 entries. Holyrood Professor won at Toronto, the only time ever shown, three firsts and four specials, including one for the best Collie in the show.

In the twenty years during which Collies and Southdowns have been together on the same farm, none of the dogs has ever maimed a sheep, and their owner is convinced that a well-bred Collie, properly trained and kindly treated, will never become an enemy of the flock. As for intelligence and serviceability, he can point to Collies of his breeding that have turned out ideal farm dogs, useful about the stock, as well as companions of the family. In Mr. McEwen's eyes, kindness to animals and fondness for dogs are hallmarks of nature's gentlemen.

GOSSIP.

Attention is again called to the auction sale, on Dec. 18th, at Mount Forest, Ont., of young Shorthorn bulls, the property of Messrs. Fairbairn & Wallace, of Maple Lane. Included is the fifth-prize winner in the great class of senior bull calves at Toronto, 1907, and first at half a dozen local fairs. The sire of the offering is the richly-bred Sir Wilfred Laurier (imp.), by Scottish Victor.

CANADA'S GREATEST SCHOOL OF BUSINESS



The New Home of the Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.

**OVER 400 STUDENTS SECURED GOOD POSITIONS LAST YEAR.
NEARLY A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS THEIR EARNINGS.**

Thirty-one years of earnest efforts spent in training students for high-class office work has placed this school

IN A CLASS BY ITSELF.

We do not prepare students for cheap jobs, worth from \$3 to \$5 per week, but for positions worth from \$600 to \$3000 per annum. We let the second- and third-rate business colleges and schools with commercial departments cater to the demands for cheap service.

Two ex-students recently placed in positions at \$1200 per annum each. Two other ex-students just refused \$1500 jobs. Still another student refused a \$2500 position, because the one he has is now worth more, and he expects it to improve.

Within two weeks we offered seven other students of last session engagements offering wages ranging from \$600 to \$1200, but most of them would not change, because the positions they were in were as good, or promised equally as good or better for the future. Three of these were young ladies.

The general public will hardly credit us when we tell of the high wages our students are commanding, and the opportunities which are continually being offered for placing bright, brainy, earnest young men and women.

With such opportunities at our command,

Would it not be worse than folly to go elsewhere for your training, when all railways bring our long-distance students for half fare?

We pay railway fare up to \$8. Good board at \$2.50 to \$3.00. Our handsome catalogue will tell you all about this high-class school, and the grand work it has been doing during the past 31 years.

If circumstances will not allow you to come to Chatham, take our home courses. Hundreds, or even thousands of miles may separate you from us, but distance cannot hinder you from profiting by the excellent instruction given in our Home Training Department.

*We can give you instruction at your home in
Bookkeeping, shorthand, or Penmanship.*

We are giving better courses of training, and better satisfaction in our Correspondence Department in Bookkeeping and Shorthand for \$15 than are given by any of the high-priced correspondence schools at from \$50 to \$75.

How can we do this? Simply because our regular staff handle the checking, and no outside help is needed; neither do we employ high-salaried Provincial managers, district managers and solicitors, all of whom must be paid their salaries at the expense of those who register with these schools, and before the school gets its fee.

Their representatives must, therefore, chase you up and chase you hard to get you to register, or lose their jobs.

WE CUT ALL OF THESE HIGH-SALARIED OFFICIALS OUT,

and you get the benefit by giving you our course at first cost, with a reasonable profit added.

Catalogue F will tell you all about our training at Chatham.

Catalogue E will tell you all about our Home Training Courses.

Write for the one you want, and mention this paper, addressing.

D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

Cut this advertisement out if interested, you may not see it again.

LOOK! BIG XMAS INDUCEMENTS

What We Give Our Subscribers for Getting New Subscribers for Us.

For One New Subscriber:

1. Farmer's knife, Rodgers, a first-class article.

2. The choice of any two of the following: Reading glass, large mouth-organ (harmonical), mariner's compass

For Two New Subscribers:

1. Bagster's Comprehensive Teacher's Bible.

2. Lady's hand bag, leather and lined

with leather, large enough to carry letters, etc., in.

3. One copy of "Carmichael," bound in cloth, and well illustrated.

Watches:

1. Gentleman's nickel watch for three new subscribers.

2. Gentleman's gold-filled Elgin or Waltham watch for thirteen new subscribers.

3. Lady's sterling silver watch for eight new subscribers.

4. Lady's gold-filled watch for eleven new subscribers.

These articles are all good, and may be relied upon.

In addition, we have books bearing on almost every department of farming, for list of which see page 1973 of this issue.

Tell your friends about our journal. Secure their names, and let us send you one of these premiums. State definitely which premium you prefer. In each case of above, the regular subscription rate, \$1.50 per annum, must be sent.

TWO SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS:

1. A volume of Carmichael, printed on heavy paper, bound in cloth, and plentifully illustrated. May be ordered through this office. Price \$1.25, post-paid.

2. A subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home

Magazine" for one year. Price, along with your own renewal, \$2.75. If you send the money before Christmas, your friend will receive our handsome Christmas number, which is alone worth fifty cents.

Address: "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE," LONDON, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

RACK FOR FEEDING CATTLE IN YARD.

Will you please send me a description of a rack for to feed cattle in a yard so that the feed will not be wasted?
J. S.

Ans.—Readers who have such racks are invited to submit to this office pen-and-ink sketches, with clear and simple descriptions.

GRAFTING ON THE R. I. GREENING.

Would you consider the Rhode Island Greening a suitable tree on which to graft other apple stock, such as Jonathan?
ORCHARDIST.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

Ans.—I have never used a Rhode Island Greening for stock for grafting on. We use the Greening the other way on here. We top graft it on other hardy stock. But where it is quite hardy enough, no doubt it would be a good stock to work almost any apple on.
Simcoe Co., Ont. G. C. CASTON.

TANNING SKINS OF ALL KINDS

We have received several enquiries as to how to tan skins. Will those who wish information kindly procure for themselves Hasluek's book on "Taxidermy," published by Cassell & Co., 7 and 9, West 18th St., New York, or Thrasher's "Hunter and Trapper," published by Orange-Judd Co., 751 Broadway, New York. As the treatment varies very much with the different kinds of skins, we have not space for giving instructions in full in "The Farmer's Advocate." Prices may be had on application to the publishers.

TENANT OF MORTGAGED FARM

A leased a farm from B for a term of five years, each party to give six months' notice to the other party to quit the farm. The farm is sold for the mortgage on it after A has started on the fifth year, and A has received no notice to quit said farm. Can A be compelled to leave the farm before his lease expires, without being paid for work done in preparation for next crop?
Ontario.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Probably not; but just what A's legal rights are depend largely upon various facts and circumstances as to which we are uninformed. For instance, whether the mortgage was given before or after the lease, whether the sale was by the mortgagee or by B, etc. Better consult a solicitor personally.

HEAVES, ETC.

I have a horse with a touch of the heaves, and he scours very easily. What will help the heaves? Would good clean oat straw be all right instead of hay? Would chop be better for him than whole oats? Would you advise feeding him oil-cake meal? Would oil cake be suitable as a part ration for calves?
MAC.

Ans.—Heaves, when established, are incurable, but the trouble can be much relieved by careful feeding, watering and driving. Feed only the best quality of food; shake the dust out of hay, and sprinkle with lime water; water before feeding, allowing only an ordinary pailful at a time; avoid driving fast soon after a meal. Clean oat straw, while not as nourishing as good hay, may be used safely, but a little more oats should then be given. Chop is no better than whole oats, if the horse's teeth are in good condition. If not, they should be examined and treated by a veterinarian. A little dry bran or sifted wheat chaff, fed with the oats, will ensure more perfect mastication and digestion, and prevent scouring. We would not advise feeding the horse oil-cake meal; but for calves it is valuable if fed lightly, mixed with dry hay or chopped oats.

INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION.

(Continued from page 1938.)

Glowing Rose, Oak Park Stock Farm, Champion stallion—Meanwood Majesty, reserve, Whitewall Wildfire, Champion mare—Rosadora; reserve, Matchless Princess.

A few French Coaches were also exhibited, including the three-year-old, Etandard, who won third for the Quebec stable of Robt. Ness & Son, of Howick, P. Q.

DRAFTERS IN HARNESS.—As usual, keen interest was manifested in the draft-team competition among the twos, fours and sixes from the stables of Packingtown's leading firms. Never in the history of the big show have such a strong array of classes competed for the harness prizes. The Clydesdales showed up unusually strong, and gave Armour's famous six-horse team of greys a close run. In the four-horse team, wheelers weighing over 3,500 pounds, Morris & Co.'s magnificent grand-bottomed Clydesdale geldings were first; Armour & Co., second; Swift & Co., third, and Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, fourth. In the six-horse teams to wagon, Armour's greys were first; Morris & Co.'s bays second; Swift & Co.'s third; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger fourth.

THE SHEEP EXHIBIT.

The strongest kind of competition occurred in the breeding-sheep department. Not only was the flock of Cooper and Nephews, of England, in the race, but several Canadian breeders showed up strong. Canadian exhibitors were particularly fortunate in Shropshires, Hampshires, Southdowns, Leicesters and Lincolns. In the Shropshires, J. & D. J. Campbell, of Woodville, Ontario, did exceptionally well, while J. G. Hamner and Oak Park Stock Farm Company, of Brantford; Lloyd-Jones Bros., of Burford, and W. H. Beattie, of Wilton Grove, made creditable showings. In the aged ram class, Mr. Campbell won second and Hamner third place. In ram lambs, Campbell won second in the open and second in the American Shropshire Association special; Oak Park Stock Farm Co. being awarded third in the open. In ewes one year and under two, Campbell won second in the open and second and third in the special; also second and third in the ewe-lamb class, as well as third in the open and second in the specials for flocks, and second and third for the get of a sire. Telfer Bros., of Paris, took over some fine Hampshires, but Cooper & Nephews, the English firm, had quite a number of newly-imported ones, which secured the majority of the blues and reds. Telfer Bros. secured third in shearing rams, and also in ram lambs. They secured first place in home-bred yearling ewes, and also had the champion ewe. The Leicester premiums were divided between A. and W. Whitelaw, of Guelph, and Hastings Bros., of Crosshill. J. W. Lee & Sons, of Simcoe, were the only Canadian exhibitors of Oxford, and they did well with the few they had over, securing second place in ram lambs, and first for pen of four lambs the get of one sire. The Lincoln premiums were contended for by three Ontario breeders, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, and L. Parkinson, of Eramosa. Mr. Gibson secured second in aged and yearling rams, first in ram lambs, first and second with yearling ewes, first and second with ewe lambs, and first in flocks. He also had the champion ram and champion ewe. J. H. Patrick got first in aged and yearling rams, second in ram lambs, and fourth in ewe lambs. He also won the Lincoln special with a yearling ewe and first place in pen of four lambs the get of one sire. Mr. Parkinson competed only in the ewe-lamb class, and won third place. In Cotswolds, J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., and Elgin F. Park, of Burgessville, Ont., won a large share of the premiums. James Bowman, of Guelph, alone competed against English flocks in the Suffolk exhibit, winning first place in the pen of four lambs, either sex, get of one ram, besides other premiums. Geo. McKerron & Sons, of Wisconsin, landed the majority of Southdown premiums. In Dorsets, R. H. Harding, Thorndale, Ont., won first for yearling ram, and championship for best ram one year, second for ram lamb and ewe lamb, and third for yearling ewe. Jas. Robertson & Son, Milton West, Ont., won first for

aged ram, yearling ewe, ewe, four lambs the get of one ram, and the championship for best ewe any age. In Cheviots, Geo. W. Farnell, of Indiana, got rather the better of his competitors. The Rambouillets made a strong showing, and premiums were well divided.

FAT CLASSES.

In the fat classes Canadian exhibits swept everything before them. J. & D. Campbell, in Shropshire yearling wethers, open and special classes, won first and third; in wether lambs, third and fourth in the special. They also captured first and special and seconds in open pen of five wether lambs, and had champion wether in open and special. In fat Cotswolds, J. C. Ross won first and second in yearling wethers; first, second and third on wether lambs, and first in pen of five wether lambs. E. F. Park won second and third in shearing wethers and second and third in pen of five wether lambs. Ross had champion wether.

In Southdowns, Sir Geo. Drummond, of Beaconsfield, Quebec, won first and third in yearlings, second and third in pens, and had the champion wether. Sir George Drummond also secured the grand championship in all breeds, grades and crosses of fat sheep, with his shearing Southdown, Drummond's Wether 1126, a sheep of his own breeding, and also had, in third place, another, which Mr. Gibson considers equally good, or better. This is the third time Sir Geo. has won this honor, and the seventh time he has won championship in Southdowns. Telfer Bros. secured third place in wether-lamb class. In fat Dorsets, R. H. Harding, of Thorndale, Ont., and Jas. Robertson, of Milton, West, Ont., divided premiums. J. W. Lee & Sons won second in yearling Oxford wethers. Hastings Bros. and A. & W. Whitelaw here divided premiums, as in the breeding classes. In fat Lincolns, Gibson, Patrick and Parkinson shared the money. Campbell did exceptionally well in medium-wool grade and cross-bred classes, while J. W. Lee & Sons took first in wether lambs. In the long-wool classes, for grades and cross-breeds, the Lincolns swept everything. Patrick secured first in each of yearling wether, wether lamb, pen of five yearling wethers, pen of five wether lambs, and also had champion wether. J. T. Gibson followed next in each class.

No Canadian swine exhibitors competed at the International this year. Nevertheless, the swine exhibit was better than ever before. Entries were large, and the quality was of the very best. A number of the State colleges exhibited their stock, and in the majority of cases did well.

THE CARCASS COMPETITION.

Entries in the carcass competition were more numerous and interest keener than ever before. The result was a victory for Aberdeen-Angus, which received seven out of the ten prizes awarded, besides the championship, which was won by Squire Good, owned by C. L. Taggart, of Washington, Pa.

THE STUDENTS' JUDGING COMPETITION.

As announced through "The Farmer's Advocate" last week, the students' judging competition at the International resulted in the five students from the Ontario Agricultural College winning the bronze bull trophy offered by the Union Stock-yards and Transit Co., for the highest average team score in judging cattle, sheep and swine. The Iowa Agricultural College won the corresponding medal for best team work in judging horses. As these colleges have now won these respective trophies three times, the statues become their permanent property, and new ones will have to be put up next year, unless, as is quite likely, a single trophy may be offered instead for the best work in all-round judging of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. In general proficiency the Ontario team ranked second this year among the eight colleges competing, being heavily outscored in horses by the Iowa boys, who had the advantage of familiarity with the breeds if not of the individual animals used in the competition.

In sheep judging, the O. A. C. students made the highest team average, thereby establishing, it was expected, a claim to one of the J. Ogden Armour scholarships offered for the best team work in judging each of the various classes of stock. It

now seems, however, that these scholarships cannot go outside the United States, and, furthermore, that there is a string to the scholarship money, specifying how it is to be used. So the boys may console themselves with the reflection that the grapes are sour.

At date of writing we cannot publish the individual scores of the men, for it developed that a few minor clerical errors had been made, the correction of which might slightly alter the individual ratings, although we are assured that no changes will be made in the standing of the teams. From latest advices at time of writing it seems that none of the O. A. C. boys rank lower than eleventh in general standing among the forty-odd students competing. It is worthy of special note that the highest score in swine judging was made by E. S. Archibald, a Nova Scotian by birth, who came to Guelph with second-year standing obtained at the N. S. Agricultural College at Truro. The general standing of the eight teams was officially given out as follows: 1, Iowa, 4767 points; 2, Ontario, 4622; 3, Missouri, 4605; 4, Ohio, 4558; 5, Kansas, 4450; 6, Texas, 4337; 7, Washington, 4332; 8, South Dakota, 4091. A tremendous jubilation occurred at Guelph on receipt of the telegram announcing that the bronze bull was to remain at the O. A. C.

STONEHOUSE STOCK FARM AND ITS AYRSHIRES.

(Continued from page 1948.)

Georgia pine, inch stuff, stood up perpendicularly, like the planks in a stave silo, all joints being broken. The outside is of hemlock, also applied upright, and nailed to the hoops. This silo required 2,000 feet of Georgia pine, \$80 per thousand. The hemlock cost \$20 per thousand. The total expenditure for material and labor was \$260, besides about \$10 for a masonry foundation. The system of farming is designed to supply feed for the cattle, nothing being sold off the farm but milk and breeding stock. The six-year rotation consists of two years in hay, two in pasture, broken for corn, followed by mixed grain seeded down. The manure is applied as a top-dressing to the pasture land in the spring of the last year in grass. The mixed grain consists of about equal parts of barley and oats, with the addition of two bushels of peas to a seven-acre field. For seeding down, the mixture is about 3 pounds timothy, 3 pounds white clover, and 3 or 4 pounds red clover per acre. It is evidently exceptional to miss a "catch." Large yields of corn are obtained after sod on this level clay land. Red Cob Ensilage is a favorite variety in this district, being found hardy and a giant grower. If sown before May 24th, it seems to suit the climate well; but when planting time is delayed, other varieties are preferred, such as Improved Yellow Leaming and White-cap Yellow Dent. Last year Mr. Gordon filled his new silo with the product of between 7 and 8 Quebec acres, equal to about 6 Ontario acres, the French arpent in use being about one-fifth less than the acre. This year the silo was filled with about 8 Quebec acres of Leaming corn.

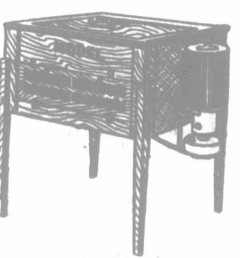
To supplement the roughage raised on the farm, considerable millfeed is purchased. When feeding for milk, oil meal, oat chop, corn meal and bran are used in about equal parts, the corn meal being added from December on. About 6 or 8 pounds of this mixture per cow is fed with corn silage and clover hay. It is a good ration for milk.

Representative Champ Clark, of Missouri, tells a story about former Representative Henry C. Johnson, of Indiana, says the Indianapolis News.

"Mr. Johnson," he said, "was engaged in a debate with an Illinois Congressman and called him an ass. This was unparliamentary, of course, and had to be withdrawn. Pursuant to the order of the Speaker, Mr. Johnson said: "I withdraw the language I used, Mr. Speaker, but I insist that the gentleman from Illinois is out of order." "How am I out of order?" demanded the Illinois man, with considerable heat. "Possibly a veterinary surgeon can tell you," retorted Johnson. This was parliamentary, and went into the Record."

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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 20 cents.

BUFF Orpingtons—Cockerels for sale from choice prize-winning stock. A. L. Ormiston, Columbus, Ont.

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Bronze turkeys, large healthy birds, \$6 per pair; \$3.50 for gobblers, \$3.50 for hens; Toulouse geese, \$4 per pair. Robt. Stevens, Petrolia, Ont.

BARGAINS—Twenty pure-bred Barred Rock hens for \$10, twelve pullets, \$9; also some good cockerels. Write for particulars. W. W. Dods, Alton.

BARRED Rocks only—Extra good cockerels for sale. Miss Emily Spelsburg, Colborne, Ont.

FOR SALE—One cockerel, two hens—Buff Orpingtons—\$2.50. White Wyandotte cockerels one dollar each. Alf. Robson, Norwood, Ont.

INGLE NOOK Poultry Farm offers a few choice cockerels in White and Brown Leghorns (heavy-laying strains), Rhode Island Reds (single and rose comb). It will pay to order your breeders from the above, as they will be sold very cheap, and the birds are choice. W. H. Smith, 41 Spruce St., Toronto.

