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# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

VOL. XLI.

LONDON, ONT., OCTOBER 4, 1906.

No. 732

### EDITORIAL.

#### Who Best Enjoys the Fair?

We often ask ourselves, when note-taking at the large exhibitions, who gets the most real, solid satisfaction out of the fair, particularly the live-stock end of it? The city visitors walk through the barns, looking without seeing, wondering sometimes at the size or fatness of an animal and admiring its sleek condition, but failing to understand the utility of the various breeds, and knowing little or nothing of the points which to the judge and breeder constitute excellence. The urban visitor's idea is a superficial one; his examination teaches him scarcely anything worth carrying away.

The rural observer is somewhat more fortunate. He has, in the majority of cases, nowadays, a tolerable conception of what such and such a breed is kept for, and what points go to make up merit. He has enough knowledge to enable him to learn. To him the prize cards carry lessons. But at a large exhibition, where there is much to see in a short space of time, even the farm boy, who is most interested in stock, seldom pauses long enough to properly size up the individuals and take in the full significance of the facts which the prize ribbons proclaim. Usually, too, the disposition to hurry on is assisted by a pressing crowd behind.

The large fall shows are indisputably educators, but by no means so effective ones as the Winter Fairs, and as for the satisfaction of attendance, while we would not discourage our readers from going to the fall shows, watching the judging rings, and appropriating all the benefit possible, still we sometimes think that the amateur eye must become surfeited with the superfluity of perplexing excellence. On the whole, we do not believe even country visitors obtain the greatest amount of satisfaction from the fair, the disposition to attempt doing the whole show in one day being a grave mistake; better see less and learn more, or take more time and do the seeing well.

Is it the writer? The men who watch the rings to review the classes for the agricultural press look as though they had a snap. They wear unsoiled clothes; do not, as a rule, rise before the sun; board usually in good hotels, and their company is courted on general principles. But some liquids which appear limpid at the surface, have a heavy sediment on the bottom of the glass. It is so with the journalist's cup. Reviewing exhibitions is the most taxing work he has to do. He must carry in his head the run of the whole show, possess himself of accurate information about the animals judged, how each was placed and why, and then, when the judge has completed his labors and the competitors have retired from the ring, the reviewer retires to his room, sits down, collects his thoughts, gathers up the threads and weaves them into a story which must be at once reliable, critical and fair. Then, indeed, is his no bed of roses. Add to this many miscellaneous appointments and odds and ends of business, and recollect that when he gets back to his office he has to hustle to finish his report and also provide other grist for the insatiable maw of the printing office. This kind of thing he does year after year, till exhibitions become wearisome in their monotony. Verily his avocation is not what it looks to be to the uninitiated. He attends the fairs, not for the fun there is in it, but because duty calls him there.

Having eliminated the above classes, the only remaining one is the exhibitors. Casual observation might leave the impression that these were the ones who derived least pleasure of all. They

wear working clothes, and are obliged to stay by their charges faithfully early and late; their fund of spending money is more or less limited, and their opportunities for enjoyment seem few. Nor do the above-mentioned constitute the chief disadvantages they endure. They are used to the clothes, and are by no means anxious to change them for more excellent garb; their hours and their duties are such as they are accustomed to, and the daily routine is not more irksome than that of those on whom Fortune seems to smile her sweetest. Clothes, gilded parlors and beautiful drawing-rooms are a small part of life, after all. Still, the herdsman's lot is not a flowery bed of ease. On him, as on the reporter, the monotony of exhibitions tells heavily. But there is this compensation about his job, his principal strain and the heaviest of his labor comes towards the fore part of the show, and when the exhibition is over he is through with it for that year. The thing winds up with a hurrah for home. But his greatest source of pleasure is the fact that he has something tangible to show for his time. His effort is not a gathering of superficial impressions, to be forgotten before they are cold, nor is it a preparation of reading matter which will be stale in a week. He is fashioning types with judgment and skill, investing his money with hope of a return. He is producing something, accomplishing something, and the judicial decorations indicate a usually competent arbitration of his progress towards an ideal. His sons, and even his hired hands, feel a proprietary interest in the enterprise, and share the satisfaction of the laurels. The work they do is a labor of pride and love, for the fit and the handling often determine the position in anything like close competition. Besides, there is the substantial reward in prize money, and while this may often barely cover the expense of exhibiting, there is at least an advertisement to the good. On the whole, then, the result of our soliloquy is always a conclusion that the successful live-stock exhibitor and his assistants, while they may have to put up with a good deal, obtain the greatest degree of net pleasure of all who go to constitute the show. They are the only class we ever feel inclined to envy.

