

**PAGES
MISSING**

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"Persevere and Succeed."

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EDITORIAL.

Roads Need Dragging in Autumn.

Autumn is the season when country roads need most attention and get least. Usually traffic and the elements wreak their disastrous effects, no effort being made, as a rule, to minimize or repair the ravages until the following spring. Consequently, clay roads, softened by November rain, become worked up into a horrible mess, filled with ruts and impressions of horses' hoofs. These collect rainwater to complete the destruction of the crown and soak down into the subsoil, there to be frozen during the winter, and, by its expansion, disintegrate the roadbed into prime condition to be wrought up next spring into a bottomless mire.

The fundamental principle of roadmaking is drainage, particularly in autumn. The most important object of drainage is to keep the road subsoil dry and firm, to sustain the weight of traffic. Ruts and footprints defeat the purpose of the most beautifully-shaped crown. More attention is required to the work of smoothing the roads in autumn. For this purpose, those who have tried the split-log drag recommend it highly. The common road-leveller is useful at times, but a drag may be used in the mud, smoothing down the corrugated surface. Every rut holds water to help make worse ruts; every effort to smooth and compact helps to shed surplus water to the drains. Wheels alone are beneficial to a road; wheels and water are destructive. Eliminate, so far as possible, the second factor, and the result will be protection of the subsoil from heaving frosts and a marked betterment of the highway this fall, next spring, and even the following summer. Let us get back to the simple secret of drainage, which means first tiling, then judicious grading, preserved by attention to open ditches, and frequent use of the leveller or drag.

Now is the important season to attend to bridges and culverts, taking particular pains to see that no water has a chance to lie in ditches without outlets. Pent-up moisture will be sure to soak downwards into the subsoil, and work the same injury as seepage from a rutted, hoof-punched track.

The Manufacturers' Ruse.

"Moderate Tariff a Necessary Evil," is the way we epitomized our views on the tariff question in an editorial heading last spring. We still hold to that view, but wish to add that we regard existing schedules as none too moderate, and some of them might well be lowered somewhat in the coming revision. We do not want to see Canada's natural resources exploited to be manufactured for us abroad, neither do we wish to see ourselves in the position of a one-industry nation. Symmetrical development of all lines of activity is to be desired, but we do not want and will not endorse any attempt to augment tariff tolls for the sake of making a few manufacturers rich at the expense of the general consumer. Most strongly of all, we repudiate the gold-brick suggestion that farmers should join in demand for more protection, which, in the nature of the case, can do us little good, and is only desired in order that our friends, the manufacturers, may have a show of justification for requesting increased duties on their products, to enable them to squeeze consumers the tighter. Manufacturers are weakening their case and alienating fair-minded support by employing chaff arguments to cover their snouts while reaching greedily for the bin of grain.

Direct Taxation Better than Federal Subsidies.

Will the recent increases in Provincial subsidies from the now buoyant Dominion treasury have any effect in reducing Federal expenses? Will it result in any permanent betterment in the state of Provincial finances? Will it be wisely expended in behalf of the people, or will it be simply a bone to the political wolves, who will presently come back clamoring all the more insistently for another joint? What will be the effect on Provincial statesmen of the prospect of helping themselves out of a hole by joining other Provincial statesmen who have got into the same predicament in a demand for more money from the common pool? The system of Provincial subsidies is pernicious in principle and results. From the public standpoint, it can be at the best but a transfer of money from the right pocket to the left, with the disadvantage of doubling the chances of leaks through holes in the lining. As a matter of fact, we in Canada, with our Dominion, provincial, county and township lawmakers, are open to the charge of being overgoverned, and the more funds we place at the disposal of each particular body, the more temptation there will be to recklessness of expense and to overlapping of legislative jurisdiction in order to find excuse for utilizing the wherewithal. The one thing for which legislatures display unflinching ingenuity is dissipation of surplus funds. The value obtained is often a doubtful quantity, and the influence of the money is sometimes sinister enough, as witness the disgraceful election-trial revelations. We believe the increase of Provincial subsidies is a grave mistake which should be never repeated, and Sir Wilfred Laurier would have earned the devout gratitude of patriots if he had set his foot down square and firm in opposition. If there is any Province in Canada face to face with the alternative of increased subsidy or direct taxation, then direct taxation is the thing. Not only is it the most economical way to raise money, but it will prove a forcible annual reminder to citizens of the amount of money they contribute for expenses of government, and thus, through the Parliamentary representatives they elect, would prove an effective check on extravagant governmental expenditure. That is why politicians dread it. That is why their constituents should welcome it.

What Farm Buildings are Worth.

In the October number of the O. A. C. Review is a suggestive article by L. H. Bailey, who shows the element of error that creeps in from the common tendency to value farm buildings by what they cost, even after they are out-of-date. Because a certain farm is not worth the cost of the buildings, is no indication that the land is worthless, nor does it argue such a wonderfully low ebb of agricultural conditions, as might appear at first thought. "Very many of the old farm buildings," he says, "have long since outlived their usefulness. They should have paid for themselves long before this. It is sad when farms will not bring the price of the buildings, because we sympathize with the persons and regret the personal changes that follow; but when considered as a living economic and business question, divested of its personalities, it may or may not be cause for discouragement and regret. It is never safe to regard the cost of buildings as a criterion of the value of a farm for more than twenty-five or thirty years after they are built."

Bound Volumes Can Never Supplant Current Literature.

A friend of "The Farmer's Advocate" some time since told of having met a man of very economical turn of mind, who had kept all his back numbers indexed and on file, and thought he would be able to find therein sufficient good reading matter to last him for several years at least. We believe there are few, indeed, of our readers who would ever think of anything so short-sighted. While it is true that we find it necessary to repeat much seasonal advice year after year, still it always comes at a timely date, so that the paper serves as an opportune calendar of recipes and reminders. As one opens the paper and finds there, in fresh, attractive form, some helpful suggestion just before he expects to need it, he is impressed and profited as he never would be by a library of books, bulletins or old issues. The man who depended on a bundle of old papers would get tired of perusing, from year to year, advice couched in the same language, consequently he would read them less and less, and thus miss the benefit of this great office of a farm paper, viz., that of a weekly reminder and incentive. Indexed volumes are useful for reference, but they can never take the place of current issues.

Then, too, as our oldest subscribers know, there is always much coming up that is new. Our friend will miss all that. In fact, he will shortly become, like the volumes he cherishes, a back number.

The day a man reaches a point whence he deems further progress unnecessary, that day he begins taking backwater. The world is progressing unceasingly, and whoever fails to maintain the pace is put to the rear by mere advance of his fellows. It is so everywhere. In school, the brilliant student is almost invariably distanced by his less-clever classmate who realizes the necessity of pounding steadily ahead. It is the same in commerce, industry, professional life and farming. Stagnation is retrogression. The fullest knowledge of last generation is ignorance, compared to the demands of to-day. We must keep learning or become out-of-date.

Moreover, we must continue learning to renew and make good the loss by brain rust. The best memories lose facts rapidly, and most of us lose them with amazing celerity. Wherefore, unless we are ever supplying our minds with new information and new ideas, meanwhile refreshing our memories about the old, we speedily lose from our little stock of knowledge, and the brain either contracts or is occupied with facts and thoughts of another bearing. A farmer, for instance, who ceases to read, converse and think upon agricultural topics, soon feels a waning interest in the complex and manifold problems connected with his calling; he becomes less alert, more indifferent, and a less successful farmer. Knowledge is like seed. Continually replanted, it multiplies; hoarded up in a granary, it is subjected to inevitable loss by vermin, insects, fungus and decay.

Read, therefore, to retain what measure of knowledge you have, as well as to acquire more. The wisest investment a farmer ever makes is in supplying himself with one or two first-class agricultural periodicals. Every farm home in Canada should have "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," not merely for the pecuniary advantage that comes of being abreast of the times, but for the growing pleasure it affords oneself and family. If "The Farmer's Advocate" won't help to keep a boy on the farm, nothing else will. Persuade your neighbor to give it a trial.

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Land Speculation.

The exposures in connection with the Foster-Montague, et al., land deals, brings up a question that is of vital interest to the West. The C. P. R. turned over 200,000 acres of their land to a syndicate, at \$3.50 per acre; the syndicate turned it over to another at \$4.50; the latter passed the good thing along to another company at \$5.00. This concern will probably retail the land at from \$8.00 to \$12.00 per acre. At the latter price the farmer may possibly come on the scene.

This simply means that about \$6.00 an acre has to be paid by the actual producer over and above the sum received by the original owners of the land. It means \$1,200,000 that must be produced from the land and returned to the scalpers in this land deal. It means that much in wheat or the products of the West going to non-producers before the farmer gets his share. Oats are worth a little over 30c. a bushel in Winnipeg. It will take fully 4,000,000 bushels of oats to satisfy the handlers of this game. In terms of No. 1 Hard, it would take about 1,600,000 bushels, at Winnipeg prices. This is the drain the West pays for development; it is the curse of a land system gone wrong.

The world has seen in past ages continual returns of eras of commercial depression. The chances are that these periods will come again, and one factor that is bound to hasten their coming is the tendency to sweep land values above the price at which production is profitable. Should prices get too high, there will be a check in production; when that time comes there will be a shock communicated to the business world. That will come hesitancy and caution. Money that should be used in commercial activity will be locked in the safe of prudence. We have no objection to increase of values that comes naturally from the productive and legitimately added value of the land, but, then, upward ringing of prices

by the speculation of outsiders is not to be condoned.

Strikes in industrial enterprises are bad enough, but the advance in land values, if carried too far, is a lockout of capital and labor from the opportunities that should be open to all.

These things are strengthening the growing tide of socialism. We need to turn back to a purer democracy. There is too much of the shadow of truth in the cry that the rich are getting richer and the poor poorer. There is a high ideal ahead of us; we must get back to the fundamental principles of freedom and integrity.—[The Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.]

The 1906 Christmas Number Will Be a Gem.

We expect the 1906 Christmas number of "The Farmer's Advocate" will eclipse any holiday number we have yet turned out. Those who have followed our efforts in the past will appreciate what this means. It will be unique in its way, richly embellished with a choice variety of specially attractive illustrations, and full of the most interesting reading from cover to cover. Every department of farm work will be represented by something extra good, and the index will include many exceptionally strong features. Readers should call the attention of their friends to the fact that those subscribing now will get the balance of 1906 free, including this special number, which alone would be good value at 25 cents per copy.

HORSES.

Lien and Stallion-license Act Contemplated.

As already announced through these columns, the Ontario Government has appointed sixteen commissioners to travel about, in pairs, through eight districts respectively assigned, and investigate the horse industry, with a view to obtaining information helpful in formulating a policy to encourage more extensive breeding of a better class of horses. The work is directed by A. P. Westervelt, of the Live-stock Branch of the Department of Agriculture, who has arranged with the secretaries of the Farmers' Institutes in each district to locate the stallions and drive the Commissioners about when they come. After covering each county in this way, the investigators hold a central meeting, which the horsemen of the county are invited to attend, making known their views, as to what, if anything, the Government could do for the benefit of the horse business. The result of the stallion canvass and of the meeting is reported confidentially to the Department at Toronto.

Statistics are thus being collected about:

1. The number, breed, type, quality and value of the stallions in the Province; also approximate information of the same nature about the mares.
2. What conditions have affected or are affecting the quality and number of stallions and brood mares in the various sections of the Province, and if the effect is for good; whether or not the same conditions could be applied in other sections; and, if the conditions have not a good effect, what could be done to remove them.
3. What class of horses can most profitably be raised in different sections of the Province under the natural conditions found in those sections.
4. The system of owning horses by a syndicate, and any other plan at present adopted in Ontario, other than private ownership.
5. The views of horsemen generally as to the advisability of a Stallion Inspection Act.
6. Suggestions from those interested in the horse business as to what can be done to improve conditions of the horse business generally.

Perhaps the most important question to get at is whether the Province would be in favor of a Stallion Inspection Act. Such a law would probably comprehend provision for optional, or more likely, for compulsory inspection and licensing of all stallions stabled or travelled for service, including probably the payment of a nominal inspection fee of, say, twenty-five dollars, the inspection to be renewed once a year, or perhaps once in two years. The qualifications for a license would be freedom from certain diseases

unsoundness, registration in some recognized stud-book of unimpeachable standard, and a reasonable degree of merit. The Act would also, no doubt, contain a clause giving the stallion a lien on foal, mare, or mare and foal, as security for service fee.

Regarding the wisdom of such legislation, there seems to be little dispute among the better class of horsemen. Something of the kind is in force in several States of the American Union and also in Manitoba, the latter Province adopting it last spring, following the example of an ordinance previously in force in the Northwest Territories. The need is just as great in this Province, and there is a general voice of commendation for Hon. Nelson Monteith, Minister of Agriculture, in having taken the question up.

It is admitted by wide-awake horsemen that less progress has been made in improving the horses of the Province than the other classes of stock. Probably one reason is that horses are raised almost entirely by individual farmers who own a mare or two each, but no sire. Hence, they are the prey of suave managers who travel the country with all kinds of horses—good, bad and indifferent—soliciting patronage wherever possible, often cutting one another's throats, in a business sense, and each getting a mare wherever possible, whether suited for the horse or not. The amount of business done depends first on the fee, then on the manager, and, last of all, on the horse. As a consequence, there has not been the consistency or wisdom exercised in horse-breeding that has been devoted to cattle, where a man applies his intelligent and unhampered judgment in the selection of a breed, and is then left to stick to it if he will. In horse-breeding we have been floundering, and the results are many unsound horses, many nondescripts, and few top-notch individuals of any particular class—draft, carriage or saddle.

What is to be done? Shall the State step in and regulate our breeding operations, as it has done in Germany and other European countries? We are scarcely prepared for that. Rather a few moderate restrictions and regulations, framed cautiously in the general interest and for the general welfare.

There are a great many unsound stallions travelling through the country, some of them with defects of wind, etc., not recognized even by good horsemen when the stallion is presented between shafts. There are also a number of scrub or grade stallions. One importer estimates that ten per cent. of our stallions are unregistered. Some of them are travelling on bogus pedigrees, forged in back rooms of hotels, or made to order by enterprising registry firms, some of which have done an extensive faking business. Particularly has this been the case in Standard-breds, many of which are the produce of noted sires out of any old kind of mares. The plausible groom dwells alluringly on the record of the sire, as if the male parentage were all that counted in a pedigree. Then, again, in all the breeds there are some individuals—some imported ones, even—which are distinctly substandard in merit, or, in the case of the Clydesdales, not up to the registration standard of our studbook, but admitted through the Scottish book, which has allowed them to be recorded if possessing two or three crosses. Such horses are brought out sometimes, and sold to men who would not pay the price of a Number One, straight-pedigreed animal. A strict license act would exclude them, and nobody would welcome it more heartily than the importer.

If the unsound, unregistered, inferior horses were shut out, it would increase the business of those who keep first-class horses and stand them at a fee commensurate with their value. At present there are many splendid stallions doing little or nothing because they are cut out by miserable scrubs standing at a bagatelle. Such horses are a curse to all who breed to them, and also to the horse industry at large. The owners of these stallions realize that they are now about to be brought up against it, and have little to say, so far as we have heard, in opposition to the proposed law, while the good horsemen welcome it.

So far as the hypothetical right of the Government to interfere with private enterprise is concerned, it was very well pointed out by an M. P. at London that the Government regulates our own children in the matter of smallpox vaccination, compulsory attendance at school, etc., while it puts criminals behind the bars. Surely it is just as legitimate to interfere with horse-breeding, if it can be shown to be in the general interest so to do.

As for the lien clause, there is this to be said: All horsemen suffer loss through failure to collect fees. Sometimes a man who gets a colt sells it and moves away, leaving the stallion man to whistle for his money. One such victim told us of having, at a sale, informed the auctioneer that the mare being sold was bred, and if she foaled successfully there would be a service fee against her. Subsequently the purchaser was sued, but the court held that the auctioneer had no right to make such a bargain, and the suit was lost. What is

needed is a law that will give the horseman a lien on colt and mare, so that he may be secured; then, if a man buys an in-foal mare, it is his business to ascertain whether there is a claim against her or not. This would save horsemen much loss and work no injury to honest breeders.

Another point that came up at the recent meeting in London was the necessity for a Federal regulation debarring from the Dominion any inferior breeding horses. A case was mentioned where some stallions were taken from the United States to Alberta, and effort made to syndicate them. Failing this, their owners tried to take them back home, only to be refused admission by their own authorities. Canadian horsemen think it is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Horses too poor to be admitted to the United States, are too inferior for us.

While a compulsory license would, in some cases, shut out worthy horses which cannot be registered, still, as Mr. Wm. Smith points out, it is rarely that a law or rule framed in the general good does not hit somebody. He had himself suffered loss in connection with a certain action of the Shorthorn Breeders' Association some years ago, but he believed it was good for him, or, at any rate, for the Shorthorn interest, that he did. That is the spirit in which we should meet the proposed legislation, and we trust, when the reports are all in, Hon. Mr. Monteith and his lieutenants will feel warranted in framing a good up-to-date Lien and License Act.

The investigation may be expected to reveal wide diversity of opinion, and a process of sifting and digestion will be necessary in handling the evidence. It would doubtless be advantageous to have a conference of all the commissioners after the last of them have completed their labors. They could compare notes, and some further ideas might be evolved than would be committed to paper in their regular reports.

Feeding Horses.

The following short hints on horse feeding are intended not for the experienced, but in the hope that some owners who, with the best intentions, know nothing of the delicate organization of the interior economy of a horse, may be induced to pay more attention to the feeding of that useful animal, says an exchange. All probably know that a horse requires three meals a day, but are not careful of the proper interval of four to five hours between each meal. Few, for instance, know or care to know the time required for digestion—namely, at least two hours for oats and three hours for hay—so that the hay should be given in the evening when the day's work is over. The evening meal should be, of course, the most substantial, for, the work being over, there is ample time for rest and digestion, and for the renewal of exhausted tissue or muscle. Some horses are such shy feeders as to eat only at evening or night. Feeding should be regular, and the horse required to work as little as possible on a loaded stomach, and an interval of half an hour should elapse before food is given to a heated and tired animal. It is equally injurious to feed a horse too often, or too seldom, both being productive of the same result—namely, colic. The horse fed at too long intervals is apt to fret and knock about, eats too greedily when he gets the chance, and is apt to become a cribber. Food, then, should be given about every five hours, when the previous meal is digested, before charging the stomach again. But little food or water should be given during short stoppages, in order that both stomach and bladder may not be overcharged while at work. Most people know how a bucket of water will stop a race-horse, but few think how the overcharged stomach affects the lungs of a horse when at work. A horse when fed while heated and out of breath cannot digest its food, and the result is diarrhoea, or, curiously enough, the extreme opposite, in the form of colic or indigestion.

Norsemen Care for Their Horses.

"You never see a broken-winded horse in Norway," said a horse doctor. "That is because the horses are allowed to drink while they eat—the same as mankind. Our horses, let them be as thirsty as get out, must still eat their dry fodder, their dry hay and oats and corn, with nothing to wash them down. But in Norway every horse has a bucket of water beside his manger, and as he eats he drinks also. It is interesting to see how the Norwegian horses relish their water with their meals. Now they sip a little from the bucket, now they eat a mouthful, then another sip, then another mouthful—just like rational human beings. You never see a broken-winded horse in Norway, and the natives say it is because they serve water to the animals with their feed."

The foregoing, says the Rider and Driver, is good "horse sense" in many respects. Too frequently the horse is deprived of water, especially when he comes in warm and thirsty after a long and dusty drive. Many stablemen act on the long-established theory that a horse must not have a drink after a ride or drive until he has thoroughly cooled out. It is true that it would not be wise to permit the animal to drink too much,

and especially of ice-cold water; but a reasonable drink of aired water is not only enjoyable, but beneficial. As to the infrequent supply of water causing the broken-windedness of a horse, we are not prepared to say. It is, of course, a well-known fact that when a horse has the "heaves," or is "broken-winded," that he should be given water in frequent small quantities, rather than a large quantity at once.

Breeding of Hackneys.

Discussing the question of the relative influence of the sire and dam in the breeding of Hackneys, a writer in the Live-stock Journal (English) remarks: "The idea that the foal, as a rule, may be expected to take its size from its dam, and not from its sire, is one that is scarcely capable of contradiction, for the correctness of the theory is proved by the existence of some very big Hackneys which are sired by small stallions still living."

So far as the internal arrangements are concerned, I imagine that the majority of breeders will give the dam the credit of being responsible for them to a greater extent than the sire, but I rather incline to the belief that, as a rule, the latter has most to do with the temper of the foal. I do not mean by this the courage that the latter may be possessed of, as the cases which have come under my personal notice have left me quite undecided on the subject, though I rather incline to the belief that faint-heartedness is more often transmitted by the sire than by the dam. Probably we shall never arrive at unanimity on such matters, but a very great deal can be learned

about that a grand-looking, brilliant-acted horse may never get a foal worth his halter, whilst his brother, which, so far as appearances go, is not worth forty pounds, is a brilliant success at the stud. If these mysteries could even be partially solved, the task which breeders have to face would be far less onerous than it is, for the contemplation of such and other contradictions which exist almost makes one despair of arriving at any definite theories upon horse-breeding.

The extraordinary development of the Hackney, however, during the past few years, has proved that the following out of certain principles of breeding may reasonably be expected to be succeeded by certain definite results, but there will always exist an element of uncertainty as to what a horse will get or a mare will throw. I suppose there is the influence of back blood to account for this, and the prepotency of certain strains and individual animals, but one becomes bewildered when one attempts to account for the phenomena—they can be termed nothing else—that occasionally appear.

Diseases Resulting from Wounds.

ERYSIPELAS.

Erysipelas occasionally occurs as a result or a complication of wounds. It may be defined as an inflammation of the skin and underlying tissues, characterized by a diffused swelling of the parts affected, which has a remarkable tendency to spread, and is dependent upon some unascertained alteration in the blood.

Symptoms.—In an indefinite period, but usually about the third or fourth day

after the infliction of an injury, the skin in the immediate vicinity of the wound is noticed to be swollen, smooth, shining, hot, tender and painful; the swelling gradually extends in all directions from the wound, embracing, if a limb be affected, its whole circumference in the course of a few hours. The swollen surface pits on pressure (that is, when pressed it has a doughy feel, the finger sinks into the tissues and the impression does not quickly disappear) where muscular tissue is present, but where the subcutaneous tissues are hard and firm the pitting is not so well marked. In rare cases little vesicles are formed, which is followed by some amount of sloughing. This occurs more frequently at the flexures of the joints when a

limb is affected. Besides local symptoms, we notice more or less constitutional disturbance; the pulse becomes frequent and strong; shivering fits are noticed, temperature increased, and there is a loss of appetite, and lameness, if a limb be involved. In more severe cases the constitutional disturbance is greater. The tendons and ligaments, the fibrous coverings of adjacent muscles, as well as the skin and subcutaneous tissues, become involved; the pain is excessive, the swelling hard, tense, and occupies a large extent of surface. In a variable period, purulent collections form in the muscles, or more deeply between the tendons and ligaments, which, on being opened, discharge a watery pus which in some cases contains shreds or masses of gangrenous tissue. The systemic disturbance is severe, rigors are frequent, pain acute; the pulse, at first full and strong, becomes frequent, small and feeble; the respirations hurried; the bowels generally constipated, and the faeces covered with mucus; the urine scanty and high-colored. The appetite is lost, but the thirst usually excessive. Occasionally the inflammation extends to the articulation nearest the injury, and the case becomes complicated with open joint.

Treatment.—A brisk purgative of 6 to 10 drams aloes, according to the size and condition of the patient, with two drams ginger, should be given. The swollen parts should be fomented frequently with warm water, or, if practicable, warm poultices applied. After the purgative has operated saline diuretics, as nitrate of potash, in



Tatton Dray King.

Foaled in 1904. Champion Shire stallion, Royal Show, Eng., 1906.

by the exchange of experiences; and, surely, anything that throws a light upon the science of breeding cannot fail to be valuable to horse-owners.

Color, I am convinced, is more influenced by the sire than the dam, and I base my opinion upon what I have seen and what the studbook tells us. For instance, the Fireways and Lord Derbys were for the most part browns, whilst Denmark, a chestnut, has transmitted his color to his stock, and hence, no doubt, the preponderance of chestnuts at the present time, for the Denmark family, thanks to the excellence as sires of some famous stallions, invariably monopolizes the lion's share of the prizes throughout the season. At the same time, there can be no denying the existence of certain mares which invariably throw bay or brown foals. I saw one sold a few months ago, and a hunt through the studbook proved the correctness of the statement that she had always thrown bay foals. Still, there are exceptions to every rule, and, therefore, breeders are compelled to base their calculations upon the law of averages. There are so many things that are unexplainable in connection with breeding, totally irrespective of the laws of heredity, that it appears hopeless to unravel them. Still, the pursuit of knowledge in such matters must always be of interest to the lover of horses. For instance, many of us would be glad to be able to account for the fact that some horses are colt and others filly breeders; why some families should mature early and others late; and how it comes

3- to 4-dram doses, should be given twice or three times daily, and tincture of iron should be given in 6- to 8-dram doses, in a pint of cold water, as a drench, twice daily. The food should be of the best kind, and given in liberal quantities. In the more severe cases treatment must be more energetic. A purgative must be given, and the excitement and fever combated with aconite in about 20-drop doses of Fleming's tincture in one-half pint of cold water, as a drench, every three or four hours, until the pulse loses its excessive strength and frequency. After the purgative has acted, the tincture of iron should be given in about 4-dram doses every three or four hours. Heat should be applied to the affected parts. If abscesses form, they must be opened, but it is advisable to abstain from the use of the bistoury unless pus is present, as the admission of the air into the tissues is apt to cause sloughing.

"WHIP."

Is She a "Lady Blacksmith"?

Our American friends have a ridiculous fashion of trying to exalt honorable and useful occupations of women by substituting the word "lady" for "woman," where the latter ordinarily occurs as a suffix. For instance, they say "saleslady," "washlady," etc. Out in Nebraska there is a woman who does blacksmithing. No doubt they would call her a "lady" blacksmith. However, whatever they call her, here is the story, as told by Rider and Driver:

"There is a 'smithy' in Nebraska that differs from the ordinary 'blacksmith shop' in its orderly arrangement, its clean windows and dainty curtains. These are touches distinctive of the environment of a woman blacksmith. The shop is painted sky-blue, and the family live in the upper story. The woman who spends her working day swinging sledges and shoeing horses is Mrs. Philip P. Wilcox, of College View, Neb. She says she is looking for no notoriety, but took up the business because she liked it. It was her husband's occupation when she married him, and, by assisting him and then taking charge of the work while he was away, she soon became an expert. She soon found she could make more money at smithing than in teaching school. Mrs. Wilcox advocates her trade for overworked school teachers. She is bringing up her girls in the same way. The oldest is an expert bicycle repairer, and the others are good assistants in her shop. The eldest daughter has a bank account that she earned from repairing bicycles."

Lessons of the Horse Markets.

Those who study the horse markets can hardly fail to learn the practical lesson of good breeding, says an exchange.

Quotations on horses from week to week are both high and low. In the draft-horse classes we find keen competition and plenty of outlet for the supply of horses which are of size and have quality, while for the undersized, the scrub, the misfit and the plain horse of common quality, we find a low market, which means a poor demand. Buyers have learned their lesson, and their action in the markets is sufficiently plain to indicate to the producing class what is needed and what will bring profitable values in the public mart. For the right kind of a horse the demand is increasing, but for the other kind lower values are bound to rule. Neither on the market nor the farm is the scrub a profitable animal. In our breeding let us avoid him and prosper.

LIVE STOCK.

Sheep Census of the World.

The Victorian Government statist has issued the following table, giving the number of sheep in the principal sheep-breeding countries of the world. It is:

Countries.	1887.	1903.
United Kingdom	28,900,000	30,000,000
Other European countries.....	168,800,000	141,000,000
Total for Europe.....	197,700,000	171,000,000
United States	43,500,000	52,000,000
Australian States and New Zealand	96,600,000	76,000,000
Cape Colony	13,100,000	11,500,000
Canada	2,000,000	2,500,000
Argentine Republic	70,450,000	80,500,000
Uruguay	10,550,000	14,500,000
Total for other principal countries	236,800,000	237,000,000
Grand totals	434,500,000	408,000,000

Since 1903 the sheep of New Zealand and Australia have increased to 93,000,000. It is probable, therefore, that the number of sheep in the world is about the same now as eighteen years ago. The population of the principal wool-using and mutton-eating countries

has, in these eighteen years, increased by about 12½ per cent. These figures will explain the wool situation of to-day and its probable future, and may be specially interesting in view of requests that I have had for the number of sheep in Australia, and the publication of figures in some Canadian newspapers upon the authority of a United States journal. This statement, in discussing the mutton and wool situation, left out of consideration the sheep of Australia, and must, therefore, be erroneous.

J. S. LARKE.

Australia.

About "Breaking Type."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The 1906 fall-fair season has furnished a full, usual number of examples of injustice, resulting from slavish adherence by judges to that common dogma which declares that "type must not be broken" when placing entries in the ring. Where this originated we are not aware, but it has been handed down from one generation to another, and passed on from one student to another, till the majority have come to accept it unthinkingly, regarding as heterodox any who dare to challenge. It is time some one steps up with the courage of scepticism.

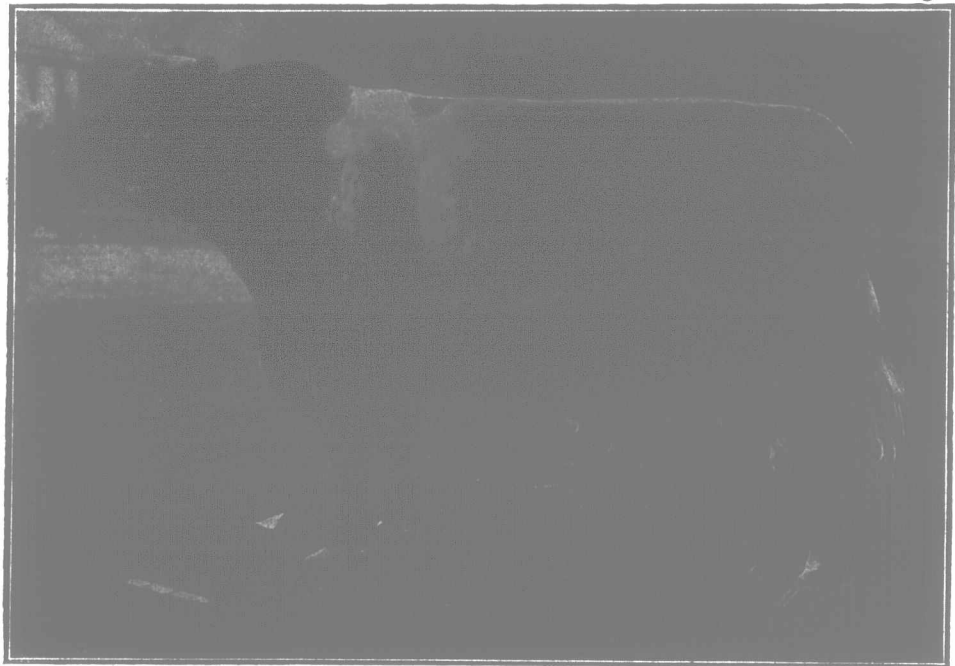
What is "breaking type"? It is easier to quote examples than to frame a comprehensive definition. Here is an ordinary case: One animal of a class may be of different conformation from another, though, as for relative excellence, probably if the judge were buying, it would be a case of pitch-and-toss between them. The balance of the class may consist of individuals inferior to either, but because they resemble whichever type was chosen for first, likely as not they will be set

led him to set inferior entries up simply because they resembled the header in some one conspicuous respect, such as size or build. The usual answer to any questioning is that the judging must be educational. It must indicate to exhibitors and onlookers what is the most approved type, as represented in the judge's first choice. This answer is not conclusive. Analyzed, it means that type or size, or something else on which the decision chances to hinge, is set forth with exaggerated emphasis, and the people are virtually told that the faults possessed by some of the winners of second, third, fourth and fifth places may be excused, since these most nearly approximate the first-prize beast in one particular attribute. At the same time, some of these winners of the lower places may be such that the judge would never think of preferring them to the discarded one if he were choosing a herd-header. Is it truly educational, then, to turn the latter down? Is it wise? Is it fair?

The merit of a beast does not depend on size alone, nor on conformation alone, nor on quality alone, nor on breed characteristics alone. It depends on all these things together, and their consonant proportion is a thing which every judge should have as clearly as possible in his mind. No animal excels in all particulars equally. A rare good beast may be a shade on the small side, or have some other drawback. Judging should consist in selecting from among a number of more or less imperfect animals the one which combines the attributes aforementioned in such nice relations as makes him the most valuable individual of the lot; the second should then be chosen in the same way—he should be, individually, the next most valuable entry; so of the third, the fourth, and all the rest. In extremely close cases there might be justification for reversing a second and third, or third and fourth, or something like that, but to go to work and cast one of the most valuable entries out altogether, as is sometimes done, because he exhibits a certain striking dissimilarity from the rest, is unjust and misleading. Consistency thus secured is superficial and illogical.

"But," we hear some one object, "how are you going to determine which is the most valuable animal? What is the most valuable bull, ram or boar, for my neighbor may not be the most desirable for me, with my particular females?" Such interrogation is mere quibble. It is assumed the judge has in his mind an ideal of perfection. If he has not, he has no business to be officiating. With this as a guide, it is his business to estimate what rating the average of a number of expert buyers would give the beasts under his hands, if they were selecting animals for their herds. Then let him place the entries according to this standard, making no departures, except, perhaps, in the closest of close cases. If a big bull is first, and a smaller but better quality bull second, and another larger but coarser and less valuable bull third, what harm? It simply serves as the most rational evidence to onlookers that in breeding, one swallow does not make a summer, and that it is general excellence (including, as one of its factors, that desirable quality called symmetry) which is most desired. It is time more judges rub the scales off their eyes, and get their own original brains to work on this question.

OBSERVER.



Scottish Prince (Imp) = 50090 = (84728).

Shorthorn bull. First and senior champion male, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906. Imported and owned by John Garthouse & Sons, Highfield, Ont.

ahead of the one that narrowly escaped first. The judge justifies his treatment of this one by saying he must "follow his type."

Take another common instance: It sometimes happens there is one animal a little "off" in some of his breed markings—not seriously, but enough to raise a doubt between him and one or two of his best competitors. It may result in his being shut out of first, and nine out of ten judges will be inclined to get rid of the difficult task of placing him by throwing him out altogether. "First or nowhere," they say, they must "stick to type."

Suppose a third situation: Often, among a number of bulls in a ring, one is of superior scale, another is of a smaller build but perhaps equally valuable, and there are several others about the same scale as the latter, but inferior in quality. The average judge will issue his mental fiat that the big bull must go first or nowhere. As between him and his closest competitor there may be little odds to choose, but because the smaller competitor happens to be picked for first, the big bull is set below all the inferior ones merely because they happen to approximate the first-prize one in point of size. This kind of thing is called "sticking to type."

Erratic legalism reaches its climax when it leads a judge to make virtue out of a fault, as when he seeks to maintain excessive scale or excessive fineness throughout a whole class, simply because the first-prize beast was a little over or under size, as the case might be.

Some one has called consistency the "bugbear of little minds." Attempts to maintain an appearance of consistency in the show-ring have fettered the judgment of many a ribbon-placer and

me, with my particular females?" Such interrogation is mere quibble. It is assumed the judge has in his mind an ideal of perfection. If he has not, he has no business to be officiating. With this as a guide, it is his business to estimate what rating the average of a number of expert buyers would give the beasts under his hands, if they were selecting animals for their herds. Then let him place the entries according to this standard, making no departures, except, perhaps, in the closest of close cases. If a big bull is first, and a smaller but better quality bull second, and another larger but coarser and less valuable bull third, what harm? It simply serves as the most rational evidence to onlookers that in breeding, one swallow does not make a summer, and that it is general excellence (including, as one of its factors, that desirable quality called symmetry) which is most desired. It is time more judges rub the scales off their eyes, and get their own original brains to work on this question.

The number of cattle exported from Great Britain during the nine months ended September 30th was 4,802, as compared with 3,200 in the corresponding period last year. The value was £285,679, against £160,823. During the same period 7,770 sheep were exported, against 4,408, the value having been £113,307, against £64,348. Of pigs, 1,895 were exported, against 671, the value having been £17,541, against £5,358.

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Holstein-Friesian Cattle.

(From address by B. W. Potter, of Rutland, Mass., before the New England Holstein-Friesian Club, at Waterville, Me.)

I assume that we can exercise more or less influence in shaping this breed of domestic animals to our liking, though we must remember that our artificial means must coincide in the main with the laws of nature. We can multiply the breeds of animals, but the tendency of reversion to the original species is ever present. This variation increases the number of breeds and enlarges their value, but the original species are more hardy and are tormented by fewer natural enemies. When wild and domesticated animals of the same species are exposed to privation or extremes of heat and cold under the same conditions, beasts of the chase are more tenacious of life and capable of greater endurance than farm animals.

Bovine cattle are coeval with the human race. We have no exact knowledge of the size and capabilities of the neat cattle of the ancient world, but the native cows of Great Britain and every other country were small in size and poor performers at the milk pail. Careful breeding and good feeding have increased these.

Holstein-Friesian cattle are almost entitled to be called a species, for they were flourishing in Holland 2,000 years ago. The rich alluvial land around the south shore of the North Sea has ever been well adapted to the breeding of large animals. Owing to the drying weather in the summer and rocky soil, New England pasturage is not equal to that of Holland, and it will be difficult for us to keep up the Dutch size of these cattle. But in the size of cattle, as in everything else, there is a golden mean. We do not look for the best physical or mental type of man from the parentage of giants or dwarfs. Let us strive for the golden mean in size and for quantity combined with quality.