LARGE Toulouse geese \$3 each, Rhode Island Reds \$1 each. Emers n Tutis, Welland, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys. Bell's strain. Tom, \$3; hens, \$2.50. S. L. Anderson, Crossland, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys—Healthy young toms for sale. Geo. H. Tolchard, Chesley, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys—Fine heavy birds, good plumage; 1st flock headed by F. I. Bell's tom, full brother to first-prize winner St. Louis; 2nd flock headed by W. J. Bell's Canadian strain; won 1st at Lockport, N. Y., and from 20 lb hens; pairs mated not skin. J. H. Robinson, Telfer, Ont.

PURE BRED Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte and White Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each. John B. Moran, Wales, Ont.

POULTRY—Prize Rhode Island Reds. Fifty males and females. Dollar each, upwards. Six White Leghorn hens, \$4. Emerson Bean, C editon, Ont.

Advertisement for a house and brick barn, suitable for party moving to city.

Advertisement for a few good subscription agents for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.

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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 20 cents.

FOR SALE in Hamilton—Large brick house and brick barn; all modern conveniences; suitable for party moving to city; fine location. Will sell for \$2,800 if sold at once. Box 881a, London, Ont.

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

WANTED—Experienced man as head herdsmen. Also good man or two for farm. Cottages provided. Address James Smith, Mgr., Pine Grove Rockland, Ont.

Wanted! I want to buy your hides, skins and furs soft and pliable; never get hard. Also to make and line your robes, or make your fur coats. Try me for best of satisfaction. I aim to please you. Address: B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.

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SALEM HERD OF

Shorthorns

The number of important premiums won by this herd is excelled by no other. It has placed herd headers that have earned distinction for their buyers in many leading herds of the United States and Canada. At present there are a number of this kind for sale; also some high-class heifers. They are bred, fed and priced to the advantage of buyers.

J. A. WATT,

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Elora Stns., G. T. and C. P. R., 13 miles north of Guelph.
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Between all stations in Canada, Detroit and Port Huron, Mich.; also Buffalo, Black Rock, Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge, N. Y.

AT SINGLE FARE

Good going Dec. 24th and 25th, 1907. Returning until Dec. 26th, 1907. Also good going Dec. 28th, 1907, to Jan. 1st, 1908. Returning until Jan. 2nd, 1908.

AT FARE AND ONE-THIRD

Good going Dec. 21st to Dec. 25th, 1907. Returning until Jan. 3rd, 1908. Also good going Dec. 28th, 1907, to Jan. 1st, 1908. Returning until Jan. 3rd, 1908.

For further information and tickets apply to

E. DE LA HOOKE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent,

or E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent,
London, Ont.

HACKNEY STALLION

MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN—Rising 4; registered; Silver Medal Dominion Exhibition. A beauty. Chestnut, 15.2; fine action; splendid condition; sure getter. Sire Bell Boy, champion of Canada Exhibition, recently sold for a large sum in U.S.; dam first at Dominion Exhibition, by Barthorpe Performer. Bargain for quick buyer. Railway fare of purchaser deducted from price. MOUNT VICTORIA STOCK FARM, (Clydesdales and Hackneys), Hudson Heights, P. Quebec, Can.

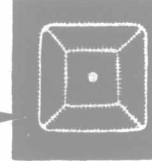
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skins and furs, soft and pliable; never get hard. Also to make and line your robes, or make your fur coats. Try me for best of satisfaction. I aim to please you. Address:

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Before You Roof house, factory, warehouse, stable, barn, shed, or other building, consider Paroid Roofing

Paroid is now and has been for years, the best ready roofing made.

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For sale: Two richly-bred bulls ready for service. No females to offer at present. Choice Yorkshires of either sex.

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GOSSIP.

AN IMPORTANT BERKSHIRE SALE.

As announced in the enlarged advertisement in this paper, an important auction sale of 100 Berkshire swine, from the noted Elmhurst herd of Mr. H. M. Vanderlip, of Cainsville, Brant County, Ont., will be held on January 8th. The offering consists of brood sows, young boars ready for service, and young sows bred and ready for breeding, also a large number of younger pigs of both sexes, all of the most approved modern type, and the best of breeding, from high-class imported sires and dams, or from the produce of imported stock of superior stamp and quality. The catalogue, showing the breeding of the offering, may be had on application to the owner, and will show that they are blue blooded in the best sense of the term, and the pigs will be found to be as good as their pedigrees. Rarely has so good an opportunity been afforded of securing bacon-type Berkshires at the buyer's own price, and the present is a most favorable time to secure a good class of hogs to prepare for what is almost certain—a rich harvest for those who have hogs for sale next spring and summer. Cainsville is a station on the Buffalo to Goderich branch of the G. T. R., and about 3½ miles from Brantford.

SALE OF IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES.

On Tuesday, Dec. 3rd, Mr. Wm. Meharey, Russell, Ont., sold by auction, in the Butler House yards, Ottawa, what is said to have been the best lot of Clydesdale fillies ever so disposed of in Eastern Ontario. To prove that they were well bred, it is only necessary to name the sires, while the dams' side showed equally good breeding. Such sires as Baron Mitchell, the famous premium horse and half-brother to the great Everlasting; King's Crest, last year's winner at the Royal; Moncreiffe Marquis, who has had some of the best premiums in Scotland as well as being an H. & A. S. Show winner; Baron Beaulieu, who has sired some right good ones recently imported; Argosy, by Sir Everard; Flash Sturdy, by Prince Sturdy, and others equally well-bred, need no further description. These fillies are supposed to be in foal to such horses as Baron Galloway, Prince Thomas, Prince Sturdy, Warlaby, Royal Fortune and Pride of Blacon. The fillies had just arrived, and were not showing to advantage, as they were thin in flesh. However, good feet, clean, flinty bone and good action were found, coupled with good middles and fair size; in fact, they were a very even lot. The prices ran from \$200 to \$435, and averaged between \$290 and \$300, which, considering the scarcity of feed and tightness of the money market might be considered fair. The stockmen of the Ottawa district owe much to Mr. Meharey, who has brought out some of the best horses in this part of the country.

The following is a list of animals sold, the prices paid, and the buyers:

- Daisy Graham, by Baron Mitchell, Wm. Crowe, Canamore.....\$250
- Maggie Patterson, by Prince Victor, A. Scharf, Cummings' Bridge.....310
- Honeydew, by Mathias; W. E. Byers & Sons, Hawkesbury.....305
- Lily Arnott, by Moncreiffe Marquis; W. K. Kay, Phillipsburg, Que.....435
- Betty Rae, by Prince of Galloway; J. Nelson, Cummings' Bridge.....265
- Bess Watson, by Carkineer; W. K. Kay.....260
- Lady MacConnell, Argosy; W. K. Kay.....280
- Europa VI, of Drumlanrig, by Baron Beaulieu; W. E. Byers & Sons.....265
- Nina II, of Drumlanrig, by Baron Beaulieu; Wm. Graham, Hawthorne.....230
- Lady Flash, by Flash Sturdy, W. Major, Cummings' Bridge.....270
- Killanbrae Belle, by Durbar, W. Major.....285
- Lady Brown, by Durbar; A. Scharf, 300
- Lady Morton, by Lothian Tom; T. L. MacLaren, Templeton, Que.....385
- Mary Dea, by Lothian Tom; T. L. MacLaren, Templeton.....300

BOOK REVIEW.

"Fifty Years Among Shorthorns" is the title of an exceedingly interesting volume of 200 pages, written by Mr. Robert Bruce, Agricultural Supt. Royal Dublin Society, a keen observer who has had unique opportunities, extending over a long period, of following the fortunes of the Shorthorn. Mr. Bruce is recognized as one of the leading authorities on the breed; his connection with what is now described as the Scotch Shorthorn is well known, and he has always been a staunch advocate of utility in breeding. Whether or not his observations and conclusions will be endorsed by all readers of the volume may be questioned, but it is certain, at any rate, that no breeder will peruse its pages without learning much which will be to his advantage and profit. A novel feature of the contents is the large collection of pen-pictures of celebrated sires; while the original notes penned by Mr. Amos Cruickshank on leading sires used at Sittyton are now published for the first time. There is also a biographical sketch of Mr. Cruickshank, along with notes of the system of management at Sittyton. Unfortunately, the famous breeder seems to have been a sententious individual—a man of few words—and his comments on the sires used in the herd occupy little space. Of the celebrated Fairfax Royal (6987), calved in 1844, he gives a fuller account than of others. The bull cost him £150, and he would have given £400 before he would have lost him. His pointed criticism of Bacchus (8855) is of another sort—"no good." The comment on Lancaster Comet (11663) is well worth preserving. "I did not realize his value until he was gone. He was a short-legged bull, and put together like a fat pig. All his stock were good." Champion of England (17526) was "best of all." There is also a chapter on "Beef and Milk" that is opportune at the present juncture, when we are reading so much about the dual-purpose cow. The Sage of Sittyton said of Champion of England: "He is from a fine-milking tribe, and his produce partake of the character of their sire, and undoubtedly are of the right sort for a rent-paying farmer. The book may be ordered through this office; price, \$2.10 post free.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

REMOVING APPLE-TREE STUMPS.

Could you inform me, in case of apple trees sawed close to the butt and salt-petre applied in a hole, and left for about a year, could the stump then be destroyed by setting fire to it? If so, how much salt-petre? A. S.

Ans.—We have had no experience with the method suggested, but possibly some of our readers have. The plan we advise is to dig around the tree roots, cutting those that run very deeply, then, with the weight of top, the whole can be overturned, and the job properly finished at once.

THUMPS IN PIGS.

My pigs, which are about eight or nine weeks old, thrifty little fellows, take sick in a few hours, act as if they had fits, froth at the mouth, breathe very heavily, and kick with their feet. They live about twenty-four or thirty-six hours, then die. J. B.

Ans.—This is thumps, the result of too much rich food and too little exercise. The heart and lungs are become cramped in their action by the fat accumulating around these organs, and the free circulation of the blood is interfered with, causing, in some cases, fits or convulsions. Little can be done in the way of treatment of the sick ones, with hope of a cure. Prevention is the proper thing. Both the sow and pigs need exercise while nursing, and the pigs should have liberty to get out on the ground for exercise. The feed should consist of a fair proportion of bran or ground oats, or both, where stronger meal is used. The survivors in the case mentioned should be given a teaspoonful each of sulphur in milk, and greasy swill, to move the bowels and work upon the blood.

THE SHETLAND PONY.

(Continued from page 1952.)

is for them to grow taller, trimmer and of slightly less robust build, if judiciously fed. The well-bred, home-reared pony is likely to fill the eye of the American boy better than the imported.

There are several varieties of the Shetland ponies, due, in part, to the aspect of the locality in which they are bred, in part to the different tastes of the breeders; and probably in part to slight differences in the foundation stock of the several varieties. However, they are sufficiently uniform to be classed as a single breed.

The Shetland pony is not likely to lose his well-earned popularity. The pony can be made very useful, under proper supervision, in educating children to be courageous, self-reliant, kind and thoughtful of the brute creation. The American farm boy is usually an expert horseman, due, without doubt, to his early familiarity with colts and horses on the farm. The city lad may acquire much of the same expertness by handling ponies. This four-legged associate is often a safer companion for a hot-headed youth than a two-legged one. The question as to whether there is profit in raising ponies sinks into insignificance beside the larger one—Is there profit to the country in rearing self-reliant, strong, humanized citizens?

Other things being equal, the smaller ponies sell for higher prices than the larger ones, and the piebald or spotted ones often for more than those of solid colors. In any case, the Shetland is seldom more than thirteen hands high—fifty-two inches—the smaller ones but six to seven hands high. However, a large majority of these ponies range from thirty-five to forty-five inches in height. When placed under conditions similar to those of larger horses in America, the tendency is for them to increase in size and become somewhat phlegmatic and less-enduring. The very fact that they are small and are pets results in their being fed too frequently and too liberally. In this country a hundred ponies are injured by overfeeding where one is injured by underfeeding. To keep ponies in trim form and lively, especially where they are used but little, the grain ration should be about one-half, and the hay ration one-fourth, of that fed to the employed roadster.

It is sometimes said that a pony can be bred and raised about as cheaply as a sheep. The raising of good ponies is a highly-specialized business; therefore, their breeding should not be begun hastily or ignorantly. Anybody can raise little horses at little expense, but they will have to be content with little prices. In pony breeding, something for a little or nothing is no more likely to be secured than in the production of other live stock. The same careful selection of foundation stock, the same judgment in mating and care as is taken in breeding the trotter or saddler, must be exercised if the animals most in demand at remunerative prices are secured.—[Roberts.]

TRADE TOPIC.

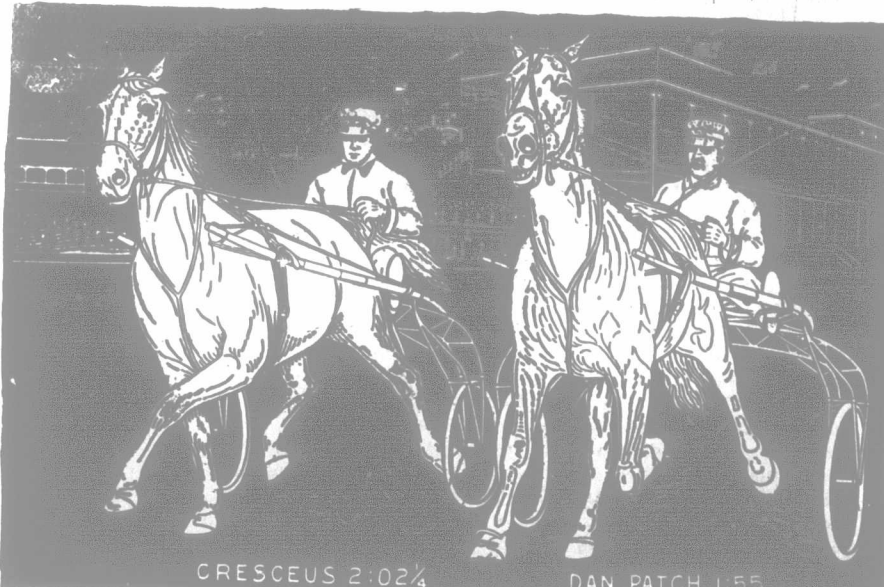
CORN FOR 1908.—One of the great lessons of 1907 has been that the Canadian farmer must grow more corn and better corn. It is our most certain and productive stock-food crop. But to grow good corn, we must have good seed of early-maturing sorts. Our readers will, therefore, be deeply interested in the advertisement of E. R. Ulrich & Sons, Springfield, Ill., who have had many years' experience as specialists in the seed-corn trade of the great corn belt. Look up their announcement, and write them for information. Do so early and avoid last-minute disappointments in obtaining a supply of corn.

When a rosy-cheeked, good-natured Irish girl, fresh from the other side, recently sought employment in the service of a Germantown woman, the latter began anxiously to interrogate the girl as to her qualifications.

"Can you cook, Nora?" asked the lady, most earnestly. "Are you a good cook?"

"Yes, mum, I think so," responded the girl, naively, "if I'll not try to help me."

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD COSTS ONLY



This Beautiful Picture in 6 Brilliant Colors Mailed to You FREE

A Marvellous Picture of 2 World Champions Dan Patch, 1:55, The Facing King Cresceus 2:02 1/4, The Trotting King

We have large colored lithographs of our World Famous Champion Stallions, Dan Patch 1:55 and Cresceus 2:02 1/4, in an exciting speed contest. It is 16 by 21 in. and shows both horses as life-like as if you saw them racing. You can have one of these large and beautiful colored pictures of the two most valuable harness horse stallions and champions of the world, absolutely free. We prepay postage. This cut is a reduced engraving of the large colored lithograph we will send you free.

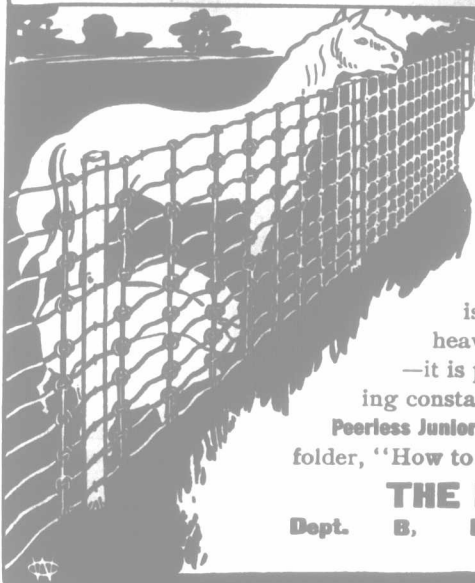
WRITE AT ONCE
1st, Name the Paper in which you saw this offer.
2nd, State how much live stock you own.

International Stock Food Co.
TORONTO, CANADA

37

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

LOOK FOR THIS LOCK



Tensile Strength, Elasticity and Rigidity are important points to fence buyers. The discriminating purchaser will see to it that his fence material combines these qualities, and he will make sure of it by insisting on having the fence with the Peerless Lock.

PEERLESS FENCING

is satisfactory because it is made on right principles, and from uniformly heavy, hard steel wire, well galvanized, all No. 9. No stock can break thru it—it is practically indestructible. Why be annoyed with makeshift fences, requiring constant repairs, when you can have the other kind, "a fence for your life?"

Peerless Junior Poultry Fencing is the proper thing for poultry yards. Let us send you our folder, "How to erect a good fence," and other information about fence matters—"Free."

THE BANWELL HOXIE WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Dept. B, HAMILTON, ONT.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.

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



My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 19 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 19 Hackney fillies, all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 3 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

Oak Park Stock Farm

IMP. HACKNEYS, SHROPSHIRE, AND BERKSHIRES. A large number of Hackneys (stallions and fillies), imp. and out of imp. stock; all ages; show stock. Shropshires—imp. and from imp. stock; singly or in car lots. About 30 choice young Berkshires, imp. sire and dam. Everything strictly high class. **T. A. COX, Manager, Brantford, Ont.**



Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions and Fillies), Hackneys, Welsh Ponies.

I have now on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies—Scotland prizewinners and champions; Hackney fillies and Hackney pony; also Welsh ponies. There are no better animals, nor no better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. **A. AITCHISON, GUELPH P. O. AND STATION.**

SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. **HO J. J. KINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R. Long-distance phone.**



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES! 9 stallions, 1 to 6 years of age; 10 fillies, 1 to 3 years of age, several of them in foal; 1 two-year-old Hackney stallion; 1 two-year-old Shire stallion; 3 Percheron stallions, 3 years old. All are selected animals, bred in the purple. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. **T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT. Phone.**

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, RAVENSHOE P. O., BROWN HILL STA.**

When Writing Advertisers Kindly Mention "The Farmer's Advocate."

Windsor Dairy Salt

makes butter keep better than other salts.

Absolutely pure—prepared so that all the natural strength is preserved—dissolves evenly—salts thoroughly—giving a smooth, firm texture, a delicious tastiness, an even colour.

Insist on getting Windsor Salt. Any grocer who hasn't it can soon get it for you.

Imported Clydesdales



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

Geo G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Canadian-bred, registered. One stallion, rising 3, by Imp Macqueen. Two stallions, rising two, by Imp Primrose. Also my stock bull, Gilbert Logan 8494. **W. D. PUGH, Clearmont P. O. and Station.**

TORTURED DAY & NIGHT.