#### "Bob, Son of Battle."

In our "Home Magazine" of this number appears a detailed announcement of the new serial of which we have secured the publication rights for Canada. Alfred Ollivant's "Bob, Son of Battle," is one of those North Country stories of men and sheep and dogs that stir the blood and touch the heart at its innermost core. The first instalment of the story will appear in our next issue, October 11th. Its incidents and characters, though located in the Old Land, are invested with such universality of interest as to proclaim their kinship with our readers in this and every other land. They will do well to be on the lookout for it, and also to preserve the numbers of the paper containing the initial chapters, as we cannot undertake to supply back copies for new subscribers or those who may overlook the early reading agent the Gray Dogs of Kenmuir.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association, at their annual convocation, in Winnipeg, the buoyant capital of the mighty West, laid it down as a cardinal principal that this country must impose still higher protective duties; and, about the same time, a great labor organization, in convention assembled, was warning the Dominion Government against the immigration of skilled labor into Canada. Two aspects of protection, and both wrong.

#### Dairy Conventions and Shows.

The history of Ontario dairying for the past thirty years has been one of steady and remarkable progress. This has been due to a variety of causes. In the first place, the soil and climate of the Province very naturally combined to furnish the requisite foods for dairy stock, and the supply of water is abundant and good. The temperature is generally favorable for the production of butter and cheese of first-rate quality. Intelligence, industry and enterprise have been, from the first, the characteristics of our dairymen. Chief among the agencies which have brought about the present flourishing condition of the industry were the early adoption of the factory system, followed by the inauguration of the Dairymen's Associations, wisely aided by the Provincial Government; the system of travelling instruction and inspection, the establishment of schools for the special education of dairymen, the attention given to cold storage, the transportation of dairy products and other phases of the industry by the Dominion Department of Agriculture, the enterprise of breeders of dairy cattle, dairy demonstrations at the fairs, promotion of dairying by the agricultural press, and the favorable reception of our products in Great Britain. The seasons of 1905 and 1906 have been phenomenal in this respect, and the industry is booming. There is every probability that the next annual conventions, Eastern Ontario at Ottawa, Jan. 9-11, and the Western, at London, Jan. 16-18, will be record-breakers. Among other matters of business, these gatherings will doubtless decide upon the suggested Provincial Dairy Show, now under consideration. At the conference held in Toronto on the subject, it was pointed out that the dairy hall on the National Exhibition grounds, while splendid for the autumn display, owing to the difficulty of heating in winter and long distance from the heart of the city, would not be so suitable for a winter event, hence the request for another structure, located down town, where it might be used for other similar purposes. Toronto will desire to be assured that the proposed show would be permanent and a success before committing itself, and the Provincial Government as to whether the results, over and above what can be attained by the present exhibition machinery, would be commensurate with the necessary subsidy, whether held in Toronto or elsewhere. Our own impression is that the dairy stock features, particularly of the winter fairs, might certainly, with advantage, be strengthened to very good purpose, for these successful shows, combining so many other instructive events, attract a very large attendance of the very class of people it is desired to reach. The new National Dairy Show and Congress, at Chicago, last winter, was not encouraging for events of that sort, but a committee has been called to consider the question of undertaking another in 1907. A show of that kind alone does not attract a large attendance. The most successful combination of show and educational gatherings has been our Canadian Winter Fairs, and if the Provincial Dairy Show idea could not be made permanently successful, unless at too great a deficit, the present plan of dairy exhibits in connection with the Eastern and Western Dairy Associations might be further developed. These gatherings are such useful agencies, easily accessible to dairymen, that they should rather be strengthened and improved. Wherever held they engender intelligence and local enthusiasm. A few years ago the old Ontario Creamery Association was merged in the Eastern and Western Associations, which had previously devoted themselves mainly to the cheese industry. A further proposition was once mooted to centralize the



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

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executive of these Associations altogether in Toronto, but this idea did not commend itself as being advantageous to the dairy interests of the Province, and, in connection with the matter now under consideration, this danger is yet to be avoided, and the integrity of the Eastern and Western Associations and their conventions preserved.