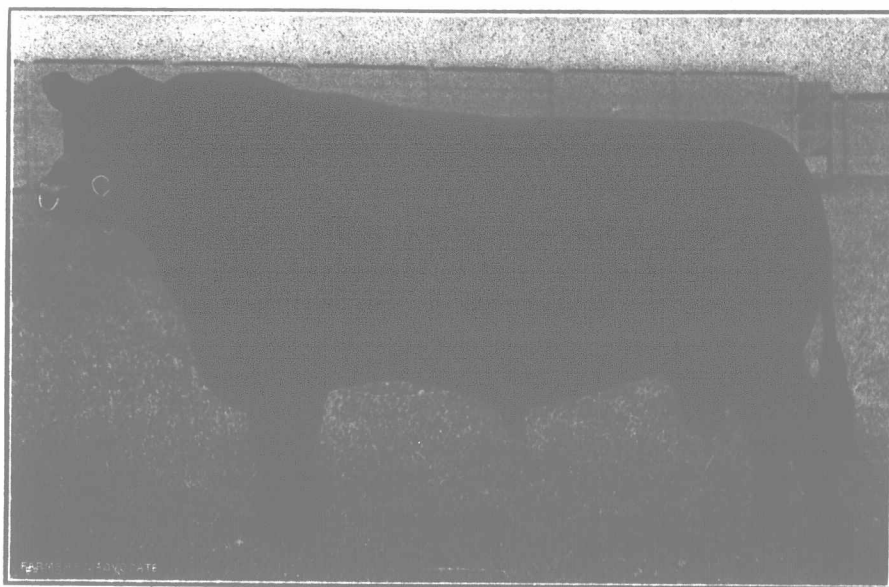
The size for America can best be determined by finding the size of the bulls and cows that have made the best records here. If the size of an animal is an important matter for consideration, then the weight of every animal entered in the Advanced Registry should be recorded. Records, since 1898, of the Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station, made to ascertain whether large or small cows of dairy type are more desirable to keep, taking cost of feed and value of product into account, show the average weight of the small group to be 904 pounds, and of the large ones, 1,079 pounds each. The large cows made an average annual net profit of \$42.97, while the small ones made less per cow than the large ones. In the large group were six Holsteins, which made an annual net profit per cow of \$46.30. In the small group were two Holsteins, one of which made a total net profit of \$46.11, and the other \$38.19. All will agree that a cow must have large digestive capacity to do great work. This usually accompanies a large-sized cow, but sometimes the large-sized cow turns her food into beef more than into milk. The champion butter and milk cow is never the largest cow of the breed; hence it might be wise to have a maximum as well as a minimum size of animals that are entered in the Advanced Registry. For dairy purposes I would as lief buy a Holstein cow weighing 900 pounds as one weighing 2,000 pounds. One is undersized; the other oversized. One is only fit for hologna sausage and the other for beefsteak. The weights of 60 of the greatest cows and 25 of the most famous bulls of the Holstein-Friesian breed were then given, having been secured through the assistance of the Secretary of the National Association. The weights of cows ranged from 1,000 to 1,850 pounds, and those of the bulls from 1,800 to 2,650 pounds. The average weight of the cows is 1,383 pounds; that of the bulls is 2,164 pounds. The conclusion is, then, that the proper size of a Holstein cow is from 1,200 to 1,500 pounds, and that of a bull at full age from 2,000 to 2,400 pounds.

Holsteins are pre-eminently a dairy breed, and their beef capability only an incident that enhances their dairy value for furnishing good veal all the time and good beef when their dairy life is ended. It is admitted by all that they produce more milk than cows of other breeds. As to the quality of the milk, there is a golden mean for the milk ratio the same as there is in the size of cattle, and we find that the Holstein cow gives the golden mean milk. Thirteen per cent. of total solids and four per cent. of butter-fat is about the correct ratio in milk. We must breed for this standard. It would be a great mistake to breed for lower, considering the various uses of milk.

To attain our ideal we must begin with the bull. He must be one that will sire deep-milking offspring, and endow them with vigorous constitutions. When young he must be selected for his individuality and pedigree, and the performance of his forbears; when older, for his own record of performance. If we would utilize the services of the good old bulls more than we do, we should avoid chances of disappointment, and also improve our stock. Some of our finest bulls are sent to the shambles prematurely, before the qualities of their offspring are known. We are all tolerably familiar with the proper type of dairy cow, but there is difference of opinion on the method of feeding her. To my mind the rapacious appetite of the Holstein cow is one of her most valuable traits. All the good cows I have owned have had capacious stomachs and paunches, and

have been capable of turning large quantities of food into good milk. Cows can no more make milk without food than men can make bricks without straw. If we desire to preserve the size and capacity of the Holstein cow, we must give her plenty of food from birth to death. I believe there is little danger of exhausting vitality by high feeding if fed at suitable times on suitable food. Animals are not apt to exceed their natural capacity. There are no well-ascertained facts to support the belief that the enormous milk and butter yields of the champion cows of the world have exhausted their vitality to such an extent that there is a loss of vigor in these cows and their progeny. We must feed up to natural capacity—not, of course, overfeeding or stimulating by use of drugs.

The same principles will apply to the feeding of our calves. They should be fed so abundantly that they will grow vigorously and continuously from birth to maturity. They should have plenty of milk, with rowen and some grain; should be kept in dry stalls or yards, and be fed out of clean pails. They should not be bred until they are 14 or 15 months old. A heifer when she comes in milk should weigh from 800 to 1,000 pounds. Our greatest danger of deterioration in the size of our cattle comes from the improper feeding and care of our calves. Too many of our breeders have no real knowledge of calf raising. Our farmers are mostly engaged in milk production alone, and many of them have lost the art of calf-raising. And right here is the opportunity of breeders of pure-blooded stock to raise good cows for the milk farmers, who will demand Holsteins when they find that a good cow of that breed which will produce 10,000 or 12,000 pounds of milk per year is cheaper at \$200 or \$300 than an ordinary cow is at \$50.



Lord Fearless.

Aberdeen-Angus bull. Winner of Polled Cattle Society's gold medal at the Royal Counties and Bath & West of England Shows, 1906.

Dipping for Ticks.

Sheep should, invariably, be treated for the destruction of ticks twice each year—in the late fall, before going into winter quarters, and at shearing time, in spring. Some successful flockmasters believe in dipping in the fall as well as in the spring, while others claim that there is economy in pouring at this season, when the wool is so heavy and absorbs or retains so much of the dip, and that the sheep are less liable to take cold, though if kept in a warm shed for a few hours after there is really but little risk. Pouring is quickly done where three men or boys are available, the sheep being laid upon a clean straw bed, one attendant holding it first upon its rump, while another sheds the wool with his hands along the belly, breast and neck, at intervals of four or five inches, and the third pours in the warm dip from a coffee pot. The sheep is then turned first on one side and then on the other, the shedding and pouring being continued, and is then allowed to stand up while a last shedding is made the full length of the back to the forehead, and a final pouring is made and the job is done, taking only about five minutes to each sheep. The dip should be kept quite warm throughout the performance, as it spreads and works more thoroughly. In this way three hands can easily treat sixty or seventy sheep in a day, and the owner, if he has a tender conscience, will sleep better all winter from the knowledge that his duty has been done, that his flock is comfortable and thriving; and it will pay well financially, too, as the better health of the sheep and increased growth of wool will repay the cost many times, and the owner will be saved the humiliation of seeing his flock suffering towards spring from the depredations of an army of bloodsuckers, and losing their wool by rubbing and scratching on fences to rid themselves of their tormentors. The same treatment is also an insurance against scab and other skin diseases, which may lead to serious loss, and it should be made an unbreakable rule to make sure that the flock be treated some time between now and the end of the year, as when the ewes become forward with lamb there is more danger to them in handling them for this operation.

Dealing with Hog Cholera.

The recurrence of a few cases of hog cholera in Western Ontario this season, revives interest in the question, How shall the farmer protect his herd from the disease; and, second, What shall he do when he is certain that his hogs have an outbreak of genuine cholera?

One of the best methods for protection against the disease, says Wallace's Farmer, is that of maintaining the highest possible vitality in the herd. This cannot be done at once, nor now. Measures can be taken to secure high vitality in the hog crop next year, first by giving them a constant supply of pure water, preferably from a deep well, never from a creek or river or stream which heads in some other man's farm, and never from a mudhole or hog-wallow. Next to cleanliness, a plentiful use of lime and other disinfectants around the hog-yards is required. Next, by limiting the number of hogs on a farm to about one hundred about one set of buildings. The feeding of a balanced ration, as near as possible, and plenty of exercise, is another important question; and, last, but not least, avoidance, as near as possible, of inbreeding. In our judgment, the greatest menace to the vitality of hogs in the West is the continuous close line-breeding, which is unavoidable, except with the greatest care. By this we mean, if you buy a boar this fall, extend its pedigree five generations; you will in all probability find that it runs many times to some one noted hog, and this is especially true if you buy from some prominent breeder who has been taking prizes in the show-ring. If the next year

you extend the pedigree on the boar you purchased, you will probably find he runs to the same hogs. In time the effect is cumulative; the first thing you know you have hogs that are very closely line-bred, almost in-bred.

The next thing is, how will you do when your neighbor's hogs begin to come down with cholera? First, thoroughly clean up your yards and disinfect. Second, keep away from your neighbors, and keep your neighbors away from you. Tie up your dog at night, and persuade your neighbor to tie up his dog. Keep everything sold off as far as possible as soon as it is fit to go. If your hogs weigh 175 to 180 pounds, sell them. When the disease attacks your herd, and you ascertain it by post-mortem examination, or, if you are not competent, by a competent veterinarian, our advice would be to kill off all your little pigs. Sell all your shoats that are big enough to sell before they are taken down with the disease. Separate your well ones from the sick, turn them out in pasture, feed them little or nothing. Grass and pumpkins are all that they need. Scatter them just as widely as you can over your farm. Leave your diseased hogs in the pen or yard in which they were taken sick, and you will not lose much, if the disease is of the virulent form, if you will kill everything under six months old. Take your chances on the rest. If your conscience compels you to buy a "dead-sure hog-cholera cure," buy a dollar's worth, put it up on the mantel, and look at it. It will do just as much good as if you gave it to your hogs. If you give anything, give the Government formula:

These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. Dose: One large tablespoonful of the mixture once a day for each 200 pounds weight of the hogs treated. The medicine should be given in soft feed, as corn meal or oats, ground or crushed; crushed wheat, mixed with bran; or middlings, well mixed with hot water.

	Pounds.
Wood charcoal	1
Sulphur	1
Sodium sulphate	1
Antimony sulphide	1
Sodium bicarbonate	2
Sodium chloride	2
Sodium hyposulphite	2

You can buy the ingredients at the drug-store. If you lose one-half your sows, and the rest prove to be breeders, you have not lost much, for the sows that have gone through the cholera are immune. Those of lowered vitality and

greater susceptibility have died, but those that do survive are equal in value to all of them beforehand.

Fall Fair Observations.

It is opportune, now that many of the rural fairs for 1906 have passed into history, to record some of our experiences, by way of impressing upon ourselves conclusions arrived at when the fair fever was in our veins, and by way of sharing with our neighbors what we have discovered.

(1) It is wise to have all judging done according to a known standard, as far as this can be done. For instance, at one fair the butter was judged according to the following standard: 45 points were allowed for flavor, 25 for grain, 15 for color, 10 for salt, and 5 for finish. A card was placed along with each exhibit, every exhibitor being in this way made aware of her strong points, or of the features in which her butter was regarded as lacking. This method of judging was found very satisfactory in this department. Why should it not be extended to other classes, such as provisions and cattle and horses and fruit? The day is past when a judge gives satisfaction who walks round and around the exhibit, wrapt in an air of mystery, and who finally utters himself, "Well, I guess that one has it." Yes, "that one" has the prize, but the judge can give no reason for his award. The score-card serves as a guide, and is a far better record than memory. Further, would it not be well to indicate the standard sought for in the prize-lists issued to patrons and members? To those that argue that the score-card would involve a deal of additional cost in printing, our reply is that nothing is dear that gives adequate returns on the amount invested. Then, is there not good work for our Fairs' Association in this particular? Should a number of fairs give this matter favorable consideration, money may be saved by having the cards printed in quantities.

(2) The directors in charge of each department should be on hand early to see what space is assigned for each class of exhibits. If a little pains be taken to record the space required for each class this year, it will be a helpful suggestion for the next fair. Printed cards were used this year at one fair that indicated satisfactorily the space set apart for the various exhibits. Exhibitors found this a great convenience. This, to some people, may seem a small matter, but it contributes not a little to the convenience of exhibitors, judges, directors and spectators.

(3) In case of one-day exhibitions, it is imperative to have plenty of judges. As far as possible, each class of exhibits should have its own judges, thus giving ample time for careful inspection and a fair decision.

(4) An exhibition is better if being run on the time advertised. The directors and judges should insist on this, as it would save a deal of annoyance to both exhibitors and spectators. The hour for judging, say the various classes of horses, should be indicated in the prize-lists, and carefully adhered to.

JAMES ANTHONY.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Warm Separator Milk for Pigs.

A question sometimes asked by those interested in hog-feeding is whether warm separator milk is injurious to pigs. Following are the opinions of two American feeding authorities:

Prof. Wm. Dietrich, swine expert, of the Illinois Experiment Station.—"There are no experiments on record to test this matter, but I see no reason why the warm milk from the separator should in any way cause trouble in pig-feeding. Warm milk is the natural food for pigs, and I think the trouble arises from some other cause. It may be that the scouring and running down in flesh, sometimes complained of, is caused by sudden changes in feed, such as, for instance, change from cold, sour skim milk to warm, fresh, skim milk. The skim milk in either form is good feed, but it will not do to change from one to the other very suddenly. Another cause of the trouble may be that the pigs are being fed too much. Sometimes people think that when the cream is taken out of the milk there is not much left that is of any value, and young animals are fed very liberally and often overfed, and this becomes a very serious matter. The skim milk has relatively more protein than whole milk, and a comparatively small excess of protein in the system will very likely bring about the conditions above mentioned."

Prof. H. R. Smith, Nebraska Experiment Station.—"I do not believe there will be any effects from feeding warm separator milk if it is supplied in a limited quantity, as it should be. Some farmers make a mistake in feeding too much excess. In our experiments we use three pounds of milk to one pound of corn meal. You have perhaps noticed by the Cornell (New York) experiments that much more than this quantity of milk is less satisfactory. I can readily understand

that, in extremely warm weather, when pigs are suffering from the heat, as such animals do, warm milk would be more injurious than cold milk. We know that excessive heat is conducive to indigestion, as when animals are overfed during hot weather, or when they are given too much exercise on a full stomach. Under ordinary conditions, I should be very much surprised to have ill effects from feeding warm separator milk, unless the same is badly contaminated. In that case it would be nearly as injurious cold."

We doubt whether either of the Professors has struck the mark. Experiments some years ago by one of the New England stations, indicated that sour milk is better than sweet milk for pigs. This accords with our experience and that of most men with whom we have discussed the subject. Warm separator milk would be sweet, hence the difficulty. The advice offered above, viz., to limit the quantity of milk and to avoid radical changes in the condition of the feed, is good, but we recommend our readers to let separator milk sour slightly—not excessively—before feeding to hogs.



Hollywell Genius.

Yerksire boar. Winner of first and champion prizes in England, 1906.

THE FARM.

Rural New England Prosperous Again.

According to bulletins issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, New England agriculture is decidedly on the up-grade, farm land being now so much in demand that it is difficult to get free or cheap land for cultivation. The bulletins, which were prepared by George K. Holmes, Chief of the Division of Foreign Markets, are on the subjects of "Changes in Farm Values" and "Local Conditions as Affecting Farm Values" (Bureau of Statistics, Bulletins Nos. 43, 44), and give a comparative table showing the difference in the average real-estate valuation of farms by the acre in the various States and Territories in the five years since 1900. In the New England States, farms of medium equipment have jumped in value as follows: Maine, from \$20.52 in 1900, to \$23.13; New Hampshire, \$38.93 to \$41.18; Vermont, \$20.68 to \$23.23; Massachusetts, \$41.29 to \$45.47; Rhode Island, \$39.63 to \$40.65; Connecticut, \$44.70 to \$46.81. The advance in some of the other States is much greater, that of Illinois being from \$54.83 to \$75.31, and of New York from \$43.58 to \$51.51.

Lightning-rod Statistics.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding a question re lightning-rods, appearing in your issue of Oct. 18th, we have reports this year of 106 buildings struck by lightning. Of these, 61 have been personally reported, and the remainder are taken from newspaper reports. Of the 61 personally reported, only one building was rodded, and the rods on it had been up twenty years and were out of repair, being broken off some short distance above the ground. Of the remaining buildings, we cannot say whether they were rodded or not. Since 1901 we have reports of 354 buildings being struck, of which 186 were burned and 174 only damaged. The number of rodded buildings struck was 11, of which only 4 were burned, on three of which the rods were stated by the owners to be out of repair. On the fourth the rods had just been installed, and no consideration had been made as to whether they were properly put on, but presumably the agent was so that there were no flaws in his work.

WM. H. DAY.

Department of Physics, O. A. C. Guelph.

Fall Plowing.

With the favorable weather prevailing in this season, plowing for spring crops should be well on the way by this time, and should be pushed to a finish as soon as practicable, as, after the first week of November, frost sufficient to stop the plows is liable to occur at any time.

In the case of most classes of soils, and especially of stiff clays and clay loams, it is essential to best results that the land intended for spring grain, except, perhaps, sod to be inverted for peas, should be fall plowed, and thus exposed to the mellowing influence of the winter frosts. Early-sown grain crops almost invariably get the best start and yield the heaviest harvest, and it is important to have the land in the best possible condition to admit of early-spring cultivation and seeding. To this end, not only the plowing, but the ditching also, should be attended to in good time in the fall, in order that all surplus water may have free course to get away off the fields early in the spring. Open ditches and water furrows are a necessity on most soils where tile-draining has not been done, and it pays well to spend a little extra time at this season in making the watercourses ample and clear. In cases where the natural fall in the land is not sufficient to carry off the water, and there are no underdrains, a good plan is to use the road scraper to lower the outlet, before plowing in the fall. By this means great improvement may be made in the draining of low, slack places where water would otherwise lie late in spring, delaying the cultivation and seeding of the field for a week or two after the main portions are in suitable condition. The same delay often occurs in the ripening of the crop on these low-lying places, delaying the harvesting of the whole field, some portions being dead-ripe and liable to loss by shelling before the backward portions are ready to cut. These are some of the little chores that are liable to be neglected, and which, if not attended to before winter sets in, may cause considerable loss in the crop returns of next year.

Removing Stumps.

Varying success has attended the attempts to remove stumps by burning them out. The method is as follows: Bore a hole from one to two inches in diameter, according to the size of the tree, and eighteen inches deep, into the stump. Into this put from one and a half to two ounces of saltpetre, fill with water, and plug tightly. After these have stood six months, open, and pour into each hole a gill of kerosene oil, and set fire to it. I tried the above method, but without success. Well knowing the inflammable qualities of saltpetre and kerosene, I thought that there must be some way to use these commodities to advantage in getting rid of stumps, so I tried again. This time I bored three-quarter inch holes in the top of some stumps—one hole to about six inches of surface—six inches deep, and filled them with saltpetre. I did not plug them, but put in water at the time of filling them. I bored some more stumps in the same manner and filled them with kerosene; part of them were plugged and part of them were not. At the end of six months, when it was dry and favorable, the stumps were fired. The kerosene stumps burned but little; the saltpetre stumps burned a little longer, but went out before they were half burned, so that was in favor of the saltpetre. Some stumps that were fixed with each preparation were not fired. These were filled with saltpetre and left open, and at the end of six months they were fired. Those that had saltpetre in burned clean; those that had kerosene and then saltpetre in did not burn so well. Since then, when I have large stumps to get rid of, I put saltpetre in them, fill the holes up again in six months, and in six months more they are ready to burn; and the results have been very satisfactory. For stumps fourteen inches in diameter or less, I use dynamite. I used a half a pound to a stump. I take a 1 1/2-6-inch auger and put a shank onto it four feet long, to bore holes under the stumps with just boring dirt. There is no need to bore the wood, but bore to locate the charge close up against the bottom of stumps. Use 18 inches of fuse; no tamping is needed. An occasional load will fail to go, and the fault has always been with the fuse. When I have any doubts about the fuse going, I tie a couple of feet of binding string to the dynamite, so I can pull it out and put in a new fuse; but in any case, should a load fail to go, let it alone till next day, and then, if there has been no string put on it, and it will not pull out by the old fuse, bore and put in another load close to it, using caution not to touch the load that is in there with the auger. For a stump six inches in diameter, one-fourth of a pound will be load enough. Sometimes a stump will be blown out clean, and usually a team will pull out what is left. One can locate a charge under the center of the stump, but there are stumps whose point of resistance is not under the center of the stump, and in that case the load would be likely to blow out one side, and then there would be

some work to do with the spade and axe. Small stumps are well blown to pieces, so one gets fuel enough to pay expenses. The fun pays for the time of using the dynamite, so one is not out much. For large stumps, the dirt is not solid enough for resistance to raise the stump, even if a large charge is used; but the dirt will be blown away, which is the cheapest way of getting it away if one must have the stump up, but, if one can wait, on the use of the land, the large stumps are better removed by the saltpetre-and-fire route. When firing a stump with dynamite, be sure that the fuse is lighted before leaving, and when it is lighted get away, but don't go where the unused dynamite is. I do not consider it dangerous work when properly performed; a person who is a little afraid of it will take no risks.

Another economical and quite rapid means of removing stumps is by the aid of a good stump-puller. Those who do not care to work with dynamite will prefer this method. With very large stumps, the dynamite and stump-puller can both be used to advantage.

Fulton Co., N. Y.

J. P. FLETCHER.

Forest Revenue and Forest Conservation.

(Paper read by Judson F. Clark, Ph. D., Forester for Ontario, before the Forestry Convention, Vancouver.)

In the case of most crops produced by the soil there is a distinct seed-time and harvest, and the methods of the seed-time are as different as may be from the methods of the harvest. Wood crops form a notable exception to this rule, for, normally, the new crop is launched by the act of harvesting the crop which is mature. Where there is no wood crop to harvest, artificial sowing or planting must be resorted to if a wood crop would be grown, but in Canada the areas which must be so treated are limited and comparatively unimportant.

Nature, unaided by man, has produced vast and magnificent forests, and maintained them for ages. The earliest foresters went to Nature centuries ago to learn her method of forest reproduction. They found that wherever trees were removed by decay, windfall, or other cause, so as to make a break in the forest cover, and thus admit light to the soil, the opening became quickly filled with a vigorous reproduction of young trees. Trees are tolerably prolific seeders, but tree seeds on germination require light, if they are to develop into forest trees. The more light they get the more rapidly they grow, and light may be given them by the removal of the mature trees. Such were the lessons learned from Nature by the first foresters, and the natural laws behind these lessons must ever form the basis of all natural methods of forest conservation.

The forester was quick to see wherein man might aid Nature to the advantage of the forest. Nature's method of waiting an age for the trees to disappear after they had passed their prime was wasteful alike in time and material. The forester with his axe saved the material and the time. In the virgin forest the fittest to survive occupied the soil, but the fittest to survive were not always the best fitted to supply the needs of man. This was remedied by the forester in the succeeding crop, by favoring as seed trees those kinds which, because of rapidity of growth or quality of product, were regarded as the more desirable.

THE CANADIAN FOREST PROBLEM.

There can be little doubt but that the most important problem before any Canadian forest administration is that of translating the facts of these introductory observations into everyday business practice. The solution of the problem will be reached when a system of sale of public timber is reached and made effective, by which the State and the lumbermen become partners with mutual profit in the work of renewing the forest, by the act of logging the mature trees.

Lumbering is very much like any other business, in that it is conducted for what profit may be made by the operators, and rightly so. This being the case, it is evident that the nature of the agreement entered into by the State as the seller of the timber and the lumberman as purchaser will have very much to do in determining the subsequent course of events. If the State offers its timber for sale under conditions which put a premium on forest destruction, the forests will surely be destroyed, all kinds of forestry propaganda to the contrary notwithstanding. If, on the other hand, the terms of sale put a premium on forest conservation, there is no reason why the forests should not be conserved as a purely business proposition.

Present lumbering methods are devastating the Canadian forest. Why is this? Lumbering is the business of removing the mature timber, and this should improve the forest. It has done so elsewhere for centuries. Not in Europe and Asia alone, but in many places in North America. Why does it not do so on the Canadian timber limits? There are, indeed, isolated examples of improvement by lumbering even here, which show the possibilities, but the exceptions to the rule but emphasize the failure of the present policy as a whole.

It is my belief that the fatal weakness of the present system of disposing of Provincial timber is to be found in the fact that the provisions of the agreements entered into by the Provinces as sellers, and the lumbermen as purchasers, place a premium on destructive lumbering.

In other words, the terms of sale which have found general acceptance make it to be in the financial interest of the operators to despoil rather than to conserve the forests.

It is my purpose in this paper to discuss two or three salient features, and at least one notable omission in these agreements, with special reference to their influence on the character of the logging which they authorize, and should, but do not, control.

THREE AXIOMS.

Before entering on what may prove to be controversial ground, it seems fitting to state three propositions which, I think, will be accepted as axiomatic for Canadian conditions. These may later serve as landmarks when weighing the pros and cons of individual propositions.

1. The main object of all forest management should be to ensure the permanency of the lumbering and other wood-cutting industries, by providing a permanent supply of logs, which is their raw material. Incidentally, or, at least, secondarily, forest management aims to regulate the flow of streams, to secure a revenue, to ameliorate climatic conditions, and to provide a playground for the people.

2. Wherever forests naturally flourish they may be perpetuated and improved by conservative lumbering. The white pine and the Douglas fir are among the best trees in the world for this purpose.

3. If the forests are to be saved, it must be with the sympathetic co-operation of the men who cut the trees. Nor is this at all a matter of regret, for no class of citizens are more vitally interested in the perpetuation of the forests or would do more to that end than the lumbermen.

SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

The principle of valuing stumps for sale purposes, by offering it at public auction, has long found favor in the older Provinces, and I note that British Columbia has recently taken legislation providing for its adoption. There can be no doubt but that public auction, after ample advertisement and opportunity for inspection, is by far the simplest, most equitable, and, above all, the most satisfactory method of determining the market value of standing timber.

This sale by public auction may take either one of two forms: (1) The stumpage dues (i.e., the price to be paid per thousand feet when the timber is cut) may be fixed in advance of the sale, and bids may be asked for a lump sum or "bonus," which will represent the estimated value of the stumpage over and above the fixed stumpage dues; or (2) bids may be asked on the amount of stumpage, dues to be paid per thousand feet, board measure, when the timber is cut.

THE BONUS SYSTEM OF AUCTION.

The first method, which may for short be termed the bonus system, has found general acceptance almost to the exclusion of the second. The advantages claimed for it are:

- (1) That it yields at once a large revenue to the Provincial treasury; and
- (2) That it gives the purchaser of the stumpage a larger interest in protecting the forest from fire.

ADVANCE PAYMENT ON FOREST REVENUE.

The payment in advance, in the form of a bonus of a portion of the estimated value of the stumpage to be cut during a period of years, is in reality a discounting of the future revenue-producing capacity of the forest. This method of realizing a large present return from what is a permanent Provincial asset, capable of yielding a regular annual income, can, it seems to me, be justified only as a means of meeting a financial emergency of the gravest character. It is worthy of remark in this connection, that even the stress of war has never led the forest-owning countries of Europe to resort to this method of temporary relief for their depleted treasuries.

FIRE PROTECTION.

It is evident that the payment in advance of a portion of the value of the timber must give the lumberman a larger interest in the protection of the timber purchased from fire. The advantage to the forest of the interest thus created is, however, more apparent than real. The interest created centers, naturally, in the protection of such timber as is available for the axe under the terms of his purchase. The greatest danger from fire is not, however, on areas bearing mature or semi-mature timber, but on cut-over land, and such as bear quite young coniferous stands. It is evident that the motive for protecting an area from fire, created by an advance payment of stumpage, disappears as soon as an operator removes all the timber in which he has a financial interest. It might be added that it is a mistake to suppose that, in determining the amount of bonus which he is prepared to bid on a proposition, the lumberman or pulp manufacturer does not discount for the danger of subsequent loss by fire, and the expense involved in future fire ranging.

It will bear emphasis in this connection, that a Province's ultimate financial interest in young coniferous stands and cut-over lands may be quite as great as in areas at present bearing mature timber; and, also, that any division of interest or responsibility in so vital a matter as forest fire protection is attended with the gravest dangers.

DISADVANTAGES OF THE BONUS SYSTEM.

The disadvantages of the bonus system may be discussed (1) from the standpoint of the operator, and (2) from that of the Province.

1. From the operator's standpoint:

(1) Capital Tied Up.—The payment of a portion of the stumpage, cash in advance, locks up a large amount of capital (or credit) which should normally be used in the development of the business. This prevents the participation in the competition of persons or corporations having no surplus capital (or credit) over and above what would be sufficient to conduct a lumbering business on the plan of paying for their raw material when they require it. This unfair discrimination in favor of the large capitalists, as against others of less but sufficient means, cannot but have an undesirable effect on the prices realized, in that it limits the number of persons in a position to compete.

(2) Increased Cost of Inspection.—It greatly increases both the cost and the time required to make an adequate inspection of the tract offered, in that the prospective purchaser must estimate the amount as well as the value of the stumpage offered before he is in a position to bid on the proposition. This, again, limits the competition to the detriment of the interests of the public.

(3) Cost of Raw Material.—The estimates of the amount of available stumpage which can be made by prospective buyers being, necessarily, only approximate, this method of sale introduces a large speculative element, in the cost of the raw material. As a matter of fact, an operator purchasing under the bonus system never knows what his raw material actually costs him until the logging of the tract has been completed.

2. From the standpoint of the Province as seller:

(1 and 2) That the bonus system of auction operates disadvantageously to the Province, in that it causes much irregularity in the forest revenues, has already been commented upon; as has also its undesirable tendency to limit the number of competitors in a position to bid at timber sales.

(3) Large Losses to Revenue.—In the absence of accurate knowledge as to the amount of standing timber on a limit, the purchaser must bid on the basis of an amount which he is confident is here and available located, after discounting for all uncertain factors. Should there prove to be twice or three times as much merchantable timber found before he is through cutting (as has repeatedly occurred), the difference between the market value of this "found" timber and the nominal stumpage dues finds its way into the pocket of the operator instead of the Provincial Treasury, as would have been the case had the amount of the dues been the consideration determined by public competition.

A similar condition obtains on limits on which the right to cut extends or is extended over a long period of years. Advances in market prices, together with changes in uses, methods of manufacture, and means of transportation, are constantly adding to stumpage values. These influences, together with the natural increment by growth, have made valuable much timber which, because of its small size or unfavorable location, was thought to be wholly unmerchantable at the time of the sale, and as such failed to have any influence on the amount of bonus paid. The whole value of this timber belongs in equity to the Province, but under the bonus system of sale the nominal stumpage dues, only representing, in many cases, but a small fraction of the market value, reach the treasury.

On the other hand, it is true that if the amount of merchantable timber should prove to have been over-estimated by the purchaser, and he should fail to find as much as he has paid for, the Province stands to gain at the expense of the lumberman. Such a contingency is rare indeed, and is quite as undesirable as the reverse.

(4) Bonus System Means Close Cutting.—Quite overshadowing any objection which may be taken to the bonus system of sale, from the standpoint of present revenue returns discussed above, is its baneful influence on the future production of the forest. Its whole tendency is towards clean cutting, as contrasted with the opposite tendency where the amount to be paid per thousand feet cut is made the basis for the auction.

Assume, for illustration purposes, a pine stand estimated to cut ten million feet of mature timber, which has an average market value of ten dollars per M as it stands, or a total of \$100,000. If sold at public auction, on a stumpage basis for \$10 per M, the operator will cut no trees which when manufactured will not yield at least \$10 per M, over and above the cost of manufacture. Suppose, however, that \$80,000 of the purchase price be paid cash in advance, in form of "bonus," with the stipulation that the remaining \$20 per M be paid as stumpage dues when the timber is cut. The same operator, who in the first case found it in his interest to cut no trees which were not worth \$10 per M on the stump, will now find it in his interest to cut whatever may have a stumpage value of \$2 per thousand. The cutting of the young pines having a stumpage value of between two and ten dollars per M, may, under some circumstances, be the main difference between good forestry and destructive lumbering.

(5) Bonus System Places a Premium on Violation of Cutting Regulations.—Should it have happened that in the sale of this block of pine the Province should have reserved trees required for seed purposes, or all trees below a set diameter limit that they might form the basis of future cuttings, it is evident that a purchaser under the bonus system, having advanced \$80,000 in cash, and being in a position to reap a large profit from cutting the reserved trees (because of the low dues), would be under a very great and constant temptation to do so. It may, indeed, well be doubted if

the enforcement of reasonable cutting regulations be at all practicable under this system. Certain it is that up to the present it has not been successfully accomplished.

AUCTION SALE BY THE THOUSAND FEET.

The placing of the whole payment of the lumberman's price for the logs as stumpage dues, of so much per thousand feet, to be paid when the logs are cut, and the determination of the amount of the price by public competition, meets every objection which can be taken to the bonus system of auction, whether viewed from the standpoint of the operator or that of the Province.

Large capitalists, who can command sufficient credit to deal in timber lands under the bonus system of auction, would very probably not look with favor on a change to a form of auction which would divert a much larger proportion of the natural increase in stumpage values to the Provincial Treasury. It would, on the other hand, be warmly welcomed by operators of limited capital, and would work injustice to none.

(Continued on page 1714.)

THE DAIRY.

Creamery Accidents.

H. Weston, Parry, Ontario.—The most frequent personal accident met with in a creamery is a scald. This occurs frequently through inadvertently placing one's arm or hand on a hot steam pipe, sometimes through carelessly spilling scalding water over one's leg or foot, at other times through the steam blowing the water out of the heater, and again through the end of the hose becoming unmanageable under excessive steam pressure. Greater care will prevent all of these, and the application of grease to the burn will relieve some of the pain.

Sulphuric acid is responsible for many accidents, more often to clothing than the person. This acid cannot be handled too carefully. The best remedy, when burnt with this acid, is water used lavishly, especially in case of the eyes. In case of clothing, ammonia may be used to counteract the acid.

Putting on or adjusting belting while the shafting is in motion is the cause of many a serious and often fatal accident. Belts should always be adjusted, as far as possible, with the engine at rest. In putting on a belt while running, it should always be approached from behind the shaft, never from in front where it can draw you into the pulley. Clothing should be of a tight-fitting nature, so as to avoid catching in running machinery, set screws, etc., and many a good man's life has been saved by his clothing being made of not overstrong material.

Safety in running machinery is the reward of eternal vigilance, and personal injury is the price of carelessness, pretty nearly every time.

F. W. Culbertson, Utah.—Caught in the churn while it is in motion. Be careful and keep the floor dry, so as not to slip onto the churn.

Caught on the shafting, the hangers or the set screws. This is often caused by a poor step-ladder slipping while oiling the hangers or while putting on a belt while the machinery is in motion. Stop the engine to avoid danger.

Do not use gasoline to start the fires, and be careful with kerosene.

Boiler explosions are caused by low water or corroding on the inside; use a low-water alarm whistle—the same as required by a State law in Michigan—and keep the boiler clean, and the steam gauge and water glass in a working condition. Also keep all the machinery in first-class shape, and be careful in handling the same.

Be careful in handling sulphuric acid, and keep the cover of the tester down while the machine is running.

Keep the floor and steps dry and clean or you will sometimes slip and fall.

When putting on a belt, you may get your hand under it on the pulley. Use a belt-holder while you are lacing the belt when it is on the pulley.

If ice should get caught in the ice-crusher, do not use your hand; use a stick to push it through.

Burns from hot water, milk or steam pipes can be avoided with proper care, but keep lime-water and linseed oil ready in the creamery for yourself and other persons.

Dropping a can of milk or a cake of ice on your feet sometimes happens—often from carelessness.

Lifting large cans of milk or cream in the weigh room on a wet floor, and slipping. Keep the floor dry at all times.

Do not touch the electric light or the motor when standing on a damp cement floor, as you are apt to get a severe shock.

Keep your eyes on your helper. They often start the power or machinery without telling you. If they are careless or lazy you may get hurt, as I have been twice from their fault. Hire your own helpers, and I think you can avoid the accidents.—[N. Y. Produce Review.]

Stir Up the Members.

An Irish agricultural journal, in noting the dying out of public interest in the proposed British Butter Bill, says the Government seem to have put it on one side as a comparatively unimportant measure which can wait. Meanwhile, the merry margarine disports itself under fancy names, all suggesting an affinity with the cow which has no basis in fact. Faking goes on just as usual. The Irish M. P.'s do not seem to have concerned themselves over the postponement of the Bill. Why should they? They have not been prodded with the sudden and startling pin of abuse to make them wide-awake. We have orations in plenty, quite in the old vein, as if there were no other questions in Ireland except the land question and self-government to be considered. It is not our business, continues our contemporary, to talk on these subjects, but it should be the business of our societies to make their M. P.'s feel that there are other matters vitally important to the Irish farmers' industry which should not be let drop. If nine hundred societies fired off resolutions on their M. P.'s with the aid of a penny stamp, there would be a good deal more exhilaration in their movements.

Cow-testing.

The third test at Riviere a l'Ours, Que. (St. Ambrose), in the Lake St. John group of associations, as tabulated for the 30 days ending Sept. 14th, 1906, shows a shrinkage of 2.8 pounds of fat per cow from August. The highest individual yields of milk vary from 330 to 620 pounds. Number of cows tested, 66; average yield of milk, 352 pounds; average test, 3.9; average yield of fat, 14.6 pounds.

The ninth test at Cowansville, Que., as summarized for the 30 days ending September 21st, 1906, shows the average yield of milk per cow



Leoni of Glen View, A. J. C. C., 185,689.

First-prize three-year-old Jersey cow, Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Walter McMonagle, Glen View, Sussex, N. B.

as 100 pounds less than at St. Armand, Que. Some cows that calved in March were dry in September, thus having worked at their specialty for only seven months. Why not ten? The highest individual yield of milk varies from 360 to 920 pounds. The average herd test runs from 3.7 to 5.2. Number of cows tested, 311; average yield of milk, 421 pounds; average test, 4.2; average yield of fat, 17.8 pounds.

The seventh test at St. Armand, Que., for 30 days ending Sept. 21st, shows an average increase over August of 11 pounds of milk. Between June and September the shrinkage in four herds was 33, 20, 17 and 11 per cent. Eloquent figures. Number of cows tested, 322; average yield of milk, 522 pounds; average test, 4.3; average yield of fat, 22.5 pounds.