Zam-Buk Cures Piles.

That there is no end to the healing powers of Zam-Buk is being demonstrated every day. Mr. Julius Glacier, of Denbigh, Ont., was tortured day and night with blind, bleeding piles, so bad that he says: "I could find no comfort standing, sitting or lying down, and was unable to do any work. One day my eyes rested upon a little sample box of Zam-Buk. I picked it up and read the words, CURES PILES. I started using Zam-Buk that night, and, before I could purchase a large box, I was already cured, and HAVE NOT BEEN TROUBLED SINCE. You may publish this if you wish, for the benefit of other sufferers." This is only one of the many cases where Zam-Buk has healed piles when all else failed. Why do you go on suffering when such a splendid remedy is near at hand?

Zam-Buk heals sores, cures eczema, skin eruptions, ulcers, ringworm, itch, barber's rash, blood poison, bad leg, salt rheum, abrasions, abscesses, cuts, burns, scalds and all skin injuries and diseases. Of all stores and druggists at 50c., or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price; three boxes for \$1.25.



Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

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

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring worm on Oxtails 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. Frederick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road, London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price. \$1.00. Canadian agents: om


J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,
171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

Lame Horses

certainly do need Kendall's Spavin Cure. Whether it's from a Bruise, Cut, Strain, Swelling or Spavin, KENDALL'S will cure the lameness—quickly—completely.

CUPAR, SASK., May 16th '06.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for 20 years and find it a sure cure."



FRANK H. ADAMS.

Price \$1-6 for \$5. Accept no substitute. The great book—"Treatise on the Horse"—free from dealers or 3c.

Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.,
Enosburg Falls,
Vermont, U.S.A.

Clydesdales, shorthorns and Cotswolds—Furviduals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.

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

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

THE OUTLOOK OF THE BRITISH STOCK-BREEDER.

(Continued from page 1981.)

knows that all such are not deleterious as a food supply, and to destroy all such carcasses ipso facto, would be as ruinous as it would be criminal.

SHORTHORN AND AYRSHIRE DEMAND.

Considerations of the foregoing nature have, of necessity, a disquieting effect on the live-stock trade. They react on the breeder, who feels the influence last, but when it strikes him he gets the worst blow, for the simple reason that he has often least profit on what he sells. The pure-stock breeder also feels the influence last, and at present he cannot be said to be feeling it at all. He has had a splendid demand for Shorthorns, and other classes of stock have had a share of the foreign demand. Ayrshires, in particular, have been largely purchased for export, and they and Shorthorns, for four or five years past, have been most inquired after on the foreign market. Aberdeen-Angus cattle enjoy a good home demand, but it is abundantly evident that, without a foreign demand, no breed will enjoy a "boom." Will the foreign demand for Shorthorns and Ayrshires continue, and is there likely to be any such demand for Aberdeen-Angus, Galloways, and Highlanders? The latter question must, I fear, be answered in the negative. The Aberdeen-Angus will have a turn of foreign popularity from time to time, and Galloways and Highlanders will also be inquired after for restricted areas, but it is hopeless, in these days of early maturity, to suppose that breeds whose very excellencies as beef-producers are due to the fact that they are not marked by quick-maturing properties, can have a vogue equal to that of breeds which excel in that quality. Unfortunately, year after year sees the number of folds of Highland cattle decreasing, and, while there are many localities in which no other breed will thrive, the Highlander is likely to be in favor in a comparatively limited area. With the Galloway it is a little different, and there will from time to time be revival in the demand for such from different parts of the globe. The feature of both the Galloway and the Highlander which will always keep them in favor is their ability to stand a wet climate. They can thrive under conditions that would spell death to other breeds. I have no doubt whatever that Great Britain will always be a fountain-head for pure-bred stock. The blood is here, and the climate and soil appear to have an aptitude for producing first-class animals of strong prepotency, which the climates and soils of other countries lack.

So far as sheep are concerned, the past six years have been a very good time for breeders. Wool and mutton have both been in intensified demand. Wool has advanced about 100 per cent. in price within that period. In 1900, Leicester wool was selling at 6½d. to 7½d. per pound, and in 1906 the relative figures were 12½d. to 13d. Half-breeds advanced, in the same period, from 6½d. to 8½d. to 13½d. to 14½d. Southdown, from 8d. to 12d., to 14½d. to 15½d. Lincoln, from 7½d. to 14½d. Cheviot, from 6½d. to 9½d., to 13½d. to 14½d., and Black-face or Highland, from 4d. to 4½d., to 8½d. to 8½d.—all per pound. This steady advance in the price of wool has been parallel with a greatly-increased popularity in mutton, so that flockmasters have had an advantage both ways. Possibly the advance has received a check. Australia is rapidly replenishing her denuded flocks, and, as the replenishing there proceeds very rapidly, it can hardly be expected that home produce will advance in the ratio of the past six years. There is, however, no reason to expect a fall in price of either wool or mutton, and, consequently, flockmasters take heart of grace, and view the future with equanimity.

There is great room for advance in pig-breeding and rearing. Butchers are calling out for increased supplies of pork, and no branch of live stock gives a better return for capital invested than swine. The pure-bred trade in pigs has been fairly brisk, and promises to become brisker. Care is being exercised to avoid outbreaks of swine fever, and the whole tendency at present is favorable to an extension in this department.

Summing up, I should say that breed-

ers of live stock in this country have reason to anticipate a period of fair prosperity. But the days of inflated values, I think, are forever over.

GOSSIP.

JOHN WATT & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

Every Shorthorn breeder of any note in America is well acquainted, either personally or through reputation, with Mr. John Watt, of Salem, Ont., for nearly fifty years one of the leading breeders of Canada. His herd, recognized and proven as one of the very best, that is or has been, was probably never stronger in high-class stuff, particularly heifers, than it is at the present time. Made up on blood lines of the most fashionable Scotch strains, namely, Marr Roan, Red and English Ladys, Crimson Flowers, Strathallans, Verbenas, Mysies, Duchess and Merry Maids, imported and Canadian-bred, the get of such world-renowned bulls as Barmpton Hero, Imp. Royal Sailor, Imp. Viceroy, Imp. Rantin Robin and Heatherman, a Kinellar-bred son of Imp. Merchantman, dam Imp. Beauty 34th. At the head of the herd just now is the massive, thick, good-doing bull, Imp. Pride of Scotland, whose picture appears in this issue, sire the Crescent-bred bull, Clifton, by Prince of Fashion, by Scottish Archer, dam Roan Bessie, a Bessie-bred cow, by Sittyton Sort, by Gondomar. He is thus strongly infused with Scotland's greatest-breeding and prizewinning blood, being out of same dam as the great prizewinning Lord Banff, sold for \$5,100, and, withal, is a wonderfully good bull himself; in fact, there are few, if any, in Canada that could beat him in the ring. All the females old enough are now safely in calf to him. In young bulls on hand, there are only two at all nearly fit for service. They are a roan, and a white pair of twins, nine months old, sired by Heatherman, and out of a Roan Lady-bred daughter of the great Barmpton Hero, and are half-brothers to the two great show bulls, Spicy Robin and Star of Morning, both London and Toronto winners, bred by the Watts. Here are a grand good pair of young bulls, particularly the white one, which is fit to enter any show-ring. In heifers, there are a number of very choice ones. A high-class show heifer is a roan yearling daughter of the Miss Ramsden-bred bull, Good Morning. She is an English Lady. Another is a Strathallan, by Royal Star, a son of Royal Sailor. She is a red, and both are in calf to the stock bull. Another pair of choice yearlings are English Ladys, and both sired by Good Morning. Another is a Merry Lass, out of Imp. Merry Lass, and sired by Royal Star. She is a low-down, thick heifer. Still another is a red yearling Mysie, by Royal Star; another, a red yearling Duchess, out of Imp. Duchess 42nd, and by Barmpton's Royal, a son of Royal Star. An extra good one is a red Miss Ramsden, by Heatherman, a show heifer all over. Still another grand good one is an English Lady heifer, by Imp. Viceroy. Here are a remarkably choice lot of heifers, strictly high-class, and in good condition. During the past summer, Mr. Watt has sold ten to buyers from the other side of the line. The herd now is 40 strong, and a number are still for sale.

TRADE TOPIC.

The attention of our readers is directed to the root-cutter advertisement of the Eureka Planter Co., Limited, of Woodstock, Ont., elsewhere in this issue. The question of how to prepare roots for feeding with best results is one that has long troubled the stock-raisers of this country. The customary method of pulping has never given entire satisfaction, partly on account of the slowness of the method, and partly on account of the condition of the roots after being pulped. This firm has made a careful study of this question, and now offer their shredder as the solution. This machine does not pulp or mash the roots, but cuts them in thin, narrow strips. Besides making a better job of the roots, it is much easier turned and cuts faster than the old methods. Readers who are thinking of purchasing a root cutter should see this machine before buying elsewhere.

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, Dizziness, Blotches 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.

MILK CANS ROB YOU

Look through a microscope at milk set to cream in pans or cans and you'll see how they rob you. You'll see the caseine—the cheese part—forming a spider web all through the milk. You'll see this web growing thicker and thicker until it forms solid curd. How can you expect all the cream to rise through that? It can't. This



caseine web catches a third to half the cream. You stand that loss just as long as you use pans or cans for they haven't enough skimming force to take out all the cream. But, just the minute you commence using Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator, you stop that loss.

Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separators have 10,000 times more skimming force than pans or cans, and twice as much as any other separator. They get all the cream—get it quick—get it free from dirt and in the best condition for making Gilt Edge Butter. Caseine don't bother the Tubular. The Tubular is positively certain to greatly increase your dairy profits, so write at once for catalog I-138 and our valuable free book, "Business Dairying."

The Sharples Separator Co.
West Chester, Pa.
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

EPPS'S

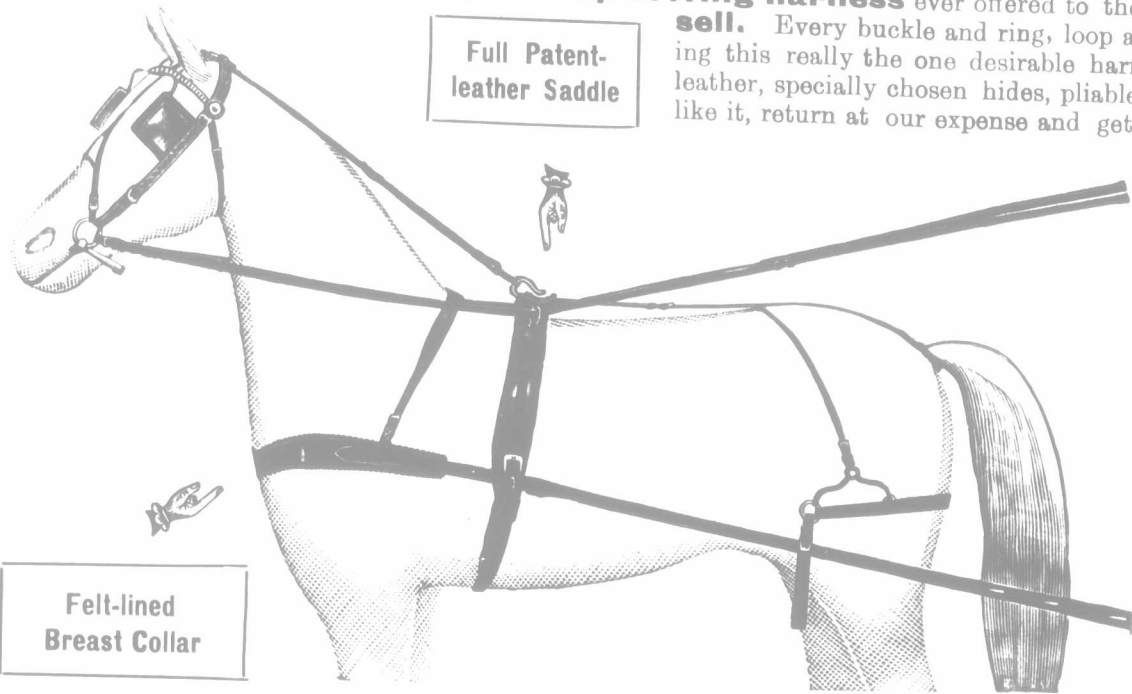
A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in ½-lb. and ¼-lb Tins.

Another 30 Days' Harness Offer \$10⁰⁰

The ripest bargain in a **single-strap driving harness** ever offered to the farmers of Ontario. **A limited number to sell.** Every buckle and ring, loop and strap has been selected with the purpose of making this really the one desirable harness. It is made from pure Canadian oak-tanned leather, specially chosen hides, pliable, and as soft as the live skin. Then, if you do not like it, return at our expense and get your money back, with all transportation charges.



Full Patent-leather Saddle

Felt-lined Breast Collar

Belly Bands—Single strap: 1½-inch inside, ¾-inch outside, attached together with loops. **Mountings**—Either nickel or Davis' hard rubber.

READ THIS!

We still have a few sets of the \$25 double harness advertised in *ADVOCATE* of Oct. 24. Look it up.

Bridle—¾-inch box loop cheeks, patent-leather blinds, chain front, neat glass rosettes, over-check, lines ¾-inch, all black, or russet hand-parts.

Breast Collar—Wide single strap, lined with felt, with single-ply neck strap.

Traces—1½-inch, sewn to breast collar, double and stitched at heel, with three whiffletree holes.

Saddle—Patent-leather skirts, with full leather bottom, ¾-inch sewn bearers.

Shaft Tugs with box loops, ¾-inch billets.

Breeching—Single strap, body good weight; ¾-inch hip

PRICE, - - \$10.00.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

TORONTO, CANADA



London Fence

LONDON WOVEN FENCING

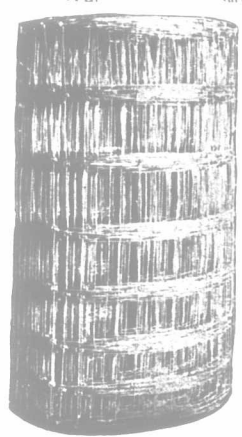
Manufactured from the same high-grade stock as our famous and reliable London Coiled Spring wire.

The Improved London Knot

holds securely without damage to any of the wires. Our improved measuring device produces even-length strands. We refused to manufacture fence in the factory till we had secured an improved method and knot or tie to accomplish this result. Our new London ready-woven fence is unequalled in quality, and stretches up like a field-erected fence.

We manufacture everything for fencing, including GATES, STAPLES, FENCE HOOKS, STRETCHERS, ORNAMENTAL FENCING, LOCKS AND STAYS, AND COILED SPRING WIRE.

London Fence Machine Co.,
LONDON, ONTARIO.



Canada's Leading Horse Importers

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

Greatest collection of stallions and mares ever assembled at **CAIRNBROGIE FARM**. Champions of two continents. Stallions and mares. Imported and home-bred. The kind that win at the big shows.

No firm on either continent can supply more satisfactory foundation stock. Our new importation arrived Aug. 20th, and is now in fine condition for sale.

Come and see us, or write us for anything you want in Clydesdales or Hackneys. We have it at reasonable prices and terms to suit.

GRAHAM BROS.

Cairnbrogie Stock Farm. Claremont, Ont.

Cairnbrogie Stock Farm is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Long-distance 'phone.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The World's Greatest and Surest
Veterinary Remedy
HAS IMITATORS BUT NO COMPETITORS!

SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE.

Supersedes All Cautery or Firing. Invaluable as a CURE for

FOUNDER, WIND PUFFS, THRUSH, DIPHTHERIA, SKIN DISEASES, RINGBONE, PINK EYE, SWEENEY, BONY TUMORS, LAMENESS FROM SPAVIN, QUARTER CRACKS, SCRATCHES, POLL EVIL, PARASITES.

REMOVES

BUNCHES or BLEMISHES, SPLINTS, CAPPED HOCK, STRAINED TENDONS.

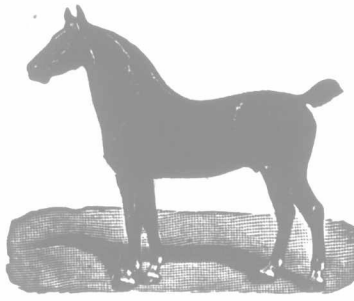
SAFE FOR ANYONE TO USE.

THE BEST FOR BLISTERING.

I have used GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM quite a good deal, and for a blister it's the best I ever used. I wish your remedy every success.
CHAR. MOTT, Manager,
Mayfield Stud Farm, Leesburg, Va.

We guarantee that one tablespoonful of Caustic Balsam will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin mixture ever made. Every bottle sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Write for testimonials showing what the most prominent horsemen say of it. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid with full directions for its use.

The Accepted Standard VETERINARY REMEDY
Always Reliable.
Sure In Results.



None genuine without the signature of
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Sole Importers & Proprietors for the U.S. & CANADA. CLEVELAND, O.

CURED CURB WITH TWO APPLICATIONS.

Have used your GOMBULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM to cure curb. I blistered it twice, and there is no sign of it any more. The horse is as good as ever.—DAN SCHWER, Evergreen, Ill.

Sole Agents for the United States and Canada.
The Lawrence-Williams Co.
TORONTO, ONT. CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Nothing but the Best!

Importation of

Clydesdales and Hackney

Stallions Just Arrived.

I am prepared to offer for sale more Old Country premium and H. and A. Society Winners than any other importer in America consisting of such horses as **Aome, Monroel Marquis, Rozelle, Ardethan Goldsmith, King's Seal, Baron's Charm** (a full brother to Benedict), **Baron Garrick, Abbey Fashion, and Medallion** (a full brother to the great horse Silver Cup), and many others equally as good. Thirty-six in all. Prices will be found most reasonable, and within the reach of every one.

Oswald Sorby, Guelph P. O., Ontario.



Graham - Renfrew Co.'s CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

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

GRAHAM-RENFREW CO., LTD., Bedford Park, Ont.



CLYDESDALES

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

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

Imp. Clydesdale Stallions



My latest importations are the sons of **Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Baron Hood, Fickle Fashion** and **Sir Christopher**; are up to a ton in weight; with strong flat bone, the best of feet and ankles, and big, smooth, flashy tops. A choice lot. My past 47 importations and straight way of dealing are my guarantee.

Wm. Coqhoun, Mitchell P. O. and Station. Phone.



25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25

Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them.
GEO. A. BRODIE, Bethesda P. O., Steffville and Germley Stations.

GOSSIP.

GILEAD STOCK FARM PONIES.