### Our Maritime Letter.

One of the editorial writers of the Toronto News, taking a well-earned holiday this summer in the extremities of the Dominion, introduces in a very entertaining, if not too accurate, way, to his Continental reader, the Prince Edward Islander and his Island. On the whole, the writer is sympathetic, and we must excuse little evidences of lack of local knowledge and failure to thoroughly seize the writer's viewpoint, especially of matters cut and dried and piled away carefully for reference in Old Ontario long ago. The Island, whose pastoral beauty he admires, is spoken of as, "a rolling land of shallow river valleys, green in verdure, with a red soil that shines above the blue water. By the stone dykes along the fields the wild rose grows more perfectly than in any other part of Canada. It is a gentle, lyric country, with no cliffs high enough to be called dramatic, nor harsh stretches of barren lands."

He speaks of "Mussel Mud" as acme—all in agriculture—a medicine which will make fertile the poorest land by its application. He marvels at the fields of weeds, etc., to be met with in many places, instead of the rich crops which labor and such fertilizers as are available should produce. And he notices that the young people have gone out to other lands, and it is difficult to secure help of any sort.

Of course there is a deal of truth in what is said here generally. The crops are not at all as heavy as they should be under proper cultivation,

and the fields given over to poverty, weeds, and the like, and indications of defective farming, are far too numerous. Still, the census shows that we are leading the rest of the country in the average of cropped land, and the quantity of crop per acre is by no means lowest. The valuations placed on our farms, too, exceed the average of other Provinces.

Mussel mud is not a cure-all; it is a good manure, containing a liberal quantity of lime in the oyster or mussel shells, which is liberated gradually, and acts as a gentle stimulant to the soil. This deposit is also rich in organized matter—the decomposed flesh of those fish, etc. It is, then, not merely a stimulant—as some of our agricultural teachers, unacquainted with it in its results, imagine—but has many valuable manurial properties. It will not, as the News writer says, "make fertile any kind of land." It will greatly help land which has already a sufficiency of humus; the poorest land will become even poorer, if we can so speak, by its application. It will, in the common parlance of the country, be "stimulated to death." We must adhere, then, to sane methods to enrich the soil—the keeping of cattle, sheep, horses and pigs, and the adoption of a proper rotation in field culture.

By this clever writer the Islander is described as "firm, sturdy, honest as the soil, somewhat controversial, industrious, and far removed from melancholy. He believes in recreation. He believes in his Island. . . . defers to no superior authority. . . . An Island type, a fine amalgam of Scotch and Irish, a farmer modified by a fisherman, who is thrifty without being offensively ambitious. A tall man, generally well set up, apt to turn to any occupation that comes his way, rather slow of speech, disposed to fiddle a bit if he has the gift, and fond of singing and dancing. Attendance at one church service is regarded more as a principle than a duty. It is scrupulously fulfilled. Church matters are soundly and frequently discussed. Above all, in Prince Edward Island, men and things are exactly what they seem. No wonder that in happiness the Island has come under a blessing."

The Islander is further described as "no mere stay-at-home, without sufficient energy to go elsewhere. He sent a colony to California in the days of the gold fever, and another to far-off New Zealand long ago; and now his sons go to the Northwest. But the returning exile always protests that he 'has found no place so pretty' as Prince Edward Island."

Whatever may be said of this, it is not harshly unfavorable, nor very far removed from the truth, perhaps, in all the circumstances. But the writer does not stop here. He quickly comes to the vital spot in our Provincial life. He says: "If the Prince Edward Islander regards himself as suffering from a grievance, it is undoubtedly with regard to communication with the mainland during the winter months. He was promised uninterrupted communication when he entered Confederation. No one knows better than he the difficulty of dealing with Northumberland Strait. He does not exactly advocate the building of a tunnel—because of the enormous expenditure involved. But he believes that no Dominion Government has done its best to find a solution for the problem; and until the problem is solved, he will, other things being equal, remain in Opposition. Such an attitude is the most natural one in the world. For the Islander knows his well-being, and his interest in national and international life, which is as keen here as it is all over Canada, depend on an uninterrupted winter communication."