The result of the third test at Chicoutimi, Que., shows that the highest individual yield of milk in each herd ranges from 580 to 770 pounds, for 30 days ending September 21st. Number of cows tested, 118; average yield of milk, 481 pounds; average test, 4.3; average yield of fat, 21.0 pounds.

The second test at La Decharge (St. Charles), Que., shows an average yield of only 14 pounds of milk or 2.4 pounds less than in August.

The average yield at North Oxford, Ont., for the same period, is 24.5 pounds of fat, just the same as in August. Cows in this district are in a long season of production. For instance, one cow in herd 12 giving 1160 pounds of milk in the first 100 days in April.

Autumn Shelter for the Cows.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is encouraging to note the increasing interest in the care of our dairy cattle. The exceedingly high prices realized for dairy products during the past season are acting as an incentive to greater efforts by dairymen to raise the standard of their herds and to improve their methods of caring for them. But, aside from the high prices and their effect, may we not question if there is not an increasing interest taken in dairying? A very great many are anxious to improve, and right now is the opportune time when they may make a decided advance, by affording their herds early shelter and increasing the quantity of soiling feed. At this season the best possible care should be given the herd, and by so doing maintain the flow of milk and flesh gained during the earlier months. While many have a large supply of fodder for later use, they fail to start its use in time, but rather wait until the flow of milk has decreased, until it is practically impossible to increase it profitably, if at all.

While the clover aftermath has not been as good this season as we would have had it, and the cows have not milked or fleshed as we have seen them do in past seasons, still, what we have we should maintain, by affording them shelter on the approach of the first chilly nights and supplying them with some succulent food, such as roots or silage, along with an allowance of meal. Quite different, however, is the care many herds receive. Instead of affording them shelter and an increase in feed, in nine cases out of ten the animals are turned off night after night to lie on the cold ground until morning, when the owner is very much surprised at a falling off in the milk flow of possibly 40 per cent. Would it not be a more economical plan to be humane to the animals, by giving them shelter? The dairy cow does not carry a thick coating of flesh to protect her from cold, and if she is a large producer—as she should be to find a place in a well-managed dairy—she will have highly-developed mammary organs.

These organs are very sensitive to climatic conditions, and susceptible to inflammation and other disorders. If the object of keeping cows were mere existence, it would be all right to subject them to exposure; but, seeing our object is profitable milk production, it behooves us to keep them in comfort. The observant and right-thinking owner sees that his animals are stabled. The outcome of exposure may be any or all of the following results: Decrease in milk yield, thin condition and lack of thrift during winter, a stiring coat, a weak and poorly-nourished crop of calves, and a general reduction in size, production and profit from generation to generation.

Many offer such reasoning as this when discussing the care of dairy cows in autumn, "Cows do better in summer when out of doors than in winter indoors," and accordingly avoid stabling as long as they reasonably can. It is true many cows do better in summer, when out of doors, than throughout the stabling season, and the reason is not far to seek: They have better sanitary conditions and abundance of succulent food.

Now, just space enough to say a word as regards the stable that should be awaiting our cows on the first chilly nights. What are the conditions out of doors in summer? Pleasant sunshine, uniform temperature, dry ground, abundance of warm water, succulent food and pure air. Now, we can put such conditions in our dairy stables—sunshine, light, air, dryness, plenty of warm water and succulency—and we have summer there, and there is where we want our cows as soon as climatic conditions are anything but favorable.

It is by observing such details as I have just enumerated, in the management of our herds throughout the coming months, that our success for next season will depend. If we are to succeed in this business, we must exercise watchfulness and thoroughness in every detail, and resolutely set about to afford our cows such care as will raise them to a higher standard of profit.

Dundas Co., Ont.

CLARK HAMILTON.

Notes re Butter-scoring Contest.

The butter-scoring contest, which has been conducted this season by the two Dairy Associations (Eastern and Western) and the Department of Agriculture for Ontario, has proved of much interest, and will, no doubt, be of great benefit to the contestants, as well as those who study carefully the final report when it appears.

It was thought unwise to publish scores from time to time, as the awarding of prizes will be made finally upon the average score for the season. Each contestant was required to furnish three sample 28-pound boxes of butter when called upon. Each of these three lots is to be scored three times, bringing the date of the final scoring for the last lot about the first of December. While final announcements cannot be made until after that date, it is thought well at this time to make a few statements regarding the contest.

The twenty highest contestants in the scores already made, have ranged as follows:

Lot A, 1st score, received July 26th	96.....92
Lot A, 2nd score,	96.....92½
Lot A, 3rd score,	94.9.....90.9
Lot B, 1st score, received August 23rd	97.....93
Lot B, 2nd score,	95.8.....90
Lot C, 1st score, received Sept. 26th	95.6.....91.0

With reference to the marks received by the various contestants at the different scorings, there is marked evidence of variation in keeping qualities. Some of the butter which scored high at the first marking deteriorated materially in quality between the first and second, and the second and third scorings, while other samples were scored higher at the second scoring than at the first, and then fell away materially at the last scoring. In many instances the makers at the factories can give an explanation for this variation, and in a number of instances the scorers can judge pretty well from the characteristics of the butter as to the keeping quality.

The body of the butter was more uniform, probably, than any other characteristic, unless it be the salting. In many instances the contestants were compelled to pack butter for shipment to Guelph from butter which had already been salted for print trade. The scorers and committee will consider this when making the final returns.

The finish of the second and third shipments of butter showed a great improvement over the first lot.

Mr. G. H. Barr, of London, one of the committee, and who has been present at all of the scorings, and taken a deep interest in the work, has written to the contestants from time to time, drawing their attention to certain defects and probable cause of same, and suggesting methods of improvement. The matters dealt with by him from time to time have received the attention of the contestants, and in many cases improvements have resulted.

The next scoring will be held at Guelph on the 6th or 7th of November, and it is proposed to have a number of the proprietors and makers in creameries in attendance, in order that the scorers may give them the benefit of the lessons to be drawn from the samples of butter being examined.

It is expected that Mr. J. W. Mitchell, of the Dairy School, Kingston; Mr. W. W. Waddell, of Strathroy, and Mr. Jas. Biffin, of Stratford, will be the scorers on one of the dates above mentioned.

While the benefits to be derived and the lessons to be drawn from the contest this year are not what we would wish, still much benefit has already resulted, and much more will, no doubt, follow. The committee will be able to give good advice as to the line of work to be followed next season.

London Dairy Show.

At the 31st annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association, opened in the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, on Oct. 9th, the number of cows entered for competition by inspection was 240, and for the milking and butter trials, 247. There was also a very large entry in other classes, those of poultry numbering 3,347, of pigeons 2,573, of cheese 255, butter 578. In the butter-making contests there were 199 entries, and in the milkers' contests 121. The table of results of the milking and butter tests is not yet to hand, but, of the Jerseys in the butter test, it is announced that Dr. H. Watney won both the gold and silver medals with Guenon's White Thorn 13th and Blackberry, the first named giving 2 pounds 5½ ounces of butter from 38 pounds 2 ounces milk, and the latter 2 pounds 2 ounces butter from 29 pounds 10 ounces milk.

Lord Strathcona Discusses Our Cheese Trade.

Writing under a recent date, Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in London, says:

"Canada stands first among the countries from which cheese is imported into Great Britain, sending nearly eighty per cent. of what is received. It is highly necessary that care should be taken by those interested to retain this lead by doing everything possible to meet the requirements of importers.

"Complaints regarding the boxing of cheese are not nearly so numerous as formerly; in fact little was heard on the point during the past season. Breakages amounted to under ten per cent., as compared with twenty-five per cent. three years ago. This improved state of things in undoubtedly to be attributed to the better methods of handling the produce now employed.

"In connection with the question of broken cheese boxes, the result of rough handling during transit, the report to the effect that one of the steamship companies engaged in the Canadian trade have adopted an improved device for loading, is of much interest. The machine, while considerably increasing the number of boxes that can be loaded per hour, does its work so gently that none are broken. It is a long, square tube, inside of which travels a carriage into which the packages are loaded, and which carriage descends rapidly by its own gravity to the lower end of the chute, where an opening allows the boxes to be discharged into the hands of stevedores and stowed away, while the carriage, relieved of the load, returns to the top of the chute ready for another. Other steamship companies are considering its introduction.

"Weights should be marked clearly (by stencil, if possible) on the outsides of the boxes, in order to obviate disputes which frequently occur as a result of the weight being indistinctly marked in pencil. In regard to weights, it may also be recommended that these should be more uniform in character, and certainly not too heavy, in view of the difficulty experienced in handling bulky packages during transit. An important firm in this trade writes me as follows:

"There has been a very perceptible improvement in the condition of the cheese arriving here, owing to its having been carried in cool storage on vessels—not frozen, but merely cooled to a suitable temperature. We have also found a great advantage from cooling the cheese which is in our own store in Montreal, before putting it on the steamers."

"One of the disadvantages with which we have to contend in this country, during the summer months, has been the effect of the heat on the cheese after they have been taken away from the shop, and we are now making arrangements here to provide storage, the temperature of which will be higher than 40 to 50 degrees in summer."

POULTRY.

Preparations for Winter Eggs.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We cannot make hens lay in a day or a week. If we think they are machines which can be overhauled and set in motion in a few minutes we are greatly mistaken. Preparing for or getting into shape for a good winter's product is a matter requiring a long period of careful, judicious feeding, and looking after all the other wants that a flock of hens are heir to. At this time of the year the flock should be gone over, and those not wanted for winter separated from the best ones. If these are fat, so much the better—put them on the market or table at once. If thin, flesh them up and market as soon as possible. Don't market when unfit. This gives people a dislike for poultry, destroys the taste for it, and does the trade much harm.

Cockerels are a great source of trouble. Sell them off or pen them by themselves. A flock of hens cannot do their best with a horde of hungry cockerels gulping down all the food and fighting for best place.

Then the henhouse should be thoroughly cleaned. Then give it a coat of whitewash or an application of Zenoleum, or some other good disinfectant. At this season of the year, fresh straw to dig into is just the thing. The ground is getting cold and damp, and there is a great tendency on the part of the hens to stand and sit around in some corner which is partially protected from the wind. They should be at work. This keeps the blood moving and builds up the system. They cannot lay eggs profitably unless in good condition. It takes time for this. Three weeks will fatten a pullet or hen, but that is not time enough to put one in good laying condition. For this they do not need fat. On the other hand, they must not be allowed to acquire it. They require strong constitutions and the best of thrift. To get this, regular feeding must be given attention, and of proper foods. Proper foods must be regarded as being a balanced ration. All corn will not do; neither will all mash be found proper, but some grain and some mash, with animal food and grit; also an abundance of green, succulent stuff, and pure water.

A common habit with some farmers is to let the

hens make shift till eggs become scarce and dear. Then they awaken to the fact that they must start the egg machines at work. They begin by giving mash—pasty, sloppy and doughy—seasoned with Cayenne and all sorts of condition powders. Often the hens do start up as a result of this treatment, but to what purpose? Through lack of exercise, either for muscle or digestive organs, they are soft and flabby, and in a few days they lay soft-shelled eggs, and in a few more days none at all. Besides this, the whole flock has been weakened in vitality and spoiled for the whole season. It is better to make haste more slowly.

We should not try to keep too many. They do better in small flocks. It is sometimes a hard thing to kill off some faithful old Biddy, but we must not take any chances with an uncertainty, and the chances for the future usefulness of a hen are not very great if she has served well for one or two years. Better shut our eyes and break her neck. The average yield from the flock will justify the action. J. R. H.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

Our Poultry in Britain.

Owing to the scarcity of Russian poultry, chickens from Canada would find a good market in this country, and supplies would be welcomed by the trade, providing the birds were properly graded, i.e., packed in boxes of twelve, all much about the same size. With improved accommodation upon the vessels, the facilities for shipping poultry so that it can arrive in this country in good condition are now excellent. The market requirements have, however, been so fully described in the publications of the Department of Agriculture, that there is no need for me to repeat them here. I regret to say that a large consignment arrived last year a few days after Christmas, and, having missed the market, a loss was entailed, whereas, if the poultry had reached London a day or so earlier, high prices could have been realized.

The competition from Russia, under normal conditions in an important matter, as the questions of fattening, grading and handling have been closely studied there, with excellent results.—[Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner in Britain.]

Selecting Laying Hens.

In selecting birds for egg-production, says a writer in an English exchange, there is one fact which should never be lost sight of, namely, that a well-developed posterior always denotes good laying powers. The use of any organ naturally tends to its increase, and thus a good layer invariably possesses large and well-developed egg organs. A table bird, on the contrary, has a large breast, and is comparatively small behind, while a general-purpose fowl is fairly well balanced. In choosing a bird for egg-production, one should be selected that is firm and close in body, of a good size, though not too big, clean and tall on the legs, active in habits, and, as already indicated, well developed behind. One other point must ever be remembered, as it has so material an effect upon the results, namely, that, in order to procure the largest number of eggs, pullets from good layers must be chosen. "Like produces like," is an inexorable law of breeding, and poor layers will never produce good ones. If a pen of birds are very good layers, all the pullets therefrom should be carefully retained, only in this manner it being possible to build up a strain of birds which will lay well and regularly.

English Laying Competition.

According to an English poultry paper, the Utility Poultry Club, of England, are now holding their tenth annual laying competition, beginning October 22nd and ending February 10th, 1907, and under the management of E. W. Richardson, Honorary Secretary of the Club, at Rayne, near Baintree, Essex.

In view of recent discussion as to the relative merits of the scratching shed and colony systems, and for greater convenience, the club has decided to divide the competition into two sections, providing accommodation for twenty pens in each section, or for four more pens than on any previous occasion. The birds in Section A will be confined to scratching sheds without runs; those in section B in the ordinary portable house, with grass runs. All the plant is being erected for the competition, and the land has not previously been used for poultry. A number of prizes and specials are being offered, including the Tamlin Silver Cup, and these are supplemented by the gold and silver medal and the first- and second-class certificates of the club, should the standard reached be sufficiently high.

Out in New Westminster, B. C., Thanksgiving turkeys jumped to 30 cents a pound. One dealer sold all her birds before coming to market for \$5.00 each. Ducks brought \$1.00 to \$1.25; geese, \$1.25 to \$1.50, and chickens from \$6.00 to \$8.00 per dozen.

Booming the Hen in Alberta.

The work of the poultry-fattening stations in Alberta is progressing favorably. The groups gathered around the hen-pens at the fall fairs, all eager to see, to learn and to know, prove the awakening of the people. The supply of chickens at the fattening stations is unexpectedly large. It all goes to show that the Government did the wise thing when a forward movement in the poultry business was inaugurated.

Nest Boxes for Hens.

In regard to nest boxes, I might say that we have not an up-to-date henhouse, and our nests are built along the wall in form of shelves which are divided into nests, in three rows, about 18 in. by 14 in. by 14 in. each; but if we had more room we would set the nests out from the wall and have the hens go in at the back of the nests, and have a lid on the front of the nests. This would darken the nests, and a hen likes a dark place to lay in. J. M. C. Middlesex, Ont.

APIARY.

Warm Water for Bees.

"No doubt," writes J. L. Byer, in the Canadian Bee Journal, "nearly every beekeeper has noticed how bees seem to like to sip up water from pools near manure piles. A great many have explained the matter by assuming that the bees were attracted by the salty quality of such water. Some recent experiments in Europe, recorded in the 'American Beekeeper,' by Adrian Getaz, would seem to prove rather that the bees were attracted to such water by the higher temperature of these pools. In the experiments in question the temperature of the pools near the manure piles was 70°, while that of other sources of supply was only 57°. Although the bees were carrying freely from the first-named source, yet when a trough of pure water, heated by an alcohol lamp to 80°, was placed near the pool the bees left the impure water, and in the course of a couple of days were working entirely on the water with temperature of 80°."

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

Bumper Year and Great Prospects for Fruit-growers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With regard to the newspaper reports of irretrievable damage to the fruit orchards in the Niagara District, they were highly exaggerated. I am not able to state from personal observation what damage there may have been at St. Catharines, Niagara Falls or Fonthill, but I can speak positively in regard to the district from Hamilton east to Beamsville, a distance of twenty-two miles. In this district there was no snow, and no damage—not 5 cents' worth of damage in all this district. What appears to have fallen as snow in some other parts, fell as rain in this district.

In regard to frosts, one article referred to speaks of one-quarter of the grape crop having been damaged by frosts. Possibly this may have been the case in St. Catharines, or in other parts of the district, but there was no damage to the grape crop here. I have on my own place still (Oct. 20th) some five acres of beautiful Niagaras, and the leaves are as green upon them as they were in September. Not a pound of grapes was damaged by frosts, as far as I know, in all this district, previously referred to.

In regard to the season's fruit business, it has been one of the most successful we have ever had. The crops have been, on the whole, excellent, with the exception of plums, and the prices have been unusually good, grapes, particularly, bringing wholesale as high as 18c. per six-quart basket, and the average throughout the season has been about 16c. When you consider that one of these baskets only holds a little over six pounds of grapes, after deducting four cents for the basket and cover, you have 12c. for 6 pounds of grapes, or \$40 per ton; and when you realize that an acre of grapes realizes on an average of 2½ tons, you will see that the grape-growers have had a banner year this season, receiving, in many cases, enough for their crop of grapes to pay for the land on which the vineyard stands. These who were fortunate enough—and there were a considerable number in this section—made very handsome profits.

The peach crop was a good one, and most growers netted from one to five hundred dollars per acre for their crop of peaches. Tomatoes were a heavy crop, four to five bushels per acre being no uncommon yield, which, at 25c. per bushel, went a long way to pay for the land on which they grew. The heavy crops of tomatoes were usually grown from land worth \$200 or more per acre, while excellent crops of grapes can be grown on land worth \$100 per acre.

The apple crop, which is fast becoming a thing of the past in this district, was light, and exceedingly wormy. Personally, I have this year proved practically what I have long advocated theoretically, namely, that the codling moth, the scourge of the apple-growers, could be entirely eradicated in two years in the Province of Ontario by concerted action. The life-history of the codling moth is a simple one, and so well known that it has always been marvellous to me that apple-growers could not see how easy it would be to destroy thoroughly all the codling moths in the country, which would mean an increase in the output of apples of from 25 to 50 per cent., and in this district this year it would mean an increase of 75 per cent., as fully 75 per cent. of the apples have been affected by its ravages. In many orchards not more than one or two barrels, at the outside, in ten, could be got absolutely free from worms. On the contrary, my own apples are yielding more than 75 per cent. absolutely free from worms, as a result, entirely, of bandaging for the last 5 years. I feel perfectly sure that if my neighbors, whose orchards are adjoining mine, had also bandaged their trees for the last two years, I should not have had one wormy apple in my orchard. Any fruit-grower can keep the moths down in his orchard by bandaging, but he cannot entirely eradicate them when his neighbors are breeding moths by the million, as the codling moth will, it is said, fly half a mile in a day.

The expansion in railroad-building and in railroad traffic has been so great of late years that at this season of the year we are continually short of cars. I think the service this year has been the worst I ever saw; in regard to delays, also. At the present time it is next to impossible to get a car for any purpose, and I know that shippers here have often waited two or three weeks for a car to ship grapes in during the past season. We could do an enormous business in Manitoba and the Northwest, in shipping by refrigerator freight such goods as pears, tomatoes and grapes, if we could get a reasonably prompt service, but when it takes thirteen days for a car to go from Winona to Saskatoon, and eight to eleven days to Winnipeg—and these have been the ordinary rates of travel during the past season for refrigerator cars—one cannot expect to do a very large business, because the stuff is bound to arrive in a more or less spoiled condition, especially if, as is often the case, the ice bunkers are allowed to become partially empty. We hope to have a better service when the C. P. R. line is completed from Peterboro to Sudbury. The traffic is so great, and keeps increasing so yearly, that the railroad companies seem to be unable to cope with it. There is a brilliant prospect ahead for the fruit-growers of Ontario, also vegetable-growers, if we could in some way or other solve the labor question.

There is a demand for twice the strawberries that are grown at the present time, at highly lucrative prices, but growers hesitate to plant for fear they will be unable to get the crop picked. The same remarks apply to other crops which require a great deal of labor. Canning factories are dependent on foreign labor to a large extent, and, even with such help, are continually running short-handed. If fruit-growers could solve the labor question, they could make a mint of money during the next ten years. My suggestion is to build plenty of small houses, and get in from Europe families that have been reared in the country and are accustomed to agricultural work. There are millions of these in Europe who would be immensely improved in their condition in making this change—excellent workmen, steady, industrious and faithful—but there is scarcely an empty house in Ontario, and there are far too few tenement houses in the country and in the country villages. It would seem to me a good policy for a number of farmers to collect together and build a cluster of houses, and send an agent to Europe and bring out families for these houses. Something of this sort has got to be done or Ontario will not reap much advantage out of the prosperity of the country and the magnificent markets in the Northwest for such products as they cannot successfully grow there.

Wentworth Co., Ont. E. D. SMITH.

Ontario Vegetables will be Scarce.

The vegetable crops are about all harvested and stored. The weather for this purpose, in most sections, has been ideal. Frosts early in October cut off the tender vegetables before their usual time, but a general summary of the situation during the past season, as reported by crop correspondents from the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, shows that the crops have been largely good, and prices about the average. Onions, however, particularly those grown on light soil, failed poorly. Dry weather during the latter part of the season prevented all crops from attaining good size.

The potato crop is only medium; in some parts there are not enough on hand to supply the market. They have not been stored in large quantities, and this makes it possible that they

will bring a good price. Root crops have been fair to good, except turnips, which are slightly under average. Onions, being scarce, will be in great demand, and prices will advance. There has been a poor crop of winter cabbage; it will be scarce, and good prices will rule. Cauliflower are practically a failure both in crop and quality. Brussels sprouts also are scarce. The celery crop is variable; in Leamington district it is excellent, in Niagara Falls district it is poor. On a whole, the crop is fair, but winter stock will not be over abundant; prices should be firm.

Squash and citrons have yielded heavily and are plentiful. Salsify is a good crop; spinach a fair crop and good quality.

The prospects of winter vegetables grown under glass are good. Many new forcing houses have been built this fall, and the old houses will be run to their full capacity, particularly in growing lettuce. Were it not for the probable scarcity of stored vegetables this winter, this increase in the forcing-houses would be an indication of an over supply. It is probable, however, that the demand will be sufficient to handle all that will be grown.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Regulating Denatured Alcohol.

Regulations controlling the making of denatured alcohol, its handling and uses, have been issued by J. W. Yerkes, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. These regulations will render effective the law passed by Congress, to take effect January 1st next, and provide for the withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when it is rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal usage by the admixture of suitable denaturing materials. The tax now amounts to about \$2 per wine gallon on alcohol at 180 degrees proof, and the denatured article, after January 1st, will be free from that tax.

TWO CLASSES OF DENATURED ALCOHOL.

There will be two classes of denatured alcohol: First, that styled "completely denatured," which will pass into general use for general consumption, and can be purchased at stores without limiting regulations as against the private consumer; and, second, "especially denatured," in which the material demanded by the needs of manufacturing interests will be regarded. This especially denatured alcohol will be kept under strict surveillance and Governmental supervision.

For the completely denatured article, ten parts of wood or ethyl alcohol and one-half part of benzine will be added to 100 parts of ethyl alcohol.

The denaturing process will be accomplished on the distillery premises where the alcohol is produced, in special bonded warehouses, designated and used alone for denaturing purposes, and for the storage of denaturing materials. The buildings and the operation itself will be under closest Governmental inspection.

While the price of the completely denatured product cannot now be definitely stated, it is believed it will not be more than 35c. a gallon. The price of the specially denatured alcohol will, naturally, vary according to the cost of the denaturing ingredients selected to meet the necessities of the manufacturing industries. These special formulas will only be used where it is made perfectly apparent to the Department that the industrial interests involved cannot use completely denatured alcohol by reason of the presence of wood alcohol or benzine. In that case some other denaturing agent or agents, which will accomplish the purpose of destroying, as far as possible, the potable or beverage qualities of the alcohol, and at the same time adapt the denatured article to the special ends desired, will be determined upon.

The adoption of this legislation will require some extension of the force of the internal revenue bureau, especially for field work. It will also add very largely to the work of the chemical division of that bureau.

Immigrants from England.

"The Farmer's Advocate" was the other day favored with a call from Mr. Benjamin G. King, of Norwich, England, who has been making a tour of Canada, to post himself regarding the country as a field for emigration from England. During the last two or three years Mr. King has been instrumental in inducing several hundred persons to come to Canada, and has practically had no complaints from them, as they find themselves in every way advantaged by the change. Probably one-half of those coming out were married, but many men left their wives and families behind until they could earn enough money to bring them out. Mr. King states that large numbers would gladly leave the Old Land for Canada, but at the small wages which they receive it is almost impossible for them to save up to the extent even of the low requisite, £8 or £9. In Norfolk, which is a good, typical agricultural district, wages for farm laborers range from 12s. to 13s. per week, and out of this the laborer must keep and clothe himself. About three-fifths of those he has induced to come out have been farm laborers, and the vast majority of all sent out certify to their intention to go upon the land when they arrive in Canada. Mr.

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King advises them all, practically, to start in Ontario. He is highly pleased with the country himself, excepting the bad streets and roads, which he has observed in some towns and in the country.

J. B. Hogate's Clyde and Shire Sale.

Following is the sale list, with date of birth, of imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, disposed of at auction, by auctioneers J. K. McEwen, H. Russell and J. A. Myles, for Mr. J. B. Hogate, at Weston, Ont., on October 16th:

CLYDESDALES.

Seascale Flower, '05; W. A. Shields, Milton.....	\$510
Seascale Beauty, '04; Mr. Hope, Trenton.....	400
Queen Mab, '05; A. Fleming, Milverton.....	350
Lady Barclay, '04; E. Brossard, Laprairie, Que..	350
Lady Bet, '04; A. B. Carefoot, Red Wing.....	345
Priscilla, '04; A. B. Carefoot.....	425
Seascale Doris, '03; T. J. Boake, Downsview.....	450
Dazzle, '03; T. Slaver, Carleton West.....	385
Topping Raise Pride, '03; W. H. Huck, Mildmay.....	375
Ferry's Last, '03; Jas. Myles, Thornbury.....	345
Lady Fashion, '03; E. Parlow, Montreal.....	550
Lady McIntosh, '03; W. H. Huck.....	300
Western Rose, '03; Wm. Kersey, Castlemore.....	355
Bounce, '03; W. H. Huck.....	500
Lady Marshall, '02; T. J. Boake.....	315
Polmaise Fashion, '02; W. J. Church.....	425
Maggie, '02; W. J. Snyder, Brampton.....	380
Sandscale Model, '04; Emery Brossard.....	300
Tarnacre Flower; Emery Brossard.....	525
Lillie Snodgrass, '05; T. J. Boake.....	190
Jessie, '04; W. H. Huck.....	250
Maggie, '04; W. F. McLean, Toronto.....	240
Lilly, '03; J. Torrance, Markham.....	215
Daisy, '04; D. Maybee, Bolton.....	270

Dairying Prosperous in King's Co., N. B.

We are enjoying the ideal weather which has ruled throughout the entire summer and fall. It has been rather a hard season on the farmers generally, and will, no doubt, prove more so before spring, as crops did not come up to our expectations. It was such a hot, dry summer that grass did not grow an average, and many with poor farms have very little hay with which to face the winter, and it is a problem where it is to come from. Grain also proved a light crop with some; where land was moist oats did fairly well, but, as a rule, they have not threshed out over half a crop, and buckwheat is no better. Potatoes seemed to do rather better, and grew considerably in the latter part of the season, and though thin in the hill were of good size and sound. Turnips were showing rather poor from the dry weather and lice, which are very bad this year, but have grown well lately, and are now being harvested and giving a fair crop. Pastures have been poor and feeds high, but milk has paid very well this season. Butter has been and continues a good price, also cheese, which, with the dealers in St. John paying 30c. per eight-quart-can for a large quantity of milk from this county, gives the farmer courage to stick to his trade. Chickens have been bought up largely and fattened by those in the business, paying from 9c. to 11c. live weight, making it the easiest and nicest way to dispose of them. Mr. G. S. Kinnear, of this place, killed over three thousand birds this season. Eggs are also a good price. Turkeys are rather scarce. Beef is plentiful and low, for many are selling down as fine as possible. Pork is not so fat as other years, but a good price. Apples are rather a drag, and horses dull sale at present. Prices: Oats, 50c.; buckwheat, 75c.; potatoes, \$1.25 to \$1.40; apples, \$1.25 to \$1.50; butter, 26c.; cheese, 18c.; beef, 4c. and 5c.; pork, 8c.; eggs, 24c. H.

Capt. T. E. Robson's Shorthorn Sale.

The dispersion sale of the Shorthorn herd of Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., held on the Western Fair grounds, London, on October 23rd, was well attended, and while no high prices were realized, the sale, on the whole, was considered fairly satisfactory. The cattle were sold in field condition, with no special fitting; a good many old cows and young calves were included, which tended to reduce the prices individually, and on the average. Those sold for the highest prices were the cheapest, and some of these should prove good bargains for the buyers. The Captain accepted the result with his usual good nature, and the auctioneers, Messrs. Ingram, Hunt and White, used their persuasive powers to the best of their ability with a cautious company. Twenty-three head averaged \$169, and the whole number, 43 head, old and young, made an average of \$120. Following is a list of the sales, with date of birth, of animals bringing \$100 and upwards:

Jealous Girl (imp.), 1900; Jas. Cowan, Seaforth.....	\$300
Strawberry 4th (imp.), '96; Jos. Lawrence, Clearwater, Man.....	240
Mary Ann 13th, '99; M. S. Weaver, Waterloo.....	225
Madge 5th (imp.), '02; Haining Bros., Highgate.....	200
Lavender Thyme 7th (imp.), 1900; G. E. Day, Guelph.....	230
Claret Cup, '04; R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem.....	210
Marchioness 17th, '01; Jos. Robinson, Telfer.....	180
Goldie 2nd, '03; J. A. McKenzie, Alvinston.....	190
Pineapple of Sylvan 2nd, '02; Jno. M. Beckton, Glencoe.....	160

Wanderer's Wimple, '02; G. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs.....	\$125
Winnie Wimple, '05; G. L. Pardo.....	120
Buchan Fancy 6th, '01; H. Smith, Exeter.....	115
Warrior's Rose 3rd, '99; J. A. McKenzie.....	105
Matilda, '98; G. L. Pardo.....	130
Matilda 2nd, '02; Chas. Hack, St. Catharines.....	130
Helen's Rose, '05; A. G. Smillie, Hensall.....	100
Myrtle Red Rose, '96; Jno. M. Beckton.....	100

BULLS.

Whitehall Ramsden, '02; A. & J. Broadfoot, Seaforth.....	\$275
Sittytton Marquis, '05; John McFarlane, Dutton.....	230
Lavender Harry, '06; James Moore, Kirkton.....	115
Rosy Monarch, '05; D. Smith & Son, Belmont.....	110
Sir Walter, '06; Wm. Charlton, Ilderton.....	100
Royal Gift, '05; J. D. Bryan, Granton.....	100

H. J. Davis' Shorthorn Sale.

The auction sale of imported and home-bred Shorthorn cattle, from the Home Farm herd of Mr. H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, October 24th, was largely attended by breeders from a distance, as well as by farmers in the local district, together with a few from the United States. The cattle were an excellent offering, in good condition, and the sale was well conducted; the owner, and the auctioneers, Capt. Robson, T. Ingram, Jos. White and P. Irving & Son, all doing their part well. The bidding was, on the whole, fairly spirited, though, in many instances, stopping short of what the owner deemed a satisfactory return, especially in the case of the imported animals, which, considering their cost and the expenses of importation, could hardly have recouped the importer, who has shown a commendable spirit of enterprise in bringing out such good cattle, in the face of the keen competition for cattle of this class in Great Britain at present. However, the result of the sale, on the whole, is a very respectable one; the buyers got good bargains, and the distribution of so many high-class breeding animals will greatly enhance the value of the herds into which they have gone. The top price obtained was \$410, for the roan two-year-old imported heifer, Cadboll Cherry Rose, purchased for the Ontario Agricultural College, and the highest price for a bull was \$325, for the red imported yearling, Protector, which fell to the bid of W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont. The Duthie-bred imported bull, Westward Ho, was withdrawn, the bidding for him not being satisfactory. The 85 head sold brought \$6,600, an average of \$188.56, and Mr. Davis has a herd of over 40 head to go on with. Following is the sale list, with dates of birth:

COWS AND HEIFERS.

Cadboll Cherry Rose (imp.), '03; Ontario Agr. College.....	\$410
Royal Jealousy (imp.), '04; W. W. Scott, Highgate.....	350
Beauty 15th (imp.), '00; James Douglas, Caledonia.....	305
Collynie Rosewood (imp.), '05; Robert Miller, Stouffville.....	240
Tilbouries Duchess 3rd (imp.), '98; H. Smith, Exeter.....	220
Nellie 3rd (imp.), '05; J. W. Innis, Woodstock.....	215
Rosetta 15th (imp.), '02; W. J. Shean, Owen Sound.....	245
Broadhooks Girl, '05; C. J. Stuckey, Mechanicsburg, Ohio.....	200
Bertha 7th (imp.), '02; W. H. Ford, Dutton.....	190
Sweet Lady, '05; J. W. Boyle, Woodstock.....	150
Red Duchess, '05; Peter Colquhoun, Clifford.....	155
Lady Leaflet 3rd, '02; Hon. Nelson Monteith, Stratford.....	165
Scottish Lassie (imp.), '02; J. W. Innis.....	155
Golden Bracelet 2nd, '98; James Smith, Innerkip.....	150
Deeside Roan Lady (imp.), '03; Hon. Nelson Monteith.....	150
Scottish Rose 3rd (imp.), '02; H. G. Benfield, Woodstock.....	145
Lady Leaflet 4th, '05; A. Colquhoun, Clifford.....	115
Claret Princess 8th, '05; Jas. Crerar, Shakespeare.....	110
Crimson Bessie, '02; Hon. N. Monteith.....	105
Rosedale Queen 2nd, '05; J. W. Boyle.....	100
Spicy Maude, '02; J. W. Boyle.....	130
Kilblean Beauty, '06; J. Colquhoun, Clifford.....	155
Gay Princess, '06; J. W. Boyle.....	130
Queen of the North 17th, '05; E. Scott, Highgate.....	150

BULLS.

Protector (imp.), Nov. '04; W. H. Ford, Dutton.....	\$325
Scottish Peer (imp.), April '06; Peter Colquhoun, Clifford.....	265
Clipper Chief (imp.), March '06; Kyle Bros., Ayr.....	290
Spring Valley Chancellor, Jan., '06; G. L. Pardo, Cedar Springs.....	245
Bellerophon of Dalmeny (imp.), March, '05; Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat.....	200
Gem's Lad, Jan., '06; J. W. Innis, Woodstock.....	155
Vice President, Dec., '05; H. Graham, Ailsa Craig.....	140
Red Emperor, Sept., '05; E. D. Wilson, Berlin.....	125
Roan Champion, Aug., '04; G. L. Pardo.....	150
Deeside Ranger (imp.), Feb., '06; W. A. Bagshaw, Uxbridge.....	135
Red Conqueror, Feb., '05; Hugh Thomson, St. Mary's.....	100
24 females sold for \$4,470; average, \$186.25.	
11 bulls sold for \$2,130; average, \$193.63.	
35 head sold for \$6,600; average, \$188.56.	

J. R. Johnson's Clydesdale Sale.

That Canadians are prepared to pay fair prices for first-class heavy draft mares was satisfactorily demonstrated at the auction sale at Woodstock, Ont., on Thursday, October 25th, when the importation of 21 Clydesdale mares and fillies, offered by Mr. J. R. Johnson, of Springford, passed under the hammer of auctioneer T. E. Robson, of London. The mares were an exceptionally good lot, large, deep bodied, and showing high-class quality, as well as the best of breeding, and were much admired, the bidding for them being spirited from start to finish, and the prices, though by no means sensational, should be regarded as fairly satisfactory to the seller, and should prove a good investment to the buyers. Following is the sale list, with date of birth of the fillies:

Golden Daisy, 1900; Rev. E. N. Hughes, Tylsonburg.....	\$600
Kate Dalrymple, '04; L. Kenzer, Alsfield.....	400
Coullie Binda, '03; Rev. E. N. Hughes.....	540
Coullie Leda, '04; J. D. O'Neil, V.S., London.....	405
Nell of Pittinman, '03; J. W. Boyle, Woodstock.....	400
Flora Chattan, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	400
Royal Blossom, '04; N. A. Walker, Carnegie, Man.....	385
Queen Anne, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	400
Belle Cole, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	345
Balgreen Polly, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	300
Miss Astor, '03; F. H. Kenny, Springford.....	300
Kate Argo, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	340
Pretty Jane, '04; E. B. Pinkerton, Essex.....	330
Tarves Pansy, '05; J. W. Boyle.....	400
Lady Chattan, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	300
Darling, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	365
Jess Chattan, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	305
Lady MacEachran, '05; Jas. Green, Brookdale.....	230
Carefu' Bell, '03; J. D. O'Neil.....	325
Juliet, '04; J. D. O'Neil.....	220
Best Maid, '05; J. D. O'Neil.....	275
21 fillies sold for \$7,515; average, \$357.85.	

Big Brains Developing a Great Country.

Henry Neville Gladstone, third son of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, on returning last week from his first visit to the Pacific Coast, said to a newspaper man who interviewed him in Montreal: "Everywhere I was immensely struck with the activity of the people and by the extraordinary prospects. It is quite evident that you have some very big brains connected with the development of the country, not only in railways, but in commerce and industry. During my tour I heard something about capitalists from the United States coming in here and starting industries, and it seemed to me that was all for the good of the country. I also saw quite a number of American farmers who have come in and taken up farms, and it seems to me they are an immense advantage to the country, for they are thoroughly familiar with the methods of farming required, and have the capital to start with. I shall have no hesitation, when I get home, in recommending all my friends to come out here and invest their money, for there are great opportunities, and general conditions are thoroughly sound."

Stick to the Farm.