About midway between Linden and Copetown Stations, on the main line of the G. T. R., a short distance west of Hamilton, lies Gilead Stock Farm, the property of Mr. E. Dymont, whose stock specialty is the importation and breeding of Iceland, Welsh and Shetland ponies and pony outfits. Just now in his stables are about a baker's dozen of the three above breeds and their crosses. The stallion in service is Jack Black, a black three-year-old, forty-seven inches high, sired by an Imp. Welsh pony, and out of an Imp. Shetland mare. He is a little beauty, very smooth, and has lots of style and quality. Several of the mares are now in foal to him. Topsy is a gray-dappled three-year-old, 11 hands 2 1/4 inches high, sired by Prince of Wales, an Iceland pony owned by C. E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill., and winner of first prize at the International Show at Chicago. Her dam is a Shetland. This is an essentially high-class pony, very smoothly built, and choke-full of quality. She is thoroughly broken, and is a great show pony. Molly and Donny are a pair of skiebald ponies, a mare and gelding, rising two, 12 hand high, pure-bred Icelands, well matched, and certainly a beautiful little pair. In color they are red and white. Teddie is another pure-bred Iceland pony, a skiebald, rising two, 13 hands high, a very breezy-looking little chap. Bobbie is a horse colt, rising two, 12 hands high, by an Iceland sire, and out of a Welsh dam, a thick, strong-built pony, and very smooth. Bobbie's dam is Elsie, a pure-bred Welsh, a remarkably pretty pony, and a clipper to go in harness. This is the only one not for sale, as Mrs. Dymont lays claim to her as her own private driver. Molly is an eight-year-old skiebald, thoroughly broken, 13 1/2 hands, an Iceland, and now safe in foal. Another is a Welsh mare, eight years old 11 hands, a great breeder, and in foal again. Then there is another imported Iceland mare, a skiebald, that has a beautiful filly foal at foot, by a Shetland stallion, and she is safe in foal again. But what captivates the eye is a pair of imported Shetland mares, five years of age, 39 inches high, one a black and the other a skiebald, a rare nice little pair, and both in foal. Then there is a little gray sucker, a pure-bred Welsh, very even and smooth; the whole making a very interesting bunch of high-class ponies. Mr. Dymont does a large business in ponies, and is constantly shipping them from near and far. In the near future, he intends adding Hackney ponies. If in want of a nice pony, or a well-matched pair, write him, to Copetown P. O., Ont.

R. Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont., importers and breeders of Ayrshires, who advertise in this paper, write: "There has been a lively demand for good Ayrshires during October and November, and amongst our sales are the grand three-year-old heifer, Auchafour Lily (imp.), to J. H. Black, of Lachute, Que. D. A. Macfarlane got a half-sister in Auchafour Logan 2nd (imp.), another good one, a year younger, both by a good son of the famous Not Likely, and out of grand dairy cows. Mr. Macfarlane also got Garclaugh Rosebud, a heifer of gilt-edge breeding, sired by Garclaugh Premier, a grand bull of Lessnessock breeding, and out of Garclaugh Rosie 2nd, a cow that stands very near the top of the Highland Society's official milk records, and is also a half-sister to Garclaugh Queen of the Soncies, a winner both in Scotland and Canadian shows, and sold at auction for \$675. Mr. Charles Rodger, of Lachute, got a bull calf that will be heard of yet, out of Lessnessock Lily K., a daughter of King of Beauty, and out of the great Lily of the Vale family at Lessnessock. W. H. Nesbitt, Roland, Man., was an extensive buyer, and got a lot of right good things; one of the very best shipments that ever went to Manitoba. The bull was the grand senior bull calf, Lessnessock Laddie (imp.), a son of the great Marshal Oyama, and out of Merley 2nd of Overton, as good a cow as one will see in several days' travelling, even in Scotland, and a half-sister to the famous Not Likely. In females, he got Lessnessock Nancy (imp.), a heifer of great promise and of the best of breeding. Another was McQuittiston Lily (imp.), out of a dam well up in the H. A. S. records. This is a show heifer, as well as bred right on dairy lines. Mr. Nesbitt also got a couple of younger things and three grand, deep, dairy cows, with show quality. One of these was White Floss 2nd of Glenhurst. Another Western buyer was Wm. Reid, Murillo, Ont., who got the pair of first-class heifers, Birdie and Countess of Springhill, that stood fourth and sixth at the recent National Dairy Show, at Chicago. One is a daughter of King of Beauty, while the other is out of Royal Sovereign of Glenora, a son of Royal Warrant and Edith of Lessnessock. Peter Beauchemin, Argyle, Minnesota, gets the first-prize senior bull calf at the National Dairy Show, Chicago. This is admitted to be the best senior bull calf seen out anywhere this year. He was bred by J. A. Wood, of Lachute, and got by Bonshaw Royal Delight, and out of Snowflake of Glenora, and she a daughter of Edith of Lessnessock. Few better bulls ever went into Minnesota, and Mr. Beauchemin deserves credit in his choice. Our stock have gone into winter quarters in good shape, and they are easily the best all-round bunch our stables have ever held. Anyone wanting first-class animals will do well to write and see what we have before buying elsewhere. The prices are right."

EAST BANK SHORTHORNS, YORKSHIRES AND BERKSHIRES AND BARRED ROCKS.

Situated on the east bank of the Grand River, on the boundary line between the counties of Dufferin and Grey, nine miles west of Shelburne Station, on the C. P. R., lies East Bank Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Ira L. Howlett, a young man for whose integrity and honesty we can vouch, one who thoroughly realizes that to make and maintain customers for his large herd of Yorkshire and Berkshire swine and Shorthorn cattle, together with the produce of his large flock of Barred Rock poultry, it is essential that, in every case, a careful and honest description of animal and pedigree be his motto. On these lines he has done business for the last four years, and the remarkable success he has met with is a guarantee that his business methods are appreciated by the buying public, for already he has shipped pigs from Nova Scotia to British Columbia, with satisfaction in every case. In Yorkshires, his stock boar is Monkland Jack 4th 21381, an undefeated champion at a long list of local fairs, a large, growthy hog, that, at eighteen months old, weighed over 600 lbs., full of character and quality, and is proving of sterling worth as a sire. The brood sows, too, are an essentially high-class lot. Morrington Sarah 21366 is a very large, evenly-built sow of ideal type, that, at eleven months old, weighed 500 lbs. Weston Lily 39th 13825, by Dalmeny Woodstock (imp.), and out of Dalmeny 5th (imp.) is another good sow, with plenty of size and quality. Others equally as choice are: Morrington Nellie 23298, East Bank Bacon Lass 22200, East Bank Maud 17355, etc.; in fact, there is not one cull among the lot. All are large and true to type and prolific breeders, the average of litters for the year being fourteen. In Berkshires, the main stock boar is Reciprocity 16988. Last year, at Chatham, Ridgetown and Highgate, and this year, at Grand Valley and Shelburne, he won first all around. He is certainly a rare good kind, with great length and depth. His assistant in service is Hillcrest Jolly Roy 18222. He is now sixteen months old, and weighs 500 lbs., true to type, and a wonderfully potent sire. Among the brood sows are: Hillcrest Sample 15101, a boar from her won everything in sight in the Eastern Provinces last year; Hollywood's Fashion 15102; Hillcrest Duplicate 17513; Melody 19th (imp.) 6304, etc. Every one of these, as well as several others in the herd, are strictly high-class. In young stock of both breeds for sale are a large number of both sexes. Mr. Howlett is also offering for sale the two large, 1,600-lb., milking-strain Shorthorn cows, Princess of Spring Valley 2nd (Vol. 20), and Queen Bess 61545, both safe in calf, and splendid breeders. Queen Bess' calf this year winning all round. Write Mr. Howlett, to Keldon P. O. Satisfaction is guaranteed in every case, and prices very moderate.

GOSSIP.

MAPLE HILL HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

This well-known herd, established by Mr. G. W. Clemons in 1891, now numbers twenty-eight head, and has gone into winter quarters in splendid shape after a very successful campaign at the fall fairs. The two-year old bull, Prince Posch Pietertje C., bred by Mr. Geo. Rice, and recently purchased from Mr. Fred. Abbott, Harrietsville, now stands at the head of the herd. He won second at the last Canadian National, Toronto, as a yearling, and is a long growthy fellow of much promise. His breeding is unexcelled by any other bull of the breed in Canada. His sire, Prince Posch Calamity, is at the head of Mr. Rice's Annandale herd, and is a son of that renowned matron, Calamity Jane, winner of the Provincial Dairy Test four years in succession, and whose official seven-day record is 572.4 lbs. of milk, and 20.04 lbs. of fat; best day's milk, 85 lbs. His sire was the \$1,500 bull, Sir Pietertje Posch, a son of Alta Posch, who holds the world's championship record for a two-year-old in an official seven-day test, viz., 586.15 lbs. milk, and 21.65 lbs. fat; best day's milk, 87 lbs. Her dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's record for butter-fat in a forty-eight-hour public test, 6.70 lbs. fat. Her official record for seven days is 494.3 lbs. milk, and 19.09 lbs. fat. The dam of Prince Posch Pietertje C. is the phenomenal three-year-old, Boutsje Q. Pietertje De Kol, owned by the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, whose year's record recently completed is unequalled by any other three-year-old in America of which we have heard, viz., from October 27th, 1906, to October 26th, 1907, inclusive, 20,778 lbs. milk, and 781.91 lbs. fat, equivalent to 912.22 lbs. butter, 85.7 per cent. fat; her best day's milk being 96 lbs.; her best seven days' milk, 643 lbs., and her best seven days' production of butter-fat, 22.50 lbs., equivalent to 26.02 lbs. butter, 85.7 per cent. fat; while her best thirty days' production was 2,522 lbs. milk, and 88.29 lbs. fat, equal to 103 lbs. butter, 85.7 per cent. fat. Assisting in the herd, and the sire of most of the heifers, is the well-known show bull, Sir Mercedes Teake, a son of Chief Mercedes De Kol and Flossetta Teake, one of the finest show cows of the breed, a sweepstakes and dairy-test winner at Winnipeg, as was her dam, Daisy Teake's Queen, who still holds the world's record for a four-year-old in a twenty-four-hour public test—75 lbs. milk, and 3.25 lbs. of butter. Sir Mercedes Teake's heifers are very promising, his first two in milk giving over 50 lbs. daily at two years old. Two fine matrons in the herd (stall mates) are Kaatje De Boer 3rd, with an official seven-day butter record of 16.66 lbs. as a four-year-old, and Victoria Teake, whose official seven-day butter record is 16.29 lbs. These are both large cows, the former weighing 1,500 lbs., and the latter over 1,600 lbs., when in condition, and quickly attract the attention of all visitors to the stables. One of the most valued members of the herd is the twelve-year-old Queen De Kol 2nd, who has now completed her seventh month in the yearly Record of Performance, making, in the seven months, almost 11,000 lbs. of milk, and 340 lbs. fat, her best day's milk being 82 lbs., on grass, milked twice daily. The young cow, Evergreen March, is a sterling performer, giving, as a four-year-old, 62 lbs. in one day, and 55 lbs. in a day nine months after calving, when within three months of calving again. Rose De Kol Teake, daughter of Sir Mercedes Teake, is the pet of the herd. She gave 38½ lbs. milk in a day as a yearling, and 50½ lbs. as a two-year-old, in August. She is a refined, milky-looking heifer, with splendid udder and vein development, and is a show-ring winner of no mean calibre, winning first for yearling in milk at the Canadian National, in 1906; first for two-year-old at the National, in 1907, and first for two-year-old and sweepstakes female, any age, at London, 1907. A heifer calf from Rose, sired by the imported \$400 calf, Korndyke, is very promising, as is also one from Kaatje De Boer 3rd, sired by Sir Mercedes Teake. A couple of young bulls, one from Rosa De Kol Teake and one from Evergreen March, are on hand, and should find ready sale. Intending purchasers should address Mr. Clemons, at St. George, Ont., or call and see the herd.



Increasing Yield

Decreasing Feed

Milk is secreted wholly from food elements given in excess of that required by nature for physical maintenance. Milk production, therefore, is really the result of unnatural feeding.

Man, however, goes yet further and asks the cow to not only consume more food than she needs, but to continue the stuffing process for months when nature would limit the milk-producing period to the brief infancy of the calf. A little thought shows how impossible it is for such conditions to long continue without bringing derangement of bodily functions. Indigestion, loss of appetite and consequent loss of flesh and milk, are common troubles resulting from heavy feeding.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is an infallible preventive of and remedy for digestive disorders. It is a tonic, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains the bitter principles which aid digestion, iron to nourish the blood and nitrates to cleanse the system. Given twice a day in the grain ration, it will cause the largest possible proportion of food to digest, thus increasing yield at an actual lessening (under favorable conditions) of the amount consumed.

Veterinary and medical authorities, like Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun, endorse the tonics, etc., contained in Dr. Hess Stock Food. It gives a greater appetite for coarse fodder, increases the proportion assimilated and decreases the amount lost; makes steer, hog or sheep fat quickly and cheaply and is the best known tonic remedy for horse ills.

SOLD ON A WRITTEN GUARANTEE.

100 lbs. \$7.00 25-lb pail \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound, and this paper is back of the guarantee.

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Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-c-e-a and Instant Louse Killer. Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

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CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Our new importation has just landed. An exceedingly good lot. Some extra big fellows. They may be seen at our stables, Fraser House, London. Call and see them, or write

MESSRS. DALGETY BROS., GLENCOE, ONT.

W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST.

Durham bulls roans and reds, sired by imported Newton Prince, \$75. Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, \$10 to \$15 each, sired by our stock rams—Prolific (Imp.) a Chicago winner, and Dickins (Imp.). A few choice breeding ewes at \$19 to \$15 each. Yorks are so far due to farrow in February, sired by an imported boar, weighing over 200 pounds, at \$20 each. One boar ready for service at \$15. A Jersey bull, two years old, a winner at London; quick sale \$80.

LISTEN!

We are offering **Special Bargains in Shorthorns** just now. The **Reason** is that we have a **Large Stock and Feed is Scarce**. Most of you know the **Kind of Cattle** we have, so that it is useless repeating the usual formula. In order to **Reduce Our Stock**, so that we may be able to pull through the winter, we **Will Sell at Prices** which will **Well Repay the Purchaser** who has feed to keep them until spring. We have pretty nearly anything **You want**. If you can not come to see, write and tell us as nearly as possible what it is, and we will frankly tell you whether or not we can supply.

John Clancy, Manager. **H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.**

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Lameness, Curb, Splint, Spavin, Founder, Dis-temper, Cholic, Bony Growths, Sprains, Swellings, Shoe Boils.

Are you content to be always at the mercy of the veterinary?

Why not be prepared to handle all the common ailments of your horses yourself?

A reward of \$100 is offered for a failure to cure any of the above, where cure is possible, by

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Remedy for all blemishes. An unexcelled Leg Wash for race and work horses. Used by Veterinarians.

Beware of all blisters; they offer only temporary relief, if any.

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- Tuttle's Family Elixir, for ailments of the human family.
- Tuttle's White Star, matchless liniment for healing and drying.
- Tuttle's American Condition Powders, for purifying blood.
- Tuttle's American Worm Powders, a positive worm expeller.
- Tuttle's Hoof and Healing Ointment, for hard and cracked hoofs and hoof diseases.

PRICES

- Family and Horse Elixir, each \$4 per dozen bottles.
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- Bottle by mail, \$0.50

Free Veterinary Book

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GOSSIP.

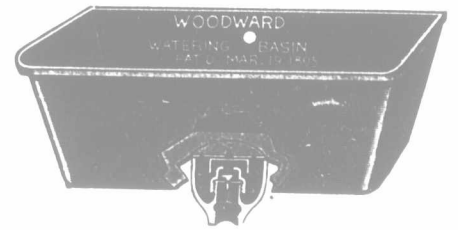
ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES.

Elmfield Yorkshires, the property of Mr. G. B. Muma, of Ayr, Ont., are this year stronger than ever. The great stock boar, S. H. Albert 2nd (imp.), mated with Cinderella-bred sows, are producing something extra good. A number of these sows, of which there are now sixteen in breeding, are the get of Imp. S. H. Chester, a boar that certainly left his get true to type and choke-full of quality. Several of the brood sows are imported. Several of the others are out of imported dams, and by imported sires. All are strictly up-to-date in type, large, rapid growers, and easy feeders, and certain it is that the bulk of them belong to the most fashionable Yorkshire strains of the Duchess of York and Cinderella tribes. Of sows for sale there are seven, now about nine months of age, that are safe in pig to the stock boar, S. H. Albert 2nd (imp.), an extra good lot, and mighty good value for the money asked. There are also a number of younger ones. In boars, there are two yearlings for sale, both sired by the great stock hog, S. H. Chester (imp.), one of them out of Dalmeny Long Lass (imp.), the other out of Duchess of York, and was one of a litter of twenty. One of these boars is an extra good one, fit to go up against almost any company. Besides the two mentioned, for sale are 4 five months old and 2 four months old, all sired by the stock boar, and out of choice sows. Pairs and trios can be supplied not akin, the get of S. H. Albert 2nd (imp.), S. H. Chester (imp.) and Duke Charles, whose sire and dam were imported. Many of them are out of such grand good sows as S. H. Flos (imp.), Dalmeny Girl (imp.) and S. H. Maid (imp.). During the past year Mr. Muma has enjoyed an active and far-reaching demand for his Yorkshires, having shipped a number to New Ontario, to Sudbury, to different points in Quebec, and practically all over Ontario. One of the great secrets of his success is that he never misrepresents, and that he does exactly as he says he will, and is particularly punctual in forwarding the pedigree. This fall he won practically everything hung up at the local fairs, and a boar of his breeding, at Toronto, in the over-six-months-and-under-a-year class, won second prize. Write Mr. Muma, to Ayr P. O.

TRADE TOPIC.

WINDSOR BUSINESS COLLEGE.—A recent visit to the above institution by the editor of a leading local newspaper found its rooms commodious, but overflowing with students. Messrs. Cadman & Son were really at a loss where to find desk room and elbow room for the throng of eager and earnest and bright young men and women who crowded their spacious and lightsome premises. In three months last season their business doubled. Applications came from Quebec, New Brunswick, Manitoba and all over Ontario. One secret of their great success is that the reputation of the school is so well established that its diplomas are accepted anywhere as a passport to employment. Messrs. Cadman are unable to meet the demand for their students in the offices of Detroit and other cities where capable stenographers and bookkeepers are needed. They receive urgent demands from business offices needing help and anxious to get it from the Windsor Business College halls of graduation. Many bright young men and women are being started by it on useful business careers. The business card of the institution reads, "As good as the best, and better than the rest." Persons interested in business education should write Messrs. Cadman, Windsor, for particulars.

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contains a patented rubber valve.

NO OTHER BASIN HAS IT.

Our Basin { Guarantees even supply of water. Gives small supply frequently. Delivers at right temperature. Prevents contagion of disease.

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DEHORN YOUR CATTLE
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

KEYSTONE DEHORNER
does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

R. H. MCKENNA, Late of Picton, Ont.

Sunnyside Herefords

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

Herefords

We have some choice females for sale—all ages—of the right sort; also a few young bulls fit for service. Correspond with us We can plea you **J. A. LOVERING, Coldwater P. O. and Station.**

ELM PARK POLLED ANGUS—For eight years we have won the herd prizes at Toronto, also the male and female championships, and practically all other prizes worth winning at all the leading exhibitions. For sale are females and bulls, all ages—nearly all winners. Also Suffolk Down sheep. **JAMES BOWMAN, Guelph, Ont.**

Brown Swiss Cattle

FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.
We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is. **C. E. STANDISH, Ayer's Cliff P. O., Trebarthe Farm, Quebec.**

HERD BULL FOR SALE.

Lord Lieutenant (imported) No. 50050, five-year-old. At stock bull, quiet and sure. 2 bulls just over 1 year. 2 bulls just under 1 year. Half-dozen choice 1 and 2 year old heifers. All from imported sires, and some from imported dams. All are from good milking dams. Visitors always welcome.

SCOTT BR S., Highgate P. O. and Station. M. C. Ry. and P. M. Ry.

Brown Lee Shorthorns!