He certainly does not exaggerate the importance of the communication question, but we dissent most emphatically from this analysis of the Islander's feelings with regard to the tunnel, and, lest we be accused of riding over our own hobby, let us accommodate the very words of the editor of our leading paper, The Guardian, as reflecting public opinion generally:

"Here we must register our dissent," says The Guardian. "The Islander does exactly advocate the building of a tunnel, notwithstanding the considerable cost. The several Boards of Trade, endorsed by the Maritime Board of Trade for the three Eastern Provinces, have declared for the tunnel, and reaffirmed that declaration. The people of the entire Province, by their delegates in Provincial convention, have demanded it, and sent an influential delegation to Ottawa to demand it in 1905. The Legislature, by unanimous vote, has demanded it, and also sent a delegation to Ottawa to assert our claim to that work. Nothing has since occurred to change or moderate this demand. If, in Prince Edward Island, as the News says, men and things are exactly what they seem, then we affirm that our people not only advocate, but expect the construction of the tunnel. In this, at least, we are firm and sturdy, and not disposed to defer to any superior authority."

A. E. BURKE.

## HORSES.

### Horse Notes.

A moderately quick walk, either under a load or empty, exhausts the horse less than a stall's pace.

A little patience in teaching the horses to be gentle and obedient will often add pounds to their value.

It is the steady-gaited horse that covers the greatest number of miles in a day, and does it with the least injury to himself.

A colt wants to be kept eating, and growing, and exercising, and anything except fattening, as long as he has a time assigned him by nature to grow.

If colts are handled rightly from the time they are foaled, there will be no trouble in picking up their feet and working them when it is necessary to put on shoes.

A horse is never vicious or intractable without a direct cause. If a horse is restive or timorous, you may be sure that these faults arise from defects in his education.

In training the colt to harness, it should not be worked by the side of the sluggish or worn-out horse, but should be hitched by the side of a steady horse that is quick and active, but unexcitable.

It costs no more to raise a horse that will sell for \$200 at maturity than to raise one that will sell for \$100, and the difference between the service fee for a first class sire is little, compared with the difference in value of the progeny. The well-bred mares and fillies being offered for sale by importers and breeders should find ready purchasers in these times of prosperity and with the prospect for a steady demand for horses at good paying prices.

### Action in Horses.

In the series of short articles on the different breeds and classes of horses which has appeared in these pages during the last few months, a good deal has been said about "action." Certain peculiarities of gait are desired in each class, and certain defects are undesirable and objectionable in any class or breed.

The general type and conformation of a horse does not, in all cases, indicate the extent of action he possesses, but in most cases it indicates his general style of action. Horses that naturally hold a rather high head, have good length of neck, well-developed muscles, especially along that portion of the neck just superior to the jugular vein, a fairly oblique shoulder, forearms long and set well under the chest; have, as a rule, free and extensive shoulder action, and in many cases high knee action; while a horse with the opposite conformation is usually deficient in shoulder action, although his knee action may be high; but in order to get the desirable action in the heavy-harness horse, he must have shoulder as well as knee action. A horse that gets his knees high, but is apparently cramped or tied in in his shoulders, is undesirable, from the fact that, while he is apparently expending considerable energy and pounding the ground, he has no speed. The manner of the attachment of the fore limbs to the chest has marked influence on the action. Those with forearms quite close together are deficient in width of chest, and usually go with legs and feet very close, and are apparently cramped in action from want of strength and muscular development, while those whose forearms are very wide apart, with a broad and often rather flat breast between them, the legs appearing as though they were fastened to the outside of the chest, have a very clumsy, awkward, shuffling way of going. While the muscular development in this case appears, at first sight, to be great, a close observation will reveal the contrary, and the fact that the limbs are not properly placed. When we use the word "chest," we of course mean that part of the anatomy of which the ribs are the lateral boundaries. The term is often used to express the space between the forearms. This portion of the anatomy is properly called the breast.

The direction the fore limb takes from the elbow to the foot influences action to a great extent. In order that action may be true, the limb should be perpendicular. A plumb line, extending from the center of the elbow, should touch the center between the heels. Horses whose limbs deviate downwards and outwards from the elbow cannot have true action, but will go wide and ungainly with fore feet, while the reverse direction of the limbs will cause too close action.