"Dignity of Farming" is the subject of a timely editorial in "The Farmer's Advocate." It emphasizes the idea that it is wrong to allow children to be impressed with the error that farming is not as worthy and honorable as other callings. Farmers and their children should recognize the full dignity of agricultural pursuits—act it, look it, and speak it. Sensible people everywhere recognize the importance and respect due to it; then why should not farmers themselves? If pursued with a vigor, system and intelligence necessary to make any calling pay it can be made a success. Don't be caught, young farmers, with the get-rich-quick mania. Thousands of human wrecks are found in all the avenues of the commercial and professional world from the gambling spirit. Avoid it as you would a furious tiger at large, for once in its grasp you are almost inextricable, and you had better not have been born. Stick to the farm, and earn your bread in the old-fashioned scriptural way—by the sweat of honorable and dignified labor.—[Bowmanville Statesman.]

Ontario Winter Fair.

The official prize-list of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, to be held at Guelph on December 10th to 14th, has been issued, and may be had on application to the Secretary, Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, who will supply blank entry forms and all necessary information. Entries in the cattle, sheep and swine departments should be made with the Secretary, on or before November 24th. Entries received after that date will be charged double fees, and no entries will be accepted which are received after December 1st. Liberal prizes are offered for fat cattle, breeding sheep and hogs, wethers and barrows, dairy cows for a milking test, export steers, bacon hogs, dressed carcasses of cattle, sheep and hogs, live and dressed poultry, seeds and judging. Many special prizes in addition are offered by manufacturing firms and breed societies. Send for the prize-list and prepare for the show.

Plums Don't Go Begging in Cobalt.

Have you, as yet, laid in a wad of Cobalt mining stock? Or are you just beginning to feel the craze stealing across your skull and numbing your intelligence? Some of the daily newspapers are fairly afloat on the boom. A boom will come. No human power can prevent it. People will read, and read, and read, and in the end be convinced that they ought to buy a few slices of silver stock. They will have no trouble getting into the game. Some will make money—it does not matter whether they make it out of ore or out of each other. Nothing can prevent this boom, because it is impossible to deny that Cobalt is a phenomenal camp, with ore beds the like of which have never been before uncovered in this world. But do you suppose that you are going to buy for a song a share in any claim until the owners of it have ascertained that they don't want it themselves? If they do not want it, and if the experts and capitalists' agents on the spot do not want it, of what use is it to you? Probably there are some good stocks on the market, no doubt some of the mines are wonderfully rich—but valuable stocks will get into strong hands, and the general run of investors will be buying and selling, at rising prices, wind and wishes, hopes and fears.

Cobalt is rich, but its riches are not being garnered in trust for every Tom, Dick and Harry who can rake up fifty dollars and pour it into the hungry funnel of the mining boom.

Cobalt is rich, but its wealth goes to those who got in on the ground floor. The men who "saw it first" are not halving up. Not a share was put on the market until experienced men had probed every secret contained in the whole mineral-bearing area, and although

some of the mines on the market may pan out all right, experience teaches that in a case like this, investors generally have to make their money out of each other. True, shares are going up, which may only mean that the boom is gathering in more buyers every day. Stock increases in value because more buyers ask for it, not because the mine improves. As for the mine itself, it probably basks in the October sun, a piece of raw wilderness, scarcely touched by the hand or pressed by the foot of man—a stretch of rock and scrub, much as it was a thousand years ago. There may be millions in that mining property. Certainly, with forty acres of surface and a depth that goes through to China, there is room for much mineral to be concealed. Sometimes mines have gone on the market with no surer "prospect" than that contained in this bit of reasoning.

There are some good mines on the market. But War Eagle was a good mine, and other Rossland mines were excellent properties. Yet men who were well off were ruined by the War Eagle mine, and men who, when the Rossland boom lifted them off their feet, were wealthy, are to-day clerking in stores, and lining up once a week to draw their pay envelopes. The last mining boom mowed down a lot of well-to-do people. There is scarcely a reader of this page who cannot recall instances very much to the point. It might be supposed that the disastrous collapse of one mining boom would serve as a warning against the next, but it does not. The glare of the Cobalt silver will blind men's judgment. As in our real-estate boom of several years ago, men who hold out long will go in at last, just in time to get crushed in the collapse. Rich as Cobalt is, we shall probably see, now that speculation has begun, that more money will go into that wilderness than will come out of it again.—[Toronto Saturday Night.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

The third annual Ontario Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show will be held in Massey Hall, Toronto, November 6th to 10th, opening 8 p.m., Tuesday, the 6th. A special attraction will be the famous Black Dike Band, of England. Excursion rates, on the standard certificate plan, will obtain.

Intercolonial Earnings Increase.

According to a statement issued by the Dominion Government in relation to Canadian Government railways, the surplus on these lines for the past fiscal year, ending June 30th last, was \$56,899; for the two months ending August 31st, for the present fiscal year, the surplus was \$160,000. The increase of earnings for three and a half months of the present fiscal year, over the same time last year, was \$383,000.

Fair Dates for 1906.

Ontario Horticultural Exhibition and Honey Show; Massey Hall, TorontoNov. 6-10 International, ChicagoDec. 1-8 Maritime Winter Fair; Amherst, N.S.Dec. 3-6 Ontario Provincial Winter Fair; Guelph.....Dec. 10-14

A conference of Farmers' Institute workers will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont., November 20th to 23rd.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

BLASTING STUMPS—MAMMOTH CLOVER—COLIC INDIGESTION.

1. I have a few large pine stumps in heavy land; they are hard to pull. I hear of some people blowing them up with dynamite or blasting powder. Can the job be done in this way? Could I do the job myself? Would it cost much?

2. Is Mammoth clover good to improve land?

3. Would land that is good for alsike be good for Mammoth clover? Which would be better to grow on rich, sandy loam?

4. Would Mammoth be good to sow for pasture?

5. Does Mammoth require better land than red clover?

6. Two-year-old colt has something like colic. What is good for colic?

7. How much laudanum is safe to give a horse?

8. What is the quickest remedy for indigestion?

9. How much bitter aloes is safe to give a horse?

Ans.—1. Dynamiting is a fairly satisfactory way of dealing with stumps; small ones will be torn to kindling wood; larger ones, say, three feet in diameter, may require to have a few of the outer roots cut. This done, the charge will so shatter them that a team and logging chain can generally finish the job. The requirements are a dirt auger, 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches in diameter, with shank four or five feet long; a wooden tamping rod; a fuse-cutter and cap crimper. Sink the hole till slightly past the middle of stump—or, rather, past the center of resistance—which may not always be

directly under the middle, then insert dynamite, and ram carefully. This does not apply to the last cartridge, which, with cap and fuse attached, must be inserted with care and pressed gently home, after which the hole is filled up with sand and dirt, taking care not to tamp it too much till five or six inches away from the cap. The amount of dynamite for large stumps will be from one to three pounds, and the cost somewhere about 15c. to 40c. per stump. The materials, with instructions, may be had from leading hardware houses. We are printing an article on removing stumps, written by J. P. Fletcher, of New York State, and shall be pleased to hear from others who have had experience in getting rid of stumps.

2. Mammoth clover is a nitrogen-gatherer, and improves the land it grows upon, much as does common red clover, from which it differs mainly in being about two weeks later maturing; hence it is larger and coarser. It grows only one good crop in a season, whereas common red usually furnishes two cuttings.

3. Land suitable for alsike would probably be all right for Mammoth, although the latter is not so good for low, wet clay land. On rich, sandy loam, Mammoth should do well, but would be liable to grow too coarse. Would recommend a mixture of six pounds red clover and two pounds alsike in preference to alsike or Mammoth alone.

4. Mammoth is not particularly valuable for pasture; alsike would be preferable.

5. No. 6. In spasmodic colic, there is contraction of portions of the small intestines, and the neck of the bladder is sometimes involved. The best treatment consists in giving medicines to relieve the

contraction. One and a half ounces each of laudanum and nitrous ether, and half ounce fluid extract of belladonna, in a pint of water, is a favorite drench. Your two-year-old colt would take about a two-thirds dose of the above. It is good practice to follow up with a purgative, and, as a preventive, be very careful in feeding; avoid diuretics (drugs that act on the kidneys). If any obstruction to passage of urine exists, as sometimes happens, use a catheter.

7. One to three ounces is the pharmacopœial prescription of laudanum for the horse.

8. Feed on crushed oats and bran, with the choicest of bright mixed hay, limited in quantity so the horse will not overeat. Try: Powdered gentian, 2 ounces; ferri. sulph., 2 ounces; sodium hyposulphite, 2 ounces. Mix, and divide into 24 powders. Give night and morning.

9. The dose of aloes prescribed by veterinary authorities for the horse is from 2 to 10 drams, depending on the size and amount of purging required. Ordinary cases of colic are often cured with a dose of a couple of ounces spirits turpentine, given in a pint of water, or, better, in a pint of raw linseed oil.

Veterinary.

TUMOR AND SEROUS ABSCESS

Working mare had hard lump as large as a marble on her shoulder. On Saturday night a small soft swelling appeared near the lump, and this increased in size until it became as large as a dinner pail.

Ans.—The small lump is a fibrous tumor and must be carefully dissected out. The large lump is an abscess and contains fluid. It must be lanced freely

at the lowest part and the contents allowed to escape, after which it should be flushed out twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed, and the raw surface, where the tumor was, dressed with the same. External applications will have little effect. It would be wise to employ a veterinarian to operate.

PARTIAL PARALYSIS OF PIG.

We have a pig (weight, about 140 lbs.; age, 7 months) that is crippled. It went off its feed some days ago. It was constipated, and we gave it salts; that trouble is overcome. It has lost the use of its hind legs. Its appetite is not too bad now; it did not eat any for two or three days. We are feeding milk, shorts and mangels now. It has been outdoors in rape all along; fed corn, barley and oat chop. There was a day's rain the day before pig got sick, and pig was out in it, but not out at night.

Ans.—The pig has partial paralysis of a rheumatic nature, induced by exposure and indigestion, the indigestion having been also brought on by exposure. Unless recovery is prompt, the pig will not do well. Keep in a dry pen, with a run out on nice days. Give plenty of straw, and clean the sty daily. Continue feeding as you are doing, adding a small proportion of barley or corn meal and some oatmeal with hulls sifted out. Provide a box of charcoal, salt and wood ashes. You might try 6 or 8 grains of nux vomica daily.

Contents of this Issue.

ILLUSTRATIONS. Tatton Dray King1693 Scottish Prince (imp.)1694 Lord Fearless1695 Hollywell Genius1696 Leoni of Glen View1699 EDITORIAL. Roads Need Dragging in Autumn1691 The Manufacturers' Ruse1691 Direct Taxation Better than Federal Subsidies1691 What Farm Buildings are Worth.....1691 Bound Volumes Can Never Supplant Current Literature1691 Land Speculation1692 The 1906 Christmas Number1692 HORSES. Lion and Stallion-license Act Contemplated1692 Feeding Horses1693 Norsemen Care for Their Horses.....1693

Breeding of Hackneys1693 Diseases Resulting from Wounds.....1693 Is She a "Lady Blacksmith"?1694 Lessons of the Horse Markets1694 LIVE STOCK. Sheep Census of the World1694 About "Breaking Type."1694 Holstein-Friesian Cattle1695 Dipping for Ticks1695 Dealing with Hog Cholera1695 Fall Fair Observations1696 Warm Separator Milk for Pigs1696 THE FARM. Rural New England Prosperous Again1696 Lightning-rod Statistics1696 Fall Plowing1696 Removing Stumps1696 Forest Revenue and Forest Conservation1697 THE DAIRY. Creamery Accidents1698 Stir Up the Members1698 Cow-testing1698 Autumn Shelter for the Cows.....1698 Notes re Butter-scoring Contest.....1699 London Dairy Show1699

Lord Strathcona Discusses Our Cheese Trade1699 POULTRY. Preparations for Winter Eggs1699 Our Poultry in Britain1699 Selecting Laying Hens1699 English Laying Competition1699 Booming the Hen in Alberta1700 Nest Boxes for Hens1700 APIARY. Warm Water for Bees1700 GARDEN AND ORCHARD. Bumper Year and Great Prospects for Fruit-growers1700 Ontario Vegetables will be Scarce.....1700 THE FARM BULLETIN. Regulating Denatured Alcohol; Immigrants from England1700 J. B. Hogate's Clyde and Shire Sale; Dairying Prosperous in King's Co., N. B.; Capt. T. E. Robson's Shorthorn Sale; J. R. Johnson's Clydesdale Sale; Big Brains Developing a Great Country; Stick to the Farm; Ontario Winter Fair; H. J. Davis' Shorthorn Sale1701

Plums Don't go Begging in Cobalt; Ontario Horticultural Exhibition; International Earnings Increase; Fair Dates for 19061702 Forest Revenue and Forest Conservation1714 Two More Remarkable Records of Guernsey Cows1720 MARKETS1703 HOME MAGAZINE1704 to 1711 QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary. Tumor and serous abscess; partial paralysis of pig1702 Leucorrhœa1715 Fatality in cattle1716 Miscellaneous. Blasting stumps—Mammoth clover—colic—indigestion1702 Poultry duty; yeast treatment for barrenness; farm hand injured; age of breeding geese and turkeys; ditching; breeding Rhode Island Red fowl; a common garden weed.....1712 A business tax1713 A free-martin; short course in stock-judging at O. A. C.1716

NOVEN Receipt heavy markets son. thing b best cat supply Expor \$4.80. \$4.60; Butch \$4.60; \$1.20; mon, \$3 canners, Stocke these c quality light, good qu 1,000 to per cwt tion; st to \$3.4 lbs., s stockers \$2 to \$ Milc supply all the bulk of springer Veal (strong, \$7 per sold at Sheep largest prices s to \$4.65 cwt. was net Hogs.— Prices 1 \$6.25; 1 and wate Horses ported b standing healthy demand horses. port a g ly every prices as 16 hands carriage to \$17; horses, 1 delivery to \$170 1,200 to draft hor to \$190. \$80; se each. Grain.— to 71c. No. 1 N 78c. Corn.— Toronto. Oats.— Rye.—7 Barley.— Peas.—7 Buckwh Millfeed mills; sho Butter changed creamery pound ro 21c.; bak Eggs.—5 cold-stora Cheese.— steady. 14c. to Honey.— combs; m 12c. per 10-lb. t doz., \$2 t Evapora Potatoes, worth 70 60c. to 65 Poultry. wholesale paying th dressed, 11

MARKETS.

Toronto.
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock last week were heavy at both the Junction and City markets; in fact, the largest of the season. The quality, however, was anything but good. Trade was good for the best cattle, but there were not enough to supply the demand.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$4.20 to \$4.80, the bulk selling at \$4.35 to \$4.60; export bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Butchers.—Best butchers', \$4.25 to \$4.60; loads of fair to good, \$4 to \$4.20; medium, \$3.60 to \$3.90; common, \$3 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.25; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Deliveries in these classes have been liberal, but the quality was disappointing, too many light, ill-bred steers, and too few of good quality and good weights. Steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt., few bringing the latter quotation; steers, 900 to 1,000, sold at \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt.; stockers, 600 to 800 lbs., sold at \$3.25 to \$3.40; common stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, sold at \$2 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Milk Cows.—There has been a fair supply of milkers and springers, selling all the way from \$30 to \$60 each. The bulk of the best milkers and forward springers sold at \$45 to \$55 each.

Veal Calves.—Supply moderate; market strong, with prices ranging from \$3 to \$7 per cwt.; the bulk of fair to good sold at \$6 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts last week largest of season thus far; market dull; prices steady for export sheep at \$4.25 to \$4.65; lambs easy at \$5 to \$5.65 per cwt. The quality of sheep and lambs was not good.

Hogs.—Run larger than for some time. Prices have declined. Selects sold at \$6.25; lights and fats, \$6 per cwt., fed and watered.

Horses.—Receipts and sales of horses reported have not been large. North-western standing this fact, the trade is in a healthy condition, and there is a strong demand for carriage, delivery and draft horses. Messrs. Burns & Sheppard report a good sale at the Repository, nearly every horse offered being sold at good prices as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$160; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$135 to \$175; matched pairs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$450; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$170; general-purpose and expressers, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$135 to \$185; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$190; second-hand workers, \$40 to \$80; second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$75 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat—No. 2 white winter, 70c. to 71c.; Manitoba, No. 1 Hard, 82c.; No. 1 Northern, 80c.; No. 2 Northern, 78c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 53c. to 53½c. at Toronto.

Oats.—35½c. to 36c., outside.

Rye.—72c.

Barley.—No. 2, 50c. bid, east.

Peas.—78c. bid, outside, and 80c. asked.

Buckwheat.—50c. to 52c., outside.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$16 to \$16.50 at city mills; shorts, \$20 to \$21.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts moderate; prices unchanged. Creamery prints, 26c. to 27c.; creamery boxes, 23c. to 24c.; dairy pound rolls, 23c. to 24c.; tubs, 20c. to 21c.; baker's tub, 16c. to 17c.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid, 21c. to 22c.; cold-storage, 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Plentiful at quotations; market steady. Large, 13½c. to 14c.; twins, 14½c. to 14½c.

Honey.—Supplies light, especially of combs; market firm. Strained, 11c. to 12c. per lb.; 60-lb. tins, 10c. to 11c.; 10-lb. tins, 11c. to 12c. Combs, per doz., \$2 to \$2.25.

Evaporated Apples.—8c. to 9c. per lb. Potatoes.—Car lots of new Brunswick potatoes, on track, at Toronto, are worth 70c. to 75c. per bag; Ontarios, 60c. to 65c. per bag.

Poultry.—M. P. Mallon, the largest wholesale dealer in Toronto, has been paying the following prices: Turkeys, dressed, 15c. to 17c.; geese, 9c. to 11c.;

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ducks, 9c. to 11c.; chickens, 9c. to 11c.; old fowl, 8c. to 9c. These are quotations for the general run. Prime lots of well-dressed fowl will bring 2c. per lb. more. Mr. Mallon received one consignment from Ferguson of 49 pairs chickens, for which he paid 13c. per lb.

Hay.—Baled, scarce and firm at \$10 to \$10.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$8 to \$8.50 for No. 2, on track, Toronto.

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

Bears.—Market is unchanged; hand-picked, \$1.70 to \$1.80, \$1.50 to \$1.60 for prime, \$1 to \$1.50 for undergrades.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, at Toronto; Ontario, 90 cent. patents, \$2.75; Manitoba patents, special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

SEEDS.

Market quiet. Prices steady at about the same quotations as reported last week, there being scarcely any buying for foreign markets. Prices are quoted as follows: Alsike, fancy, per bushel, \$6.80 to \$6.60; alsike, No. 1, \$6 to \$6.20; alsike, No. 2, \$5.25 to \$5.40; alsike, No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.80; red clover, new, \$6.80 to \$7; red clover, old, \$6.50 to \$6.60; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.70; timothy, No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40.

HIDES.

The markets for hides and wool still remain quiet. E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., have been paying as follows: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 11½c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 12½c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 11½c.; country hides, cured, 10½c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 13c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 12c.; pelts, 75c. each; lamb skins, each, 85c.; horse hides, \$3.25 to \$3.65; horse hair, 28c. to 30c. per lb.; tallow, 5c. to 5½c.

FRUIT MARKET.

The summer market for fruit at the foot of Scott St., Toronto, closed two weeks ago, but the wholesale houses are receiving large supplies of grapes, with a few lots of peaches. Prices are quoted as follows: Peaches, 75c. to \$1.35 per basket; pears, late, 25c. to 40c.; Bartlett pears, 65c. to 85c.; grapes, 25c. for small or six-quart basket; 35c. to 45c. for large basket.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7.30; cows, \$2.65 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.35; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.45 to \$6.50; medium to good to heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.40; butchers' weights, \$6.35 to \$6.50; good to choice, mixed, \$6.20 to \$6.35; packing, \$5.90 to \$6.15; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$6 to \$7.65.

Representative Cheese Board Prices.

Woodstock, 12½c. bid. Picton, 12c. Stirling, 12c. Napanee, 12c. Ottawa, 12½c.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—On the whole, the British market for Canadians has been stronger of late. A Glasgow cable quoted as high as 11½c. to 12c. for finest steers. Demand in Montreal has been quiet, and exporters not so keen for ocean-freight space in the steamers leaving port; Liverpool space obtainable at 27s. 6d. per head. Receipts of live stock light, and few really choice ones. Finest offered here ruled around 4½c., a few bringing a shade more and others less. General range of fine, 4c. to 4½c.; good, 3½c. to 4c.; medium, 3½c. to 3¾c.; common, 2½c. to 2¾c.; lean old cows, 1½c. Sheep, 3½c. to 4½c.; lambs, 4½c. to 6c. Calves showed wide range in quality and price; common, 2½c. to 3½c., and choice, 4c. to 5½c. Hogs easier, 6½c. to 6¾c. for selects, off cars.

Horses.—Excepting a slight decline in extreme top prices, quotations show little change; rather improved demand from outside points—lumbermen, railroad contractors and others—also fair demand for coal-cart horses for city. Prices are: Heavy-draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft or coal-cart horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; express horses, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; common drivers, \$100 to \$150; old, broken-down animals, \$50 to \$100; choice carriage or saddle horses, \$350 to \$500 each.

Provisions.—Steady; dressed hogs, 9½c. to 9¾c. for fresh-killed abattoir stock; country-dressed scarce as yet, but some offered at 8½c. to 9c. Bacon in good demand, at 11c. to 12c. for green and lard clear, and up to 15c. for finest smoked. Lard, 8½c. to 13c. per lb., according to quality, the lower price being for compound.

Hides and Wool.—Market for hides showed some little activity; demand active, and deliveries fair; quality excellent. Dealers pay 10½c., 11½c. and 12½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2, and 1 beef hides, selling to tanners at usual half-cent advance. No. 1 calf skins, 14c. per lb., and No. 2, 12c.; lamb skins steady at 90c. each, and horse hides steady at \$1.50 to \$2.00 each. Tallow, 1½c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 3c. to 5c. for rendered. Demand for wool is not active, and offerings are light. Prices are: Pulled lambs, brushed, 30c. to 32c. per lb., and unbrushed, 30c.; Canada fleece, tub washed, 20c. to 28c., and in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c.; N.-W. Merinos, 18c. to 20c. per lb. Stocks of wool throughout Canada appear to have been pretty well marketed, pulled lambs being, of course, still available.

Cheese.—Market has shown an easier feeling at the decline of ¼c. per lb., which took place the first of last week. Lower prices attracted some enquiry from the other side, but little business has resulted up to time of writing, as shown by small shipments last week. Total shipments, however, are still ahead of the corresponding period last year, being 1,930,331, as against 1,819,890. Prices are 12½c. to 12¾c. for Quebecs; 12½c. for Townships, and 12½c. to 12¾c. for Ontarios. These prices are for recent makes. Septembers are ¼c. more.

Butter.—Shipments are still light. Season's total to date of October 20th were 353,459 packages, against 534,346 packages for the corresponding period last

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year. Prices: 23½c. to 23¾c. for good to finest creamery, some selling as high as 24c.; dairies range from 18c. to 20c.

Eggs.—Market steady at a recent advance. Receipts of really fresh-gathered are light. For fresh straight receipts there is no trouble getting 28c., particularly in small quantities, and 22c. in larger lots. For selected, large, fresh eggs, some high prices are being paid, and 25c. is easily obtainable. No. 1 candled (the eggs remaining in the fresh receipts after the selects have been taken out) are 20c. to 21c.; other qualities around 19c. The quantity of fresh-laid eggs is barely sufficient for the consumption.

Potatoes.—Market continues steady. Stock is coming in all sorts of ways—boat, car and wagon—but demand is not yet active. Sales of current arrivals are being made on track at from 60c. to 70c. per 90 lbs.

Hay.—Steady and very firm. Shortage of cars is said to be responsible for the lack of hay on spot. Prices: \$12.50 to \$13 per ton for No. 1 timothy, down to \$11 for clover and mixed.

Millfeed.—Demand for bran and shorts is less active, owing, it is claimed, to stocks throughout the country having been renewed. Prices still \$20 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$23 for shorts.

Grain.—Market for oats steady, and supplies still light. No. 2, store, 41½c.; No. 3, 40½c., and No. 4, 39½c. Buckwheat firmer at 56½c. to 57c. No. 2 yellow corn, 56c.; No. 3, mixed, 55c.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.60 to \$6; shipping, \$4.85 to \$5; butchers', \$4.25 to \$5.25.

Veals.—\$4.50 to \$8.50.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.55, a few at \$6.60; Yorkers, \$6.80 to \$6.45; roughs, \$5.40 to \$5.65; dairies, \$6.25 to \$6.40.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5.25 to \$7.50; Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.40.

British Cattle Markets.

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

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Nov. 9th.—S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, 40 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, at Exeter, Ont.

Nov. 15th.—Dugald Ross, Streetsville, Ont., 40 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies and 5 Hackneys, at the Repository, Toronto.

Dec. 14th.—Col. J. A. McGillivray, Bedford Park, Ont., Shorthorn dispersion.

Dec. 20th.—J. B. Hegate, Weston, Ont., 30 imported Clydesdales, at Weston.

Jan. 9th, 1907.—W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland, Ont., Shorthorns, annual sale.

A load of prime steers from North Dakota sold at \$6.25 at Chicago Stockyards, Oct. 23rd. This is the highest sale of the year, and the best since 1902. They were bought for the United Dressed Beef Co., of New York.



Life, Literature and Education.

Our Literary Society.

WRITING AN ESSAY.

To many people the writing of an essay seems an almost insuperable piece of work. "Oh, I never was any good at composition," they say, and so lazy or so ambitionless are they that that is the end of the matter.

Now, it is by no means necessary that all people, or even a very small percentage of people, should be able to write masterpieces in prose; after all, the true genius in prose-writing, as in poetry, music, painting or sculpture, is "born, not made." It is, however, most emphatically necessary that everyone shall be able to express himself in writing with clearness, conciseness and accuracy. A man may get through the world without much knowledge of or practice in the fine arts, but he must live under exceptional conditions, indeed, who does not frequently find that he must write letters, and, upon whether these letters are creditable or not depends, often, much more than may at first sight appear. Shakespeare has said, "There's a tide in the affairs of man, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune," and too often, it is to be feared, so small a thing as a poorly-written, badly-constructed letter stands at the dividing line.

Again, how many a man there is who would like to send an article to some paper for publication, but is afraid to because of his composition, his writing, spelling and punctuation? An important issue, perhaps, is at stake. He feels that his conclusions in regard to it are fair and just. If he could only make others see all the aspects of the case as he sees them! And yet he cannot, simply because he doesn't know how to write a respectable essay!

Now, should not these reasons be strong enough to induce any man or woman, especially any young man or woman, to strive to master, to some extent, at least, the art of composition? And how can this be better done than by first studying the principles of composition, then putting them into practice?

"Learn to do by doing." The highway of success may be reached more quickly in no other way. What matter if one has left school ten, twenty years ago? The progressive man is, in one way or another, a student all the days of his life. It is never too late to learn.

Now, we cannot aspire to teach a very great many things in the columns of the L. L. E. We may, however, be able to give you a few hints in regard to essay-writing, and—what is of more account—some opportunity of putting them into practice. Possibly, too, we may be able to give you an inspiration which may result in your accomplishing something better than you or we ever dared to dream. Our sincere desire is to help you, and we can help you most

by getting you to help yourself. We are going to ask you to write many essays for us, but first we will take the liberty of throwing out a few

SUGGESTIONS.

We have above emphasized the necessity of writing clearly, concisely and accurately. In order that you may do this, you must first of all know exactly what you want to say. If the thought is perfectly clear in your own mind, you are not likely to find much difficulty in writing it so that others can understand it readily.

"This is all very well for a single thought, a single sentence," we hear you say, "but how shall one be sure of arranging many thoughts, many sentences in logical, readable order?"

To be sure of this, it is well, before beginning an essay, to draft a plan, following somewhat the following order:

1. Have a clear idea of what you want to write about—a chief central thought which is to be elaborated.

2. Jot down in short, pithy sentences all the thoughts, references, etc., that connect themselves with the subject.

3. Select from these just those points which seem to bear most effectively upon the subject. It is necessary to avoid burdening your composition with trivial detail.

4. Arrange the material in what seems to you the most effective order. For instance, you may begin with detailed description and lead gently up to a climax, or begin with a striking situation or theory, and, having thus aroused interest, proceed to explain or elucidate.

5. Write your composition, throwing yourself as much into your subject as you can.

6. Read your essay aloud, putting in corrections, or inserting afterwards where necessary.

7. Re-write your essay, neatly, legibly, on one side of the paper only. Place the subject at the top of the page, and leave a margin of about an inch at the left side of the paper. You will, of course, see to it that, so far as you can prevent, there are no misspelled words, no grammatical errors, or omission of punctuation marks or capital letters.

STYLE.

In regard to how style may be acquired, less can be said. "Style," as has been observed, "is individual, the result of character," and, perhaps it may be added, of that nameless something, that faculty which enables one man to write with power, humor, melody, where another could find material only for dry facts and uninteresting commonplaces. If it is in one to develop style, it will appear as he practices; if it is not in him, the chances are that no amount of instruction, even from a master of any phase of the art (were one available), could be of much use. Nevertheless, most people recognize "style," and most young writers try to cultivate it, aiming to write like this writer, or that, and failing to realize that there must really be as many kinds of style as there are writers. The result is a too general straining after effect—a point which makes it necessary to sound a series

WARNINGS.

1. Do not overload your essay with a mass of unimportant detail.

2. Do not give undue importance to an unimportant thought. Give the greatest prominence to the most important idea.

3. Do not write a succession of long, tiresome sentences, nor, on the contrary—unless in very exceptional situations—so many successive short ones as to produce an abrupt, chopped effect. Variety is the spice of sentence-making, as of other things.

4. Be very chary about poetical or fine writing. The slightest straining for effect becomes at once evident, and is likely to render a composition ridiculous.

5. Guard likewise against pompous and slangy or would-be witty writing. Strive to write simply, sincerely, gracefully, clearly, logically, and embellish only when you are sure of your ground.

It may be interesting to add to these rules a quotation from Mr. W. T. Stead: "When writing for the press, say what you have to say as clearly and as briefly as possible. A journalist, now holding a high position in a European capital, told me that he attributed all his success in his profession to some advice I had given him when he stood at the threshold. I had forgotten all about it. He told me I had advised him, as a remedy against the besetting sin of all young journalists, verbosity, never to send any copy in to a newspaper until he had imagined he had to telegraph it to Australia at a dollar a word, and had struck out every superfluous word to save his dollars. It was good advice. But it ought to have been supplemented by a demand for a still further exercise of imagination, viz., a fine of a hundred dollars if the message, when it reached the other end, was unintelligible or obscure from excessive condensation."

This refers, of course, to pure journalism. More latitude must be allowed for embellishment in more purely literary work.

And now to our especial L. L. E. business. We are going to ask you to write us an essay, but first, in order to emphasize the points of the suggestions given above, we are going to ask you to study closely the following prose study, and answer the subjoined questions.

A FURIOUS PARISIAN.

(From "An Attic Philosopher" in Paris, by Emile Souvestre.)

"Some time ago I was following the side of the green mounds on which the Montmartre telegraph stands. Below me, along one of the paths which wind up the hill, a man and a girl were ascending, upon whom my gaze was fixed. The man wore a great coat of shaggy cloth, which gave him some resemblance to a tawny beast; and he held a thick stick in his hand, with which he described some bold arabesques in the air. He spoke very loud, and in a voice which seemed to me convulsed with passion. He raised his eyes every now and then with an expression of savage harshness, and it appeared to me that he was reproaching and threatening the girl, and that she was listening with a touch-

ing submission. Two or three times she ventured some words, doubtless in the attempt to justify herself; but the man in the great coat began again immediately with his spasmodic loud talk, his savage looks, and his threatening whirlings of his stick. I followed him with my eyes, vainly endeavoring to catch a word as he passed, until he disappeared behind the hill.

"I had evidently just seen one of those domestic tyrants whose sullen temper is excited by the patience of their victim, and who, though they can be the god-like benefactors of a family, love better to be their tormentors.

"I cursed the unknown savage in my heart, and felt indignant that these crimes against the sacred peace of home could not receive their just chastisement, when I heard his voice very close by. He had turned the path, and soon appeared before me at the top of the mound.

"The first glance, and his first words, explained everything to me. In place of what I had taken for the furious tones and terrible looks of an angry man, and the attitude of a frightened victim, I had before me only an honest citizen, fat and awkward, who was explaining the management of silkworms to his attentive daughter."

EXAMINATION AND SUGGESTION

1. What aim had the author in view when he set about writing a description of this incident?

2. Note the barrenness of description of the natural scenery of the spot in which the incident occurred. Why did not Souvestre write an elaborate description of it?

3. Why does he give such a minute description of the "man"?

4. Make a list of the words and phrases that are used to emphasize the idea of the man's fierce appearance.

5. What has been the method of the author in reaching the climax in this extract?

6. This extract has been translated from the French. Do you consider that the story has been reproduced in perfect English literary form? If not, indicate any points in which it might be improved.

7. Do you recognize any trace of humor in the passage? If so, wherein does it lie, and in what way has the author managed to bring it out effectively?

8. It is not necessary to look always for a moral in good literature; yet Souvestre here finds a moral for himself. What is it?

9. What points, if any, can you learn in regard to the Attic Philosopher's own character from his description of and moralizings on this incident?

10. Write a short description of any occurrence in your own life. From the extract quoted, you may learn that a thrilling event is not absolutely necessary to an interesting narrative. Souvestre has invested with interest and placed in permanent literature a little incident which most spectators would have deemed quite unworthy of writing about. If you have come through a thrilling experience, write about it; if not, remember that there are still literary possibilities for him who can reap

"the harvest of the quiet eye," and will take the trouble to write about it, so that others may glean something from it also.

RULES.

1. All questions on the paper must be answered; otherwise, the three rules laid down in regard to our "Three Fishers" study will be followed.
2. Kindly state, when writing, whether, if successful, you would prefer a Literary Society Pin or a book.
3. Kindly send your papers so they may reach us on or before the 22nd day of November.

How will You Winter?

Now that the harvest is in and threshed, the silos filled, and the roots in the cellar, the farmer may well ask how he and his family are going to spend the winter. He has his mind made up regarding his animals. Some of them are to gain so many pounds of flesh, while others are to yield so many gallons of

milk by the first of next April. He can tell to a ton or to a bushel what will become of his fodder or his grain. But has he done any planning regarding his family? If he has not done so he has left the most important part of his duty undone. For instance, it is part of his duty to arrange for some social recreation. During the strenuous months of seeding and harvest, the duties of the field and household are so imperative that little social life can be enjoyed. In the winter there is time for a breathing spell, and the farmer acts wisely who makes up his mind that he and his family will see a little of the great world-life that goes on outside his own immediate concerns. He knows the good effect upon his fields of a rotation of crops. In the winter, let him learn the value of the rotation of ideas. The city business man knows the importance of a stay in the country for a few days during the summer. The farmer will be immensely improved by spending a few days of the winter in the city. It

is there that his implements are manufactured, and it is there, too, that his farm produce finds a market. Surely it is to his interest to know something of the way in which the manufacturer and the consumer spend their lives. Every summer he finds his crops beset by an army of insect foes. In the winter he finds an opportunity of learning a little of the nature of his enemies, and of the best known ways of fighting them. Further, in the stress of an election campaign, he hears but little except one party's calling the other unfit to hold office. In the winter he has the opportunity to learn the relation of the Government to the savings bank, to life insurance, to the home and the school, and the thousand other ways in which it affects him as a citizen and as a man.

It may be urged that few can get away from their homes for any length of time. Nevertheless, the farmer must decide if he can afford not to take a little recreation by getting a new set of ideas. It is

the dead-level monotony of farm life that drives so many boys away from it. A little relief from its daily demands will often mean that the farmer will return to it with a freshened interest that will satisfy him that it has, when pursued with interest, a variety that no other occupation in the world possesses.

Yet, it is not absolutely necessary to leave home to get new ideas. The Farmers' Institute, the Farmers' Club, and "The Farmer's Advocate," are gateways to better things. The old-time debating society has been a mighty discoverer of latent ability. The city is eager to send, at a trifling cost, the best of its papers and books and magazines to every rural fireside. Only let the farmer bestow upon his mind and upon the mind of his family the same care that he gives to the cultivation of his fields, and let him resolve that his mental and home life shall improve during the winter as much as his fattening stock, and he will find the coming winter one of the most joyous he has ever passed. O. C.

The Quiet Hour.

Ordained to Serve.

"I have had dreams of grander work than this,
Some seal of greatness set on hand or brow;
Sometime, somewhere, a work of greater bliss,
Not here, not now.
Some work which leads more near the mighty God,
Like that of dwellers on the mountain's brow,
This common work is all too near the sod
Of here and now.
But He who plans for each his work and place,
And kindly teaches when we ask Him how,
Will surely give to each the needed grace
Just here and now.
No need that I should stumble up the hill
In search of blessings; I but humbly bow
My head in sweet content to do His will,
Just here, just now."

Jesus knowing that the Father had given all things into His hands, and that He was come from God, and went to God; He riseth from supper, and laid aside His garments; and took a towel, and girded Himself. After that He poureth water into a bason, and began to wash the disciples' feet, and to wipe them with the towel wherewith He was girded.—St. John xiii.: 3, 5.

We speak of men as "ordained to the ministry," or ordained to serve, when they are made officers in the Church of Christ; and the very words express the truth that, as the Captain of our salvation was the Servant of all, so the duty of all the officers in His Army is ministry or service. But is it only the clergy who are "ordained ministers"? Surely we are called and ordained to serve. Let us look at the wonderful text which I have chosen to-day. It was because the Incarnate God realized His greatness, because He knew "that the Father had given all things into His hands," and that His life embraced all eternity, it was when He considered these things that He stooped to perform the lowliest service. How calm and deliberate were His movements, as described so tenderly by the loved Apostle, who did not venture—like his friend and comrade—to question his Master's doings. Christ felt that His vocation at that moment was this lowly, lovely ministry. He was called to it just as surely as He was called to save mankind by His death a few hours later. And it was not a trivial act, for it has inspired men and women in all ages since, teaching them the glory of common work. Christianity—if it be a real following of Christ—has a marvellous power of glorifying whatever it touches, and it should touch everything. Every moment of our lives may be devotional—devoted to God. The old idea that a man who wished to be religious must shut the world out of his sight altogether by becoming a hermit or

a monk, has pretty well lost its hold on public opinion. Our bounden duty is not to leave the world in order to live with God, but to live "with God in the world," and to do this so plainly and frankly that our world can see clearly that His Presence can—and does—glorify and transfigure our everyday tasks. We, too, come from God, and are going to God, therefore the most ordinary work becomes grand, and is the outward expression of a real vocation.