Jonpareil Victor - 63307 - at head of 'erd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. **Ayr. C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R. DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr, Ont.**

LOCHABER STOCK FARM offers several choice **Shorthorn Bulls** at different ages for sale. And a nice lot of **Berkshires**. Also **M. B. turkeys, Barred Rocks, W. S. L. and R. W. andottes** and **imp. Pekin ducks**. Stock **A. D. A. GRAHAM, Ainstead Ont.**

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without laying the horse up. Does not blister, stain or remove the hair. \$2.00 a bottle, delivered. Pamphlet 1-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 bottle. Cures Synovitis, Weeping Sinew, Strains, Gouty or Rheumatic Deposits, reduces Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele. Allays pain. Book free. Genuine mfd. only by

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Canadian Agents: **LYMAN, BONS & CO., Montreal.**

OUR DAIRY PRODUCE.

(Continued from page 1951.)

he must call or select according to the rule of the boards from 200 to 500 cheese. The buyer who raises the price always has the first call for selections. All the cheese and butter is registered on the boards as first-class quality, and if, upon inspection, the quality is not found first-class, the price offered does not hold good. At most boards there are by-laws covering the time allowed for inspection, shipping, and payment of the goods. In some districts in Quebec, salesmen are appointed to sell the cheese from thirty to forty factories each, and receive from three to five cents per box for their services. They usually come into Montreal with their cheese, and arrange the prices with the firms there.

Until very recently, nearly all the firms buying and exporting dairy produce from Canada did so upon a commission basis. During the last three or four years the tendency has been for closer business relations between the Canadian and English firms, either by establishing branch houses in Canada or by having confidential business relations between firms on both sides of the water. No matter what the relations are between Canadian and English firms, much of the business is of a speculative character. The large exporting firms have a line of credit with the banks which enable them to finance their business on a cash basis. In other cases, the business is financed by the banks advancing a certain percentage of the value of the goods on the warehouse receipts. Salesmen should be careful to know the financial standing of the firms to which they ship their goods. Notwithstanding the loose methods in practice in shipping the cheese and butter without any guarantee for payment, except the shipper's word or reputation of the firm, there is comparatively little money lost by factorymen. So far as speculation on the part of the buyers is concerned, the factorymen or patrons run little risk, as most of the goods are paid for in a week or ten days after shipping. In some cases the cheese and butter companies sell only on condition that the goods are paid for upon delivery at the car.

A LEADING CANADIAN BEEKEEPER.

(Continued from page 1955.)

is a great protection to a colony in the spring of the year, or even fall. This door can be replaced by a screen in the robbing time, or when extracting is being done, or in moving the bees. The hive has obtained a gold medal in France. Arrangements have been made with Mr. Holtermann by the Norwegian Beekeepers' Association to adopt it there. In Canada, the Ham & Nott Co., Limited, Brantford, manufacture it, and control the patent. Mr. Holtermann does not wish any correspondence to him by intending purchasers.

Asked as to essential features in his management of bees, Mr. Holtermann stated: "It is first strong colonies always—spring, summer, autumn or winter. To have this, swarming must be done away with. During the last five years," he said, endorsed by his son, Ivar, who is his father's right-hand man in the apiary, "we have been so free from swarms that not three Sundays have been spent by all hands combined working in the apiaries. Plenty of ventilation in the brood chambers and supers; lots of brood and storage room whenever needed have been the prime requisites in preventing swarming. We have had four twelve-frame extracting supers of white honey from one colony, and it has not been due to specially-favored localities, for we have had local beekeepers buy their honey from us for their own home consumption. I remember one case of this kind in particular, where a beekeeper having twenty-four colonies did this. He and others have simply allowed their bees to split up so much that in no hive were there enough bees to gather a surplus.

"In the autumn, each colony should be on only sufficient combs to be comfortable in the hive, and cover all their winter stores. By doing this, the honey is kept not only liquid, but, moreover, is kept from condensing on the combs. Good honey, free from honey dew or much pollen, should be used. Such kinds of honey are often gathered in a poor flow, resulting in great mortality during the following winter. Last win-

ter, or, rather, spring, I lost somewhat heavily, owing to undesirable stores being in the combs. This fall I have fed every colony enough stores to carry the bees through the early winter or later. Bring out strong colonies in the spring, hold them together contentedly, as described above, and there are remarkably few seasons in which an apiary will not gather some honey."

Asked as to the kind of bee, he stated: "What I aim at is a bee two-thirds, or thereabouts, Carniolan and the balance Italian. The Carniolan bee is a little too much inclined to swarm. The Italian bee is too much inclined to pack honey about the brood chamber and curtail the room for brood-rearing, a very great defect, as the bees cannot be produced without brood room."

ELM PARK ANGUS CATTLE AND SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP.

With eight herd championships, individual championships and first prizes galore, at Toronto, London, Ottawa and the last two years at the Dominion Exhibitions at Halifax, N. S., and Sherbrooke, Que., the Elm Park herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., have established, beyond dispute, their title as the banner herd of Ontario. Established on strictly high-class, imported stock, improvement has been steady and assured by the use of the very best sires procurable. The present stock bull is Lord Val 2nd, bred by B. R. Pierce, of Preston, Ill., a massive, thick, low-set bull of grand quality, beef to the heels. He was grand champion at Toronto in 1906 and 1907, also at the Dominion Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, this year. Second in service is Elm Park Ringleader 3rd, by Imp. Prince Benton, dam Belle 4th, a full brother to the female champion at the Dominion Exhibition in 1906 and 1907. He is a model of the breed, low-down, thick, and a great doer. His crop of calves now coming on are an exceptionally promising lot. Elm Park King 7th is a yearling, by Lord Val 2nd, and out of Kyma 4th, a massive, thick cow, that has won her honors at Toronto. This youngster this fall was first at Toronto, Sherbrooke and Ottawa. Ringleader 5th, another son of Lord Val 2nd, and out of Belle 4th, is an extra good, thick young bull, which, this fall, in his class, won first at Sherbrooke. Mail Bag is another young bull, by Elm Park Ranger, a rare good one, exceedingly thick, with a grandly-covered back, the making of a show bull. This year, in his class, he was first at Toronto and Ottawa. Besides these mentioned, there are several other younger, all of a splendid type; show stuff among them. Prominent among the many cows is Elm Park Mayflower, twice champion at Toronto, now in fine bloom, and suckling a beautiful heifer calf. Elm Park Rosebud is another of the choice ones. This year she was champion at Sherbrooke and Ottawa. She has a grand good yearling daughter. Another of the cracks is Imp. Witch of Benton, by Esmond of Ballandulloch. She has a rare good yearling heifer and a bull calf, the latter by Ringleader 4th, the winner of first last year at Halifax and Toronto. Belle of Delaval 2nd (imp.) has proven herself one of the greatest breeding cows of the age, for four years in succession her heifer calves having won first at Toronto, and this year her yearling daughter was first and grand champion. She has now a very promising bull calf, by Ringleader 3rd. These are only a few of the many extra good cows of the herd, a number of which are the get of Imp. Prince Benton and Kyma's Heir, four times champion at Toronto in succession. In heifers, there are a number of 1906 and 1907 winners at Toronto, Ottawa, Halifax and Sherbrooke, an exceptionally choice lot of the low, thick, beefy type. Practically anything in the herd is for sale, imported or Canadian-bred. The flock of Suffolk Down sheep is some 50 strong. This great breed of sheep are noted for their early, rapid development and heavy mutton carcasses. This year, at the Smithfield Show, three shearing wethers dressed a total of 900 lbs. For the last two years, it is claimed, this breed and their grades, at the above Show, have won two-thirds of all the mutton prizes, and for two years have showed the champion wethers over all breeds. For sale are ten ram lambs, by Imp. Darnot, also ewes and ewe lambs. A new importation will soon be at hand.



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6 YOUNG BULLS,
by Aberdeen Hero, Imp., =28840-. Also females all ages.
Wm. Grainger & Son,
LONDESBORO P. O.

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS!
Am now offering 2 grand ones from Scottish Peer (imp.). Will make show animals. Also Leicester sheep. A number of young breeding ewes to sell. **JAS. SNELL, Clinton, Ont.**

WATLAND BANK SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!
7 bulls, superior breeding, 11 to 15 months; 5 high-class bull calves 5 to 8 months; and a number of cows and heifers and heifer calves; at half price formerly asked. **DAVID MILNE, Etheo, Ont.**

Shorthorns—Sweetstake herd at London, Ayrshire, Wallacetown, Rodney, Hightown and Highgate, 1907. We have for sale at reasonable prices 3 choice young bulls, 1 red and 2 roans, of grand type and quality. All sired by the good breeding bull, Ridgewood Marquis—45955—, a son of the old champ on, Spicy Marquis. Also a few young cows and heifers. **JNO. LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.**

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

TEN CHOICE YOUNG IMP. BULLS

Now in quarantine. They will arrive at our barns about Dec. 26th, and parties requiring herd bulls should make a point of seeing them. They are all young and of good quality, and represent a number of the leading Scotch families. This promises to be one of the best opportunities which the breeders have had for several years for the selection of an imported bull.

We have some extra good yearling bulls and bull calves of our own breeding, at a price right in order to make more room for our imported bulls. They are nearly all from imported cows, and are mostly sired by our noted show bull, Imp. Prime Favorite winner of grand championship at the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto, and also at New York State Fair at Syracuse. We have a catalogue of them.

We are also offering a number of excellent females suitable for show purposes, or for the foundation of a breeding herd. Our catalogue will convince intending purchasers that we have some of the very best blood that can be obtained. Correspondence solicited. Visitors are always welcome.

Burlington Jet. Station, G. T. R. **W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.**
Bell telephone at each farm.

Scotch Shorthorns

Jealousy, Isabella, Bessie, Rosalie, Pansy Blossom, and Miss Syme strains. For sale are females of all ages and three young bulls, one a yearling, the others 8 months old. All the young things up to 3 years of age are by the stock bull, Imp. Lord Lieutenant, a C. Broadhooks, he too being now for sale, No. 50050.
Scott Bros., Highgate P.O. and Station
STONELEIGH E. JEFFS & SONS,
STOCK FARM Breeders of Shorthorns, Leicesters and Berkshires. Young stock of various ages and both sexes for sale. Bend Head P. O., Bradford & Bulon stns., G.T.R.

Athelstane Shorthorns!

Special offering: Three choice young bulls from 9 to 12 months old, and a dozen heifers from 1 to 3 years old, of the low down, thick-fleshed sort, of the following families: Rosewood, Butterfly, Rosaling, and Countess, and mostly sired by the Bruce Mayflower bull Star Prince—53900—. Prices very reasonable.
WM. WALDIE,
Box 324. **Stratford, Ont.**

Scotch Shorthorns

Representing the choicest strains. Young stock of both sexes for sale.
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There is no other live stock remedy, none at all, mind you, that has proven so successful at all times for many years, as Zenoleum. It is used and recommended by the most prominent stockmen in the world. It does what we claim or money back. No other maker dares make such an offer.


The Standard and Purest Coal-Tar Dip
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For Lice, Mange, Skin Troubles, Itch, Scours, Calf Cholera, Infectious Abortion, Sores, Wounds, Ring Worm and all Insect and Parasitic troubles. The sure and positively guaranteed remedy.

AT ALL DEALERS—Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

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

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

MAPLE SHADE

Winners at the leading shows have been sired by bulls bred here. We can sell you a good bull to head your herd of **SHORTHORNS**, or for use on your good grade cows. The bull catalogue explains the breeding. Write for it.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.
Long-distance telephone.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 19 months old—Miss Ramsden and a Beattie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift = 50077 = (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Shorthorns!
BELMAR PARC.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:
Nonpareil Archer, imp. Proud Gift, imp. Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.
An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers

John Douglas, Peter White,
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SHORTHORNS Maple Grove Shorthorns

One roan Shorthorn bull highly bred—will sell at a great bargain. One pure white, two months old, cheap for quick sale. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of Chester White pigs that I will sell cheap if sold at once, as I have not the room to winter them.

D. ALLAN BLACK, Kingston, Ont

Special Offering of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns

Herd bull, British Flag (imp.) (50016). Six cows sired by Chief of Stars (imp.) and Palermo (imp.) Some with calves at foot and bred again to British Flag. Also heifers and young bulls sired by British Flag and Hot Scotch (champion at London). Prices and terms reasonable for quick sale.

JOHN M. BECKTON, GLENCOE, ONTARIO.
G. T. R., C. P. R. and WABASH.

Spring Valley Shorthorns:
Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40359 = (78386), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64290 =.
Stock for sale at all times.

KYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

John Gardhouse & Sons
Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shires and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.

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


ANNANDALE.
(Continued from page 1949.)
two-year-old record of 17.22 pounds butter in 7 days, averaging 4.25 per cent. fat.

At the Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, in December, 1905, Mr. Rice brought out the grand young cow, Adelaide Brook's De Kol, with a record of 21 pounds butter in 7 days, and which, in the public two-days' test, won the championship over all breeds, yielding 126.51 pounds milk, testing 3.5 per cent. fat. This cow was sold to the Ontario Agricultural College farm, as also was the phenomenal cow, Boutsje Q Pietertje De Kol, who, in the month of November, 1906, while under four years old, gave 2,522 pounds of milk, testing 3.5 per cent. fat, making a total of 88.27 pounds of fat for the month, equal to 103 pounds of butter, or an average of 25 1/2 pounds per week. This cow's yearly record, concluded in October, 1907, is 20,778 pounds of milk, containing 781.91 pounds of butter-fat, her average test being 3.76 per cent., equal to 912.23 pounds butter. With such cows and their produce, the progeny of bulls bred from equally high-testing dams, it is not surprising that the Annandale herd has taken and is taking a leading position in the dairy world. The premier sire in service in the herd at present, Prince Posch Calamity, is a worthy son of the great cow, Calamity Jane, and of Sir Pietertje Posch, whose picture appears in the illustration on page 1949, whose dam, Alta Posch, at 2 years and 11 months made the world's record for two and three-year-olds, yielding, in official test, 27.1 pounds butter in 7 days, 586.2 pounds milk in 7 days, average 3.7 per cent. fat; 4 pounds butter in one day, 87.6 pounds milk in one day. Second in service is the imported two-year-old bull, Wopke Pasma, bred in Holland, whose dam, Pasma, is a daughter of the noted sire Wopke, whose dam, Boss, is reckoned the greatest cow in Holland, having a record of 17,160 pounds milk in 336 days, testing 3.97 per cent. fat, equal to over 800 pounds butter.

The herd at present comprises about 90 head, some thirty of which are tested cows in the Record of Merit, the balance being principally young stock of uniform type. Mr. Rice, in the last two years, has added the nucleus of a herd of Ayrshires, selected for dairy capacity more than for fancy points, with a view to giving them a fair trial under the same treatment as the Holsteins. His purchases include tested cows of merit, and their work at Annandale is proving very creditable. The system of holding an annual sale of stock has been adopted, and the initial venture, in February, 1907, was so successful as to warrant its continuation, thereby giving the public an opportunity of securing, at their own price, a fair division of the young stock and tested cows of this great herd. Mr. Rice's energy and enterprise, coupled with his good judgment and skill in the breeding and management of dairy cattle, has entitled him to the respectful consideration of his countrymen, his work along these lines having added immensely to the productive capacity of the dairy herds of the Dominion.

GOSSIP.
Mr. A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., writes: "Although there is a cry of scarcity of feed, good dairy stock is eagerly snatched up. Trade has been good ever since Toronto Exhibition, and sales all that could be expected. Enquiries are coming in from all quarters. Farmers realize that it is better to cut down numbers and increase quality. Among our most recent sales are five two-year-old Holstein heifers to W. E. Hambly. The bull, Mutual Friend Paul De Kol, went to head the herd of Wm. Suhring, Sebringville. Prince Pietertje Paul was secured by Mr. G. H. Carpenter, to head the herd at Wisconsin. This bull is the junior champion bull at Toronto. I have another fifteen months old bull and two February calves that are worthy of a place in any herd, and will go as soon as purchasers will take time to see them. In Tamworths, the enquiry is equally as good. Recent sales are: A nice boar went to Mr. Melnick, Newbury, and another to Mr. J. H. Fretz, Thetford."

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The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was **Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure** and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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

SHORTHORNS

For want of stable room will sell cheap 10 heifer calves, 13 yearling heifers, 4 two-year-old heifers in calf, and 3 red bulls about 14 months old. Right good ones. **CLYDEDALES**.—Two-year-old mare in foal, and a good pair 4 and 5 years old. Write, or come and see them.

JAMES McARTHUR, GOBLES, ONTARIO.

PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For sale: 3 young bulls by Old Lancaster Imp., from Imp. dams, including Lancaster Victor, first prize or bull calf at Dom at Sherbrooke, second at C. N. E., Toronto. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.


Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat Stn. & P. O. C. P. R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

Valley Home Shorthorns AND BERKSHIRES.

Our herd numbers sixty-five head. We are prepared to give bargains to suit all who wish to buy from one animal up to a carload of females, and 19 bulls from 9 to 18 months old. Also 55 Berkshires of prolific strains.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowvale, Ont.
Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R.; Brampton, G. T. R.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



Bulls in service: Queenston Archer = 48385 =, Trout Creek Stamp = 57660 =. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.

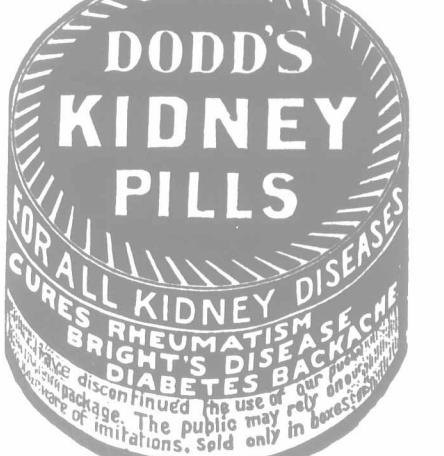
JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ont.

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907

An exceptionally choice lot of heifers and young bulls for sale now. Best milking strains.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P. O., Ont.

A young constable arrived in a certain borough in Scotland, and in the course of duty found it essential to apprehend a very old offender. Arrived at the police station, he ushered him into the cells with the comment, "Mind the step."
"Gae awa', man," said the prisoner, with contempt. "I kent the step afore ye was born."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRIGHT'S DISEASE
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Do not take discontinued use of our pills. The public may rely on the genuineness of our package. Sold only in boxes.

GOSSIP.

LIVE-STOCK LABELS.

Metal ear labels for cattle and sheep marking are manufactured by F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont., as advertised in this paper. These labels are indispensable to breeders of pure-bred stock, and are equally useful to farmers for identification of animals liable to get mixed with other stock or straying.

Mr. James Snell, Clinton, Ont., writes: "My son, William, arrived home safe last week from a trip through the Eastern and Southern States, where he went in charge of a flock of Leicesters, bred by me, showing them at New York State Fair, at Syracuse, making an unequalled record, capturing all the first and second prizes right through the class, the two champion prizes, and first and second for flock. At New Jersey State Fair, at Trenton, he made the same scoop, and, also, at Virginia State Fair, held at Richmond, and at Pittsburg, Pa. These sheep were all bought and shown by Mr. A. F. White, of Hornell, N. Y. It is safe to say that never was there a flock shown through the same circuit of State shows that did the same trick before."

SALEM SHORTHORNS.