The manner in which a horse stands on his fore feet, provided the limbs take the proper direction from above downwards, will, with few, if any, exceptions, indicate the line of foot action. In order that this may be true and straight, a horse should stand with his fore feet straight forwards and backwards. A straight line, commencing at the center of each toe, should pass



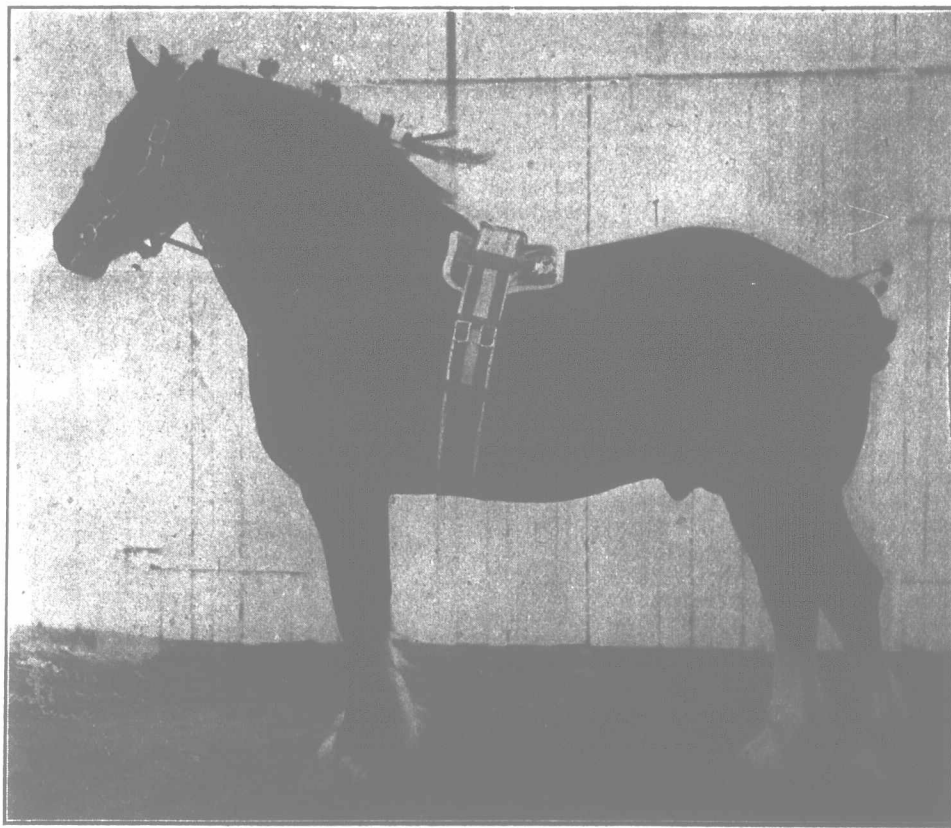
backwards through the cleft of the frog, and continue on backwards exactly the same distance apart as that at which they started. A horse that, while standing, turns his toes outwards, will, when in motion, roll his feet; that is, each foot will roll or wind itself inwards towards the opposite limb, and in many cases strike the fetlock, cannon or knee, according to the height of action. This is called "speedy stroke," but it is not by any means an indication of speed. This peculiarity of conformation and action is, in some cases, due entirely to the feet, while in others it is due to a deviation of the limb from the fetlock down. The latter form is the most undesirable, and usually indicates weakness. From whichever cause it arises, the defect is very hard to correct. Various methods of shoeing have been tried, with indifferent results. In a horse that strikes his knees, it can often be rectified by shoeing very light, in order that his action may be lower. In some cases, where a horse strikes lower down, relief is given by applying a shoe heavy on the inside of the foot, in order that when the foot is elevated this extra weight will keep the inside of the foot lower, and thereby deflect the foot outwards as it is brought forward. In many cases little can be done to rectify the defect, as it requires a great deal to change the action caused by malconformation. What will answer in some cases will not in others, and usually the only safe plan is to drive slowly or wear boots.