"Is thy labor very lowly?
Brother see, at Nazareth He
Swept the floor for Mary.
Knowst thou what it is to labor,
Toiling on till youth is gone?
All His life He labored.
Dost thou serve an earthly master
And his will not thine fulfil?
Jesus worked for Joseph."

Of course, our Lord's washing of the feet was a symbolical act, typical of a cleansing of the soul, which He alone can do, but still it was the ordinary duty of the lowest slave, and, as such, objected to by the impetuous Apostle. We women have reason to be very thankful for that one recorded act of common, everyday work performed by our Lord before His Resurrection, for it is quite enough to change weary drudgery into glad service. Women, even more than men, are ordained to serve in countless un-noticed ways. They are called to "wash one another's feet" a hundred times a day—if not literally, at least in the way of ministries of kind attention. Is it not possible to fill the days with fragrance by remembering that in such washing of His servants' feet you are in very truth ministering to the Master Himself? When you set a table with careful daintiness, it is because He will be your Guest at the meal—a Guest you delight to honor. When you are cooking or washing dishes, you can feel the great privilege of caring for Him. When you make the rooms clean and attractive it is because you know He will notice everything, and will gladden your heart with His gracious approval. And, on the other hand, if the house and meals are slovenly and neglected, you will feel the shame of one who has been called to a high office in the Church, to an important post in the Great Army, and who has to answer to the King Himself for neglect of duty.

Our life here has often been compared to a drama. It matters little whether we are called to play the part of a king or a slave; the thing that matters, that for which we shall receive praise or blame when the clothes in which our souls have performed their part are thrown off, is the spirit in which we have acted. It is not enough to be outwardly religious, to say "Lord, Lord," but we must do the will of the Father—and He looks very closely at the motives which inspire our everyday acts. His commands are not a hard, unnatural tyranny, they are intended to fill us with joy every day and all day. Those who serve Him most enthusiastically are the people who thoroughly know the meaning of gladness. "Joy" is a word whose deepest meaning is revealed to the loved and loving servants of the Lord Christ. If you are one of His loyal servants, then "serve the Lord with

gladness," see to it that the world can read joy in your face, and hear it in the tones of your voice. Those who do not "rejoice" in the Lord, but make outsiders think that their religion has made them gloomy and stern and unattractive, are bringing dishonor on the cause of the Master they love, and are driving others away from Him. If we feel the glory of our position in being ordained to serve, there is little fear but that our pleasure in our work will show itself outwardly. Thoughts are not easily hidden, we reveal them unconsciously through our bodies. For instance, yesterday a friend of mine gave me Bishop Hall's new book—"The Example of our Lord." In thanking her I said, "I liked his sermon very much, the only time I ever heard him preach."

She rather startled me by the cool reply: "Yes, I could tell that you were enjoying it by the look of your back as I sat behind you in church." We cannot hope to influence the world for good by words or acts, unless we go to the root of the matter, and let the love of God rule in the secret thoughts of the heart.

And let us cultivate tender gentleness in our ministry. If we were given the glorious privilege of washing our Master's feet, as Mary and Martha may often have done in Bethany, how careful and tender our touch on that sacred flesh would be. There would be no roughness or rudeness, but holy reverence in every movement. And our ministering to Him, through His brethren, may—if we choose—be really touching Him. His words are plain and emphatic: "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these My brethren, ye have done it unto ME." And if we fail in the service to which we are ordained of God, HE is neglected or treated unkindly: "Inasmuch as ye did it not to one of the least of these, ye did it not to Me." And there is another wonderful honor bestowed upon servants. The Master is touching men through you and through me. When we are washing the feet of others, waiting on them and working for them, He is working through our hands. Through our kindly ministrations He touches their bodies and their souls. He washed the feet of twelve men that they might pass on that act of service.

Perhaps you hear of great things being done in the world, and get discouraged because you are only ordained to do little things that don't seem to count for anything, and that have to be done over and over again through long, monotonous years. Well, what of that! Are these things really your vocation? Can you see that God has plainly ordained you to serve Him just where you are? Why, think of the honor of being chosen by the mighty Creator of the universe to do His work in any particular place. Then lift up your head and go rejoicing on your way. The Son of God thought His work was great when He was doing His Father's will, even when, as in the agony in Gethsemane, His own desires would naturally have led Him in an opposite direction, even when, as in our text, the work seemed commonplace and trivial. He felt that His work had been grandly and faithfully done, not because He had manifested God to the whole world, but because, as He said, "I have

manifested Thy Name unto the men which Thou gavest Me." It is not by doing a work that the world will declare to be grand and noble that we can win the Master's "Well done, good and faithful servant," if we have failed to manifest His Name and His glory unto those whom He has given us to serve and to influence. If He has plainly told you to serve at home—serve, perhaps, in ways as lowly and as holy as the washing of the disciples' feet—then it will be useless to offer Him a great work done out in the world instead. He will not accept a sacrifice which He has not Himself put into your hands to offer. And the work itself will not, cannot be a blessing to the world or to yourself, unless the Holy Spirit works in and through you. Christ only could truthfully say: "I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do;" but if we are to be owned at the last as faithful servants, we must at least have tried to do that particular work, instead of turning our backs upon it as Jonah tried to do. Happily for him, God stopped him in his flight from duty, and gave him again the task he had refused. But it is not always so. Those who, without a direct call from God, turn their backs on the ordinary home duties and rush out into the more exciting battle of the world, may some day feel that they would give all they possess for the chance to minister to the dear father and mother, once left to care for themselves.

But, whatever may be the ministry to which we are ordained, let us prayerfully and earnestly try to make it pure and single in intention. We are constantly tempted to seek the praise of men, and win the admiration of our little world, whether at home or abroad. Our service loses its glory and beauty the moment it is sold for admiration, the moment we feel boastfully that we are not as other men are. Satan is very subtle, and when he fails to tempt us to desert our post, he is pretty sure to do his best to make us self-righteous and conceited. We are apt to forget that, even if we could succeed in doing all that God required of us, we should still be "unprofitable servants"—only having done that which He had a right to expect, that which it was our duty to do.

Our hearts require constant watching, lest our offerings of praise, service or money be stained and spoiled by selfishness and worldliness, and contain no real love to God or man to make them of value. How can He accept an offering if it is not really given for anything but to feed our own vanity and self-complacency? We may well pray constantly that the Holy Spirit may "cleanse the thoughts of our hearts," for our best actions are often so mixed with sin that they are not worth offering to Him who searcheth the thoughts and intents of the heart. And an apparently good action becomes sinful if it is entirely inspired by a wrong motive. Yes, thank God, we are "ordained to serve." May it be truly said of us—

"Blessing she is; God made her so,
And deeds of week-day holiness
Fall from her noiseless as the snow,
Nor ever hath she chanced to know
That aught was easier than to bless."
HOPE.

Children's Corner.

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have seen so many letters in the Children's Corner that I think I will write, too. We have seven horses and one colt. The horses' names are Mary, Queeny, Maud, Beauty, Dolly and Tommy; the colt's name is Prince. My brother has a dog named Sport. We have a donkey named Jenny; she brays for bread, and if we don't give it to her she gets mad. My sister has a little bantam rooster; he got his leg in the trap and broke it, but my sister fixed it up, and it is getting better now.

I have five brothers and three sisters. My brothers' names are Bertly, Bruce, Harry, Fred and Walter. My sisters' names are Edith, Ethel and Edna. I will close with a few riddles.

1. Why is a pig in a parlor like a house on fire? Answer.—The sooner it is out the better.

2. What key is the hardest to turn? Answer.—A donkey.

3. What is it that is found where it is not? Answer.—Fault.

CLARENCE WILLIAM ANDERSON.
Zac Za Hache, Cariboo Road, B. C.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate." I like to read the letters that are written to the Children's Corner. Papa has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for ten years,

and thinks it a very good paper for farmers, and could not do without it. We have three horses and one colt. Their names are Pete and Jack, and Billy and Norman. We have 25 cattle and four calves, one dog and a pup, and about a hundred hens and chickens. I will close, as I do not like to take up too much of your Corner. Wishing Cousin Dorothy every success.
R. A. Hyndford.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner before. I live on a farm, and have nearly two miles to walk to school. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for nearly six years, and likes it very much. We have about three hundred chickens and hens, two horses, four cows and a heifer, and we have eleven pigs. My letter is getting long, and I will close with a few riddles.

1. White as chalk, and chalk it isn't; green as grass, and grass it isn't; red as blood, and blood it isn't; black as ink, and ink it isn't? Ans.—A blackberry.

2. Black and white and read all over? Ans.—A newspaper.

3. Upon yonder hill there stands a green house, and in the green house there is a white house, and in the white house there is a red house, and in the red house there are a lot of niggers? Ans.—A watermelon.

4. As I was going over London bridge I met a London scholar; he took off his hat and drew off his coat;—now what is

the name of that scholar? Ans.—Andrew.

5. Around the house and around the house, and leaves but one track? Ans.—A wheelbarrow.

EZRA A. BURCH.

Renton, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would like to write to you. I live about three miles from town, and have a little over a mile to go to school. I was seven years old last day of March. I started to school last May; sister started too. Our teacher's mother has been sick, and has died, so she had to get another teacher since the holidays. We have three horses, and a colt called Dolly; one dog, Flossie; about 80 chickens (three banty ones), and two turkeys. I have two brothers, Charlie and Loudon, and one sister, named Della. We have all had whooping cough. Baby had it when only two weeks old. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" quite a long time. I like the letters in the Children's Corner.

WILLARD JACKSON.

Chesley.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for over a year, and I like to read the Children's Corner. This is the first time I wrote to "The Farmer's Advocate." We have thirty-nine cows, twenty-five hens, forty pigs, six horses and one colt, and two black dogs.

WINNIFRED BARRETT (aged 9).
St. John, N.B.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have made several attempts to write to the Children's Corner before, and at last succeeded. I take a great interest in the letters sent from different children. I am sending a piece of poetry with my letter, and I hope it will escape the old enemy, the W. P. B. ELSIE BROOKS (age 14).
Moncton, N. B., Canada.

A Useful Girl.

Sleeves to the dimpled elbows,
Fun in the sweet blue eyes,
To and fro upon errands
The little maiden hies.
Now she is washing the dishes;
Now she is feeding the chicks;
Now she is playing with pussy,
Or teaching Rover tricks.

Wrapped in a big white apron,
Pinned in a checkered shawl;
Hanging clothes in the garden;
Oh, were she only tall!
Hushing the fretful baby,
Coaxing his hair to curl,
Stepping around so briskly,
Because she is mother's girl.

Hunting for eggs in the hay mow;
Petting old Brindle's calf;
Riding Don to the pasture,
With many a ringing laugh.
Coming whenever you call her,
Running whenever sent;
Mother's girl is a blessing,
And mother is well content.

Selected by ELSIE BROOKS.

Current Events.

Two light earthquake shocks were felt in Maine on Oct. 20.

The British Admiralty has announced the formation of a home fleet of reserve ships.

Sir J. G. Ward, Premier of New Zealand, has introduced a bill into Parliament for the suppression of gambling.

Moroccan tribesmen still hold possession of the town of Arzila, Tangier, which was seized by them a fortnight ago.

An inquiry has come to the Canadian Bureau of Mines from Scotland, as to the possibility of obtaining Portland cement from Ontario.

Four hundred is the estimate now placed as the loss of life occasioned by the hurricanes in Florida and Cuba a fortnight ago.

A handsome bronze medallion of the poet, Archibald Lampman, M. A., was recently unveiled in Trinity University Chapel. Mr. Lampman was a graduate of Trinity College.

Manitoba has forwarded to the Dominion Government a request for the extension of its boundaries, especially to the northward, where a direct route to Hudson's Bay is desired.

At the Baptist Convention for Ontario and Quebec, held at Peterboro, Ont., a resolution was passed providing that the Baptist Church will not stand apart from the other denominations seeking Church union.

Valuable iron-ore deposits have been discovered in the vicinity of

Bathurst, N. B., and quantities of uranium and pitchblende, the minerals from which radium has been extracted, have been found in the Laurentians, not far from Montreal.

A plot to blow up the building where the court-martial trying the Cronstadt mutiny cases was sitting, has been discovered at St. Petersburg, and search is being made for the ringleader. The city is said to be teeming with conspiracy, and arrests are being made every day.

new Durra in Russia has been set for December 30th, and already there are evidences that the freedom of the electors is to be tampered with. With the announcement, a circular was sent to the Provincial Governors instructing them to bend all their efforts to procure the election of Government candidates. The event promises to be one of the stormiest in the history of Russian political life.

The British Parliament has again

likely to prove interesting, while John Redmond and the Irish party are again to the fore with the demand for absolute Home Rule for Ireland.

M. Clemenceau has been called on to form a new ministry in France, and the plans of his Cabinet are already outlined. Among other measures, they are said to include a complete carrying out of the law providing for the separation of Church and State; legislation establishing workmen's pensions upon reaching a certain age, State purchase of several leading railways, and the creation of a state monopoly of petroleum and alcohol. M. Clemenceau's appointment is looked upon with much disfavor by Germany, which presupposes that his policy will be to forward the Anglo-French entente at Germany's expense.

THE CHURCH AND STATE IN SPAIN.

The Church and State controversy has spread to Spain, where it threatens to prove as pressing a question as it has been in France. A Bill, recently submitted to the Cortes by the Cabinet, contains the following provisions: (1) No religious order is to be established without Parliamentary authorization; (2) the State will support any member of a religious order who may wish to renounce his vows; (3) the Minister of Justice may withdraw the authorization of any order he may find to be dangerous to the public tranquility; (4) the Cabinet will examine all authorizations granted previous to the passage of the law, and cancel all which it may find illegal; (5) religious orders, the members of which are foreigners, or the directors of which reside abroad, will be dissolved; (6) no religious order shall hold property in excess of the objects for which it was instituted; (7) Government authorities shall have power to enter



An Old-time Halloween Fortune-teller.

The Minister of Education for Russia has finished drawing up a project for universal education in the Empire. The plan will call for a yearly expenditure of \$103,000,000, half to be supplied by the State, half by the Zemstvos; hence, owing to the exhausted state of the treasury, is not likely to be realized for several years.

The date for the election of the

assembled, and a session of stormy debates is predicted. About two main issues will the conflict concentrate: (1) A continuation of the long controversy between the House of Lords and House of Commons on the Education Bill; (2) the strife between the Government and Labor parties over the Workmen's Compensation Bill. The question of a constitution for the Transvaal is also

the Cabinet will examine all authorizations granted previous to the passage of the law, and cancel all which it may find illegal; (5) religious orders, the members of which are foreigners, or the directors of which reside abroad, will be dissolved; (6) no religious order shall hold property in excess of the objects for which it was instituted; (7) Government authorities shall have power to enter

monasteries at any time without ecclesiastical sanction; (8) strict limitation shall be placed upon sums of money given to orders by members on admission or by charitable subscription; (9) all legacies or donations to religious orders are strictly prohibited; (10) orders which engage in trade or industry shall pay the regular taxes.

* * *

THE NEW ORIENT.

It has been often noticed that when people quarrel, some perhaps disinterested onlooker gains the most by the dispute. So it was in the late Russo-Japanese war. While Japan and Russia were pounding away at each other with shot and shell, setting underground and submarine mines, and liberating other devil's devices for the destruction of human life, China—the third party—stood quietly watching with 437,000,000 pairs of curious, startled, awakened eyes. "See what little Japan is doing!" John Chinaman was saying to himself. "How did Japan learn to do all this?—where learn these inventions, this system?" And the little almond eyes were not slow in seeing that while great, sluggish Russia had been sleeping, Japan had been learning every lesson that more progressive Europe had to teach. Like a flash came the inspiration, "What little Japan has done, great China can do, grandly, magnificently, in proportion to the numbers of people that teem in her valleys and

swarm over the tea-fields on her hillsides."

To recognize the inspiration was to act. Immediately a commission was formed to go through Europe and the United States, investigating things pertaining to Government and education. They came, this party of high-bred, quiet Orientals. They were feted, looked at as curiosities, shown everything, told everything, with the courtesy of which official Occidentals are capable, and they evidently absorbed much more than their instructors imagined.

It is now less than a year since this party returned to China, but already the result of their mission has taken strikingly tangible form. The grains of leaven, already working with ever-accelerating speed, have been quickened—new leaven has been set working. Old China has passed away, and in its place has appeared a new and mighty power, henceforth to be reckoned with on the chess-board of the world.

Among other indications of the drastic reforms that have been put in process may be noticed the fact that all officials employed in the Government service must henceforth possess some degree of Western civilization, while schools in which the new learning is to be taught are springing up all over the Empire, 5,000 being already in operation in the Province of Chi-li alone. In the Legislative halls a new legal code has been proposed, and it has been intimated that a representative government, based on the constitution of a

limited monarchy, will be established as soon as the country has been educated up to it. Other signs of the times may be read in the abolishing of the queue and of foot-binding—small matters apparently, but of great significance in China—in the confiscation by the Government of the old Buddhist temples and monasteries, in the approval of Christianity by the Viceroy, the vigorous steps now being taken to put down the use of opium, and the building of railways and institution of telegraphs, telephones, etc., as in Western lands. In the army, also, a wholesale reorganization is going on after the system employed by the Japanese.

When, as stated by Dr. Beattie, of Canton, in Toronto, recently, it is considered that much of this change has come about within the course of the past year, and that, "in no three years of Japan's whole history did events crowd so startlingly and the old order change so radically as during the past three years in China," some idea of what this great awakening must portend may become vaguely evident. It is not to be thought that other races in Asia will remain passive in the face of so great an example. Already the great hordes of Hindus and Mohammedans, scattered over Asia and Africa, are on the qui vive, and further developments may be expected.

Not the least of the effects of China's awakening, so far, at least, as the Western world is concerned, will be the enormous and inevitable

increase of commerce which, with the developments of Asia's resources and shipping, must take place along the Pacific. In fact, the statement of one observer of the situation, that within the next decade commerce on the Pacific "will completely dwarf that on the Atlantic," can now be taken as no dream.

When the stupendousness of the difficulties that China is up against is considered, the marvel of her wonderful modern progress becomes greater. Tradition, archaic institutions, have to be overthrown, the most complicated government on earth to be unravelled, the curse of the general opium-eating habit to be surmounted, new ideals to be encouraged, and the many hampering religions of a vast nation to be put down. The Oriental mind, however, seems capable of rapid adaptations. Seven years ago the Dowager Empress, the most potent power in China, intervened to put an end to the reforms proposed by her son. Today this lady is the leader in the revolution. As a rule, the transformation of a country or a nation comes by slow and painful steps. There is every indication that there will be no such awaiting in the case of China, and every reason to believe that very early in the history of the present generation, the great, long-effete Celestial Empire will be found to be a country to be reckoned with, negotiated with, deferred to, held with all the respect now paid to the greatest nations of Europe and America.

The Ingle Nook.



Angela Georgina, Baroness Burdett-Coutts.

Not long ago, in her magnificent town-house in Old London, a tiny bit of womanhood, shrivelled like a November leaf, but with eyes that still look out brightly upon the world, whose vicissitudes they have watched for well-nigh a century, celebrated her ninety-second birthday. From morning till night congratulations poured in—telegrams, letters, bouquets of choicest flowers, messages from royal personages and from celebrities in every part of the United Kingdom and Europe; and, presumably, the little lady enjoyed it all quite as much as upon similar occasions half a century or more ago, for she is still in possession of all her faculties, drives out every day, and superintends personally the numerous charities which have won for her the reputation of being the most philanthropic woman in the world. "After my mother, the most remarkable woman in England," the King, then Prince of Wales, remarked of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts many years ago, and, assuredly, since then the one of whom he spoke, if only by reason of sheer tenacity of energy and the determination to get out of life the best that it can afford, has lost no claim to being remarkable.

It seems a long time since 1814. That was the year in which Napoleon, stubborn, yet held for the time

like a caged lion, was sent to Elba; the year, too, in which our own straggling forces met the Americans at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. Probably there are very few alive today who saw the light then, and of these Baroness Burdett-Coutts is one. She was born on the 21st of April of that year, in the City of London, her father being the famous philanthropist, Sir Francis Burdett, her grandfather, whose enormous fortune she inherited, the equally famous banker, Mr. Thomas Coutts.

From the very beginning, Miss Burdett was thrown into a brilliant circle whose gayeties might have fully taken up the whole attention of a less thoughtful or less noble woman. By birth, wealth, and natural charm of manner, she was fitted to take her place among the highest in the land. Above all things, she was singled out for the especial friendship of Queen Victoria, a distinction, we may imagine, much envied by the ambitious young women of the old Court. However, none of these things seemed to "spoil" the young favorite of fortune; perhaps, indeed, her very unselfishness and whole-heartedness were at the bottom of much of the partiality with which she was regarded. From the very beginning she seemed to be endowed with a peculiar faculty for feeling for and with the poor, and, when still little more than a child, she began the system of charities which, most of all, have made her name famous—not the mere charity which consists in giving, but that which gets at the heart of abuses and wrong conditions, and provides for its recipients by helping them to stand on their own feet, and so become self-supporting men and women, rather than mere parasites waiting for the dole handed out by others.

In 1871 Miss Burdett was raised to the Peerage, and ten years later she married a man thirty-seven years younger than herself, a Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who, on his marriage with her, assumed her name. Notwithstanding the disparity of years, the union appears to have been a happy one. Mr. Bartlett was himself a philanthropist, and no doubt his sphere of usefulness was greatly broadened by his connection with this wealthy and benevolent woman. Together they made plans and carried them out, accomplishing, among many other things, a very material amelioration of the condition of the Irish fishermen, and a great improve-

ment of the food supply for the poor in the City of London. In 1885 Mr. "Burdett-Coutts" was made M. P. for Westminster, and in 1900 he went to South Africa as correspondent for the Times, his especial object being to enquire into the care of the sick and wounded. As a result of his very detailed report, an exhaustive inquiry into the army medical service was brought about, and a very drastic reform of the whole system was instituted. Mr. Burdett-Coutts has also dabbled in literature, having published, in addition to many articles and treatises, a volume on the Russo-Turkish war.

At their various homes, the Baroness and her husband still entertain on an extensive scale, the Baroness even yet proving an entertaining hostess, as she chats away about current affairs with a mental alertness nothing short of marvellous in a woman of her years, and which augurs well for the possibility of her ladyship yet living to pass the century mark.

It has been said that we should always strive to learn some lesson from the biographies of the good or the great, and surely if the life of the Baroness Burdett-Coutts can reveal to us anything in addition to the great example of benevolence which it affords, it is the advisability of keeping perpetually young. So many people at seventy, or even less, drop practically out of life, ceasing to take much interest in anything that is going on, dwelling continually on the past or the future, and losing each day a little more of the mental brightness that actually helps to keep the body youthful. It has been abundantly shown, too, that, unless when attacked by some especial form of disease, the people who think and keep up with the times live longer than those who are contented to stagnate. While we are in the world we should surely strive to be living, acting parts of it; hence, from both an unselfish and a selfish standpoint (or can any standpoint be selfish which looks to the preserving of life, health and usefulness?) may we not learn a lesson from this little, quaint, energetic, wonderful noblewoman?

Apple Butter Without Cider.

Dear Dame Durden.—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" so long that I am sure we would feel lost without it. Every week, when I read the letters from the chatterers, I feel like writing a letter

and having a little chat too; but the letters are always so interesting that I feel I do not like to take up the space with anything I could say. However, newcomers are almost sure of a welcome, and so I come to bring a recipe for apple butter for those who, like myself, are not near a cider mill and can't get cider. I have kept this butter in jars with cork tops for two months, but for winter use I put it into sealers.

Twelve quarts of pared and cored apples (I use the rough apples), cover with soft water, add three large cups of raw sugar, and boil slowly for about 8 hours, stirring often. I use a hardwood stick for this purpose. Spice may be added, but it will keep better without. Some time, I will come again, if I may. I will sign myself—
SOBERSIDES.
Grey Co., Ont.

Keep This for Christmas.

"A Busy Woman," Simcoe Co., Ont., asks recipes for making candy and taffy, also how to mix ochre paint which will stay on a kitchen floor well. She also sends the following recipe for hot muffins: "One egg, 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 tablespoon butter, a pinch of salt, 2 cups flour, 2 1-3 teaspoons baking powder, 1 cup sweet milk. Bake in muffin rings or tart pans in a moderate oven."

The following recipes for candy will be found good:

Peanut Brittle.—Shell, skin and chop 1 quart peanuts, or enough to make 1 cup of nut meats. Place 1 cup sugar in a saucepan without water, and heat gradually, stirring all the time until the sugar is melted. Mix the peanuts in, pour on a buttered tin, and set to cool. When it is partly firm, mark into squares with a knife, continuing to cut deeper as it cools.

College Fudge.—Put into a pan 1 lb. brown sugar, 1 cup milk, 1 ounce butter, 2 ounces grated unsweetened chocolate. Boil 15 minutes, then add 1 teaspoon vanilla, and pour into buttered tins. Mark into small squares before it hardens.

Maple Fudge.—Break 1 lb. maple sugar into pieces, and put over the fire with a cup of milk. Bring to a boil. Add a tablespoon butter, and cook until a little dropped in cold water becomes brittle. Take from fire, and stir until it begins to granulate a little about the edge of the pan; then pour into a greased pan, and let cool.

Butter Scotch.—Wet 1 lb. brown sugar with 1 cup water into which 2 tablespoons vinegar have been stirred. Put into a saucepan; cook for 10 minutes; add 4 tablespoons butter, and boil until a drop hardens in cold water. Pour into

buttered tins, and, as it cools, mark into squares.

Molasses Candy.—Boil together 1 pint molasses, 2 tablespoons butter, 1 lb. brown sugar, and 2 tablespoons vinegar. When a little hardens in cold water take from stove, beat in 2 teaspoons baking soda, and turn into greased tins.

Sugar Taffy.—Put 1 lb. sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup water in a pan. Add 1 teaspoon cream tartar, lump of butter size of a hickory nut, 1 teaspoon vinegar. Boil slowly, without stirring, 25 minutes, then drop a little into cold water, and if

crispy it is done. Flavor with lemon or vanilla; pour on buttered plates, and pull till white.

Regarding the floor paint, we are more at sea. A fairly good ochre paint is made by adding linseed oil to the ochre until of the right consistency, and just enough turpentine to make it dry quickly. This paint must be stirred frequently, and more oil and turpentine should be added as needed. We have, however, heard of a better method, with glue in the mixture. Perhaps someone can send this recipe for A Busy Woman.

About the House.

Christmas Gifts.

No. III.

Memoranda Tablet.—Fig. 1 of our illustration shows a very dainty gift—a very useful one, too, for anyone who has much shopping to do. To make it, procure a piece of white or cream material that may be

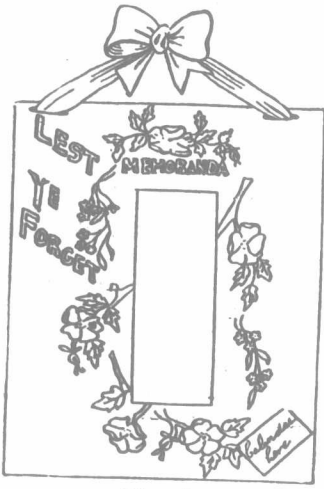


Fig. 1.

worked easily; linen will do, or any of the fine, canvas-like materials used for fancywork. Trace your design—forget-me-nots, wild roses, or whatever you may choose—on it, and work in outline-stitch in natural colors. Next, get a piece of very heavy pasteboard, of the right size, and cover one side of it with sheet wadding, pasting the wadding on very

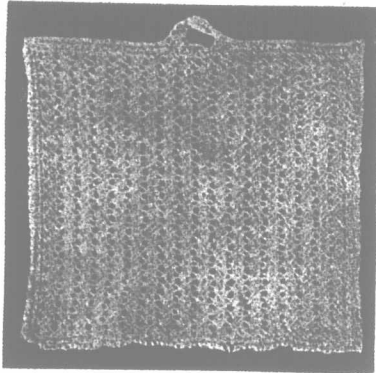


Fig. 2.

evenly. Stretch your cover over it and turn the edges to the other side, pasting firmly in place, and finishing afterwards with a lining of some pretty color. Last of all, on the right side fasten the celluloid tablet and tiny calendar, putting these on with brass tacks. A hanger and bow of pretty ribbon completes the gift.

No. 2 shows a wash-cloth, which

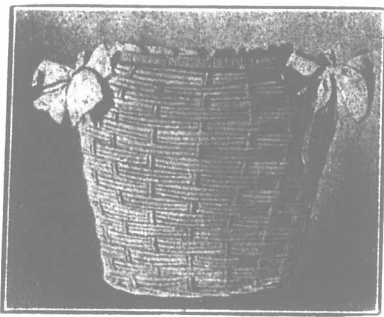


Fig. 3.

may be knitted or crocheted with coarse cotton in any design one fancies. When placed in an oiled-silk or rubber-lined case of flowered satin, neatly bound around with

ribbon, the flap fastening down with a dome fastener, this makes a gift that anyone will appreciate, especially those who travel or visit much. Some of these bags have a compartment inside for the toothbrush.

No. 3 shows a waste-paper basket, made of a wicker demijohn cover, the edge being wound around firmly with raffia, and the whole painted a deep cream color and lined with cherry-colored China silk.

Ventilation: A Preventive of Colds and Tuberculosis.

With the appearance of cold weather comes the ever-increasing necessity of warning people in regard to ventilation. It is so easy, and so very much more comfortable to shut up doors and windows, and build up the fires, and give no more thought to the matter, than to be continually fussing over ventilation. Besides, to many people the word "air" seems to carry almost no meaning. Because they cannot see it, or feel it, or taste it, these people seem incapable of realizing that it is a material something, just as material as the food they eat or the floors they walk on; that it has very decided properties of its own, that it may be compressed, even liquefied, and that—most important item of all to the householder—it is capable of being so surcharged with "bad" gases as to become positively poisonous. Pure air is composed of two substances: oxygen, a very necessity to life itself, and nitrogen, a negative sort of gas, useful merely as a dilutant to the oxygen, which would otherwise be too strong, causing (among other things) fires to burn with furious rapidity, and our very lives to wear out in an exciting fever. It will be seen, then, that both oxygen and nitrogen are very necessary to our well-being.

EFFECT OF BREATHING, FIRES, ETC., ON AIR.

When, however, we build a fire, light a lamp, and shut ourselves up in an all but hermetically-sealed room, what happens? With every breath we inhale some of the oxygen is used up, while with every breath we exhale a quantity of very poisonous gas—carbon dioxide—is thrown into the "air." The fire (which, by reason of the draught created, is an excellent ventilator if there be proper means of ingress for pure air from without) also uses up its quota of oxygen; the lamp likewise. Hence, after a time, nearly all the available oxygen in the room is burned up, and a poisonous conglomeration of gases, fit neither for man nor beast to live in, is left. No wonder that, breathing such a vitiated atmosphere continually through the cold weather, people become weak and ill, given to colds and tuberculosis, nor that in large city tenements, where proper ventilation is unknown, an army of people is being swept out of existence by the white plague every year.

LUNG BLOCK.

As an illustration, in New York there is a block which has come to be known locally as "Lung Block." In it 4,000 people are huddled, and many of them are obliged to sleep in bedrooms almost guiltless of light or ventilation. There are, in fact, 20 bedrooms in the block which have no windows at all, and 400 so nearly similar as to come also under the designation of "dark rooms." Now for the record: In this block, for

Ye Olde
Firme of

HEINTZMAN & CO., Limited.

Established
50 Years.

Great Sacrifice Sale

OF HIGH-CLASS

ORGANS

A continued accumulation of organs of best makers, taken in exchange when selling our well-known piano, makes it necessary that we clear the stock quickly to give needed room for our regular piano business. Here is the explanation of these sensational prices that follow:

ORGANS.

- W. Bell & Co.—Low back, 5 octaves, 3 sets of reeds, 5 stops, chapel style of case; a very nice little Organ and A1 value at.....\$25 00
- Canada Organ.—Walnut case, suitable for small Church or Sunday School, 6 stops, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, and sub-base set, with knee swell; this is a very nice little Organ and A1 value at..... 33 00
- Karn Organ.—High back with music rack, beautiful walnut case, 5 octaves, 4 sets of reeds, 8 stops, grand organ and knee swell, lamp stands, etc.; this is an exceptionally nice Organ and A1 value at 42 00
- Doherty Organ.—High back with bevel plate mirror, 12 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and base couplers, Vox Humana stop, 5 octaves, mouse-proof pedals, lamp stands, etc.; an excellent Organ in every way, and first-class value at..... 44 00
- Daniel Bell.—High back with mirror, mouse-proof pedals, 5 octaves, 10 stops, 4 sets of reeds, couplers, grand organ and knee swells; this is a very nice walnut case Organ, and exceptionally good value at 45 00
- Bell Organ.—High back with mirror and music rack, 10 stops, walnut case, panelled, 4 sets of reeds, couplers, Vox Humana stop, grand organ and knee swells; this is a good Organ and a handsome ornament for a parlor..... 46 00
- Thomas Organ.—High back with mirror and music rack, very handsome walnut case, mouse-proof pedals, lamp stands, etc., 5 octaves, 10 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells; this is an excellent Organ, and would be very satisfactory to a musician..... 47 00
- Dominion Organ.—High back with mirror and music rack; this is an exceptionally handsome case with cylinder fall, 7 stops, treble and base couplers, Vox Humana stop, lamp stands, mouse-proof pedals, etc.; better see this one, at..... 50 00
- Brown.—Walnut case, high back Organ with music rack, 6 octaves, 9 stops, 4 sets of reeds, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells, lamp stands, etc.; special at..... 61 00
- Karn Organ.—Six octaves, piano case, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, including Vox Humana stop, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swells, mouse-proof pedals, lamp stands, etc.; a very nice Organ and A1 value at..... 63 00
- Doherty Organ.—Six octaves, mah. case, with long music rack, 11 stops, 4 sets of reeds, Vox Humana stop, treble and base couplers, grand organ and knee swell, lamp stands, mouse-proof pedals, etc.; this is a very handsome instrument, and with the long music rack should give every facility for a good musician; special at..... 72 00
- Berlin Organ.—Beautiful walnut case, 6 octaves, 11 stops, including Vox Humana stop, treble and base couplers, lamp stands, mouse-proof pedals, etc.; this is a very nice Organ and one that would be satisfactory to any musician; A1 value at..... 73 00

EASY TERMS OF PAYMENT.

These organs are sold under the following conditions: Organs under \$50.00, \$5.00 cash and \$3.00 per month; organs over \$50.00, \$8.00 cash and \$4.00 per month. Discount—10 per cent. off for cash. If quarterly or other terms would be more convenient, write us what you can do and name your choice, and we will hold it until terms are arranged. Freight paid to any point in Ontario, and satisfactory arrangements made to other Provinces.

YE OLDE FIRME OF

HEINTZMAN & CO'Y, LTD.

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Wedding Invitations,
Wedding Announcements,
Visiting Cards.

Latest styles. Latest type.
Prompt attention to mail
orders.

The London Printing & Litho. Co.
144 Carling St., London, Ont.



WOMAN'S \$15 Fall Tailored Suits
\$4.95. Send for fashions, cloth
samples, and catalogue showing
everything you use wholesale. SOUTHCOOT SUIT
CO., DEPT. 27, LONDON, ONT.

Autumn.

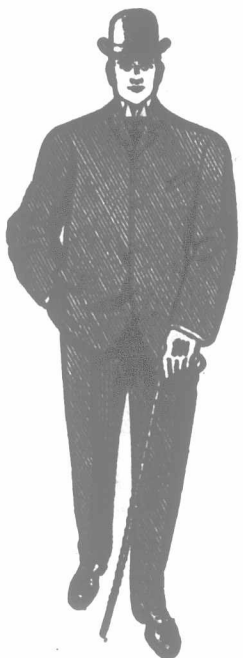
The bright-eyed squirrels, furry, fleet,
A-gleaming go, with pattering feet.
Brown nuts polished by early frost
On the moss below by the winds are
tossed.

Maple and hickory, ash and oak,
Each has donned a gorgeous cloak.
Red haws gleam the hazels near;
Dry grass waves on the uplands sere.

The Year's at rest in the mellow haze
That crowns with gold these royal
days.

—Sara Andrew Shafer, in The Outlook.

**MEN'S SUITS
MADE TO ORDER**



\$15, \$18, \$25
and you don't have to take any suit unless it is exactly as we promised it would be.

If, after trying on the suit we make—you think it is not as good cloth, or as good fit, or as well made as we lead you to believe—DON'T TAKE IT. Simply return it to us and the deal is closed.

We send samples of stylish Suitings, tape line and self-measurement blanks—FREE.

You need not take the suit unless you honestly think it is the **BIGGEST VALUE** you ever saw for the money and **WORTH \$5 to \$10 MORE.**

Write us TO-DAY for samples, etc.
Royal Custom Tailors, Toronto, Ont.

Electrolysis



for the destruction of that disfiguring blemish

Superfluous Hair

OR
Moles, Warts, Birthmark, Ruptured Veins, Etc.,

IS NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT—it is reliable, endorsed by physicians, and skillfully and scientifically applied has proved itself a positive method for permanently and harmlessly removing these troubles.

WE INVITE LADIES

afflicted to call or write us for particulars. Avoid incompetent quacks; they scar the face and fail to cure. We've had 14 years' experience in treating these and other defects of the face, hair, hands, feet and figure.

Send, call or phone N. 1666 for descriptive booklet "F."
Graham Dermatological Institute
502 Church St., TORONTO.