The great Salem herd of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, for nearly half a century acknowledged to be one of the very best herds in America, were never in better fettle, nor contained more high-class animals than at the present time. Some of the greatest stock bulls that Canada has ever known have been at the head of this great herd, notably Bampton Hero, the champion and sire of champions; Young Abbotburn, three years champion of the United States; Royal Sailor (imp.), without doubt one of the greatest sires of winners, and whose sons are to-day among the greatest sires of winners in this country. In the herd at the present time are daughters and granddaughters of these noted bulls, representing in family breeding the most popular and fashionable tribes of the breed—Mildreds, Matchless, English Ladies, Fashions, Stamfords, Marr Beautys, Kilblean Beautys, Cruickshank Lovelys, C. Fannys, and Lady Ythans. Among these are a number of high-class show animals that have won honors at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Sherbrooke, Chicago, and leading State fairs, in competition with practically the world's choicest product. At the head of such choice animals just now is a bull said, by expert judges from the other side of the line, to be one of the very best that was ever imported to America, Jilt Victor, a roan son of the great Lord Methuen. He is a straight-bred Jilt on his dam's side, a family noted for their excessive thickness and good-doing qualities; while Lord Methuen's sire was a Cruickshank Nonpareil. Jilt Victor has mighty little in his make-up with which the most critical judge could find fault. Exceedingly thick, heavily fleshed from end to end, extra good shoulders and withers, well-sprung rib, and well-covered back, a beautiful, mellow handler, the Scottish judge at Toronto this fall sent him from the ring decked with the blue emblem, second only to the grand champion; while at the Dominion Exhibition, at Sherbrooke, Que., he found his level, when decked with grand championship honors. With such a bull mated with the high-class cows of the herd, great things may be expected. During the last year, Mr. Watt has enjoyed a brisk demand for his surplus stock, having sold some twenty head to breeders on the other side of the line, one, a yearling roan bull, which, at the late South Omaha sale, topped the list, being knocked down at the magnificent price of \$1,050. It will be interesting to parties wishing to purchase a herd-header to know that just now on hand are for sale a quartette of young bulls, along about a year old, one a roan son of that great show bull, Mildred's Royal, dam by Capt. Mayfly (imp.); another a roan son of Springhurst, pronounced by Mr. Duthie last year as the best bull he had seen in Canada, dam Imp. Lady Ythan. Still another is a roan, by the same sire, dam Imp. Donside Pride. The other is a red, by Royal Prince, one of the greatest breeding sons of Royal Sailor; his dam a Matchless-bred cow. This young bull is a half-brother to the two great champions, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal. It

has been a long time since four as good young bulls as these were in the herd, and anyone wanting something choice will do well to see them soon. A few heifers could also be spared. Mr. J. A. Watt is successor to Watt Bros., sons of the late Wm. Watt, whose name was one of the most honored among Shorthorn breeders all over the continent. Strictly honorable, square dealing is the motto of the son, and we bespeak for him the same generous patronage so long enjoyed by his father.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.

Few Holstein herds in Ontario have a more enviable reputation for breeding show animals than that of the Queen City herd, the property of Mr. R. F. Hicks, Newtonbrook, Ont., a few miles north of Toronto. The great bulk of the herd belong to the noted Faforit family, one of the greatest strains of Holstein cattle that has been. Noted for their great producing capabilities, their strong constitutions, their typical, wedge-shape and their great show forms, for some years past this great strain has won the championship at Toronto, and this year at Ottawa, and were bred in this herd. Just now in the herd is a daughter, granddaughters and two sisters of the great champion cow, Faforit 7th, as good a type as she, and will certainly be heard from in the future. Several of the cows are now in the yearly test, and are showing up remarkably well, carrying immense udders, beautifully moulded and very even, denoting wonderful productiveness. Sherwood Gano is a very large cow that is now running along 19 and 20 lbs. of butter week after week. She has a young bull calf nearly ready for service, by the stock bull, Faforit 5th's Gamey, a son of Faforit 5th, whose official record is 26 lbs. butter in seven days. Another young bull is a half-brother to her, by the stock bull, a very desirable pair as herd-headers for somebody, Faforit 10th is another big grand cow, carrying a large, well-balanced udder. She is a 63-lb.-a-day cow, was never tested, but her dam Faforit 5th's record is 26 lbs. in 7 days, and she should do quite as well. Bessie's Annie Rooney gives 60 lbs. a day, and no better looking cow is on the farm. She is certainly capable of great things. Faforit 3rd's Last is a three-year-old that, in ten months, has given 10,000 lbs. of milk. She is a wonderful heifer, and has a nine-months-old bull calf, by Count Mercena Posch, winner of first at Toronto as a calf, as a yearling, and as a two-year-old, and his dam, Mercena 3rd, has a record of 27 lbs. in seven days. His sire's dam, Altja Posch, has a record of 24 lbs. in seven days, and he is a nephew to Alta Posch, the world's champion two-year-old, with a record of 27 lbs. in seven days. There is no more desirable young bull in the country; besides, his dam is a sister to Faforit 5th, a 26-lb. cow, and Faforit 7th, a 21-lb. cow, and the Toronto champion. Besides the two bulls mentioned, there are five others along about serviceable age, two of them by Count Mercena Posch, the others by the stock bull. They are an exceptionally choice lot; some of them high-class show bulls, and bred fit to head any herd. In heifers, there are thirteen, from eleven to eighteen months of age; one of them bred, and the others being bred to a son of the great College cow, Boutsje Q. Pieterje De Kol, whose milk record is 20,778 lbs., and butter-fat equivalent to 912.23 lbs. of butter in twelve months. All these heifers are daughters of the stock bull, and nearly all belong to the Faforit family. When in want of something choice, write Mr. Hicks.

TRADE TOPIC.

As a convenient and effective disinfectant, West's Disinfectant Fluid, advertised by the West Chemical Company, Toronto, has gained widespread popularity as a means of insuring sanitation and preserving the health and comfort of farm animals, being used with satisfactory results for the destruction of ticks and scab on sheep, lice on cattle, fleas on dogs, and for prevention and cure of abortion in cows. It is also invaluable for disinfecting purposes about the house and outbuildings of the farm. Prevention is better than cure, and a supply of disinfectant should always be on hand to be used as required.

LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to
DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED
Montreal, Que. Baden, Ont.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock either sex. Ask for catalogue with sample pedigrees.
Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

Greengill Herd of High-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale choice young bulls from 6 to 18 months old, sired by imp. Lord Roseberry, also cows and heifers, with calf at foot or bred, either imp. or Canadian-bred.
R. MITCHELL & SONS,
Nelson P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

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

IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL, Royal Kitchener - 60064 - five years; quiet; active; sure. Will sell or exchange. Also young stock sired by him, and out of imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Ira B. Vannatter, Bailinford P. O., Erin, O.P.R.; Georgetown, G.T.R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS - Woodfield Prince, sire ported, =50038 = (86064), dam Trout Creek Missie 30th = 65967 =; red, little white; calved July 6th, 1906; a show bull. Also four extra bull calves, 8 to 10 months, by the Lavender bull, Trout Creek Wonder = 56167 = (247851), out of Scotch cows; imported by W. D. Platt; eligible for American Herdbook. Write for pedigrees. Gibbs' Woodfield Stock Farm, St. Catharines, Ontario.

Success Dairy Feed.

Corn, peas and oats contribute to its composition. Splendid value. \$24 per ton in sacks, on cars Woodstock.

Woodstock Cereal Co. (LIMITED), Woodstock, Ont.

SHORTHORN FEMALES.

I have sold all my young bulls advertised in advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Clares, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens. Box 556.

HUGH THOMPSON, St. Mary's, Ont. MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 8 month old—the last will make a show bull. Flere bred—will be sold easy. L. B. POWELL, Wallerstein P. O. and Stn. C. P. R. SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES. Produced nearly 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 4.9 per cent. butter-fat, during the past three years. 30 head for sale before spring. All ages. Write for prices. W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

STONECROFT STOCK FARM, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

(Adjoining the new Macdonald College.) Breeders and Importers of High-class Ayrshire Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine and Collie Dogs. Anything for sale. We offer especially a few select young bulls to clear cheap. Orders booked for spring pigs.
HAROLD M. MORGAN, Prop. E. BJORKELAND, Manager, Bell Phone connection.

Neidpath Ayrshires

A choice lot of bulls ranging in age from 2, 4, 8 and 15 months. All sired by the world's champion, Imp. Douglassdale.
W. W. BALLANTYNE, STRATFORD, ONTARIO. "Neidpath Farm." Long-distance Phone.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES

On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers, winners of high honors in Scotland & Canada. 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering.
HECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.

Burnside's Champion Ayrshires

My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, am preparing to import again. Mr. And. Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance phone in house.
R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.

Glenhurst Ayrshires Oldest-established herd in Ontario, Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by Imp. sire and some out of Imp. dams. James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.

KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and ch.; dry cow, 1st; Canadian bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que., Atholstone Sta., G. T. R.

Wardend Ayrshires We have only four spring bull calves on hand for sale. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Sired by White Prince of Mevie No. 21825, bred by A. Hume, Menie. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G. T. R.

AYRSHIRES Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. W. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES

If you want something really good, we have cows and heifers, all ages, imported and home-bred. Winners in any company. Out of dams with H. A. S. official milk records. Imported bulls, two- and one-year-old winners. Three extra good Sept. bull calves (imp. in dam). Prices very reasonable, within reach of all.
ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. Long-distance phone, Maxville 33.

Free to the Ruptured

Simple Home Cure that Anyone Can Use Without Pain, Danger or Loss of Time from Work

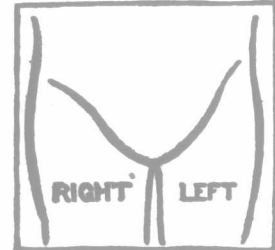
SENT FREE TO ALL

I cure rupture without operation, pain danger or loss of time. When I say cure I do not mean hold, but a cure that stays cured and does away with trusses for all time.

To convince you and your ruptured friends that my Discovery actually cures I want you to test it without one cent expense to yourself. Remember, I am not trying to sell you a truss, but I offer you an absolute, perfect and permanent cure that means freedom from pain and suffering, a largely increased physical and mental vigor, a fuller enjoyment of life's blessings and years of comfort and satisfaction added to the length of your life. Don't send any money, simply fill out the coupon below, indicate on the diagram the location of the rupture, and mail it to me. Don't neglect this important matter a single day or continue to be tortured any longer by cheap, ready-made trusses. My remarkable offer is the fairest ever made and should be taken advantage of immediately by all ruptured sufferers.

Free Treatment Coupon

Mark on the diagram the location of the rupture, answer the questions and mail this to Dr. W. S. RICE, 665 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.



Age _____
Time Ruptured? _____
Does Rupture pain? _____
Do you wear a truss? _____

Name _____
Address _____



Golden Fox of Dentonia. First prize and junior champion, Toronto, 1907. One of the bulls now at the head of my herd. He is doubly bred—Flying Fox and Golden Fox's Lad. Correspondence invited. T. Pomeroy, Weston Road, Toronto Junction, Ont.

Reinforce Your Dairy Herd

with the blood of the winners.
DON JERSEY HERD

can furnish you with young bulls sired by Golden Lad of Thorncliffe, who was the sire of the herd winning first prize or the progeny of one bull at the Toronto Exhibition, 1907. If you want practically money making Jerseys secure one of these well bred bulls.

D. DUNCAN, DON, ONT.
Duncan station, C. N. O.

Pine Ridge Jerseys

Having more bull calves this fall than usual will sell them cheap considering quality. They are bred from our stock bull, Earl Denton, grand-son of the famous Flying Fox.

Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Station.

Brampton Jerseys!

Select your stock bull or family cow from Canada's most famous and largest Jersey herd.

B. H. BULL & SON,
BRAMPTON, CANADA.

HIGH GROVE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

Arthur H. Tufts, Tweed, Ont. (Successor to Robt. Tufts & Son.) On account of scarcity of winter feed head must be reduced. Males and females, all ages, for sale cheap, quality considered.

A CANADIAN SEES THE ENGLISH COW.

(Continued from page 1930.)

the milk. "But, if you all take to raising dairy cattle," I asked, "who will supply you with beef?" "When we can get a paying price for beef, then we may think of raising it," was the answer, as pointed as one could have wished it. It is the old question of supply and demand. Dairy products are among the first necessities of life, and, as yet, there is not an overproduction.

WHAT OF THE DUAL-PURPOSE COW?

"But what of the dual-purpose cattle?" I asked again. "Some of our farmers hold that the dual-purpose cow is the solution of the breeding problem." "She is an impossibility," said Mr. Richardson Carr. "She is neither one thing nor the other, and we can't produce her. Not more than one cow in a hundred will put flesh on her back and milk well at the same time, and it is not to be expected that she should. I breed for milk alone, and shall be able to do so for years to come without hurting either the constitution or individuality of my cattle." Such is the opinion of one of the best-known breeders of dairy cattle in England, and such is the practice throughout the country. I went to England expecting to learn something about dual-purpose cattle. But once or twice did I hear the term used. There are there two distinct policies of breeding, as there are two distinct types of cattle. The men who are winning a reputation in their work are breeding either the one or the other—the beef Shorthorn or the dairy Shorthorn—and there is no hint of a change in their policy. I visited some herds where Scotch bulls had been used on English cows, but this practice had originated out of the development of trade with the Argentine, a word which has a magic charm about it among English and Scotch breeders of late. Here, however, the calves were allowed to suck their dams, and some common "farmers' cows" were kept to supply the household with milk. The dual-purpose cow is still either a myth or a phantom, or both.

Hitherto, I have been speaking for the most part of the common cattle of the country—the cattle you see every day, whether driving in a trap or travelling by rail. I wanted to give an idea of the ordinary cattle of the ordinary farm, for only thus can a stranger get an insight into the stock-breeders' business and form some conception of the method and object of his work. To repeat, for the most part these cattle are Shorthorns, and, generally speaking, are dairy bred. It is true that many bullocks are fed and grazed in the country, but the only conclusion I could come to was that the business of producing milk for immediate consumption or for the manufacture of butter or cheese was the leading industry of the stock-farmer of England, and is likely to continue to be so for some time to come.

FOUR CLASSES OF CATTLE BREEDERS.

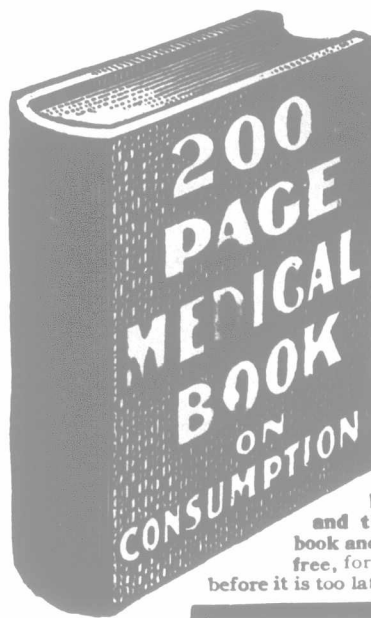
May I now write briefly of the work of the breeders of pedigree cattle. I might mention four classes. There are (1) those who breed beef cattle as a business, (2) those who of late years have been using Scotch males upon English dairy-bred females with the purpose of producing bulls for the Argentine; (3) those who, with money at their disposal, have been buying and breeding pure Bates cattle—the Dutchesses, Waterloos, Wild Eyes, Foggathorpes, Oxfords, etc.—because it is the fad to possess them; (4) those who breed dairy cattle as a business.

Of the first class, I can say little, since it was not my purpose to visit farms where beef cattle are bred. Breeders of Scotch pedigree cattle, which are, after all, most truly the beef sort, are, I think, somewhat in the minority in England. The name of Mr. Deane Willis would be a representative and a noteworthy one of such, as I mean by those who breed beef cattle as a business. Generally speaking, the breeders of this class of cattle find their best market abroad.

Members of the second class will scarcely rank as true breeders. They are

(Continued on next page.)

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This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of anyone suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case was hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 357 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Mochkide Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Blonwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires. Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires, about 9 months old, for sale cheap true to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O. Campbellford Stn.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—1 yearling bull from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 5th, and from rich, heavy-milking dams. Come and see them or write: R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.—For sale: seven bulls from twelve months down; good individuals; some have record of merit dams; several of them have full sisters in record of merit. R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O.

LOOK HERE

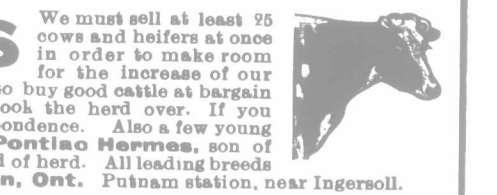
Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Boutsje Q. Pieterje De Kol; 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 96 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT**, Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.

SPRING BROOK HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS—If you want a choice-bred, high-class Holstein or Tamworth, secure your stock at Spring Brook. Holsteins of richest breeding and highest production. Tamworths of best British blood and ideal bacon type. Herd headed by prizewinning Imp. Knowie King David Stock of all ages and both sexes for sale. Young sows bred to imp. boar. Write, or come and see. **A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Waterloo Co., Ont.**

Grove Hill Holstein Herd Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not sold. **F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario, G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections.**

HOLSTEINS

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



Lyndale Holsteins

Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., and sired by a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.

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

Imperial Holsteins

Bull calves for sale. **W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.**

Annandale Great Dairy Herd

Holsteins and Ayrshires ONLY BULLS, 4 to 10 months old, for sale at present. Bred from great producing ancestors. Bred right. Fed right.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS

Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 12 bulls, from 9 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls. **P. D. EDM, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station.**

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johnnie King 4th's Lad and Sir Pieterje Pouch De Kol, whose dam and sire sired an average in official test 45 7/8 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 7 1/2 lbs. milk 1 day. **J. W. RICHARDSON, Colonsota, Ont.**

STEVENS DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS

I have now for sale two bull calves 6 months old sired by a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol; also four choice young cows due to calve in February.

W. C. STEVENS, PHILLIPSVILLE P. O., DELTA STATION.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS

Herd of 35 head with A. R. O. breeding, backed up by butter tests of over 16 lbs. as a two-year-old to over 26 lbs. as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A R. O. test of one is over 96 lbs. for dam and g. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale. **G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.**

FAIRVIEW HERD

is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, **PONTIAC KORNDYKE**, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 12 pounds at less than two years old to over 3 1/2 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere. **E. H. GOLLER, Hevelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott**

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices. **G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

rather opportunists who have aimed to take advantage of a special market of a present time. Perhaps they have shown wisdom in their day and generation. There have been, however, some interesting results of their work, where judicious breeding has been practiced. When a smooth, shapely English cow was mated to a high-class beef-bred bull, a really good first-class calf might be expected. I saw two bulls in Cumberland, the result of such crossing, that would grace any herd. Of course, the progeny would be of no use for the dairy, but the English mother invariably gave a stimulus to milk secretion, which should be considered a decided advantage in even a beef-bred animal. And, further, the English blood had a tendency to fine down somewhat the occasional grossness of too highly-bred beef cattle, and worked itself out in the progeny in perhaps a greater shapeliness and elegance of form that was very attractive to the eye. This is a fact that Scotch breeders have already taken advantage of in their own breeding practice, and should furnish food for thought for all engaged in the business.