The horse that stands intoed, with his toes turned inwards, will, when in motion, paddle; that is, his feet will wind outwards, he goes wide, the feet describing a segment of a circle outwards at each step. This defect, while very undesirable, is not as bad as rolling, as there is no danger of him injuring himself. While perfectly straight and true action in front is what we look for, it is not often found, especially in horses with extreme action. It is seldom we see what we might call perfection in this respect. It will be noticed that the feet of most high actors deviate a little either one way or the other. Some go straight when going fast, but either paddle or roll a little with one or both feet when going slow, and vice versa, even though when standing the defects may not be suspected. Horses whose limbs deviate considerably downwards and outwards, and stand with toes turned outwards, will often, when viewed from in front, when in motion, appear to have almost straight action. They stand with feet wide apart, and when in action the rolling motion of the feet fetches them sufficiently inwards to give them about the proper appearance, without striking the opposite leg, but just before touching the ground the toe again turns outwards and the foot is planted wide. On the other hand, a horse whose limbs deviate downwards and inwards, and whose toes turn in, will not show the paddling gait as much as one whose limbs are perpendicular. The true fore action is when the foot is lifted from the ground without the slightest deviation laterally, and brought forward in a straight line, maintaining the same distance from the center of the opposite limb that it has from the center of the opposite foot when standing.

Another defect of action is "forging"; that is, the striking of the shoe of the fore foot with that of the hind foot on the same side. This makes a click, click, click that to a horseman is very annoying. Some horses forge when jogging, but do not when at a faster pace; others forge at mostly all gaits. The tendency to forge is indicated by a very short back, especially what is called a "roach back," where there is quite a noticeable elevation in the region of the loins. While all short or roach-backed horses do not forge, we seldom see a forger who is not well marked, in at least having a short back. The defect can often be remedied by shoeing heavy in front and light behind. This gives greater length of stride to the fore feet, and shortens, to some extent, that of the hind, and it also causes the animal to lift the fore foot higher, so that the hind shoe will not strike it. In other cases, shoeing with the slips or half shoes in front, will answer. Like many other defects, different individuals require different methods of shoeing to rectify the defect. While a back that is too short is undesirable, too long a back is probably worse; the former may cause defective action, but indicates strength, while the latter not only indicates weakness and want of constitution, but also defective action. A very long-backed horse has usually slovenly, awkward action. It must always be understood that, while certain conformations indicate certain action, there are always exceptions, and it is necessary in all cases to see a horse in motion in order to verify our suspicions or indicate our mistake. In some cases, from reasons that we cannot explain, well-marked indications are at fault, and a horse in whom we expect excellent action is very defective, and vice versa. On this account, it is often impossible to classify a horse, especially between the heavy and the light harness class, without seeing him in motion. As regards the conformation of croup, we, in any class, want one rather long

and not too drooping. A short, drooping croup indicates defective, stilty hind action, with lack of flexion of mostly all joints. Where the croup is of fair length, too much droop is not so serious. (By the croup, we mean from the termination of the loins to the tail, including the whole width of the animal.) The conformation of the hocks is also material. A horse should stand with his hocks fairly close together, the points rather closer than the anterior surface; that is, with a slight deviation forwards and outwards. What is called "cow-hocked"—that is, with the hocks quite close, especially the points, and the limbs deviating downwards and outwards—usually causes ungainly action and rather a shuffling gait, while the opposite, the hocks wide and the feet close together and somewhat intoed, indicates a cross action in the planting of each hind foot towards the opposite fore foot. A well-marked angle at the point of the hock indicates good hock action, while a poorly-developed angle indicates the reverse. The well-formed horse stands with his hind feet fairly close together and the toes deviated slightly outwards. Too much of this deviation is not desirable, as it usually indicates too wide action, and the reverse indicates too close action and a tendency to interfere or strike the opposite fetlock with the shoe of each foot. Wide action with the hind feet is undesirable in most classes. It is allowed to considerable extent in the roadster, and we often see horses of this class whose conformation is nearly or quite correct, who, when going fast, will go quite wide behind, but even in this class closer action is now generally preferred.

Interfering in horses is often hard to correct. In many cases colts do it when first worked, and



Baron Leven (12831).