A GOOD PICTURE

Of your fancy stock is the best advertisement you can have. To bring out the "points" requires the assistance of an artist who knows. The best stock-artist in Canada is with

TORONTO ENGRAVING CO.
92 BAY ST. TORONTO

A Dollar for a Dollar

That is what you get by using the **WINNIPEG HEATER**

Your present method of heating shows you that you only receive 20 cents' worth of heat from your dollar's worth of fuel. Scientific men claim that 80% of the heat and energy generated passes up the chimney and is wasted. We have reversed this. Write for illustrated circular and further particulars to Dept. 6.

The "1900" WASHER CO.
355 YONGE ST., TORONTO, ONT.

nine successive years, one new case of tuberculosis has developed, on an average, in every twelve days, while in one room alone five families, one after another, have been wiped out in the last seven years. Could there be a stronger argument for the necessity of pure air and thorough ventilation?

A WORK FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

The best houses nowadays are built with thorough provision for a continual entering in of air from outside doors, with a corresponding carrying off of the vitiated air within the house. In the older houses, however, where no such arrangement has been made, dependence must be placed on the doors and windows, and the good housewife should make up her mind to undertake as systematic a ventilation as she can effect under the circumstances. The occasional opening of the outside doors as people go in or out will not suffice. Every morning the doors and windows of each room should be thrown open long enough to carry off every particle of "bad" air and flood the place with pure, crisp air from without—an operation which may be performed very well several times subsequently through the day. In addition, windows should be lowered an inch at least, at the top, and if an open fire can be kindled in the room, all the better; while the last act each night before getting into bed should be to see that bedroom windows are both raised at the bottom and lowered at the top enough to ensure pure air for the night. The treatment may seem heroic, and the atmosphere may seem a little frosty to get up in, especially so unless there is a grate from the furnace in the room, but we have yet to meet the one who ever really started on a fresh-air course and went back to the closed-up bedrooms.

THE PIONEER HOUSE.

Occasionally one hears this objection: "Oh, in the old days people didn't fuss over ventilation, and people then were hardier than we are." But it should not be forgotten that in the pioneer days houses were much more "open" than they are to-day. In many respects, the old log-house, with its few rooms, its immense fireplace, and its two doors—one in the front and the other at the back—was much better for health than the warm, much-be carpeted modern mansion, while the rugged outdoor life of the early days was in itself a panacea for many ills. To-day, a great deal of the misery caused by colds, pneumonia and tuberculosis may be traced directly to living in overheated, ill-ventilated apartments—a fact which it behooves us, in entering upon the winter of 1907, to remember and act upon.

An Autumn Legend.

By Bertha Evelyn Jaques.

Dame Nature set her palette full of color in the fall,
For she had grown so weary of the summer green o'er all.

With yellow chrome she spatters thick the plumes of goldenrod;
And crimson-dashed the flame-like tips of sumac wave and nod.

The woodbine drips its blood-red drops all down the tree-trunks gray,
While amber oaks their browns and tans and Indian reds display.

The elms and birches, beech and walnut, poplars and the rest,
Dame Nature touched with color as her fancy might suggest.

Upon the maple, which she loves, she lavished every hue
Of which her palette boasted; then declared that she was through.

Alack-a-day! One tree she missed—but now her palette's clean—
And that is why the year around we have the evergreen.

Bob, Son of Battle.

BY ALFRED OLLIVANT.

(Serial rights secured by "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine.")

CHAPTER VII.

The White Winter.

M'Adam—in his sober moments, at least—never touched David again; instead, he devoted himself to the more congenial exercise of the whiplash of his tongue. And he was wise; for David, who was already high a head the taller of the two, and comely and strong in proportion, could, if he would, have taken his father in the hollow of his hand and crumpled him like a dry leaf. Moreover, with his tongue, at least, the little man enjoyed the noble pleasure of making the boy wince. And so the war was carried on none the less vindictively.

Meanwhile another summer was passing away, and every day brought fresh proofs of the prowess of Owd Bob. Tammas, whose stock of yarns anent Rex son of Rally had after forty years' hard wear begun to pall on the loyal ears of even old Jonas, found no lack of new material now. In the Dalesman's Daughter in Silverdale and in the Border Ram at Grammoach-town, each succeeding market day brought some fresh tale. Men told how the gray dog had outdone Gypsy Jack, the sheep-sneak; how he had cut out a Kenmuir shearing from the very centre of Lendley's pack; and a thousand like stories.

The Gray Dogs of Kenmuir have always been equally heroes and favorites in the Daleland. And the confidence of the Dalesmen in Owd Bob was now invincible. Sometimes on market days he would execute some unaccountable manoeuvre, and a strange shepherd would ask: "What's the gray dog at?" To which the nearest Dalesman would reply: "Nay, I canna tell ye! But he's reet enough. Yon's Owd Bob o' Kenmuir."

Whereon the stranger would prick his ears and watch with close attention. "Yon's Owd Bob o' Kenmuir, is he?" he would say; for already among the faculty the name was becoming known. And never in such a case did the young dog fail to justify the faith of his supporters.

It came, therefore, as a keen disappointment to every Dalesman, from Herbert Trotter, Secretary of the Trials, to little Billy Thornton, when the Master persisted in his decision not to run the dog for the Cup in the approaching Dale Trials; and that though parson, squire, and even Lady Eleanor essayed to shake his purpose. It was nigh fifty years since Rex son o' Rally had won back the Trophy for the land that gave it birth; it was time, they thought, for a Daleland dog, a Gray Dog of Kenmuir—the terms are practically synonymous—to bring it home again. And Tammas, that polished phrase-maker, was only expressing the feelings of every Dalesman in the room when, one night at the Arms, he declared of Owd Bob that "to ha' run was to ha' won." At which M'Adam sniggered audibly and winked at Red Wull. "To ha' run was to ha' one-lickin'; to rin next year'll be to—"

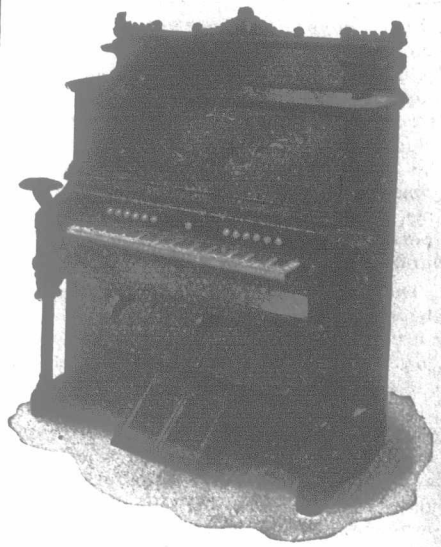
"Win next year," Tammas interposed dogmatically. "Unless,"—with shivering sarcasm—"you and yer Wullie are thinkin' o' winnin'."

The little man rose from his solitary seat at the back of the room and pattered across.

"Wullie and I are thinkin' o't," he whispered loudly in the old man's ear. "And mair: what Adam M'Adam and his Red Wull think o' doin', that ye may remark, Mr. Thornton, they do. Next year we rin, and next year—we win. Come, Wullie, we'll leave 'em to chew that," and he marched out of the room amid the jeers of the assembled toppers. When quiet was restored, it was Jim Mason who declared: "One thing certain, win or no, they'll not be far off."

Meanwhile the summer ended abruptly. Hard on the heels of a sweltering autumn the winter came down. In that year the Daleland assumed very early its white cloak. The Silver Mere was soon ice-veiled; the Wastrel rolled sullenly down below Kenmuir, its creeks and quiet places tented with jagged sheets of ice; while the Scaur and Muir Pike raised

WE WOULD



PIANO B.

**IF A BETTER ORGAN
could be made
WE WOULD MAKE IT.**

New descriptive catalogue.

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LONDON, ONT.

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POULTRY!

Killing stations have been established at nearly all points in Western Ontario.

If our representatives have not called on you, write for booklet "C" and full particulars.

Watch your local paper for name of buyer and next date of delivery.

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To Farmers!



Township Agents, also General County

AGENTS WANTED
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53 Colborne St., Toronto.

FARMER'S ADVOCATE "Want and For Sale" Ads. bring good results. Send in your ads. and you will soon know all about it. The Wm. Wain Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

hoary heads against the frosty blue. It was the season still remembered in the North as the White Winter—the worst, they say, since the famous 1808.

For days together Jim Mason was stuck with his bags in the Dalesman's Daughter, and there was no communication between the two Dales. On the Mere Marches the snow massed deep and impassable in thick, billowy drifts. In the Devil's Bowl men said it lay piled some score feet deep. And sheep, seeking shelter in the ghylls and protected spots, were buried and lost in their hundreds.

That is the time to test the hearts of shepherds and sheep-dogs, when the wind runs ice-cold across the waste of white, and the low woods on the upland walks shiver black through a veil of snow, and sheep must be found and folded or lost: a trial of head as well as heart, of resource as well as resolution.

In that winter more than one man and many a dog lost his life in the quiet performance of his duty, gliding to death over the slippery snow-shelves, or overwhelmed beneath an avalanche of the warm, suffocating white: "smooored," as they call it. Many a deed was done, many a death died, recorded only in that Book which holds the names of those—men or animals, souls or no souls—who Tried.

They found old Wrottesley, the squire's head shepherd, lying one morning at Gill's foot, like a statue in its white bed, the snow gently blowing about the venerable face, calm and beautiful in death. And stretched upon his bosom, her master's hands, blue and stiff, still clasped about her neck, his old dog Jess. She had huddled there, as a last hope, to keep the dear, dead master warm, her great heart riven, hoping where there was no hope.

That night she followed him to herd sheep in a better land. Death from exposure, Dingley, the vet., gave it; but as little M'Adam, his eyes dimmer than their wont, declared huskily: "We ken better, Wullie."

Cyril Gilbraith, a young man not overburdened with emotions, told with a sob in his voice how, at the terrible Rowan Rock, Jim Mason had stood, impotent, dumb, big-eyed, watching Betsy—Betsy, the friend and partner of the last ten years—slipping over the ice-cold surface, silently appealing to the hand that had never failed her before—sliding to Eternity.

In the Daleland that winter the endurance of many a shepherd and his dog was strained past breaking-point. From the frozen Black Water to the white-peaked Grammoich Pike two men only, each always with his shaggy adjutant, never owned defeat; never turned back; never failed in a thing attempted.

In the following spring, Mr. Tinkerton, the squire's agent, declared that James Moore and Adam M'Adam—Owd Bob, rather, and Red Wull—had lost between them fewer sheep than any single farmer on the whole March Mere Estate—a proud record.

Of the two, many a tale was told that winter. They were invincible, incomparable; worthy antagonists.

It was Owd Bob who, when he could not drive the band of Black Faces over the narrow Razorback which led to safety, induced them to follow him across that ten-inch death-track, one by one, like children behind their mistress. It was Red Wull who was seen coming down the precipitous Saddler's How, shouldering up that grand old gentleman, King o' the Dale, whose leg was broken.

The gray dog it was who found Cyril Gilbraith by the White Stones, with a cigarette and a sprained ankle, on the night the whole village was out with lanterns searching for that well-loved young scapegrace. It was the Tailless Tyke and his master who one bitter evening came upon little Mrs. Burton, lying in a huddle beneath the lee of the fast-whitening Druid's Pillar with her latest baby on her breast. It was little M'Adam who took off his coat and wrapped the child in it; little M'Adam who unwound his plaid, threw it like a breast-band across the dog's great chest, and tied the ends round the weary woman's waist. Red Wull it was who dragged her back to the Sylvester Arms and life, straining like a giant through the snow, while his master staggered behind with the babe in his arms. When they reached the inn, it was M'Adam who, with a smile on his face, told the

landlord what he thought of him for sending his wife across the Marches on such a day and on his errand. To which: "I'd a cauld," pleaded honest Jem.

For days together David could not cross the Stony Bottom to Kenmuir. His enforced confinement to the Grange led, however, to no more frequent collisions than usual with his father. For M'Adam and Red Wull were out at all hours, in all weathers, night and day, toiling at their work of salvation.

At last, one afternoon, David managed to cross the Bottom at a point where a fallen thorn-tree gave him a bridge over the soft snow. He stayed but a little while at Kenmuir, yet when he started for home it was snowing again.

By the time he had crossed the ice-draped bridge over the Wastrel, a blizzard was raging. The wind roared past him, smiting him so that he could barely stand; and the snow leaped at him so that he could not see. But he held on doggedly; slipping, sliding, tripping, down and up again, with one arm shielding his face. On, on, into the white darkness, blindly on; sobbing, stumbling, dazed.

At length, nigh dead, he reached the brink of the Stony Bottom. He looked up and he looked down, but nowhere in that blinding mist could he see the fallen thorn-tree. He took a step forward into the white morass, and sank up to his thigh. He struggled feebly to free himself, and sank deeper. The snow wreathed, twisting, round him like a white flame, and he collapsed, softly crying, on that soft bed.

"I canna—I canna!" he moaned.

Little Mrs. Moore, her face whiter and frailer than ever, stood at the window, looking out into the storm.

"I canna rest for thinkin' o' th' lad," she said. Then, turning, she saw her husband, his fur cap down over his ears, buttoning his pilot-coat about his throat, while Owd Bob stood at his feet waiting.

"Ye're no goin', James?" she asked, anxiously.

"But I am, lass," he answered; and she knew him too well to say more.

So those two went quietly out to save life or lose it, nor counted the cost.

Down a wind-shattered slope—over a spar of ice—up an eternal hill—a forlorn hope.

In a whirlwind chaos of snow, the tempest storming at them, the white earth lashing them, they fought a good fight. In front, Owd Bob, the snow clogging his shaggy coat, his hair cutting like lashes of steel across his eyes, his head lowered as he followed the finger of God; and close behind, James Moore, his back stern against the storm, stalwart still, yet swaying like a tree before the wind.

So they battled through to the brink of the Stony Bottom—only to arrive too late.

For, just as the Master, peering about him, had caught sight of a shapeless lump lying motionless in front, there loomed across the snow-choked gulf through the white riot of the storm a gigantic figure, forging doggedly forward, his great head down to meet the hurricane. And close behind, buffeted and bruised, stiff and staggering, a little dauntless figure holding stubbornly on, clutching with one hand at the gale; and a shrill voice, whirled away on the trumpet tones of the wind, crying:

"Noo, Wullie, wi' me!"

"Scots wha' hae wi' Wallace bled!
Scots wham Bruce has often led!
Welcome to——!"

Here he is, Wullie!

"—or to victorie!"

The brave little voice died away. The quest was over; the lost sheep found. And the last James Moore saw of them was the same small, gallant form, half carrying, half dragging the rescued boy out of the Valley of the Shadow and away.

David was none the worse for his adventure, for on reaching home M'Adam produced a familiar bottle.

"Here's something to warm yer inside, and—making a feint at the strap on the wall—"here's something to do the same by yer—But, Wullie, oot again!"

And out they went—unreckoned heroes.

It was but a week later, in the very



Best Bread in the World

is none too good for the man
who needs daily vim and vigor.

PURITY FLOUR

is the most health-giving, vitalizing Bread Flour ever produced by modern milling methods from selected Western Canada Hard Wheat. Besides, it is

Absolutely Dependable in the Baking

Sold Everywhere in
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WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
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ATTENTION

to detail in the making of any article of food is most important. In the milling of flour it is *ev-rything*. The slightest carelessness or neglect in any one process results in a poor flour. "**Five Roses**" Flour is tested and re-tested at every stage of its milling, and this care, and the scientific methods used throughout our mills, guarantees a perfection of quality not to be found in any ordinary brands.

Ask your grocer for a 7-lb. bag to-day.

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LIMITED.

POTASH means PROFIT

It has been conclusively demonstrated by the world's leading agricultural scientists that a readily available supply of Potash is indispensable to the production of maximum yields of FRUIT AND ALL FARM CROPS OF FIRST-RATE QUALITY, a fact which the progressive Canadian farmer of to-day cannot afford to ignore.

POTASH in the highly-concentrated forms of

SULPHATE of POTASH or MURIATE of POTASH

can be procured from leading fertilizer dealers, and may be applied (along with a phosphatic manure) either in the Fall or early Spring.

The Fall application of POTASH and PHOSPHATE in Europe has been carried out with very satisfactory results.

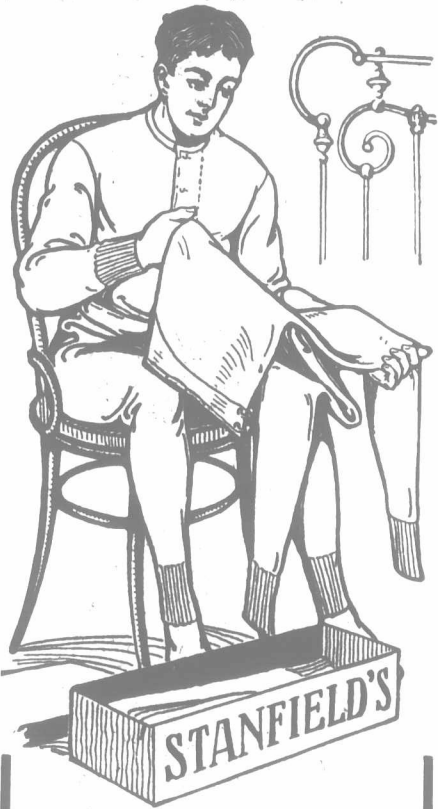
For TOBACCO, POTATOES and SUGAR-BEETS, apply **Sulphate of Potash.**

For other farm crops, as well as IN THE ORCHARD, **Muriate of Potash** will give admirable results.

Pamphlets treating of the cultivation and fertilization of all crops on the farm will be sent FREE on application.

The Dominion Agricultural Offices of the Potash
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Buy Stanfield's Underwear on a positive guarantee that it is absolutely unshrinkable. If—by any chance—it should shrink, return it to your dealer and he will refund the money, or give you new garments.

Unshrinkable.

Women Cured at Home.

Women's Disorders always yield, from the very beginning of the treatment, to the mild but effective action of Orange Lily. Within two or three days after commencing its use the improvement becomes noticeable, and this improvement continues until the patient is completely cured. Orange Lily is an applied or local treatment, and acts directly on the womanly organs, removing the congestion, toning and strengthening the nerves and restoring perfect circulation in the diseased parts. In order to convince all suffering women of the value of this remedy, I will send a 35 cent box enough for ten days' treatment, absolutely FREE to each lady sending me her address.

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



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BARRED Rock cockerels Extra quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for particulars W. W. Dods, Alton, Ont.

BRONZE turkeys, Pekin ducks. Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels. All fine birds from good laying stock. Mrs. Howard, "St Julian's," Sutton West, Ont.

BRONZE turkeys (Bell's strain). Toms, \$3; hens, \$2.50. Banded Rocks and Buff Orping tons, \$1 each. Pair, \$1.75. S. L. Anderson, Crossland, Ont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, bred from prizewinning stock. Mrs. Calvert, Burnhouse, Ont.

FOR SALE—Twelve pure bred Brown Leghorn roosters (prizewinners). Thomas Stewart, Hemmingford, Que.

FOR SALE—Heavy laying bred White Leghorn cockerels, hens. Pullets \$1 each. Bargains for quick buyers. Jas. L. McCormack, Branford.

FOR SALE—Mammoth Bronze turkeys, imported and home-bred; Imperial Pekin ducks White Silver and Partridge Wyandottes. Banded Rocks—a number of the above mentioned were prizewinners this fall. D. A. Graham, Warstead Ont.

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

MORGAN'S ROUP CURE
Is guaranteed to cure Roup in all its forms is a preventive of Colds, Gapes, Cholera, Diarrhoea and all Germ Diseases; no trouble. Price 25c. postpaid. Ask for Free article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.

heart of the bitter time, that there came a day when, from gray dawn to gray eve, neither James Moore nor Owd Bob stirred out into the wintry white. And the Master's face was hard and set as it always was in time of trouble.

Outside, the wind screamed down the Dale; while the snow fell relentlessly; softly fingering the windows, blocking the doors, and piling deep against the walls. Inside the house there was a strange quiet; no sound save for hushed voices, and upstairs the shuffling of muffled feet.

Below, all day long, Owd Bob patrolled the passage like some silent, gray spectre.

Once there came a low knocking at the door; and David, his face and hair and cap smothered in the all-pervading white, came in with an eddy of snow. He patted Owd Bob, and moved on tiptoe into the kitchen. To him came Maggie softly, shoes in hand, with white, frightened face. The two whispered anxiously while like brother and sister as they were; then the boy crept quietly away; only a little pool of water on the floor and wet, treacherous foot-prints toward the door testifying to the visitor.

Toward evening the wind died down, but the mourning flakes still fell.

With the darkening of night Owd Bob retreated to the porch and lay down on his blanket. The light from the lamp at the head of the stairs shone through the crack of open door on his dark head and the eyes that never slept.

The hours passed, and the gray knight still kept his vigil. Alone in the darkness—alone, it almost seemed, in the house—he watched. His head lay motionless along his paws, but the steady gray eyes never flinched or dropped.

Time tramped on on leaden feet, and still he waited; and ever the pain of hovering anxiety was stamped deeper in the gray eyes.

At length it grew past bearing; the hollow stillness of the house overcame him. He rose, pushed open the door, and softly pattered across the passage.

At the foot of the stairs he halted, his forepaws on the first step, his grave face and pleading eyes uplifted, as though he were praying. The dim light fell on the raised head; and the white escutcheon on his breast shone out like the snow on Salmon.

At length, with a sound like a sob, he dropped to the ground, and stood listening, his tail drooping and head raised. Then he turned and began softly pacing up and down, like some velvet-footed sentinel at the gate of death.

Up and down, up and down, softly as the falling snow, for a weary, weary while.

Again he stopped and stood, listening intently, at the foot of the stairs; and his gray coat quivered as though there were a draught.

Of a sudden, the deathly stillness of the house was broken. Upstairs, feet were running hurriedly. There was a cry, and again silence.

A life was coming in; a life was going out.

The minutes passed; hours passed; and, at the sunless dawn, a life passed.

And all through that night of age-long agony the gray figure stood, still as a statue, at the foot of the stairs. Only when, with the first chill breath of the morning, a dry, quick-quenched sob of a strong man sorrowing for the helpmeet of a score of years, and a tiny cry of a new-born child wailing because its mother was not, came down to his ears, the Gray Watchman dropped his head upon his bosom, and, with a little whispering note, crept back to his blanket.

A little later the door above opened, and James Moore tramped down the stairs. He looked taller and gaunter than his wont, but there was no trace of emotion on his face.

At the foot of the stairs Owd Bob stole out to meet him. He came crouching up, head and tail down, in a manner no man ever saw before or since. At his master's feet he stopped and whined pitifully.

Then, for one short moment, James Moore's whole face quivered.

"Well, lad," he said, quite low, and his voice broke; "she's awa'!"

That was all; for they were an undemonstrative couple.

Then they turned and went out together into the bleak morning.

(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

The dispersion sale of the herd of Shorthorns and flock of Dorset sheep belonging to Col. J. A. McGillivray, of Bedford Park, near North Toronto, to take place on December 14th, will afford a rare opportunity to secure useful cattle of first-class breeding, representing many of the best Scotch families and others of good milking strains. Col. McGillivray has been a liberal buyer of good cattle for several years past, and the catalogue of his herd will show that their breeding is of the best. Breeders will feel an interest in helping to make his sale a success, and farmers generally will find it an opportunity to secure good cattle at their own prices. Send for the catalogue to Mr. F. W. Shiverside, Bedford Park, the auctioneer, and plan to attend the sale.

Mr. J. B. Hogate, of Weston, Ont., the noted importer of heavy-draft horses, whose successful sale, reported in the October 25th issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," is an index of the class of horses he handles, gives notice in an advertisement in this issue that, on December 30th, he will sell, at Weston, 30 imported Clydesdale fillies of the same class, big, heavy mares of first-class quality and the best of breeding, at buyers' own prices. Mr. Hogate has especially favorable arrangements for securing the best available, and his experience has made him a discriminating judge of what this country needs in the way of heavy horses. Weston is only eight miles from Toronto, on G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars also run from the city to the village, making it a very convenient point to reach.

DUGALD ROSS' SALE.

The auction sale, on November 15th, at the Repository, Toronto, of 40 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies and five Hackneys, selected in Scotland and England by Mr. Dugald Ross, of Streetsville, Ont., should attract farmers from near and far. The Clyde mares are bred from the most noted sires in Scotland, and many of them are supposed to be in foal to high-class sires. The country will have need of all the good heavy-draft horses that can be raised in the next ten years, and the demand for that class will keep prices at a high mark for many years. There is room in this great country for thousands of these young mares, where only hundreds are now found, or are likely to be in the near future. These draft mares are fit to go to work at two years old on the farm, and raise a colt at three years old. They are the most profitable class to keep or to sell.

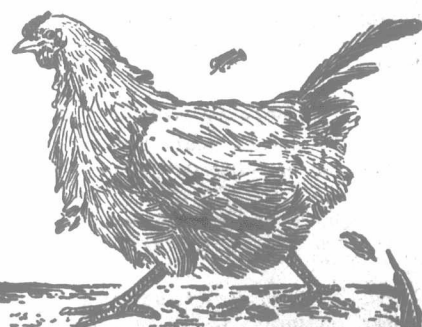
TRADE NOTE.

A BIG AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT PLANT.—Farmers in general will be interested in the announcement that the new buildings of the Frost & Wood Co., Ltd., Smith's Falls, Ont., are now ready to resume business, and on a larger scale than ever. It will be remembered that the company's plant was wiped out by fire in February last. The new one is almost double the size of the old, a good sign that, after 70 years' business, the firm holds the unlimited confidence of the buying public. In addition to the plant at Smith's Falls, the firm has also erected a fine new building in Winnipeg. One of the chief manufactures of the company this year will be the Frost & Wood Improved No. 3 binder, which is sure to recommend itself to all who require a new binder for 1907. Write for information in regard to it or any other first-class farm implement you may require. We congratulate the Frost & Wood Co. on the steady and substantial progress, and the splendid new quarters which they now occupy.

Recipes.

Molasses Sponge.—One cup molasses, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, 1½ cups "Five Roses" flour.

Fried Cakes.—One and a half cups sugar, 1 cup thick cream, 2 cups butter-milk, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 2½ teaspoons soda, enough "Five Roses" flour to mix. Roll, cut into rings, and fry in very hot lard.



A Moulting Hen Needs a Tonic

Shorten the non-productive moulting period—hasten the return of normal vigor in the hen, and be ready to reap a harvest while the rest of "hendom" are still shedding feathers. A daily use of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a will help you do it. It is a perfect aid to digestion and causes the maximum amount of food to be assimilated and hens to become profitable layers throughout the winter.

DR. HESS Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

is a scientific tonic, the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and the result of experiments conducted by him in his own poultry yards. It contains just the elements to make the hen in confinement as natural as she would be at liberty. It cures, gapes, cholera, roup, indigestion, etc. Poultry Pan-a-ce-a has the endorsement of leading poultry associations in United States and Canada. Costs but a penny a day for 30 hens, and is sold on a written guarantee.

1½ lb. package, 35c. 12 lbs. \$1.75.
5 lbs., 85c. 25-lb. pall, \$3.50.

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

DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Instant Louisa Killer Kills Lice

STEVENS

FINDS ITS MARK LIKE THE EYE OF A HAWK



Little Scout, : \$2.25
Stevens-Maynard, Jr., \$3
Crack Shot, : : \$4
Little Krag, : : \$8
Favorite No. 17, : \$8

Our Catalog is Sent Free

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Be sure to get "Stevens." If your dealer should not be able to supply you, write direct to us.

J. STEVENS ARMS & TOOL CO.
31 Pine Street
Chicopee Falls, Mass., U. S. A.

Save Your Money

BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, Stair Building, Toronto, for a FREE specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of clubbing offers. Anything published supplied. It will SAVE YOU MONEY, TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

GOSSIP.

Mr. James Dalgety, London, Ont., of the well-known firm of importers of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, of Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., informs us that he is expecting another important shipment per S.S. Tritonia due this week, comprising in part an extra good lot of Clydesdale mares and fillies, of which further information will be given through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

POULTRY DUTY.

1. If I buy a male bird in United States for breeding purposes, is he free of duty?

2. Would he come direct to my express office, or go to the customs office?

Ans.—1. Yes, if accompanied with the proper certificate as to breeding. 2. To your express office.

YEAST TREATMENT FOR BARRENNESS.

Will you kindly repeat the yeast treatment for barrenness in mares and cows?

Ans.—Mix an ordinary two-cent cake of yeast to a paste with a little warm water, and allow it to stand in a moderately warm place for twelve hours; then stir in one pint of freshly-boiled lukewarm water, and allow to stand 8 to 12 hours. Prepare this mixture 24 hours of the time the animal is expected to be in season, and inject it into the vagina immediately she is seen in heat. Breed her when she is going out of heat.

FARM HAND INJURED.

I hire to a farmer for one year, and in haying, while loading hay, put on by a hay-loader, I am thrown from the load and hurt so as to require a doctor, and am laid up for three weeks, entirely unable to work. Am I entitled to my pay, or do I lose my time—all, or any part of it? I was well and perfectly willing to work until I was hurt, and during my sickness my wife attended all the chores.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—You are entitled to be paid, and your employer cannot keep back any part of your wages for time so lost.

AGE OF BREEDING GEESSE AND TURKEYS.

What way is best to mate geese—an old gander with an old goose, or a young gander with a young goose?

2. Which is the better way with turkeys? Is a young gobbler as good as an old one, or better?

Ans.—1. Old geese are considered more desirable as breeders than young ones. Females are said to be profitable up to ten or twelve years, and males to the age of six or seven years. Wild ganders do not mate until two or three years old.

2. With turkeys, as with geese, old birds are the best breeders, provided they are not too fat. The male turkey does not attain full growth till his third year. Birds of either sex may be used for breeding until eight or ten years old. Sometimes an old gobbler gets too heavy, in which case a younger one is preferable.

DITCHING.

A has a farm which lies east of B's. On A's farm there is a small stream, which runs out on the road, down the roadside about seven rods, and crosses road into B's field. There has been tile in B's field about 28 years. The tile is six inches and works well. Water only runs when there is a flood. B says he has better grain over tile drain than anywhere else in the field. Farm was left to him about four years ago. There never was an open ditch; it would be an injury to B's field to have an open ditch. B's tile drain runs about sixty rods into an open ditch on his farm. Four-inch tile would take B's water. Can A make B lift his tile and put in larger tile? It would be no benefit to B to do so. Who would have to pay for extra tile and put them in? Or, can A make B cut out an open ditch in place of tile, and at whose expense? A has no tile in his field, but has dug an open ditch above B's tile drain. I think he has dug about forty rods.

Ontario. Ans.—A and B ought to come to an agreement and in that way dispose of the matter. But if they should find that they cannot so arrange it, the proper course then would be for A to call in the township engineer, pursuant to the provisions in that behalf in the Ditches and Watercourses Act, Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 285, and have him make an award. We could not venture an opinion as to the respective legal rights of the parties without a much fuller statement of facts to go upon than that which has been submitted.

BREEDING RHODE ISLAND RED FOWL.

1. What are the correct markings and type of pure-bred rose-comb Rhode Island Red fowl—male and female?

2. What method is taken to avoid in-breeding when sending for new birds to different breeders?

Ans.—There is no rose-combed variety of Rhode Island Reds described in the American Standard of Perfection. The color of the breed is red, with reddish-horn beak, and bright-red face, comb and wattles. The wings have the lower web of the primaries black, upper web red, lower web of secondaries red, upper web black, flight coverts of male and wing coverts of female black, wing bows of male free from black. The main tail feathers of the male are black with greenish sheen; tail coverts mainly black, becoming red as they approach the saddle. The tail of the female is black, except two top feathers, which may be edged with red; shanks, yellow or reddish-horn; toes, reddish-horn. The weight of the cock is 8 1/2 pounds; cockerel, 7 1/2 pounds; hen, 6 1/2 pounds; pullet, 5 pounds. As to type, the chief points are broad, long, deep body, with keel bone long, straight and extending well forward, giving the body an oblong appearance; feathers carried close to body, fluff rather full. Thighs, shanks and toes are of medium length, shanks and toes being free from feathers and down. Back is broad and long in male, and long in female, carried

nearly horizontal, male showing a slightly concave sweep to the tail; breast, deep, full, well rounded; wings rather large, well folded, carried horizontally. Comb is of medium size in male, much smaller in female, set firmly on head, straight and upright.

2. Ask for male and females not related. When writing, ask the breeder for such information as he can give about the breeding of his birds, and be guided accordingly.

A COMMON GARDEN WEED.

Mr. C. H., Wellington Co., Ont., writes: "Enclosed find sample of weed abundant in my garden. Hoeing does not check it in the least, as the very smallest roots seem to bud and grow. What is it, and what is the best way to get rid of it?"

Ans.—The enclosed weed is Mallow rotundifolia, or round leaved mallow, a very common garden pest. You cannot hope to eradicate this weed by hoeing; as you surmise, even a small portion of a rootlet will grow. The best plan is to pull the young plants out by hand when the ground is wet after showers or watering, and the rootlets may be drawn out without breaking. When a garden becomes too badly overgrown, it may be advisable to move it to a new spot, and put the old plot into some kind of crop which will smother it out. Mallow is never troublesome except in gardens.

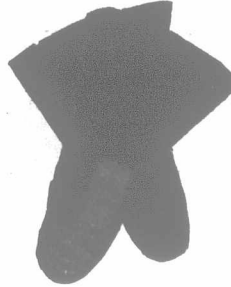
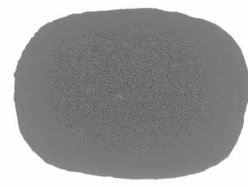
Fur Opportunities

Our Furs are always choice because we buy them right from the man who gathers them from the trappers. Our buyer makes a personal selection of first-quality skins, and, as our orders are large, we obtain them at the lowest prices. Beautiful full-furred garments, well manufactured in our own factory, the design the latest, and every stitch firmly made. A close inspection by experienced examiners assures the make.



\$65

E8-95. This beautiful Astrachan Muff is made of fine furry skins, rich and glossy; our own importation; well manufactured; good lining; same style as illustrated; an excellent value for..... \$3.25



E8-97. A pair of Astrachan Gauntlets that will keep the hands warm and wear well, made of fine skins of our own selection. In the style shown in illustration; rare value..... \$4.00



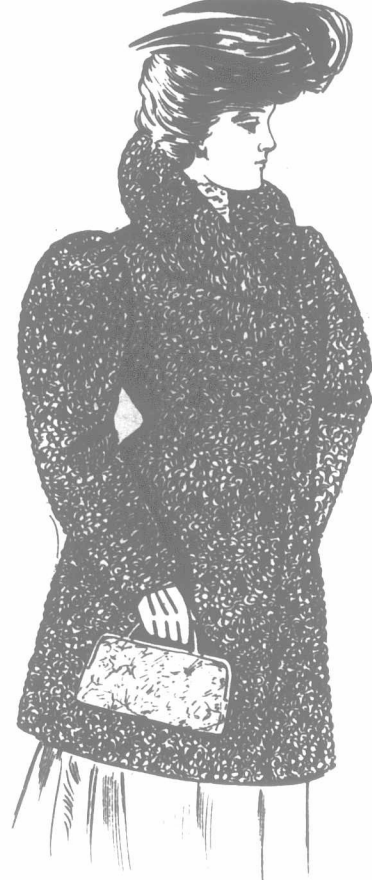
\$9.00

E2-70. We illustrate here our special Raccoon Coat, made of finest quality dark, full-furred Canadian pelts, well matched, double-breasted and fastened with frogs and loops, firmly attached; double-sewed seams; has high storm collar; lined and quilted with excellent quality Italian lining. The fit is perfect and the skirt cut roomy and comfortable. Will stand a lot of wear and still keep its appearance. Every garment is closely inspected before leaving the factory, and you are guaranteed a good value..... \$65.00

E2-80 We illustrate here a very handsome and durable robe made of No. 1 grade Grey China Goat skin, prime quality fur; lined throughout with heavy cardinal plush, making a very warm and comfortable protection when driving.

42x66 - - - - \$ 9.00
52x66 - - - - 10.00
60x70 - - - - 11.00

E9-40. In this handsome Astrachan Jacket we offer the best value that has ever been put on the market. It is made of rich, glossy black genuine Astrachan, solid whole skins. We imported these skins ourselves and can guarantee the quality. It is lined throughout with quilted Italian cloth; double-breasted; it has large storm collar, with revers, which comes up around the face, an excellent protection against the storm. It is a warm and comfortable garment, made to stand the roughest weather. Note particularly the length 34 inches, the longest jacket offered for sale, \$21.00 and the price is only.....



The T. EATON CO., Limited, Toronto, - Canada.

FREE HAIR FOOD. Falling Hair, Scalp Irritations and BALDNESS CURED. The ONLY WAY to tell the cause of falling hair (which foretells part and total baldness in men and women) is to make a MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION of the hairs themselves. The use of exact trouble means taking medicine without knowing what you are trying to cure. When PRESCRIBED, Send a few hairs from your comb, brush the day you read this to Prof. Austin and receive ABSOLUTELY FREE a diagnosis of your case, a Booklet on Care of Hair and Scalp and a Box of the Remedy which he will prepare especially for you. Enclose 2 cent postage and write today to Prof. J. H. Austin, 1167 McVickers Bldg., Chicago

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate and Get Good Results

A PERSONAL LETTER TO FARMERS.

Dear Sir,—We understand that you are interested in farm stock, and believe that you would, in all probability, make a test of Herbageum on your own animals, if the principle of feeding it were only fully explained to you, and, therefore, we take the liberty of writing you this personal letter. We are aware that Canada is at present being flooded with cheap preparations, mostly from the United States, that claim to be just as good, and, in some cases, better than Herbageum, and we would ask you to test Herbageum side by side with any of these. Test for economy and note results.

Herbageum has been manufactured at Galt, Canada, for twenty-one years, and is neither a condition powder nor a food. When we say it is not a condition powder, we mean that it contains nothing that acts directly on the system as condition powders do act, and when we say it is not a food we mean that it is not a condensed form of food that requires to be assimilated and digested by the animal's stomach.

Herbageum is a combination of pure spices of an aromatic nature, and these, by restoring to the dry winter food those qualities that have passed from it in the drying process, enable the animal to thoroughly assimilate and digest it. That is, in a few words, the principle of feeding Herbageum.