I saw some results of this mating, however, that showed anything but good judgment. The fault had been in the selection of the English dam. Many of the English cows are of large size, kindly enough about the head, neck and shoulders, but rough at the hooks, patchy about the rump, and somewhat ungainly in the body throughout. To me they appeared the result of English line and family breeding run to seed. When these were mated to Scotch bulls, the faults of both were exaggerated in the calf, and I spare to describe some of the offspring I saw. It seems a dangerous business to regard pedigree as the only object of merit and to forget that individuality counts. And, if a Canadian may judge, it would seem that even English breeders make mistakes. It occurred to me also, if I may make a further comment upon this particular policy of breeding, that it was a pity to have impaired the milking qualities of what had been excellent dairy herds by the introduction of so much beef blood. There is a growing demand for milking cattle in England, and it is commencing from abroad as well. It would seem that there is a big future for the dairy Shorthorn. However, the breeders have their present reward in tangible Argentine gold, and perhaps that is what concerns them most. Still the latest regulation of the Argentine Government has shaken the confidence of many. We have yet to see what the end will be.

The third class of breeders mentioned did not awaken an admiration for the work they were attempting, from the fact that in the matter of purchase and sale, utility did not seem to be a measure of value. Pure-bred Bates cattle have a money value in England among some men that, in my judgment, far and above exceeds their actual worth as breeding animals. That fact in itself puts them beyond the consideration of men who are required to regard the possession of cattle as a business proposition. The ordinary man cannot afford to pay for pedigree unless it represents utility, and, generally speaking, most men do not care to do so. I do not think that the majority of the cattle of which I speak represent to-day, in themselves, any particular asset to the English breeder. No one can estimate the good these same strains have accomplished in the past, but past achievement does not represent present virtue. Even yet, individual cattle are among the best, but equal merit can frequently be obtained elsewhere at less cost. Except where breeders have used their own initiative in selection and mating, in which case they should be included in class four, the types most in evidence reminded me of pictures of cattle that were in vogue a century ago, and no essential improvement seemed to have been made since then. They recalled again, vividly, the thrilling accounts of the struggle for eminence in the contests between Bates and Booth, and awakened a memory of all the Shorthorn lore gathered together so carefully in Mr. Sanders' fascinating book. But the interest they arouse is of the past. The problems of to-day are of greater moment and concern in the business of the breeder and stockman.

Those included in class four are, I think, working most truly for both the present and future improvement of Eng-

lish cattle, reasoning, as we do, from the importance of the dairy industry in the financial interests of the English farmer. The fact remains that while the Shorthorn is the dairy cow of England, much has yet to be done, looking toward her improvement, both as regards her form and her ability to yield profitable returns. Greater smoothness and shapeliness of body is being sought for, greater levelness and capacity of udder, more regular and uniform placing of the teats, and, perhaps most of all, a higher standard of milk production. As in our own country there are the good and bad, herds that pay, and those that do not, and one must pick and choose, if he would find the kind he seeks.

THE THOUSAND-GALLON COW

seems to be the ambition of those who are working toward a standard. There are a few cows which have records of eleven, twelve and even thirteen hundred gallons for a single year, but they are rare. The great majority have yet far to go to reach the thousand-gallon standard. The calves from the best cows, particularly the bull calves, are eagerly sought after, because of the value they represent in the breeding herd. Among the men who have achieved the highest reputation in England through the cattle that they own and breed are: Mr. Richardson Carr, Lord Rothschild's agent at Tring Park Farm, Hertfordshire; Mr. Geo. Taylor, of Cranford, Middlesex; F. N. Webb, Mr. Adeane's agent at Babraham, Cambridge; Messrs. Robt. Hobbs, and Wm. Arkell, of Gloucestershire; Lord Henry Bentinck, of Westmoreland, and Messrs. A. Ritson and J. Hope, of Cumberland. There are some among these whose names and cattle will be recorded in Shorthorn history in years to come.

Of the management of these cattle, I need scarcely speak. It differs not essentially from the management of other dairy breeds elsewhere. The feeding of the heifer and bull calves may be likened to the best practice that prevails, as with Ayrshires in our own country. The heifers are bred at about the same age. The rich, deep pastures (the best have lain for twenty, thirty or more years continuously in grass) furnish abundant food in the summer-time. In the winter, the cattle are housed according to season and locality, and are fed hay, grain, cake and roots. The English feeder is very fond of cake, but I could find practically no evidence that silage was grown or fed. Differences of environment, country and climate necessitate some peculiarity of system and management, but cattle-feeding in England is an art which foreigners must have some timidity to criticize, but from which there is much to learn.

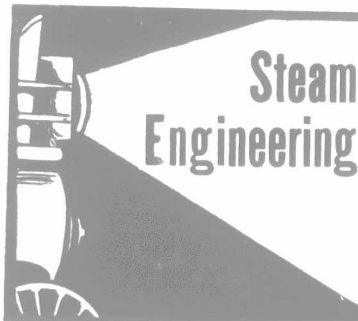
Of the English farmer himself, of his genial hospitality and substantial life, I wish that I might write a word, but that I must keep for some future time. I must not pass, however, without this mention of their goodwill and courtesy, which added much to the enjoyment of a brief sojourn among them.

GOSSIP.

Geo. Keith would like you to have his 1908 seed catalogue. His specialty is farm seeds. Drop a card to 124 King St., E., Toronto.

Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont., write: "We have recently sold the following Shorthorns: To Mr. J. H. Lampman, Palmyra, Ont., the beautiful red heifer calf, Cloris B., sire Lord Lieutenant (imp.), dam Cloris (imp.); to Mr. Jno. Skinner, Rutherford, Ont., the grand roan yearling bull, Lieutenant's Choice, sired by Lord Lieutenant (imp.), dam Jean Campbell, a grand good cow."

Mr. John Racey, Lennoxville, Que., breeder of up-to-date Berkshires, Shorthorns and Shropshires, writes: "We are offering a lot of choice, well-bred sows, by Birmingham Star—15067—, one of the longest boars we ever owned; the balance of the sows are by Standard Bearer—16859—, also a hog of good length, by Imp. King of the Castle. Several young boars are still for sale at very reasonable prices; also a few Shorthorn bulls. We have sold all the Shropshires we care to dispose of at present."



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"Model Farm" Flock of Shropshires

I will sell at public auction on DECEMBER 20TH my well-known "Model Farm" flock of Shropshires, comprising 52 ewes, all bred to "The Dream," the sire of the Zenoletum Trophy winners at the International Show last year; 10 Yearling Ewes, bred to a ram bred by Jukes, and imported this year by Oak Park Stock Farm, Bradford, Ont., and 46 Ewe and Ram Lambs, sired by "The Dream," which are wooled from tip of nose to heels and carry beautiful dense fleeces and pink skins. There are no culls in this bunch. This flock has never suffered defeat in the show-ring. Commissions exacted. Trains on the Wabash and Grand Trunk Railroads both east and west will be met.

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Metal Ear Labels for Cattle and Sheep. Try some this Spring; save worry, time and money. No trouble to put in. See about them Sample and circular free. Write for them. F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ontario.

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, few flock leaders; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. E.; Guelph, G. T. E.

Springbank Oxfords

A number of select ram and ewe lambs, and shearing rams, by an Imp. Hobbs Royal winner. Prices reasonable.

WM. BARNET, Living Springs P.O. Fergus, G. T. R. & C. P. R.

40 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES—First choice of England's best flocks. Ram lamb from the champion ram of Canada, 1906. LLOYD-JONES BROS., Surferd, 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, c Harrieston, Ont.

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Choice breeding ewes for sale at reasonable prices. White Wyandottes at all times.

W. D. MONKMAN, BONDHEAD, ONT.

A few choice ram lambs and ewes of various ages. Also DUROO JERSEY SWINE. MAC CAMPBELL & SONS, Harrieston, Ontario.

71 Years

WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am now offering 35 shearing rams and 60 shearing ewes, also an extra good lot of ram and ewe lambs from imported Minton ewes and Butlar ram.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham P.O. Claremont Stn., C.P.R.

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SPECIAL OFFERING: 20 ram lambs; 3 shearing rams by an Imp. Hobbs Royal Winner. The above are choice, and will be sold worth the money. WM. BARNET, Fergus, G.T.R. & C.P.R. Living Springs P.O.

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FOR SALE: 3 imported prizewinning rams, and 60 home-bred and imported ewes. COLLIES.—Puppies by champion sire, and out of prizewinning dam.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

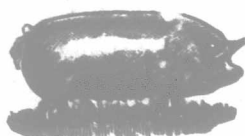
FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE.—Now offering: Ewes bred to our champion rams at St. Louis World's Fair and the International. Also a limited number of ewe lambs, sired by above and other choice rams. Show shearings in prospect among ewe lambs J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.

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Large White Yorkshires!

Am offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock; also young pigs of both sexes, not akin. Prices right, and quality of breeding unequalled. Write or call on

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Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Our supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

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Large English Berkshires

For sale from imported stock. Sows with pig and pigs for sale. All ages. At reasonable prices. Guarantee satisfaction. Boars and sows delivered at Woodstock station, C. P. R. or G. T. R.

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are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type.

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Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 5 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

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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.

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are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 3 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long-distance telephone in residence J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Yorkshires—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM Clydeedale, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a specialty. Write for prices and particulars. DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario. Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toseate winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston P. O. Schav St., C. P. R.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins. For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

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OAKDALE BERKSHIRES Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance 'phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P. O., Co. of York.

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SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES!

Boars fit for service. Sows bred and safely in pig. Sows fit to be bred. Young pigs just weaned. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

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.

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Boars ready for use. Sows bred to farrow in March, Shorthorn bulls. Banded Rock cockerels. JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Que.

LIVE-STOCK RECORDS OF CANADA.

(Continued from page 1929.)

registration was undertaken under the National Records System. The Quebec Records continued in operation until merged with the Dominion Sheep-breeders' Record.

The registration of swine in Canada commenced with the Berkshire breed in 1875, and it was not until 1882 that other breeds commenced to be recorded. That year, a record was opened for Suffolks, Yorkshires and Tamworths, and, at various periods up to 1892, practically all of the present breeds in Canada were being recorded. The work of registration was carried on by the Agriculture and Arts Association while that organization lasted. The standard for registration of the English breeds demanded that the animals to be eligible must trace to importation from Great Britain, and of the American breeds to records recognized as reliable in the United States.

Canadian breeders of Holstein cattle commenced to record their animals in the American Holstein-Friesian Herdbook along in the early eighties, and continued to do so until the year 1891. The exorbitant membership fee of \$100, imposed by that organization, and other objectionable features, led the Canadians to organize at home, which they did in 1891. The following year, the first volume of the Canadian Herdbook was issued, Mr. D. E. Smith, Churchville, Ont., being the secretary and editor, but the Association had no Government charter.

After some agitation, the Dominion Government was induced to enact legislation, providing for the incorporation of live-stock record associations. Immediately upon the passing of the "Pedigree Act" this Association applied for and secured a charter, under which they continue to work as a distinct record association. No sooner had the Association received a Dominion charter than the Record of Merit, based upon production, was established. This Association took over the old Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick Holstein Herdbook, agreeing to record, free, the pedigrees of all living animals recorded therein that had not already been placed in its records.

CAUSES LEADING TO CHANGE.

Ontario being the center of the pure-bred stock industry in Canada, it was natural that many record associations would have their origin in that Province. While most of these conducted records under Ontario incorporation, they were, as far as possible, made to serve the whole Dominion. In most cases, record associations had vice-presidents or directors representing each Province respectively. This arrangement did not satisfy all of the provinces, as we find that record associations were formed, and books opened, in each of the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, and the Northwest Territories. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, practically all breeds found in these Provinces were recorded under direction of the Department of Agriculture. The records in P. E. Island were of a private nature, and were for Shorthorn and Ayrshire cattle. The Shorthorn Book was early purchased by the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association. In Quebec, sheep, swine, French-Canadian cattle, French-Canadian horses, Canadian Jerseys and Holsteins were recorded by the general breeders' association of the Province. In the Northwest, sheep and swine were recorded by the Territorial associations.

As time went on, these sectional records were found to be inadequate for the needs of the Dominion as a whole. The various records differed in standard and recognition, and unless for breeders within each respective Province they were of little or no service. Inter-provincial trade, which was rapidly developing, was sadly hampered, and international trade was kept back by the lack of pedigree records of national character. The need so impressed itself upon leading breeders, and the then Dominion Live-stock Commissioner, Mr. F. W. Hodson, that the work of bringing about a better state of affairs was undertaken and worked out. A national registration

(Continued on page 1931.)

TELLS HOW TO MIX IT.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Shopman.—Yes, madam, there is no nicer present for a man than a handsome writing desk. Look at this one, for instance.

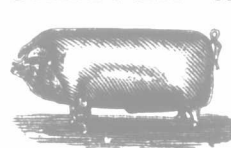
Customer.—It's very pretty, but what are all those square things?

Shopman.—Drawers, madam; that desk has sixty separate drawers.

Customer.—Yes, and every time he mislays anything he'll expect me to find it. Show me a desk with one drawer, please.

Some little while ago a popular writer visited a jail in order to take notes for a magazine article on prison life. On returning home he described the horrors he had seen, and his description made a deep impression on the mind of his little daughter, Mary. The writer and his offspring, a week later, were in a train together, which stopped at a station near a gloomy building. A man asked: "What place is that?" "The county jail," another answered promptly. Whereupon Mary embarrassed her father and aroused the suspicions of the other occupants of the carriage by asking, in a loud, shrill voice: "Is that the jail you were in, father?"

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Oldest established herd in Canada. For sale: 12 young sows sired by Colwell's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions, and bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret; also younger ones, both sexes, by him, and out of dams by above Cha. sires. Several boars fit for service. Will sell right for quick sales. A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

For Sale—This 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 H. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

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H. M. VANDERLIP, BREEDER AND IMPORTER, Cainsville, Brant Co., Ontario, Canada.

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I make this offer to weak men, particularly those men who have spent their earnings for years on dope (the drugs that make them feel like a young colt one day and like an old, broken-down hack the day after), those men who have tried so many things, that they are tired of fooling and want a cure. These are the men I appeal to, and to any man who will give me reasonable security I am willing to give my



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I claim that I can cure weak men; that I can pump new life into worn-out bodies; that I can cure your pains and aches, limber up your joints and make you feel as frisky and vigorous as you ever did in your life. That's claiming a good deal, but I have got a good remedy, and know it well enough to take all the risk if you will pay me when you are cured.

No man can lose on this. If the cure is worth the price you don't have to pay for it until you get it. When you are ready to say you are a big, husky and frisky specimen of vigorous manhood; that you haven't got an ache or pain in your whole body and that you feel better than you ever did in your life, I get paid. If you can't say it after using my Belt for three months, then give me back my old Belt and I won't ask a cent.

A short time ago I took a case that I couldn't cure, and I didn't see why, as I had cured hundreds like it. Anyway, my patient returned the Belt and said I hadn't done him any good. He said he thought I had treated him honestly and wanted to pay me the cost of the Belt, because it could not be used again. I refused, and told him that I had made a contract to cure him or get nothing, and I wouldn't take a dollar I hadn't earned.

I don't charge much for a cure. My Belts are as low as \$5. That will cure some cases, and it won't cost you a cent if it doesn't. Did you ever see a doctor who would agree to cure you for \$5 and wait for his money till you were cured?

I've cured lots of men who had paid over a thousand dollars to doctors before they came to me.

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What's the use of dragging your legs about like a wooden man? Feel like a man of spirit. Away with the pains and aches; off with this wretched feeling as if you were seventy years old and had one foot in the grave. Come and let me put life into your nerves; let me give you a new supply of youthful energy. Let me make you feel like throwing your chest out, and your head up, and saying to yourself, "I'M A MAN!" Let me give you back that old feeling of youthful fire, vim and courage. I can do it, so that in two months you will wonder that you ever felt so slow and poky as you do now. Act to-day. Life is sweet, so enjoy every minute.

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The men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life and overflowing with joyous spirits. Pains are gone, weakness has gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear the grand life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel rejuvenated and invigorated. It puts steam into your run-down body, drives away pain, and renews youth.

Dear Sir,—I now send you a statement as regards my Belt. It has done wonders for me. Since using it the pains are almost gone. I have gained in weight and eat and sleep well. Wishing you continued success, I remain,
EDWARD LA FLAIR, Klock, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I like your Belt fine. I am well satisfied with it. I feel stronger than I have for a long time, and I can do more work. It has already proved itself to be all that you recommended it to be. Wishing you every success in your good work.
MELVIN WOODWARD, Belmont, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am going to tell you how things are with me now. I do not remember when I felt so well as I do now. I have not had an ache or a pain since I began using the Belt. I sleep well and when I awake in the morning I am ready to spring out of bed. I feel so happy and well that I can hardly believe that I am the same person. Thanking you very much for your kindness, and for your Belt,
C. H. MELVIN, Aylesford, N.S.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—Your Belt has cured me of rheumatism and sore back. Your Belt is all right and anything I can do for you I am willing to do so.
This is my statement: Your Belt is just as good as when started, and I can state truthfully that your Belt is the best thing going for sore back and rheumatism and sluggish feeling. It rouses up the blood and drives sloth away. Yours very truly,
ROBERT CAMERON, Port Hood, C.B.

Tell me where you are and I'll give you the name of a man in your town that I've cured. I've got cures in every town. That's enough. You need the cure. I've got it. You want it. I'll give it to you or you need not pay me a cent. Come and get it now. The pleasurable moments of this life are too few, so don't throw any away. While there is a chance to be husky and strong, to throw out your chest and look at yourself in the glass and say, "I'm a man," do it, and don't waste time thinking about it.

I've got a beautiful book, full of good, honest talk about how men are made big and noble, and I'll send it to you free, sealed, if you send this coupon. Call for consultation free.
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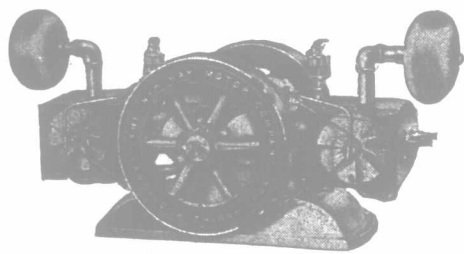
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of breeders was called in 1904 by instruction of the Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and the National Live-stock Association was formed. The chief work taken up was the discussion of ways and means of

ORGANIZING NATIONAL RECORDS.

Committees were appointed to work out the scheme, and in April, the following year, a convention of delegates from Canadian Live-stock Record Associations was held in Ottawa, when the National Record Board was formed. This body is composed of representatives, elected on the basis of two persons for every one hundred members or under, and one additional representative for each subsequent five hundred members. These were elected by popular vote at the annual meeting of each record association. To these men, forming the National Record Board, is intrusted the registration for each respective association represented. To further condense authority, the Record Board elects, at its annual meeting, one man to represent each class of stock, as follows: Sheep, swine, heavy horses, beef cattle, and dairy cattle. These representatives, presided over by the chairman of the Record Board, with a secretary-treasurer, constitute the Record Committee.

This Committee meets at sufficiently frequent intervals to look after the work intrusted to them by the Record Board in the matter of registration, which includes the conducting of the National Records office that is placed in charge of the Accountant, who, in turn, has full supervision of the several registrars and clerks. In this it will be seen that the work of registration is entirely in the hands of the breeders through their Record Association, Record Board, Record Committee, Accountant and Registrars.

The Department of Agriculture, however, has some responsibility in the matter. In establishing National Records, all provincial records had to be closed in accordance with the Dominion Live-stock Pedigree Act, which provides for the incorporation of only one record for one breed, under Dominion Act. By agreement, the several provincial records were purchased by the Department and handed over to the National Record Board. In addition, the Department furnishes office accommodation and equipment, including stationary and other supplies.