Clydesdale stallion; foaled in 1902. Winner of first at Perth, first at Crieff and highly-commended at the H. & A. S. Show in Scotland. Imported and owned by James Dalgety, Glencoe, Ont.

cease after becoming stronger and accustomed to shoes. In other cases the fault continues, and, while various devices and methods of shoeing have been tried, the manner of shoeing depending much upon the particular part of the foot or shoe that strikes, there are some cases that cannot be rectified by shoeing, and the only means of protection is boots.

#### A Selling Argument.

"Well broken, a perfect gentleman in every way," is the best selling phrase in a horseman's vocabulary in many towns of the West. This is true of nearly every kind of horse, but more especially of that type which we recognize as the family horse. He may possess no particular merit in speed, or even in style, but he must be quiet to ride or drive. A well-mannered horse is a treasure, and buyers are willing to pay the price.

Newcomers to the country are always on the lookout for well-broken horses, ready to take hold of a load and work. A man who means business must get his work done; he can't take time to break horses, but the farmer or small rancher will find it profitable work in the off season of the year. There is, in this, a winter's work at good pay for many a farmer. It needs patience and common sense; that's all. If you possess the combination, do not sell an unbroken horse.—[Winnipeg Farmer's Advocate.]

## LIVE STOCK.

### The Sheep Industry Reviving.

The keen interest in sheep manifested by farmers at the fairs this fall, and the many purchases and sales of breeding stock effected, together with the scouring of the country for sheep by United States breeders and dealers, reminds one of the former times, when this class of stock was more plentiful than now, and the flock was acknowledged to be the most profitable branch of farming. It is easily possible of demonstration that, considering the amount of money invested, cost, of keep and care, sheep, even in times of depression, pay more profitable returns than any other farm stock, and now that values are up to a high level for mutton and wool, and for breeding stock, and the supply shorter than for many years, the prospect for a steady demand and good paying prices is such as to give assurance that, with reasonably good management, there will be more money in sheep for years to come than in any other class of stock.

Now that the question of help and its cost is so serious, it behooves the farmer to adopt, in part at least, the class of stock-raising requiring the least labor, and in this respect sheep have undoubtedly the advantage over all other stock, requiring no expensive housing, no daily cleaning out of stables, little expensive feeding, pea straw and clover hay furnishing the principal fodder necessary during the winter months, though, to the best success and profit, a few roots and a light ration of oats, especially for the lambs, should be provided. Sheep will do well on the shortest

pasture, preferring a short nibble to the flushest forage, and will consume many weeds that other stock refuse, thus helping to clean the farm and keep it clean. It is not advisable, in farming, to put all one's eggs into one basket, and one having had no experience in handling sheep will do well to commence on a small scale, by purchasing a few young ewes and a good ram of the breed he fancies, retaining the best of the female increase to add to the breeding flock or to take the place of aged ewes which may not be profitable to keep longer. There is a good demand now for sheep and lambs of all the principal breeds, both Long-wooled and Medium-wooled, both for breeding purposes and the meat markets, and one can hardly go far astray in choosing the breed that appeals to his fancy, of whichever variety. The principal point is to select strong, sound young female stock, with a fine, even quality of fleece, and a ram of vigorous, masculine appearance, with a strong neck and back and a good set of limbs well placed under him. If young ewes cannot be purchased at a reasonable price, older ewes, whose teeth are in a fair condition, may be risked for a year or two, the female progeny being kept to take their place, and thereby a vigorous flock built up. For a flock of forty or more ewes, a yearling or older ram is preferable, but for twenty or less a strong ram lamb will suffice, and the offspring may be quite as good as from an older sire.

With the aid of a wind-shield and two pace-makers, Dan Patch was able to do a mile in 1.55 at the Minnesota State fair.

New South Wales, one of the commonwealths of Australia, has passed a stringent anti-betting law. Betting in clubs, shops or upon the streets is made an offense, as also is the publication in newspapers of bets previous to the events upon which odds are laid. The law does not attempt to govern action upon racecourses or grounds devoted to sports, but empowers the proprietors to remove betters and restrict the number of race-meetings.