Now, as to practical results, an even tablespoonfull, or one-quarter of an ounce, is a feed for three calves, and 25c. worth will make a ton and a quarter of skim milk equal to new milk for calves. It will prevent scouring and constipation, and even to very young calves skim milk may be fed with perfect safety. Fed to pigs, it makes six months' feeding equal to eight, and it does this simply by supplying them with that which nature intended them to have to assist in the digestion of their food. While getting it regularly, pigs never get off their feed, or suffer from weak back or legs.

Fed to milch cows, it makes a wonderful difference in both the quality and the quantity of the milk, and the cows will thrive while milking heavily.

Horses will do more heavy work on less hay and grain when they have Herbageum, simply because they thoroughly digest what they eat, and there is no waste.

In fattening cattle, there is no danger from over-feeding, if Herbageum is fed regularly, and the time and feed saved shows a good margin of profit over and above the cost of the Herbageum.

Herbageum is much favored by sheep men. Lice and ticks cannot live where it is fed regularly, because they live on impure blood. Herbageum, by assuring perfect digestion of food, makes the blood pure, and pure blood is poison to lice and ticks.

We do not ask you to accept our statement as to all this, but we attach hereto copies of letters from several well-known Canadians, and we ask you to consider them carefully.

Yours sincerely,
THE BEAVER MFG. CO.

Extract from letter from Mr. Walter McMonagle, Sussex, N. B.:

"We find Herbageum to be of very great assistance. By its use, we are enabled to get calves on skim milk at a very early age without danger of scours or other trouble. This not only means great economy in the raising of our stock, but we can in this way develop a better type of dairy heifer, free of fat and of good milk-producing form. We might further say in regard to the use of Herbageum, that in extreme cases of scours we have found it a sure and effective cure, and in ordinary everyday use, a sure preventive. We are firm believers in Herbageum for regular everyday use.

"Yours sincerely,
WALTER McMONAGLE.

"Glen View Farm, Sussex, N. B."

Copy of letter from the Ingersoll Pork Packing Co.:

"Dear Sirs,—We have much pleasure in stating that we have used quite a little of your Herbageum, and we have found it quickly puts unhealthy hogs in a thriving condition. It seems to cleanse them from worms, and strengthens their backs and

legs, and we have found them to fatten much quicker by its use. It pays, we believe, to feed to little pigs regularly, as well as when you are preparing them for market. We also believe it is a good thing to feed to sows while suckling their pigs. Wishing you much success, as we believe it a great benefit to the country, we are,

"Yours truly,
INGERSOLL PACKING CO.,
Per C. C. L. Wilson."

Extract from letter from D. C. Flatt & Son:

"We are using Herbageum continually, and have used it for a number of years. It was fed regularly to the champion boar, Summer Hill Victor, and the more we use of it, the more firmly are we convinced that every breeder and feeder of hogs should use it. It keeps the hogs on their feed by assisting digestion, which assistance is necessary when fitting for show purposes or feeding for market.

"We have no interest in any stock-food company, and are not prejudiced for or against any of these preparations in any way; but we have tested a number of them, and for permanent result and regular feeding, we are convinced that Herbageum is the most economical and valuable, and that it is absolutely safe for regular and continual feeding.

"D. C. FLATT & SON,
Millgrove, Ont."

Copy of letter from Mr. John Brown:

"I have faith in Herbageum. I fed nine head of stock for the Guelph Fat-stock Show. I fed them all Herbageum regularly, and they took to it naturally from the first. And, although I gave them all the heavy food they would take, not one of them got off their feed or bloated during the whole time. This was my first experience in feeding Herbageum, and I was certainly astonished at the results. These cattle did better than I ever had cattle do before.

"At Guelph Fat-stock Show, I won first prize and sweepstakes for beef carcass, besides three firsts, three seconds and two third prizes, and I attribute much of my success to the use of Herbageum.

"We ship in the neighborhood of ten thousand head of cattle to the Old Country annually.

"JOHN BROWN,
Drover and Feeder.
Galt, Ont."

GOSSIP.

THE INNES, LATTIMER & FAIRBAIRN SALE.

Three Shorthorn sales in practically the same neighborhood, on three consecutive days, proved, as was feared by many, too much of a good thing, and the third failed to hold the crowd, buyers from a distance having been pretty well supplied by the first two sales, so that the bidders at the sale of Shorthorns from the herds of Messrs. Innes, Lattimer & Fairbairn, at Woodstock, Ontario, on October 25th, were principally from the surrounding districts, and prices, for the most part, ruled low, the top price being \$225 for the roan yearling bull, Village Prince, contributed by Mr. Fairbairn, and purchased by Mr. J. A. Lattimer. The yearling heifer, Matchless 35th, sold for \$170 to J. W. Boyle, of Woodstock, and the cow, Matchless 34th, to Hunter Bros., Drumbo, at \$155, these being the only numbers that brought over \$100. It was bargain day for buyers, but the sellers are not discouraged by the result, and purpose giving the annual-sale system a further trial, hoping for more fortunate arrangements and more satisfactory results.

The sale of Mr. Innes' imported Clydesdale fillies, notwithstanding that another venue of the same class was in progress in the same town, was fairly successful, prices ranging from \$200 for yearlings up to \$605 for the two-year-old, Miss Carnegie, which fell to the bid of Mr. Shaffeur, of Maplewood, while the two-year-old, Farm Lass, at \$600, fell to Mr. J. Lindsay, of Brooksdale. We are advised that Messrs. Innes and Lattimer, encouraged by the demand for Clydesdales, are arranging at once for a new importation of fillies of this breed, as well as a few Hackney stallions and mares, believing that the need and demand for both classes will justify the venture.



We are Manufacturing Jewelers. Buy from the Maker.

From Our Catalogue

Here we show Watch No. 1000 B from our Catalogue, illustration is actual size, case is 14k. Gold Filled of 25 years' wear, with solid gold bow and winding stem. Our own special nickel movement containing a whole lifetime of accuracy and durability. Price is \$13.50. Choice of plain, fancy or engine-turned case, and no charge for engraving.

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Our large Catalogue is free for the asking.

Ambrose Kent & Sons, Limited

156 Yonge St.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS

TORONTO

Clydesdale Fillies

DALGETY BROS., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND,

will offer for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION at Fraser House, King Street, London, Ont., on

Wednesday, 14th Nov., 1906

AT 1.30 P. M., TWELVE choice imported fillies, two and three years old, by some of the most noted sires in Scotland.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON } Auctioneers.
A. M. HUNT }

Address all correspondence to

James Dalgety, Glencoe, Ont.

ONTARIO HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION

Will Be Held in Massey Hall, Toronto,

Nov. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1906

Special excursions will be run from all points in Ontario. Good going Nov. 7 and 8, and returning up to Nov. 10, 1906, at lowest single first-class fare. Buy single first class tickets to Toronto only, and ask station agent for standard certificate. These low rates will enable all interested in FRUIT, FLOWERS, VEGETABLES and HONEY

to see the best Canada produces. For price list and further particulars apply to:

H. B. COWAN, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

GOSSIP.

WARNING TO BREEDERS.

A well-dressed tramp is again on the road, calling on breeders of pure-bred and other stock, representing himself as a breeder, or the agent of a breeder, desiring to purchase stock, and in some cases contracting for stock to be shipped when the price is sent, which never materializes, but the scoundrel gets free board and lodging, and in some cases succeeds in borrowing a little money for expenses until he can get a check cashed, which, needless to say, is the last seen of him in that section. The latest report to hand is that he has been representing himself as a brother of Mr. W. W. Ballantyne, of Stratford, Ont., and buying Ayrshire cattle, which are never called for, and, of course, not paid for. Breeders will do well to be on the lookout for this wretch, and, if possible, trap him, and have him arrested as a nuisance.

Mr. S. J. Prouse, Ingersoll, Ont., advertises in this issue that, on November 9th, at Exeter, Ont., he will sell at auction 40 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, which he has personally selected with a view to suiting the Canadian demand—draft brood mares combining size, quality and good breeding. Mr. Prouse has made several previous importations that have met with favor in this country, and given good satisfaction, though some of those included in his last sale at Winnipeg, in July, were sold at a loss, but all to genuine bidders, as in all his sales he has treated his customers honorably, and he claims to have in the present importation the best lot he has ever brought out, and such as will do the country good. It is not certain that the catalogue will be ready for distribution

before the sale, but all are registered, and certificates of registry will be furnished on day of sale. The pedigree, we are assured, show that these young mares are bred in the blood lines of the most noted of Scotch sires, and that they are as good individually as their breeding. Exeter, on the London and Wingham branch of the G. T. R., is convenient of access from all directions, and those coming from east or west, on the main line, can make connection at Lucan Crossing for Exeter, while those coming from points between Stratford and Goderich can make connection at Clinton. Farmers who can do with a good brood mare or two of the class that will raise the highest-selling produce, will find this sale a rare opportunity to secure such at their own price.

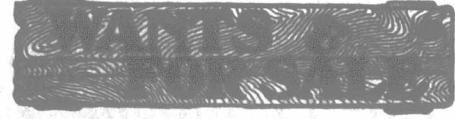
QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A BUSINESS TAX.

I have a house and two acres in —. I am assessed a business tax. Can they compel me to pay it? I notified the Court of Revision, and they would not take it off. I have no office in town, and carry no business on in town. Have farm in the country. Am assessed for all I gave for the property without the business tax. How shall I proceed?
Ontario.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We do not consider that you are properly so assessed, but it may be too late now for you to do anything effectively in respect of the present assessment. However, we think it advisable for you to consult a lawyer about the matter personally and without delay.



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

TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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

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

FOR SALE—200 acres. Best dairy farm in Dorchester. Barn up-to-date. Good soil. Watered by creek and well. Five miles to Ingersoll; 1 mile to village station and school. Cheese factory on corner. Johnston Bros., Putnam, Ont.

FOR SALE—One hundred-acre farm, lot 10, concession 2, Nelson, 11 miles east of Hamilton, in garden of Canada. Brick house; barement barn; good stabling; abundance of water and fruit; in good cultivation. Possession at once if desired. W. Clifton, Appleby P. O., Ont.

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

SITUATION WANTED—A good, honest, trustworthy young man, who understands feeding and caring for dairy stock. Apply to W. H. Green, Tillsonburg, Ont.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS—\$4 per thousand or 50c per hundred—Late Cronje, Early Michaels, Avalanche, Bidwell, Parker, Gangey (late); all kinds of trees, shrubs, vines, etc., at the Nursery, Ridout and Brick Sts. C. Baker, London.

SITUATION wanted on dairy farm by young man accustomed to milking and other necessary work. Dairyman, McMurray House, Ingersoll.

WANTED—Assistant editor for Ottawa Valley Journal. Acquaintance with farming interests desirable. Address: E. B. Faith, Journal, Ottawa.

290 ACRE FARM for sale near Alma, Wellington County. Situated mile from Grand Trunk Station. Good buildings. Land in high state of cultivation. 25 acres hardwood bush. Bell telephone connection. Apply: John McGowan, ex M. P., Alma, Ont.

266 ACRES for sale at Paisley, in Tp. Elderslie, Co. Bruce; lots 16 and 17 con. B; part lot 17, con. A. Large quantity of timber. A good water power. Frame house and barn. Brick clay on property. For particulars write: P. S. Gibson, Willowdale, Ont., or G. W. Gibson, Drew, Ont.



holds a position unrivalled by any other blood medicine as a cure for

DYSPEPSIA, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, HEADACHE, SALT RHEUM, SCROFULA, HEARTBURN, SOUR STOMACH, DIZZINESS, DROPSY, RHEUMATISM, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, or any disease arising from a disordered state of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels or Blood. When you require a good blood medicine get BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

PARTNER WANTED

FOR A DAIRY FARM.

The farm is over 200 acres, clay loam, 37 miles west of Montreal, on the Ottawa River. C.P.R. station and steamboat wharf on the property. Forty head of pure bred and grade Holsteins, carefully selected for performance. Milk shipped daily to Montreal. Dwelling house, furnace, hot and cold water, barns, silos, dairy, ice house, wagon shed. Farm fully equipped. Horses, wagons, implements, etc. A man of experience and ability wanted as a partner. He to supply necessary labor and properly run the farm. Profits to be divided. Cottages nearby and good help available. Alfalfa clover and corn do well. The chance of a lifetime for the right man of experience with the necessary help. Apply, stating references.

JAS. J. RILEY, JR.,
P.O. Box 953. Montreal.

Forest Revenue and Forest Conservation.

(Continued from page 1698.)

Its practical application on a very large scale on both public and private land has abundantly proven its practicability and efficiency, and its special value as an aid to conservative forest management.

It will bear emphasizing here, that what is said below in regard to the desirability and necessity of defining and protecting the rights and duties of both parties to sale contracts applies equally to sales on a stumpage basis. Experience has shown that the point to be especially cared for under this form of sale is the prevention of waste of inferior material in the woods. Neglect of this matter may lead to serious loss and bring undeserved discredit on the system.

CUTTING REGULATIONS.

Wherever State or private forests are managed, with a view of continued wood production, the most important feature of a sale of standing timber is the agreement as to the rights and duties of the contracting parties. This usually takes the form of a code of regulations specifying what trees are to be cut, the care to be taken in the felling and removal of the timber, and similar matters.

These cutting regulations are, of course, drawn up in advance of the sale, and the prospective purchaser makes his bid, with a full knowledge of what will be required of him should he be the successful bidder. A feature of these agreements is usually the giving of a bond by the purchaser as security for the faithful performance of the contract in accordance with the regulations.

A FATAL OMISSION.

The dearth of any effective measures to control the cutting on Canadian limits is an outstanding feature of the present forest policy, or lack of policy. Perhaps the forest departments have acted on the theory that the lumberman's interest in

"GROUND RENT" TAXATION.

A feature of all Canadian timber sales is the imposition of a land tax, or "ground rent," per unit of area. British Columbia has made the imposition of a very high land tax a distinctive feature of her forest policy.

Whether a tax of this character is to be desirable or wholly undesirable, from the standpoint of forest conservation, depends altogether on which party to the contract is to practice the forestry.

If the Province grows the timber and merely sells the stumpage when it is mature, distinctly specifying what trees are to be cut, and how and when they are to be cut, there can be no objection to the payment in this way of a small portion of the market value of timber sold, and it may indeed serve a very useful purpose in preventing purchase for speculative purposes by others than bona-fide operators.

Should, however, the responsibility for caring for future wood crops be left to the lumberman, as it has been in the past, it will be necessary for him when planning logging operations to consider carefully whether it will pay him to cut with care, that he may return again after a period of years for a second crop—reasonable safety from fire being assured—or whether the tax will eat up the profit of any yield that he may hope for over and above what can now be realized by cutting clean without regard to the future. This is the only point of view from which the lumberman, as a business man, can regard the logging of lands under his control.

The following table gives the annual "ground rent" payment per square mile for the different Provinces, and on Dominion lands, and the sums to which these annual payments amount for different periods, of from 30 to 100 years. In this computation money is reckoned to be worth 6 per cent., compounded annually, which is below rather than above the mark for capital invested in immature forests on wild lands:

RELATION OF "GROUND RENTS" TO CONSERVATIVE LUMBERING.

	30 Yrs.	40 Yrs.	50 Yrs.	60 Yrs.	80 Yrs.	100 Yrs.
Ontario and Quebec...	\$ 3 00	\$ 251	\$ 492	\$ 923	\$ 1,686	\$ 5,611
Ontario (recent sales) and Dominion lands east of Yale, B.C.	5 00	419	820	1,539	2,809	9,352
New Brunswick	8 00	670	1,312	2,462	4,495	14,964
Dominion lands, west of Yale	32 00	2,682	5,150	9,845	17,979	59,856
British Columbia.....	140 00	11,732	22,967	43,085	79,118	259,195
						836,759

future supplies of logs would insure careful and conservative cutting. Perhaps it has been because there has been no public demand for it—the public knowing nothing whatever about it. Be the cause as it may, the absence of such regulation has long since ceased to be a danger merely. To-day it is nothing short of a disaster; a disaster alike to the future of the lumbering industry and to the future forest revenue.

RETROACTIVE CUTTING REGULATIONS.

The reservation by the Provinces of the right to change from time to time the terms under which the timber already sold might be logged is of interest in this connection. If I mistake not, British Columbia has also adopted this feature in her recent forest legislation.

In so far as the rights reserved by this provision are exercised for the general public good in meeting unforeseen or unforeseeable contingencies, the reservation serves a just and useful purpose. In so far, however, as it is merely an after-sight method of providing regulations for the control of logging operations, which ordinary foresight would have provided in advance of the sale, it must be regarded as unwise and unjust, and, therefore, impotent. Certain it is, were the powers thus reserved at all frequently called into requisition, it would quickly transform the purchase of public timber from a business proposition to a mere gamble, with a vast deal of lobbying and wire-pulling thrown in. Needless to say such a state of affairs would work great injury to the lumber interests, and to the forest.

From this table a lumberman may see at a glance what his tax-bill will be when he returns for a second logging on his lands. To make a second logging profitable he must find on his return a stumpage value, over and above the then Government stumpage dues, sufficient to offset the two following items before he can reap any return other than interest for his invested money.

- (1) The value of the trees which he refrained from cutting at the first logging, together with compound interest on this value, at, say, 6 per cent.
- (2) The tax-bill, which at \$5.00 per annum per mile, will have amounted to

\$ 419 at 30 years
1,539 at 50 years
9,352 at 80 years, or
30,697 at 100 years.

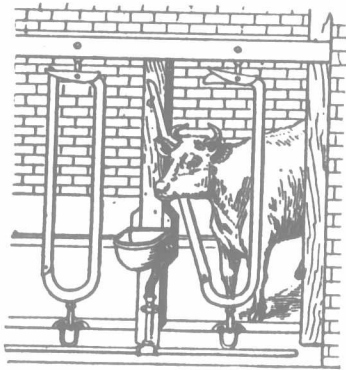
Particular attention is directed to the manner in which the tax-bill runs up, the longer the time between loggings. This is the most significant feature of all taxation where the tax is annual and the return periodic.

Where the lumberman is the forester the whole influence of a ground rent is towards early utilization and clean cutting, with the abandonment of the land after the destruction of the forest. The practical effect of this tendency in any given case will be in proportion to the amount of the tax. In Ontario and Quebec, where the rate is \$3.00 per square mile over large areas, the injury is least; in British Columbia, where recent legislation has placed it at \$140 per mile, it will be greatest.

Taxation at \$140 per mile can but

MODERN Stable Fittings

Endorsed by Leading Stockmen Throughout the Dominion.



Rush's Rotary U Bar Steel Stanchion

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

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

Our Galvanized Steel Water Bowl,

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

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

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

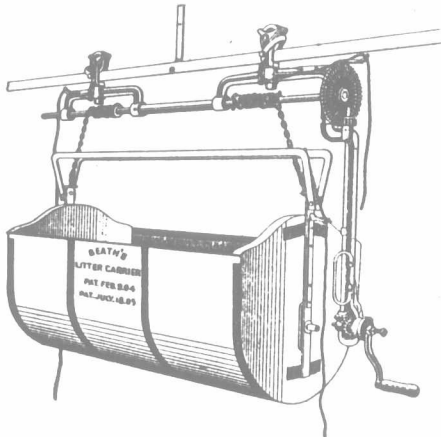
Beath's Feed and Litter Carrier

enjoys the reputation of being the best.

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

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

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



THE METAL SHINGLE & SIDING CO., LIMITED.
PRESTON, ONTARIO.

THREE TRYING TIMES IN A WOMAN'S LIFE

There are three periods of a woman's life when she is in need of the heart strengthening, nerve toning, blood enriching action of

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

The first of these is when the young girl is entering the portals of womanhood. At this time she is very often pale, weak and nervous, and unless her health is built up and her system strengthened she may fall a prey to consumption or be a weak woman for life.

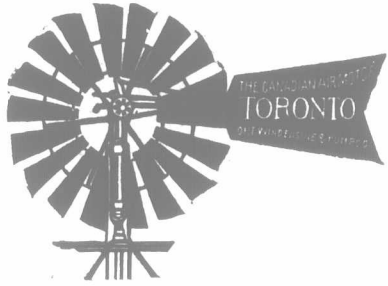
The second period is motherhood. The strain on the system is great and the exhausted nerve force and depleted blood require replenishing. Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills supply the elements needed to do this.

The third period is "change of life" and this is the period when she is most liable to heart and nerve troubles.

A tremendous change is taking place in the system, and it is at this time many chronic diseases manifest themselves. Fortify the heart and nerve system by the use of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills and thus tide over this dangerous period. Mrs. James King, Cornwall, Ont., writes: "I have been troubled very much with heart trouble—the cause being to a great extent due to 'change of life.' I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills for some time, and mean to continue doing so, for I can truthfully say they are the best remedy I have ever used for building up the system. You are at liberty to use this statement for the benefit of other sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box, three boxes for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

CHEAP HELP



BY GETTING A

Canadian Airmotor

YOU CAN

Cut your straw,
Crush your grain,
Pulp your turnips,
Pump your water.

During cold, stormy weather, without going outside.

NO FUEL TO PAY FOR.

We have Pumps, Tanks, Grinders & Gasoline Engines.

ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO., Ltd.
Toronto, Ont.



Sewing Machines Free, for 30 days trial. We send out all machines on 30 days free trial before we ask you to accept or pay for them. If not satisfactory, send them back at our expense. We sell a 5 drawer drop-head sewing machine, handsome oak woodwork, for \$17.50; a better machine, same pattern, guaranteed for 20 years sells for \$21.50; machines with ball bearings and extra fine wood work cost a little more, but only about half what others charge. Our sewing-machine catalogue, fully explaining our different styles, free. Write for it to-day.

WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.

STAMMERERS

The ARNOTT METHOD is the only logical method for the cure of Stammering. It treats the CAUSE, not merely the HABIT, and insures natural speech. Pamphlet, particulars and references sent on request. Address

The Arnott Institute
BERLIN, ONT. CAN.

Advertise in the Advocate

have one effect. Lumbermen will aim to remove at a single cutting whatever will earn a dollar at the moment, without regard to the future, for under such a policy of taxation it would be impossible to hope for satisfactory returns from conservative lumbering.

The imposition of a ground rent has been defended as a means of forcing the lumbermen to relinquish their holdings of cut-over lands to the Province. If the lumbermen have any property rights in limits from which they have removed the purchased timber, it would surely be unfair to take this means of dispossessing them. If, however, their rights terminate with the removal of the purchased timber, other means can surely be found by which the Province can obtain possession of its own. Certainly it cannot be expected that land will be surrendered on account of "ground rent" taxation, without first stripping it of whatever might be marketed at a profit.

SELLING FAR IN ADVANCE OF TRADE REQUIREMENTS.

The policy of selling vast blocks of timber and pulp-wood decades in advance of trade requirements, to be the happy hunting-grounds of timberland speculators, has cost the forest revenues millions of money, and will cost them millions more. The Province of Ontario has been very much more conservative in this regard than others which might be mentioned. And yet it would probably be safe to say that the average log cut in 1905 in the Province of Ontario was sold a quarter of a century ago. This, of course, means that the average 1905 log is paid for at a price which has long since ceased to represent more than a fraction of its market value.

A reasonable time must, of course, be allowed for the removal of timber sold, but there is no justification for the enormous sacrifices in ultimate revenue made by the Provinces by this practice.

Occasionally, sales in advance of trade requirements have been prompted by a demand for the land for the purpose of agricultural settlement. More rarely the motive has been to utilize timber especially endangered by fire, but, without question, the controlling motive in the great majority of cases has been to secure for present revenue the comparatively trifling sums to be paid as "bonuses."

A SALE POLICY.

To insure that my criticism be constructive, rather than destructive, I submit, in conclusion, an outline of a method of disposing of Crown timber, which appears to me to offer a simple, practical, and businesslike solution of the problem. It might be added that this method of sale, in all its essential features, has already proven its efficiency in practice in large transactions, and under conditions not unlike those obtaining on the Canadian timber lands.

Preparatory.—A first step in the preparation for a sale of timber should be to make an estimate of the quantities of the different kinds to be sold for publication with the advertisement of the sale. An estimate of the value would also be made; this latter for the use of the Forest Department in determining their reserve bid.

Advertisement.—The advertisement, in the case of large sales, should be published at least a year in advance of the auction, that ample opportunity may be given for completing business arrangements looking to purchase, and for the exploration of the tract by prospective purchasers.

The advertisement should state the location and area of the tracts offered, the approximate stand of the different kinds of timber, and the time and place of auction. Intending purchasers should be invited to apply for information regarding the rules and regulations governing the cutting and removal of the timber, the manner of payment, and other details.

Cutting Regulations.—The cutting regulations should be prepared with special reference to the individual tracts offered for sale, and would be governed by local conditions.

In general, they would include: The designation of the timber to be cut, and, conversely, specifically prohibit the cutting of timber not offered for sale—for example, immature timber under a set-diameter limit.

Provision for care in the felling and in the removal of the timber.

Provision for the prevention of waste, by limiting the height of stump, by prescribing the use of the saw where practicable, and by providing for the utilization of inferior materials.

Provision regarding the disposal of the debris—such as lopping tops, burning brush, etc.

The time limit for the final removal of all timber sold.

Specifications as to measurement of timber logged.

Adequate penalties for violation of cutting regulations; as, for example, payment at double the regular purchase price for any merchantable timber left in the woods by the loggers.

Time and manner of payment.

Provision for a bond to insure the faithful performance of the contract by the purchaser.

Method of Sale.—By public auction, bids being asked on the amount to be paid per thousand feet when the timber is cut.

Ground Rent.—To prevent speculative purchase by others than bona-fide operators, a fairly high ground rent per mile might, with advantage, be provided for. The payment on account of ground rent for any particular year might be made to apply on the stumpage dues account for the same year. This would throw the whole weight of the ground rent taxation on the purchaser who failed to operate, and would, at the same time, provide automatically for release from taxation immediately that he actively undertook to carry out his obligations.

Unit of Area.—The square mile forms a desirable sale unit. This would give lumbermen of limited capital and jobbers an opportunity to do business on the public forest lands, and if the number of miles which any one concern may purchase be unlimited, no injustice will be done the largest operators.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

LEUCORRHEA.

Cow aborted in May and has not shown oestrus since. She discharges considerable thick whitish stuff from her womb. F. L. C.

Ans.—This is a chronic disease of the womb called leucorrhoea, and is very difficult to treat. The womb should be flushed out twice weekly with about 2 gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of Zenoleum heated to 100 degrees Fahr., and introduced into the womb with an injection pump or large syringe with a long nozzle. She should get internally 30 drops carbolic acid mixed with half a pint water and sprinkled on her food twice daily. Treatment should be kept up until all discharge ceases. It is not probable oestrus will appear until the disease is cured, and if it did she would not be likely to conceive. V.

GOSSIP.

Mr. Jaffray, of Port Arthur, who fed 3,000 sheep and lambs on wheat screenings and prairie hay at the elevators at that place last winter, has contracted for twice the number to feed this winter, having found his first venture in this line a profitable one.

Messrs. W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont., write: "Our Shorthorns are doing well, having had plenty of summer and fall pasture, but this has been one of the worst seasons in our experience for flies. Our special offering at present consists of a few young bulls, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star—48585—, the sweepstakes bull at Guelph, 1906. We would also sell a few young females, all of breeding age being in calf to the above sire. We would sell these cattle at greatly reduced prices for quick sale."

HOLSTEINS SELL WELL.

At a public sale of Holsteins, held at Dexter Park, Chicago, on Oct. 23rd, prices ranged from \$160 to \$1,275, the top price being paid for the seven-year-old cow, Alcartra Polkadot, by Mr. Matheson, of Utica, N. Y. The six-year-old cow, Belle Corndyke's Daughter, brought \$725. The highest price for a bull was \$385.

Think It Only Stomach Trouble

WHEN IN REALITY THE LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS ARE AT FAULT.

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

"It is only stomach trouble," many people say, when in reality the liver, bowels and kidneys are also affected.

Such symptoms as headache, coated tongue, disgust for food, vomiting, feelings of weight and soreness, dull pain near shoulders, muddy complexion, constipation, alternating with looseness of the bowels, irritability of temper, are sure indications of biliousness or torpid liver.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills are marvellously prompt and certain as a cure for sluggish action of the liver. While awakening the liver, they also regulate the bowels and invigorate the kidney action.

In this way the filtering and excretory systems are thoroughly cleansed of all poisonous impurities and the cause of pain, sickness and suffering removed.

In every family there is need of just such a medicine as Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills to cure constipation, back-ache, biliousness, indigestion, and prevent dangerous and fatal diseases of the kidneys and bowels. One pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

SUNNY ALBERTA

The Colorado of Canada.

THE ALBERTA RAILWAY HAS 500,000 ACRES CHOICE FALL AND WINTER WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE.

These lands are situated in Alberta's warm belt, a short distance north of the Montana boundary, and at the east base of the Rocky Mountains.

PRICE: \$7.50 to \$8.00 per acre near railway; \$6.50 to \$7.50 per acre back from railway. In blocks of 5,000 acres and over, a special price of \$5.50 to \$6.50 per acre is given.

TERMS: Retail, \$2.00 per acre cash; wholesale (5,000-acre blocks), \$1.25 per acre cash. Balance in five equal annual installments; interest at 6 per cent.

ATTRACTIVE: Rich soil, mild climate, good markets, good railway facilities, cheap fuel, etc.

For map, printed matter and other information, address:

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

or
Osler, Hammond & Nanton,
Winnipeg, Man.

NOTE—In 1905 the first car of winter wheat was shipped from Lethbridge on August 19th.

IF YOU SAW **4 H. P. Cuts 2 000 Feet Per Day**

Lumber or saw wood, make lath or shingles, or work lumber in any form, you should know all about our improved

AMERICAN MILLS

All sizes Saw Mills, Planers, Edgers, Trimmers, Lath Mills, Shingle Mills etc. Complete line wood working machinery. Catalogue free.

American Saw Mill Mch'y. Co.
113 Hope St., Hackettstown, N. J.
624 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

THE HAYES BULLETIN

DEVOTED TO ASTHMA & HAY-FEVER.

Issued quarterly, containing short articles on the origin and cause, and the principles involved in the successful treatment of Asthma and Hay-Fever. Special Hay-Fever and Summer Asthma numbers now ready. Free on request.
DR. HAYES, Dept. D. B., Buffalo, N. Y.

Important Auction Sale

—OF—

40 CLYDESDALE FILLIES AND MARES

Also 5 High-class Hackneys
AT THE REPOSITORY, TORONTO, ON

Thursday, November 15th, 1906

THE PROPERTY OF DUGALD ROSS, STREETSVILLE, ONTARIO.

They were all selected for size, quality, and the best breeding that Scotland can produce. They are got by such notable horses as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Royal Favorite, Up-to-time, Mains of Airies, Drumflower, Prince Shapely, King's Crest, Majestic, and others—Scotland's greatest sires. Fillies and mares bred to such horses as Everlasting, Pride of Blacon, Baron Hood, Rozelle, Benedict, Moncreiffe Marquis and others—all premium horses. For catalogues and full particulars, apply to

DUGALD ROSS, STREETSVILLE, ONTARIO

Or the Auctioneers, BURNS & SHEPPARD, The Repository, Toronto.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

A FREE-MARTIN.

I noticed in "The Farmer's Advocate" a question about a heifer failing to breed, and he called it a free-martin. Will you kindly explain what is a free-martin? Is it that she will not breed, or that she will have no milk? I have twin heifers (grade Holsteins) that were two years old last June, and large enough to have had calves last summer, but are still barren. Our other heifers, same age, have had calves, and are good milkers. D. M.

Ans.—A free-martin is a heifer calf twinned with a bull, in which case the heifer is generally imperfect sexually, and does not come in heat, and, consequently, is barren. In odd cases the heifer so twinned does come in season and proves a breeder. The bull twinned with a heifer is usually as sure a breeder as one born singly, and twin heifers are as likely to prove breeders as those born singly. If your twin heifers take the bull, it is likely they will yet breed, and we would not advise disposing of them until after a fair and fuller trial.

SHORT COURSE IN STOCK-JUDGING AT O. A. C.

Kindly give me information regarding a short course in stock-judging at the Ontario Agricultural College this winter. To whom should I apply for admission?

Ans.—A two weeks' course in stock and seed judging will commence on January 8th. No tuition fee will be charged, nor any entrance examination required. Board and lodging may be had in the vicinity of the college and in the city of Guelph at \$3 to \$3.50 per week. From 8.30 to 9.40 a. m. of each day will be spent in lectures on seed selection and the best methods of cleaning seed, and in judging grain, grass and fodder-crop seed, and in the identification of weed seeds. This part of the course is under charge of Prof. C. A. Zavitz, Professor of Field Husbandry. From 9.45 until noon, and from 1.30 to 4 p. m., each day, practical work in judging horses, cattle, sheep and swine will be taken up. There will

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE of 40 Imported

Clydesdale Fillies

Personally selected by the importer for size, quality, action, and high-class breeding. Now on the ocean; will be sold by auction at

EXETER, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9th, 1906

For date and fuller particulars watch later issues of this paper.

S. J. PROUSE, Ingersoll, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.



Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns, descended from the best English stocks.

JOHN LEE & SONS,
Highgate, Ont.
40 miles west St. Thomas, on
M.C.R.R. & P.M. Ry.

For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

Also Cows and Heifers, and one good Imp. York. Sow, also a good Yorkshire Boar one year old. Good breeding and good animals

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM.

SHORTHORNS.

Headed by (Imp.) Jilt Victor—4187—, 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tamworth hogs offered.

MAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Men Wanted

to advertise and introduce our stock and poultry compounds to farmers and dealers. Work during spare time or permanently. This is an exceptional opening for a hustler. Write for particulars. GOLDEN CREST CO., 48 BATHURST STREET, LONDON, CANADA.

Winter Fair

GUEPLH, ONT.

Dec. 10 to 14, '06

FOR PRIZE LIST, ETC., APPLY TO

A. P. WESTERVELT, Sec'y, Toronto.

TALKING PARROTS

From \$5 up. Shipped safely to any point by express. Write for price list. We make specially low prices to get these birds in all parts of Canada to advertise

COTTAM BIRD SEED

38 Bathurst St., London, Ontario.

CORRUGATED
WRITE FOR PRICES
METALLIC ROOFING CO.
LIMITED
TORONTO, CANADA.
IRON

be lectures and a great deal of class practice in judging. There will also be slaughter tests, the animals being judged alive, then slaughtered and their carcasses brought in. There will also be lectures on breeding, feeding, etc. Discussions upon unsoundnesses in horses and some common diseases of horses will be given by the Professor of Veterinary Science. In addition, there will be evening lectures on agricultural subjects by various members of the college staff. The live-stock work will be conducted by Prof. G. E. Day, assisted by Mr. H. S. Arkell and Dr. J. H. Reed, V. S., as well as other leading stockmen. Write to President G. C. Croelman, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont., for a copy of the announcement about the short courses.

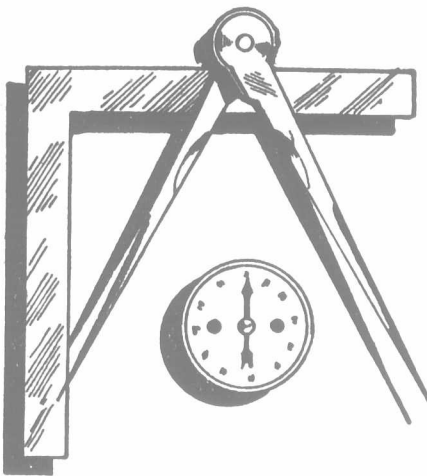
Veterinary.

FATALITY IN CATTLE.

I lost three head of cattle last week—a cow and two steers. The disease commences with diarrhoea, and they become weak in their hind legs. The faeces are dark green in color. They died in about 48 hours after the first symptoms. A post-mortem revealed yellow blubber and fluid about the kidneys, and the gall bladder full of a dark-colored substance with small lumps through it. A. S.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate poisoning by arsenic. Is there any way in which they could have eaten Paris green? There must be some local cause that acted on all, as their deaths were so close. There is practically no cure for poisoning, unless a stomach pump is used at once. Large doses of the hydrated sesquioxide of iron, made by precipitating tincture of iron with ammonia, is the physiological antidote, but it must be administered at once after the poison is taken to have any effect. If there was no opportunity for the cattle to get poison, the disease must be of a contagious nature, and more definite symptoms are needed to diagnose. If any more fatalities occur, I would advise you to notify the Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa, and a man will be sent to investigate. V.

The Pandora Thermometer



The thermometer on the Pandora range oven means precisely in accuracy to the cook what the square and compass mean to the draftsman. Without the square and compass the draftsman would have to work entirely by guess, just as you do without an accurate and reliable thermometer on your oven.

The Pandora thermometer reduces cooking to an exact science. You know precisely how much heat you have and what it will do in a given time. It is one of the small things which makes the Pandora so much different and better than common ranges.

McClary's Pandora Range

Warehouses and Factories:
London, Toronto, Montreal,
Winnipeg, Vancouver,
St. John, N.B., Hamilton

J. B. HOGATE, Weston, Ont.



To the people of Canada I wish to say, I have now on hand for immediate sale, at tempting prices and on terms to suit the purchaser,

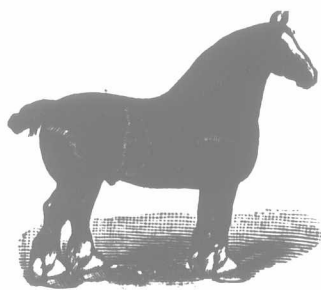
23 CLYDESDALE STALLIONS,
3 SHIRE STALLIONS and
4 PERCHERON STALLIONS,

Representing the richest breeding and most fashionable types of the breeds; large, flashy, quality horses.

Also, that, on **December 20th, at my stables, Weston, Ont.**, I will sell by auction 30 of the best **CLYDE FILLIES** that can be bought in Scotland for cash.

If you want a stallion, come and see me.

Long-distance Telephone.



Fresh Importation Just Arrived From Scotland

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS

DALGETY BROS., Dundee, Scotland, and London, Ont., have on hand just now at their stables, London, Ont., a choice selection of above, including several prizewinners in this country and Scotland. All combining size and quality. Come and see them.

JAMES DALGETY, Glencoe, Ont.

Clydesdales and Percherons

I have two Clyde stallions, by Prince Thomas and Baron's Pride, 3 and 5 years of age, a big flashy quality pair, and seven Percherons, 2 and 3 years of age. Nothing better ever imported in the country. Will be sold on a small profit. Come and see them.