ADVANTAGES AND PROCEDURE OF THE NEW SYSTEM.

The Department of Agriculture has a further responsibility in the matter to the extent of guaranteeing the accuracy of the certificates issued. That is to say, the registration certificates that are issued to the breeders after being prepared by the registrars, in accordance with the applications and office records, are given into the hands of a representative of the Department, who examines for accuracy, and, if found correct, the seal of the Department is affixed and the certificate signed by the representative, W. A. Clemens. It will, therefore, be seen that accuracy depends first of all upon each respective breeder who sends applications for registration; if correct information is furnished by these men, correct registration is sure to follow. In this connection, it might be stated that a complete record of the progeny of each dam, with dates of birth and other information, is on file in the Record office. Before registrations are made and certificates issued, the office records are examined to guard against possible errors in dates of birth. Examinations for ownership are also made by the registrars.

Since the records have been centralized at Ottawa, improved systems have been adopted, which facilitate the work of registration and the prompt issuing of certificates. Under the system as first established, the work for the various associations was done at the discretion of the several registrars working separately. It was realized by the Record Committee that in order to guard against confusion of authority, and to work out a uniform system, responsibility should be centered in one head. The different associations agreed to this, and the present system, as already described, of conducting the work was adopted.

An insight into the disposition of fees received is of interest. On the day received, all fees are deposited in a bank

to the credit of the association for which it is sent. These moneys are payable only to the order of each respective association through its officers. It is, therefore, apparent that the Record Committee, after depositing, through the Accountant, these funds, has no further control of them. This explains why fees sent for registrations of animals of one breed and deposited cannot be applied for recording pedigrees of another breed. If more money is remitted than is required, a refund is made through the treasurer of the association represented.

In order to insure uniform promptness in issuing certificates, applications are dealt with as received, irrespective of the sender. In this, all are treated alike, members or officers of record associations receiving no advantage over others.

To finance the affairs of the office, a monthly levy is made by the Record Committee on all self-sustaining associations. The amount charged for each association is based on the total number of registrations made for the year. If the levies exceed the amount required, the balance is returned, and vice versa. The expenses of the associations on which levy is not made are provided from a grant given by the Department of Agriculture to Record Committee. In doing this, the Department is carrying out its agreement to assist new records.

Since nationalization came about, new records have been established for the following breeds: Aberdeen-Angus, with headquarters at Winnipeg; Galloway, headquarters at Guelph, Ont.; Red Polled, at Winnipeg; Jersey, at Berlin, Ont.; Guernsey, at Cheggoggin, N. S.; French-Canadian, at Quebec. Horses.—Thoroughbred, at Toronto; Belgian Draft, at Quebec, and French-Canadian, at Quebec. Sheep.—All of the breeds already mentioned, with headquarters at Toronto.

With the single exception of the Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association, all record associations in the Dominion are operated under the National Records system. These include the following: Horses.—Clydesdale, Shire, Hackney, Thoroughbred, Belgian Draft, and French-Canadian. It is expected that a Percheron horse association and a pony breeders' association will, before long, be incorporated, with headquarters at Calgary and Toronto, respectively.

The breeds of cattle being recorded are: Shorthorn, Hereford, Aberdeen-Angus, Galloway, Red Polled, Jersey, Guernsey, Ayrshire and French-Canadian.

The breeds of sheep include: Shropshire, Leicester, Cotswold, Oxford, Lincoln, Southdown, Hampshire and Dorset.

In swine, the breeds are: Yorkshire, Berkshire, Tamworth, Chester White, Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey and Essex.

The Department of Agriculture in organizing national pedigree records has performed a service to Canadian agriculture the value of which it would be difficult to estimate. It has established for all time, so far as can be seen, records of such standing that their validity cannot be questioned. It has placed a very effective barrier in the way of the multiplying of records within the Dominion for single breeds. Neither can pedigree registration by close corporations, such as are becoming troublesome to breeders in the United States, ever become a difficulty in this country.

The Department in continuing to liberally support and foster new records, makes it possible for even such small associations as that for Red Polled cattle, having a membership of less than a dozen, to register their animals with the same facility and confidence of accuracy and recognition as the strongest record associations, with their thousands of members.

The financial advantage of National registration is worthy of consideration. According to the latest annual report of the Record Committee, it is shown that the co-operative system has reduced the cost to a minimum, not only by reason of the co-operation, but by the privilege of free-postal services and other advantages granted by the Department. This economy enables the several record associations to spend more money in assisting the breeds by more liberal prizes to exhibitors, and in such other ways as may be decided upon.

In the National Records, Canada has a system of pedigree registration not enjoyed by any other country in the world. This work, as conducted at Ottawa, possesses the features of accuracy, (Continued on page 1996.)

You Should Investigate Galt "Sure-grip" Shingles

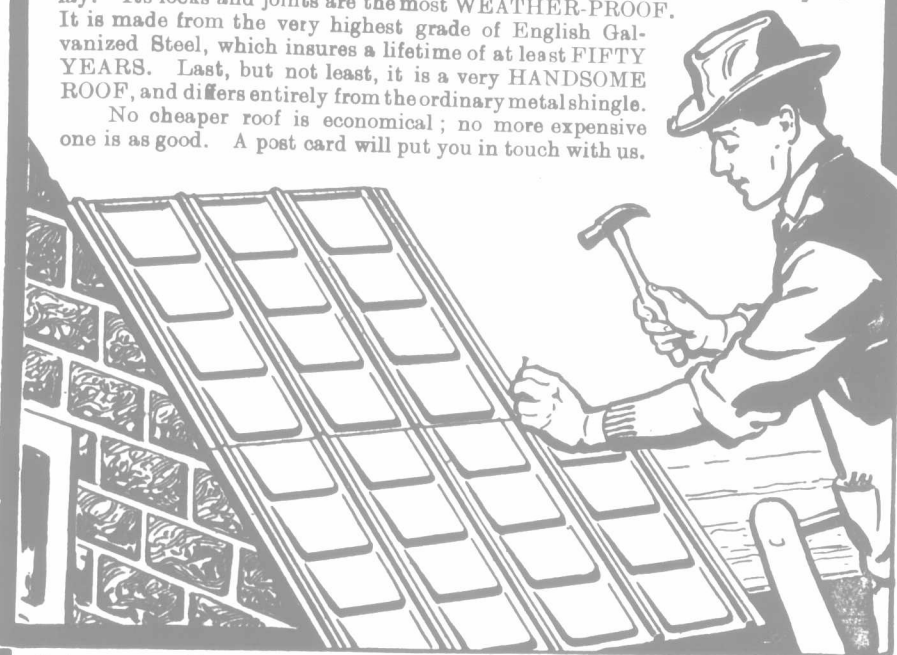
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During the last season we have secured the "lion's share" of the best work, including expensive residences, the finest churches, schools and public buildings in both country and city. There must be a reason for the great popularity of the "SURE-GRIP SHINGLE." We have spared neither time and pains, nor money and brains to improved and perfect this article. We now have the only PERFECT ROOF COVERING.

It is SIMPLE in construction, therefore quick and easy to lay. Its locks and joints are the most WEATHER-PROOF.

It is made from the very highest grade of English Galvanized Steel, which insures a lifetime of at least FIFTY YEARS. Last, but not least, it is a very HANDSOME ROOF, and differs entirely from the ordinary metal shingle.

No cheaper roof is economical; no more expensive one is as good. A post card will put you in touch with us.



Get your neighbors to join in making up a carload of "SURE-GRIP" SHINGLES, CORRUGATED SHEETS, "ART" METAL SIDINGS, VENTILATORS, "CLASSIK" CEILINGS & WALLS, WEATHERVANES, ETC. Special prices and terms for carloads.

This is The Sheet Metal Age

For BARNs, SHEDS & STOREHOUSES, there is no covering so DURABLE, ECONOMICAL, WEATHER-PROOF, FIRE PROOF, LIGHTNING-PROOF as the well-known

Galt Corrugated Sheets



Pressed by the latest machinery, one corrugation at a time, from the best grade of English Corrugating Steel Sheets. Every sheet is straight and true, and will fit exactly every other sheet in a carload. Our RIDGE CAP, HIP COVER, CORNER CAP, NAILS, WASHERS, ETC., are the best and most up-to-date. Send us the ridge and rafter lengths of your building if you are in need of roofing, and we will tell you what a good roof will cost you delivered at your station. We want good, hustling agents in every locality. Some good territory still open. If you can sell goods write for agency proposition.

The Galt Art Metal Co. LIMITED. GALT, ONTARIO

\$20.00 IN PRIZES.

MAGNET Cream Separator FREE. Competition. FREE.

To any girl or boy under 15 years of age, living on a farm in Canada, a beautifully illustrated MAGNET calendar, lithographed in eight colors.

All that is required is to write us a letter, giving us the names of fifteen neighbors who keep cows, and who have no cream separator.

\$20 in prizes will also be awarded in sums of one dollar each to the twenty best written letters selected from the replies to our calendar advertisement.

Order of merit:
Good writing.
Correct spelling.
Neat arrangement.

Letter must be written on one side of paper only.

All letters competing for these prizes must be received before January 15th, 1908, addressed to The Petrie Mfg. Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont., "Calendar Department."

The prizes will be awarded February 15th, 1908, by Mr. A. B. Petrie, whose decision will be final.

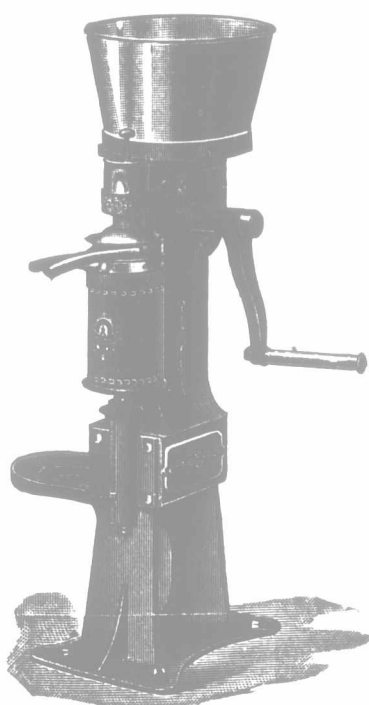
In addition to the calendar sent to each letter writer, we will enclose our new 1908 booklet, beautifully illustrated, which will give a lot of valuable information about the wonderful success of the MAGNET Cream Separator.

We call your special attention to the ONE-PIECE SKIMMER of the MAGNET, making it the easiest to clean, and the BEST SKIMMER on the market.

The greatest step yet taken towards perfection in cream separators is admitted by all to be embodied in the much-talked-of MAGNET Brake. Look for a description of it in book, or see it working on the machine. "It's a wonder."

All writers must mention the paper in which they read this advertisement.

THE PETRIE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.
Hamilton, Ont. Winnipeg, Man. St. John, N. B.



"Brick's Tasteless"

REGISTERED

is an extract of fresh cod livers, containing all the virtues of fresh cod liver oil without the nauseous grease, the compound syrup of hypophosphites, nutritious extract of malt and the fluid extract of wild cherry bark.

purifies the blood.

IT makes the weak strong.

is a specific in sore throat and lung diseases.

is so prepared that it can be assimilated without the least digestive effort.

is sold under the positive guarantee that a decided improvement will be felt after taking one bottle, or your money will be refunded by the druggist from whom you purchased it.

Can we be fairer?

Two Sizes—8 ounce bottle 50c; 20 ounce bottle \$1.00

WEST'S DISINFECTING FLUID

For 25 Years the Stockman's Friend

Kills lice, cures Mange and destroys all disease germs. Prevents contagious abortion. Heals cut and wounds. Used by the Ontario Veterinary College.

Prices: Quart (40 ounces) 50 cents; 1 gallon (160 ounces) \$1.50. Get it from your dealer. If you cannot, we will prepay freight on 5 gallons, \$6.50. Send for circular A. F.

THE WEST CHEMICAL CO., 125 Queen Street East, TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Burdock
Blood
Bitters

CURSES

Dyspepsia, Bolls, Pimples, Headaches, Constipation, Loss of Appetite, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, and all troubles arising from the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood.

Burdock
Blood
Bitters

Mrs. A. Lethangue, of Ballyduff, Ont., writes: "I believe I would have been in my grave long ago had it not been for Burdock Blood Bitters. I was run down to such an extent that I could scarcely move about the house. I was subject to severe headaches, backaches and dizziness; my appetite was gone and I was unable to do my housework. After using two bottles of B. B. B. I found my health fully restored. I warmly recommend it to all tired and worn out women."

Burdock
Blood
Bitters



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST

HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

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

Application for entry must be made in person by the applicant at a Dominion Lands Agency, or Sub-agency for the district in which the land is situate. Entry by proxy may, however, be made at an Agency on certain conditions by the father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of an intending homesteader.

The homesteader is required to perform the homestead duties under one of the following plans:

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

(2) A homesteader may, if he so desires, perform the required residence duties by living on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of his homestead. Joint ownership in land will not meet this requirement.

(3) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of a homesteader has permanent residence on farming land owned solely by him, not less than eighty (80) acres in extent, in the vicinity of the homestead, or upon a homestead entered for by him in the vicinity, such homesteader may perform his own residence duties by living with the father (or mother).

(4) The term "vicinity" in the two preceding paragraphs is defined as meaning not more than nine miles in a direct line, exclusive of the width of road allowances crossed in the measurement.

(5) A homesteader intending to perform his residence duties in accordance with the above while living with parents or on farming land owned by himself must notify the Agent for the district of such intention.

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

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

The Champion Maple Evaporator.

The Champion Evaporator has no equal. 97% of the prizewinners at the Vermont Maple Sugar Makers' Association, held at Burlington, Vt., January, 1906 and 1907, used the Champion Evaporator; similar records have been received since this Association organized seventeen years ago. Over 6,500 Champion Evaporators in use on the American continent. Write for description catalogue.



THE GRIMM MFG. CO.
58 Wellington St., Montreal, Que.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

promptness, economy of administration and world-wide recognition beyond any other system of similar service.

THE RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

While the registration of pedigrees in the National Records is carried on by the Record Committee for the Record Associations, the Record of Performance, for the dairy breeds of cattle, is a separate institution with which the National Records have nothing to do. It is to correct a popular misapprehension that reference is made in this article to the Record of Performance.

As the name signifies, it is the performance of cows in milk and butter-fat production that is ascertained and recorded in this work. By appointment of the Minister of Agriculture, and working under the direction of the Live-stock Commissioner, Mr. Dan'l Drummond and Mr. G. W. Clemons occupy their entire time in the work of officially visiting, testing and verifying the milking performances of pure-bred dairy herds entered through the dairy-breed associations. The owners of these herds weigh and record each milking of each animal under test. These weights are supervised, and tests for fat are made sufficiently often to guarantee accuracy. The cows that by reason of production of milk and fat in one year, according to the standard set by each respective breed association, together with regular breeding, qualify for registration. In an appendix to the herdbooks of the several dairy-breed associations interested, the performances of eligible cows are recorded. This appendix is known as the Record of Performance.

GOSSIP.

Mr. John M. Beekton, Glencoe, Ont. (G. T. R. and C. P. R.), who advertises Shorthorn cattle in this paper, writes: "My offering includes show stuff of highest quality. The herd bull, British Flag (imp.), is a Campbell Claret, five years old, active, sure and right in every way. The cows and heifers are an extra choice lot, belonging to the well-known Marr Missie, Bruce Mayflower, Rose of Autumn and Marr Beauty families. Some have calves at foot and are bred again to herd bull, others well gone in calf. The young stuff is all high-class, and all will be priced reasonably and on liberal terms."

Mr. Wm. Willis, Newmarket, Ont., who advertises Jersey cattle, writes: "Having more bull calves this fall than usual, would sell them cheap, considering quality. They are bred from our stock bull, Earl Denton, a grandson of the famous Flying Fox, which sold for \$7,500, and whose stock took so many prizes at the great dairy show at Chicago this fall. Our cows are milking very well. Pretty of Pine Ridge, having recently calved, with an immense udder, is giving over 40 lbs. per day. Our Mina cow (10,000-lb. cow) is very near calving, too, and we have a yearling bull and a three-year-old for sale, both are splendid stock. Recently sold two very nice heifers, which went west of Hamilton, and the parties are well pleased. We have also some more heifers yet for sale."

A GREAT SHEEP SALE.

The dispersion sale of the great "Model Farm" flock of 110 Shropshire sheep belonging to Mr. W. S. Carpenter, Simcoe, Norfolk County, Ont., to take place at the farm on Friday, Dec. 20th, will afford a rare opportunity for securing first-class foundation or renewal stock, and should attract buyers from near and afar. It is seldom indeed that so good a chance opens for securing young stock, the get of noted sires and breeding ewes that have been mated with high-class stock rams. "The Dream," sire of champion winners at Toronto and Chicago, is included in the sale, as well as many of his progeny, and ewes bred to him and to an imported Jukes ram. Simcoe is on the Wabash and the Grand Trunk lines, and trains will be met by conveyances to carry visitors to the sale. The sheep business offers the best prospect for profitable investment of any class of live stock at present and for the future. There is room for millions more on the farms of this country, and they pay semi-annual dividends higher and surer than the banks.

Rapid-Easy Grinders

do more work with same power than any other. In sizes to suit all powers. The largest line made in Canada.

We show here machines of three classes:

525 for home work with any sort of power.

544 for custom work (stationary or for moving from place to place).

546 ATTRITION MILLS, for elevators, mills, etc.; finest work and greatest capacity.

PROVINCIAL AGENTS:

The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary.
T. J. Trapp & Co., New Westminster, B. C.
J. Clark & Son, Fredericton, N. B.
The Loundsbury Co., Newcastle, N. B.
A. Horne & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Any information you ask.

J. Fleury's Sons,
Aurora, Ont.

Medals and diplomas: World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.

SWENSON'S MALLEABLE STUMP PULLER
WARRANTED FLAW OR NO FLAW
CANADIAN SWENSONS LIMITED

Why be pestered with stumps when you can pull them out in a hurry and save both time and money? Why not do like your brother farmer, Robert Steele, of Bobcaygeon?

Bobcaygeon, Ont., June 30, 1905.

This is to certify that I have a No. 3 Swenson's Malleable Stump Puller, bought a few days ago. I am pulling everything I hitch to. We pulled thirteen stumps in one hour and thirty minutes the first time we tried it, including a hemlock stump nearly three feet in diameter. This machine, with its Stump Hook, is so far ahead of machines in this country that there is no comparison. If I had known of this machine years ago I would have bought one and been thousands of dollars ahead.
(Signed) ROBERT STEELE.

CANADIAN SWENSON'S LIMITED, Kent St., Lindsay, Ont.

Agents Wanted

in unrepresented territory, for the most up-to-date line of Hay Carriers in Canada.

Oshawa Hay Carrier Works,
Oshawa, Canada.

Bissell Steel Roller

DRUMS of heavy steel, extra stiff, closed-in heads, well-riveted seams.
ROLLER BEARINGS good size, true and round, yielding light draft and durability.
AXLE of solid steel, 2 inches in diameter; polished ends.
DRAW BRACKETS give low hitch, free of neck weight.
FRAME of steel, reinforced by hard wood. TRUSS RODS stiffen the frame and make it most durable.

Made in a variety of sizes, from 6 to 12 feet in width. Have a look at sample roller. For sale by agents. See Disc H arrow advertisement, page 1918.
Address: **T. E. BISSELL, DEPT. "W," ELORA, ONT**