T. D. ELLIOT, Bolton P.O. and Station, C.P.R.
When Writing Advertisers
Please Mention this Paper.



DR. MCGAHEY'S HEAVE CURE for Broken-winded Horses. The only medicine in the world that will stop heaves in three days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one bottle used according to directions. Price \$1.50 per bottle. The Dr. McGahey Medicine Co., Kempsville, Ontario.



Clydesdale Stallions
Gallant Roy, imp. (3834) (11044), 7 years old; first-class stock horse. Celtic Clan, imp. (132-95), 3 years old; a large, heavy horse and good foal-getter.
W. O. EDWARDS, Plattsville, Ont. Bright, G.T.R. Phone.

GOSSIP.

These are the things I prize, and hold of dearest worth:

Light of the sapphire skies,
Peace of the silent hills,
Shelter of forests, comfort of the grass,
Music of birds, murmur of little rills,
Shadows of clouds that swiftly pass;
And after showers
The smell of flowers,
And of the good brown earth,
And best of all along the way, friendship and mirth.

—Dr. Van Dyke's "God of the Open Air."

Volume 24 of the American Holstein-Friesian Herdbook has, by courtesy of the Secretary, Mr. Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vt., been received at this office. It is a heavy volume of over 400 pages, containing pedigree records of 3,841 bulls and 8,080 cows, showing a rapid increase and widespread distribution of this great dairy breed on the American continent. The volume also contains a list of the officers and directors of the Association, a report of the last annual meeting of members, and a comprehensive index to the animals recorded and their owners.

WM. COLQUHOUN'S CLYDESDALES.

Mr. Wm. Colquhoun, of Mitchell, Ont., the veteran Clydesdale importer, has arrived home with a fresh importation of 10 stallions. Mr. Colquhoun's importations have always been noted for their superior excellence, but in looking over this lot we are convinced that he has excelled all his previous importations for great size, royal breeding, style and true Clyde character. Several of them will weigh a ton each and over, with heavy, flat bone, the best of feet and ankles, and a smooth, beautiful top, horses that have made a name for themselves in Scotland as sires and in the show-ring. Prominent among them is the 17-hands eight-year-old Baron's Pride horse, Fashion Plate, out of a mare by Tip Top, the banner son of Top Gallant, a massive, heavy-boned, stylish-topped horse, weighing over a ton, and the sire of a number of high-class winners in Scotland. Prince of Clay, now in his thirteenth year, one of Scotland's greatest sires, by Prince Alexander, dam the unbeaten Pandora, a horse that has to his credit a long string of firsts and a championship. Winsome Lad, a bay four-year-old, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Scottish Prince, a ton horse, full of character and quality and exceedingly smooth. Nether Lee, a brown four-year-old, by Pride of Blacon, dam by Sir Everard, breeding rich enough, surely, and winner of prizes galore. Another ton horse, smooth, even and stylish, on a grand set of legs and feet, is Rose Crown, a bay seven-year-old, by the Highland Agricultural Society Show champion, King of Roses, premium horse no less than six times, dam by Balbraggan Prince, a son of the noted Prince of Wales; he weighs a ton, a massive, smooth horse, on the strongest kind of legs and feet. Montrave Morman, bay six-year-old, by Darnley's greatest son, Macgregor, dam by Prince of Albion, the world's highest-priced Clydesdale (£3,000), is an exceedingly good kind, with size, quality, style and action. Perfection, bay six-year-old, by Hillhead Chief, dam by Darnley, is a winner of first at the Royal Northern, stands over 17 hands, and is of great scale and Clyde character. Henry Arthur is a bay two-year-old, by Lord Fauntleroy, dam by Prince of Kyle, grandam by Lord Darnley, a big, thick, quality colt that will make over-a-ton horse. Balcraig, bay two-year-old, by Eureka, dam by Belvidere, grandam by Lord Erskine, is another massive colt, smooth and even, on grand underpinning. Royal Banff, a brown three-year-old, by Michaboe, dam by Royalist, grandam by Top Gallant, is one of the coming Clydesdale wonders, will make a 2,200-lb. horse, combined with a vast amount of style and quality, and beautiful, true action, the whole making an aggregation of Clyde stallions that are badly wanted in this country. There are also a pair of four-year-old imported mares, safe in foal, and a rare nice yearling Standard-bred stallion colt, by Prince Nuttingham.



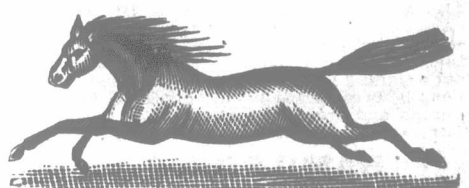
ABSORBINE

will reduce inflamed, swollen joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Boils, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use; does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation.
W. F. Young, P.O. F., 78 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.
Canadian Agents, Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.



Cor. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of

Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

N. Wagg, Claremont, Ont.

I have on hand a few choice

Clyde Stallions & Mares

Imp. and Canadian-bred. Size and quality, with true action. Write me before buying.

Claremont P. O. and Sta. C. P. R.

No more blind horses—For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes. BARRY CO., Iowa City, Iowa, have sure cure.



To Exaggerate

is a poor motto, but we do not exaggerate when we say that we have the largest and finest herd of **HEREFORDS** on the market at slaughter prices. Now is your chance to improve your stock by purchasing a fine bull, cow or heifer early.

Farm inside corporation of the town.
A. S. Hunter, Durham, Ont. Grey Co.

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

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

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 1 to 12 months old; prize-winning and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.
JOHN A. GOVWELSON,
Forest Sta. and P.O.

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

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 22, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service.
A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Ont.

If you want ANYTHING in Aberdeen-Angus, at a reasonable price, write: JAMES SHARP, "Tweedhill," Rockside, Ont. Cheltenham Station, C.P.R. and G. T. R.

Wm. Grainger & Son

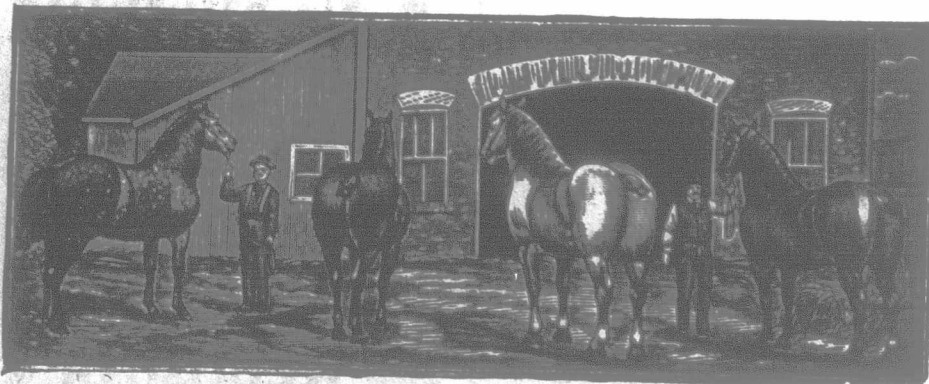
Hawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable.

Londesboro Station and P. O.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

For sale: The two-year-old show bull, Blythome Euler—52396—Also cows and heifers in calf.

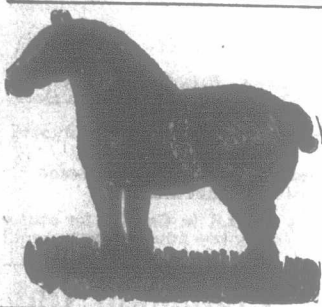
JAMES GIBB, Brookside, Ont.



30 PERCHERONS

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

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



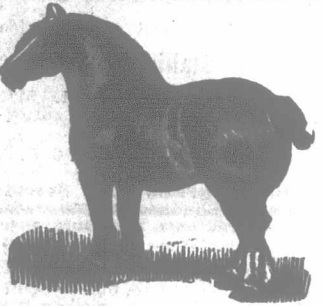
GRAHAM BROS.

"Calmbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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



T. H. HASSARD

Millbrook, Ont.

Has on hand 40 head of Clydesdale, Percheron and Hackney stallions, and 25 Clydesdale fillies representing Scotland, France and England's richest prizewinning blood and most noted sires. An essentially high-class lot. Will be sold on terms to suit purchaser.

MILLBROOK P.O. AND STATION
Long-distance 'Phone.



Graham & Renfrew's

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion



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

Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta.
Local Phone connection.

DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES.

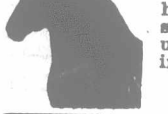


14 imp. 5 Canadian-bred; from 1 to 5 years of age. The get of such cracks as Everlasting, Acme, Mains of Airies, Goldfinder, Prince of Roxborough, Olympus, Royal Blend, Up-to-Time, Sentry, Roselle, and Carbineer. All three years and over in foal. A high-class lot, with size and quality. Will be sold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

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN.
A number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes. 'Phone connection.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,

COLUMBUS, ONT.,



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

Long-distance 'Phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R.
Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

I have on hand for sale



10 Clydesdale Stallions

Lately imported, from 2 to 8 years of age. Carrying Scotland's richest blood, noted winners, noted sires; weighing a ton and over, with style, quality and true action. Come and see them.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My new importation comprises 3 stallions, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, by Everlasting, Baron Buchylvie and Ascott, and 5 fillies, from 1 to 4 years old, by Baron's Pride, Elator, Favorite's Heir and Ascott. They are a high-class lot, as good as ever crossed the water. Come and see them. All are for sale at living prices.

A. AITCHISON, Guelph P.O. and Sta.

COSSIP

Dugald Ross, of Streetsville, Ont., announces in an advertisement in this paper an auction sale of 40 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, to take place at the Repository, Toronto, on November 15th. These were personally selected by Mr. Ross for size, type and quality, are the get of notable Scottish sires, and many of them are supposed to be in foal to first-class stallions. This will be a fine opportunity to secure good breeding mares. The catalogue will be sent to those applying for it.

MAPLE SHADE SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE.

Established nearly half a century ago, the Maple Shade herd, the property of Hon. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., have a world-wide reputation of excellence. During all these years, whenever necessary, fresh blood has been imported in both the Shorthorn herd and Shropshire flock to keep them up to the highest standard, both in point of breeding and excellence of type, and their success in the leading show-rings of Canada, and, particularly, at the International Show, Chicago, is proof that they are second to none, and certain it is that no herd in Canada finds a more ready sale for its surplus stock than Maple Shade. Just now there are about 80 head of Shorthorns in the herd, presenting a wonderful uniformity of type, characterized by thick, straight, smooth bodies, on low, strong legs, and all in nice condition, some of which are imported, the get of such noted bulls as Luxury, Bapton Chancellor (imp.), Revenue, Scottish Prince (imp.), Collynie Archer (imp.), William Rufus (imp.), and the present main stock bull, Prince Gloster 40998, sired by Victoria's Prince of Maine Valley 122822, a Cruickshank Victoria, dam Duchess of Gloster 32nd, by the Gladiolus-bred bull, Gowrie, grandam by the Nonpareil-bred bull, Imp. Norman Knight. Although now in his seven-year-old form, he still retains his youthful appearance and vigor to a wonderful degree. In his younger years, he was a show bull of a high order, and won high honors at Toronto, being only beaten by the invincible Spicy Marquis, while as a sire he has few competitors, his get showing a marvellous uniformity of the low-down, thick type. His lieutenant in service is Imp. Scottish Prince, bred by John Marr, sired by the Rosewood bull, Luxury, now at the head of King Edward's herd, dam Rosemary 202nd, by the Princess Royal-bred bull, Prince Horace, a son of the great William of Orange. He is a roan two-year-old of the thick, sappy sort, and is proving a capital sire. Among the young bulls for sale is Gloster Duke 63026, a red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Victoria Duchess, by Collynie Archer (imp.), Lavender Earl 63186, another red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Miss Lavender, by Earl of March, is a straight-bred Lavender and a show bull. Commissioner 63994, a seven-months-old red, by Prince Gloster, dam Rosebud 3rd (imp.), by Luxury, is an extra nice, thick calf. Baronet 63432, by Scottish Prince (imp.), dam Baroness, by Collynie Archer (imp.), is a ten-months-old red of the Lady Eden strain, a thick, smooth, sappy young bull. Bertie's Pride 63382 is another ten-months-old red, by Prince Gloster, dam Bertie 3rd. Another Lady Eden, by Collynie Archer (imp.), an extra good calf, is Butterscotch 63993, a red nine-months-old, by Imp. Scottish Prince, dam Beatrice, by Prince Gloster, a big, soggy youngster of the Lady Eden strain. Golden Seal 63297, a red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Golden Star, by Revenue, is a Brawith Bud bull that won 3rd at Toronto this fall. Double Gloster 63023, red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Duchess of Gloster 101st, by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), is another nice, smooth, thick fellow. Gallant Prince 63216 is a red yearling, by Prince Gloster, dam Lavinia's Model, by Lord Klondyke. All these are for sale, and make an exceedingly choice offering, besides which are a number of yearling heifers bred along the same lines, a choice lot. At present there are about 100 head of Shropshires on hand, mostly imported, the rest bred from imported stock, a strictly high-class flock. For sale are about 30 shearing ewes and a few imported rams. The farm is connected by long-distance 'phone with the telegraph.

No Breakfast Table complete without

EPPS'S

An admirable food, with all its natural qualities intact, fitted to build up and maintain robust health, and to resist winter's extreme cold. It is a valuable diet for children.

COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS



Pure Scotch, imported, and the get of imp. stock.

25 HEAD

Anything for sale, 5 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.

GREENGILL HERD of high-class

SHORTHORNS



We offer choice Scotch bulls and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud, Orange Blossom, Mysie, Victoria, and other popular families, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington June, Sta.

Glover Lea Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT. Ripley Station, G. T. R.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

One yearling bull, red, straight Scotch, a high-class herd-header. Also a few choice bull calves and heifers, Canadian and American registration.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.

Breeders of

Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.), Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) imp., at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

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

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

ROSEDALE SHORTHORNS

Do you want a profitable cow with calf at foot, and bred again; also heifers bred and heifer calves from imported stock. Choice milk strains. Write: **A. M. SHAVER, Ancaster, Ont.** Hamilton station

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds, the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

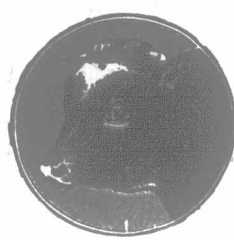
THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Sta.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE

I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief—40419—(79877); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any show-ring.

HUGH THOMSON, Box 556, St. Mary's, Ont.

FOR SALE—Imp. cow, Scotch Thistle No 43960. Heifers from imp. stock on both sides, also Canadian-bred heifers. **F. A. GARDNER, "Prospect Stock Farm," E. Tanna, Ont.**



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

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

JOHN CLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

We offer seventeen home-bred yearling ewes, seventeen imported yearling ewes, and twelve imported yearling rams, bred by Buttar and Farmer. All are for sale at moderate prices.

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

WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

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

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

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

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

My present offering: Several imp. cows with calves at foot; also 4 young bulls. Heifers 6 months to 2 years old. Prices and terms reasonable.

C. D. WAGER, Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.
Elera Station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry.
Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Ballechin, grand champion Toronto, 1905; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.

Glenoro Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS.

Three grand young Scotch bulls, eleven months old, at prices low enough to sell at sight. Young cows and heifers in calf for sale. Twenty very choice Dudding-bred ram lambs at very reasonable prices. Write at once if you want a flock header. Also a few ewe lambs from imported sires and dams. Long-distance telephone.

A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONTARIO.

Pleasant Valley SHORTHORNS

We are offering several high-class young bulls from first-class (imp.) bulls and from imp. and Canadian-bred Scotch cows; also young heifers of various ages, with good Scotch breeding.

GEO. AMOS & SON, MOFFAT, ONT.
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on G. & G. R.
One-half mile from station.

High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Beam (imp.) (86089), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.

N. E. ROBERTSON, ARMPRIOR, ONT.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS

Young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Scottish Baron (Imp.). Prices reasonable.

H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ontario.

Brown Lee Shorthorns

Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-looking lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaneamp. Prices very reasonable.

DOUGLAS BROWN, Avr P.O. and Station
MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM.—Scotch Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star—5585—.

Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite—48214—, a Marr Princess Royal.
Imp. Scottish Pride—36106—, a Marr Ross Lad

Present offering:
2 imported bulls.
15 young bulls.
10 imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.
20 one- and two-year-old heifers.

Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.

BELMAR PARK SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.
16 heifers under two years.

All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.

JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 86050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns, Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.

Herd catalogue on application. Address:
JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont.
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. on

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

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

Glen Gow Shorthorns—Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Leman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance telephone. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, P.O., Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.**

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.
Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor—40859—(72226). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.

KYLE BROS., Avr P.O.,
Avr. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

For Sale—The stock bull, **Queenston Archer—48298—**, by Derby (Imp.) dam Veronica (Imp.) by Brave Archer (Imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.

BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

GOSSIP.

The public sales of pure-bred cattle in the United States held during the last two weeks, under the auspices of the different registry associations, were well attended. The Shorthorn and Hereford offerings were exceptionally good, and made averages of \$179.50 and \$192.66, respectively. The Angus, with part of the offering extra good, and part not so good, made an average of \$97.15, while the Galloways average \$103.87.

Messrs. F. Martindale & Son, York, Ont., write: "We were quite successful exhibiting Shorthorns at our local fairs, held at Cayuga and Caledonia, winning the sweepstakes for best Shorthorn herd at both fairs. We have now at the head of our herd the richly-bred Scotch bull, Sittyton Pride—64326—, roan yearling, sired by Sittyton Victor—50093—, bred by Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, his dam being Lady Bella (imp.)—48632—. We are now offering a number of choice young bulls: one twelve months old, a good red, winner of first prize at our county fair, a promising bull fit to head a herd; a roan seven months old, his dam being first-prize cow at both fairs, also winning first prize for best female, any age; another bull, red and white, ten months old, which won a second prize at the county fair, his dam winning first prize at both fairs; also a ten-month-old bull, red and white, dam Bella of York—32723—, first-prize winner at Provincial Dairy Test, 1899, a grand daughter of the noted dairy cow, Waterloo Daisy. We also offer females of different ages, and a few young Berkshire boars and sows, five months old, also some choice young sows in pig."

JUDGES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE-STOCK EXPOSITION, CHICAGO, DEC. 1 TO 8, 1906.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors for the selection of judges of the International Live-stock Exposition, the following judges were named in the sections as shown hereunder:

Cattle.
Breeding and Fat classes.—Shorthorns.—J. H. Miller, Peru, Ind.; Wiley Fall, Des Moines, Iowa; John Lewis, Lafayette, Ind.

Angus.—Breeding class—Prof. W. J. Rutherford, Ames, Iowa; fat class—Louis Pfalzer, Chicago; carload class—Louis Keefer, Chicago.

Herefords.—Breeding class—N. H. Gentry, Sedalia, Mo.; fat class—W. S. Van Natta, Fowler, Ind.; Thos. Mortimer, Madison, Neb.; Thos. Clark, Becher, Ill.

Galloways.—Breeding and fat classes—Judge J. Calvin Ewing, Youngstown, Ohio.

Sheep.
Breeding and Fat Classes.—Shropshires.—Geo. Allen, Lexington, Neb.

Southdowns.—Prof. G. E. Day, Guelph, Canada.

Oxfords.—H. L. Compton, Monroe, Ohio. Hampshires.—P. W. Artz, Osborn, Ohio. Dorsets.—Arthur G. Danks, Allamuchy, New Jersey.

Cotswolds.—J. Hal Woodford, Paris, Ky.

Lincolns.—To be selected. Leicesters.—J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ontario.

Grades and cross-bred and champions, sheep.—Frank Fisher, Chicago. Carloads sheep.—Robt. Mathison, Chicago.

Carcass sheep.—H. A. Phillips, Chicago.

Horses.
Percherons.—Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Iowa.

Clydesdales.—Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Prof. Geo. C. Humphrey, Madison, Wis.; Prof. F. R. Marshall, College Station, Texas.

Shires.—Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis.

Belgians.—Wm. Bell, Wooster, Ohio; W. E. Prichard, Ottawa, Ill.; Prof. Wayne Dinsmore, Ames, Iowa.

German Coach.—Mat. Biers, Mendota, Ill.

French Coach.—Harry McNair, Chicago. Hackneys.—Henry Fairfax, Aldie, Va.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Ft. Collins, Colo.; Prof. W. J. Kennedy, Ames, Iowa, referee.

Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 60-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON Greenwood, Ont.,

- Offers for sale, at moderate prices,
- 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).
- 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).
- 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.
- 1 Grimson Flower, and One Daisy.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Eight grand young bulls of choice breeding. Ten choice young cows being to our imported boar, and thirty younger ones of prolific families and sired by prizewinning boars.

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.

Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C.P.R.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$2,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (Imp.)—39070—, winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, five months old, from imp. sire and dam, for sale easy.

BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont. Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellona, Mysie, Villages, Bravish Buds, Broadhops, Bruce Augustus, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Ury, Minna, Clara, Kiblean Beauty. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.) (80068), a Sheth-in Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden—8548—, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1884-1906.

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also, **LEICESTER EWES**, and a lot of extra good rams

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

SHORTHORNS.

We have for sale a 12-month-old Mayflower bull by Derby Imp. He was first-prize winner at O.S. this fall in a strong class. Also several choice heifers of the highest breeding for sale cheap. **W. J. SHEAN & SON, Box 886, Owen Sound, Ontario.**

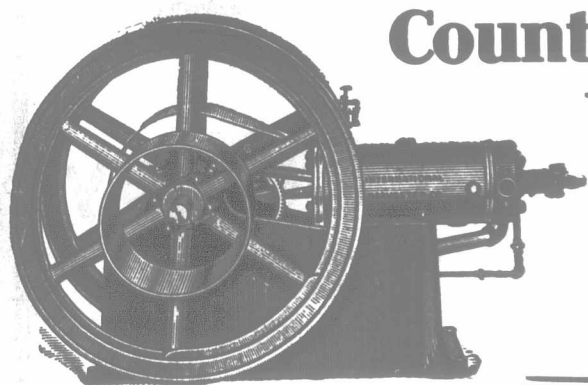
Pine Ridge Jerseys—Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 to 6 months up; also some good Cotswold sheep (registered). **WILLIAM WILLIS, Newmarket, Ont.**

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.

Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 3 to 5 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.

ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tread P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: **E. H. BULL & SON, Brampton Ont., Phone 68.**



Count The Jobs You Have FOR A Reliable Power

You know them better than we—a score of places where farmers are using power these days and making money by it.

The I. H. C. gasoline engines which can be had in varied styles and numerous sizes are ideal for farm purposes.

They are simple, easily understood and easily operated. They don't go on a strike and give you the trouble some gasoline engines do. Then, you will get all the power at which your engine is rated.

And you get this abundant power at a low cost. I. H. C. engines use gas, gasoline or alcohol, and are most economical in the use of fuel.

Here is one of the great points to consider in I. H. C. Engines. They are made to be run CANADIAN BRANCHES: Calgary, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, St. John, Toronto, Winnipeg.

The best book of the kind ever published, touching every phase of farm practice, mailed for three cent stamps. Send for it before the edition is exhausted. **Farm Science** INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA, CHICAGO, U.S.A. (Incorporated.)

by people who are not expert mechanics. That means safety and simplicity and the least possible chance of their getting out of order.

You cannot afford to buy an engine you do not know to be dependable. We cannot afford to sell any other kind.

These engines are furnished in the following styles and sizes:

Vertical—2, 3 and 5 H. P. Horizontal—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 H. P. Portable—4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 15 and 20 H. P.

Just look over your needs for a good reliable power and then call on the International local agent or write nearest branch house for catalog.

record (record from Aug. 28th, 1905, to Aug. 27th, 1906):

	Lbs. milk.	Per cent. butter-fat.	Lbs. butter-fat.
Aug., '05...	125.69	4.50	5.66
Sept.	1238.94	4.50	55.75
Oct.	1352.63	4.20	56.81
Nov.	1144.50	5.20	59.51
Dec.	1114.94	5.50	61.32
Jan., '06...	1130.75	5.35	60.50
Feb.	991.25	5.40	53.53
Mar.	1092.88	5.00	54.64
Apr.	1058.55	4.85	51.33
May.....	1121.06	5.40	60.54
June.....	1106.94	5.25	58.11
July.....	1054.06	5.40	56.92
Aug.	942.75	5.50	51.85
Total	13474.83	5.09 Av. %	686.47

Her requirements were 10,000 lbs. milk, and 360 lbs. butter-fat. This record places her fifth in her class.

She was bred by Mr. Geo. La Monte, and sired by Peter Paul 4276, out of Little Rose of Raritan 10162, and is now owned by Mr. F. Lothrop Ames, at his Langwater Farms, North Easton, Mass.

During her record she was fed as follows:

Aug., 1905.—4 lbs. shorts, pasture and green fodder.

Sept.—7 lbs. shorts, 3 lbs. oil meal, 1½ lbs. gluten up to 15th; 10 lbs. Biles union grains, pasture and green fodder.

Oct.—10 lbs. Biles union grains, pasture and hay.

Nov.—10 lbs. Biles union grains, mangels, carrots, ensilage, rowen and English hay.

Dec.—7 lbs. shorts, 2 lbs. oil meal, 1½ lbs. gluten, 1 peck mangels and carrots, 30 lbs. ensilage, English hay and rowen.

Jan., 1906.—Same as Dec., 1905.

Feb.—7 lbs. shorts, 2 lbs. oil meal, 1½ lbs. gluten, 3 lbs. brewery grains, 1 peck mangels and carrots, English hay, 30 lbs. ensilage up to 22nd; then 10 lbs. Sucrene.

Mar.—7 lbs. shorts, 1½ lbs. gluten, 3 lbs. brewery grains, 1 lb. Sucrene, 1 peck mangels, 30 lbs. ensilage, clover hay.

April.—7 lbs. shorts, 2 lbs. oil meal, 2 lbs. gluten, 3 lbs. brewery grains up to 20th; 1 peck mangels, 30 lbs. ensilage, clover hay.

May.—7 lbs. shorts, 1 qt. oil meal, 2 qts. gluten.

June.—7 lbs. shorts, 2 lbs. oil meal, 3 lbs. gluten, grass to 17th; peas, oats and pasture.

July.—7 lbs. shorts, 2 lbs. oil meal, 1½ lbs. gluten, alfalfa; tied out in rowen.

Aug.—7 lbs. shorts, 3 lbs. oil meal, 2½ lbs. gluten; tied out in rowen.

WM. H. CALDWELL, Secretary the American Guernsey Cattle Club.

Peterboro, N. H.

AN OCTOBER CHAT.

"I feel very fine in my new fall suit,"
A slim little maple said,
"It is fashionably made, of a wonderful shade,
In color a beautiful red."

Said a pine tree near with a scoff and a sneer
And scornfully shaking her head:
"In rich dark green I'd prefer to be seen
Than in any old shade of red."

Then the beech grass laughed to hear them chaff,
As the breeze swayed her up and down;
"Not in red or green would I be seen,
But only in deep warm brown."

So there they all stood at the edge of the wood
And talked in the crisp fall weather,
And the red and the green and the brown, I ween,
Made a beautiful sight together.

—Edith Austin, in The Transcript.

THE BANK OF TORONTO.—Head Office, Toronto, 15th October, 1906: Dear Sir,—We beg to advise you that a branch of this bank has been opened at Aurora, Ont. We shall be pleased to receive your collections at this and adjacent points. Yours truly, D. Coulson, General Manager.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to 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. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable, bound in leather and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred RAMS and EWES for sale that are of the same stamp. All kinds of good

GOTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS as well.

Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto

DEERSKINS

HIDES, SKINS, etc.

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 1877 and Broomhouse Bean 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fall 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.

Cherry Lane Berkshires

Are strictly high-class. Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied notakin.

Sam Dolson, Altona P. O., Norval Stn., COUNTY PEEL.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TANWORTHS

and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 4690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Cotwill Bros., Newcastle.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tanworths

and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of boars are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1843. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Meekin, The Gully.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the

largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES.

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.

GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. G.S. News, Apr. 9th

Yorkshires!

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from A1 stock. Will sell at living prices. L. HOVEY, Powie's Corner P. O., Feneon Falls Station.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

The Langton Stock Farm Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, ONT.,
Importers of Clydesdales, Hackneys, Shropshires, Berkshires and Collie Dogs, are now offering 22 rams and 34 ewes, all imported; Minton and Harding bred. A rare choice lot of Shearings and Berkshires—imported and Canadian-bred.
T. A. Cox, Manager, Brantford P.O. and Sta.

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP

"Reserve" for Champion in the Short-wool Classes, Smithfield, London, 1904

SPLENDID MUTTON GOOD WOOL GREAT WEIGHT

This highly valuable English Breed of Sheep is unrivalled in its

Wonderfully Early Maturity.

Hardiness of constitution, adapted to all climates whilst in the quality of mutton and large proportion of lean meat it is unsurpassed, and for crossing purposes with any other breed unequalled. Full information of

JAMES E. RAWLENCE,

Secretary Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association.
Salisbury, England.

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.
Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association,
and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND.
Cables—Sheepcote, London.

The Riby Herd and Flock of Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

The largest of each in England. Established 150 years with world-wide reputation both in the show ring and sale yard. Holders of the 100 Guineas champion prize at Smithfield Show, London, 1902, against all breeds, and breeder of the only 1,000 guineas rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale. Catalog—DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG.

Dorset Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle

Specialties.
Choice young stock for sale.
R. B. HARDING, "Mapleview Farm," Thorndale, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

The flock is retired from fall-fair showing. It took the lead for 23 years.
25 good to choice yearling rams and 30 first-class ram lambs now offered.
Sires: Champions and producers of winners. Dams: Many of them imported, and all choice. Do you need a moderate priced flock-header? If so, come, or write for circular and quotations to
JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. Telegraph Guelph.
HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT. Guelph, G. T. R.

Shropshires and Gotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.
JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.

Southdowns

New importation of rams and ewes on offer; also home-breds by Royal prizewinning imported rams COLLIES—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker.
Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Long-Distance 'Phone.

SHROPSHIRE

Good young rams and ewes FOR SALE.
W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Leicesters!

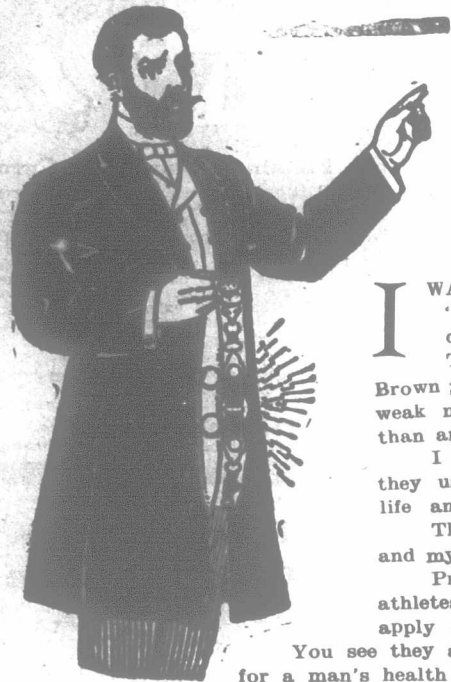
A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.
Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont.

Leicesters For Sale

Of good size and quality. Various ages.
C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P. O., Ont.

Shropshires

5 choice Imp Rams. 15 choice Imp Ewes. 30 good breeding Ewes. 25 good Rams.
LLOYD-JONES BROS., BURFORD, ONT.



If I Can't Cure You I Don't Want Your Money

THIS IS DR. McLAUGHLIN'S OFFER TO WEAK MEN

I WANT TO TALK TO MEN WHO HAVE PAINS AND ACHES, who feel run down physically, who realize that the old "fire" and energy which was so evident in youth is absent now; men who can't stand the amount of exertion they could years ago. I want you—if that means you—to see what I have done for others who were just as bad off. That's my introduction. If a friend in whom you had confidence presented someone to you and said, "Jack, here's Brown; he has made good with me and I trust him," wouldn't you trust him, too? I have always wanted to talk to weak men, talk to them quietly and earnestly, because I know how they feel, and I know that I can do more for them than any other man living; and I only want a fair chance to prove it.

I want to talk to men who feel old and slow; who don't have that sprightliness, that old courage and "go" that they used to have; those men who always have the feeling as if they had suddenly grown old; who have lost interest in life and pleasure. There are several kinds of weak men, but every man knows his own symptoms. He knows that he has lost his "steam," and my object is not so much to talk of how he has lost it as to show what human "steam" is and how he can get it back. Professor Loeb, the noted scientist, says that human vitality is based upon electricity. Great athletes and trainers of athletes are now using electricity to develop physical strength and endurance. Doctors who want to cure their patients now apply electricity in nearly all cases showing a want of vitality. The day of the stimulating drug is past.

You see they are coming to it. They wouldn't recommend my Belt—still a few of the doctors do recommend it when they care more for a man's health than they do for his dollars—but most of them call me a quack because I pay for my advertising. But they all admit that electricity increases strength. That is all I claim for it. That is all you want anyway. If you have enough strength you'll never be weak or suffer a pain. It used to be considered sensible to take drugs to "wake up" sluggish circulation, to stimulate weak nerves, to make the stomach take food that it was too weak to digest, and then another drug to drive this food through the intestines which were too weak to do their work. Men would take drugs to make them sleep and an eye-opener in the morning to make them feel as if they had rested—all dope. It is well known now that nearly every drug contains from one-half to nine-tenths alcohol, and the rest poison. I'm no advocate of the imtemperate use of alcohol, but if you have to take it, why can't you take it without the poison. It is proven that in thirty minutes after a drug is taken the physical vitality is five per cent. lower than before taking the drug—that is, after the stimulation has passed off.

Taking stimulants is like borrowing money for half an hour at five per cent. interest—you borrow a dollar and pay back a dollar five in half an hour. If that scheme were kept up it would break your bank account; it would just as surely break you down physically. Wouldn't it. Nature will stand a great deal of punishment, but she will not stand it always. She gives you a strong body to start with, and demands an accounting. Dr. McLaughlin:

Dear Sir,—I wish to thank you for the good your Belt has done me. I am a man again. I could not have believed that your Belt could have worked such wonders. I have not worn it for six months, and I have no need to. I have not felt an ache or pain since the day I put it on. It seemed to fill me with new life. I find great relief from it after a hard day's work, it has such a soothing effect. I don't know why there are any weaklings in this world, when there is such a God-send at hand as your Belt. I will answer any letters from anywhere on the subject with pleasure. Yours very truly, W. C. PROBY, P. O. Box 74, Medicine Hat, Assa., N.-W.T.

My method is to help nature—to add artificial vitality to that you already have. Every one of us has a certain amount, according to our strength, because vitality is strength. When you lose some of this vitality you are weak—a weak man. My appliance pours a fresh supply into your body while you sleep. It generates electricity and pumps that into your nerves. Professor Loeb says that it is the basis of vitality, and my cures prove it. Now, if you don't feel right, I can cure you with my Electric Belt. If you are full of rheumatic pains, I can knock them out. I can pour oil into your joints and limber them up. I have often said that pain and electricity can't live in the same house, and I prove it every day. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of all health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

One thing every man ought to know is this: Your body is a machine. It is run by the steam in your blood and nerves. When you begin to break down in any way you are out of steam. That's what I want to give you back, and any man who will secure me can use my Belt without cost until the work is done. Dear Sir,—Since wearing your Belt these two months, I am glad to say that my back is ever so much better; my stomach and bowels are also improving. The suspensory has done wonderful things for me, and the Developer is doing me a lot of good, too. I am sorry I did not get one of your Belts 10 years ago. I am gaining flesh every day, and feel more like a man. I am stronger mentally and physically. I shall ever speak well of your Belt. WINSLOW H. BELDING.

I have a cure in every town. Tell me where you live and I will give you the name of a man I've cured. Tell me your trouble and I will tell you honestly whether I can cure you or not. If I can't cure you I don't want your money. I have been in this business twenty-two years, and I am the biggest man in it to-day by long odds, and I am growing yet, because I give every man all he pays for.

Now, wouldn't you rather wear my life-giving appliance while you sleep every night, and feel its glowing strength pouring into you, and feel yourself taking on a new lease of life with each application, than close your intestines up with a lot of nauseous drugs? Surely! Try me! If you will come and see me I'll explain it to you. If you can't call, let me send you my book, full of the things a man finds inspiring to strength and courage. Free if you send this coupon:

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Sat. until 9 p.m.

Write Plain.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Instead of exhibiting, we advertise and do a mail-order business. Vine Station, G.T.R. JOHN LAHMER, Vine, Ont.

Fairview Berkshires

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 12 young boars, 4 months old; a large number of sows, same age; also 30 suckling pigs, both sexes. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan), 10 months old. David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunny Mount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: 3 sows, 11 months old, in pairs; several sows from 5 to 7 months old; 3 boars 11 months old, and several sows 7 months old, and younger ones of both sexes. Importers and dams. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainsville, on T. H. & B. and E. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Gainsville, Ont.

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FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid. Lefroy Station, G.T.R. JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill P.O.

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100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigree and safe arrival guaranteed. H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont. Long distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 300 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right. JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long distance Phone

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest variety Imported from England. The produce of these and other noted sires for sale. Let me book you for a pair or trio. J. M. MORGAN, Milton P. O., G. T. R.

TRADE NOTE.

LARGER PROFITS FROM MILK.—But the volume of the profits depends largely on the way your milk is handled. Everybody knows it is the cream that makes milk "rich," as we say, yet a large number of milk producers are letting dollars slip through their fingers by continuing the use of old-fashioned methods of skimming cream when a modern cream-saving machine, like the United States separator, would make their profits very much larger. The United States has proved to many a dairyman that it is one of the most profitable machines ever put on a farm. This is strikingly shown in the experiences related by Mr. R. A. Shufelt, on another page, which may give some "pointers" to dairymen who still persist in using the old gravity methods of skimming. The United States is a thoroughly standard, reliable cream separator, and made by a concern who have been successfully manufacturing dairy machinery for more than thirty-three years. Their new catalogue is very interesting reading, and contains many illustrations from photographs of the different parts of the machine, so that its construction and operation is made perfectly plain. They will be very glad to send one, if you just write to "send new catalogue No. 110."