## Notes from Ireland.

## WELCOME INTELLIGENCE.

At last the tendency that has for so long prevailed among Irish farmers to devote from year to year a diminishing area of their holdings to tillage appears to have received a belated, perhaps, but, nevertheless, a very welcome, check. This is good news to all who have deplored the decreasing dependence placed on the plow in practically all parts of Ireland, and, taken in conjunction with the spirit of intelligence and enlightenment that is now spreading throughout the country, it is perhaps not overstepping the bounds of reason to regard it as one of the encouraging signs of the improving times in which we live. If next year a further increase should be registered, it may be taken as the just dawning of a new era in Irish agriculture, for without going into detail just now, it is safe to assert that the steady development of our tillage area would be one of the most potent factors for the general benefit of the Ireland of to-day. Let us hope that our farmers will recognize it in this, its true importance. In considering such a topic, we cannot well get on without some figures bearing on the subject, and these we find in the recently-issued abstracts of the agricultural statistics for 1906, collected by the Department of Agriculture, and showing the acreage under the various crops and the numbers of live stock throughout the country this year, as compared with last. Some sage, some time or other, remarked that "one swallow doesn't make a summer," but I think about seventy thousand would; and the most notable fact in the returns under notice is that there is a net increase in the tillage area of Ireland, this year, of 70,845 acres, as compared with last year. Surely a striking indication of the altered direction which some Irish farming would seem to have taken in the intervening period. The increase is observable in the Provinces of Leinster, Munster and Ulster, there being a falling off in the western section of Connaught. Grain of all kinds has increased, principally barley, but green crops, for some reason or other, have diminished. Turning briefly to the principal individual crops, wheat shows a total area of 43,806 acres, an increase of over 6,000 acres; oats an area of 1,076,280 acres, or nearly 9,500 acres more than last year; while barley occupies 176,410 acres, and shows a substantial advance of 21,820 acres. Hay, which ranks, of course, as distinct from pasture, covered 2,328,950 acres, an increase on the year of 34,452 acres, and of flax, also, there has been a sharp rise of over 9,000 acres, bringing the area under the crop up to 55,170 acres. The figures are not so satisfactory with regard to the root crops. Potatoes fill up nearly 616,100 acres, but this is 660 less than last year; turnips amount to 278,343 acres, and mangels to 67,190 acres, the former being 3,700 acres and the latter 5,300 acres less than in 1905. All told, the area under crops in Ireland this year is estimated at 4,727,081 acres, as compared with 4,656,227 in 1905.

## TO ENCOURAGE TILLAGE.

Apart altogether from the statistics above dealt with, which naturally helped to bring the subject into favorable prominence, the question of tillage has latterly been engaging considerable attention throughout the country. One of the most interesting developments in connection with the matter has been the recent action of the Cork County Committee of Agriculture in formulating a novel scheme whereby it is hoped to induce many farmers to make a more general use of the plow. The general run of agriculturists, it may be remarked, are still skeptical of the possibility of tillage paying; indeed, the following extract from a letter recently received from a friend in the very county in which the scheme alluded to is to be put in force, sheds an interesting light on this aspect of the question: "A farmer in this locality has gone in more extensively for tillage than formerly, and his neighbors are watching the venture with great interest, wondering what time will elapse before he is a bankrupt." No amount of preaching can be expected to totally destroy such a suspicious spirit. Much, of course, has been written and spoken on the subject during the past few years, and not altogether ineffectually, as indicated by the figures above quoted, but still the fact that a farmer who ventures to increase his tillage area is regarded by his neighbors as on the verge of lunacy, suggests forcibly that a very erroneous view prevails of the advantages and profits obtainable from such increase.

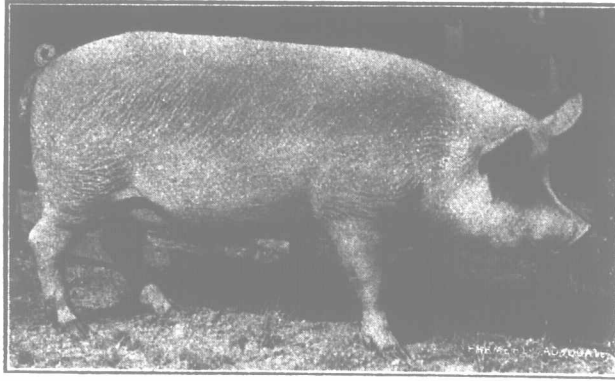
Under the County Cork scheme it is proposed to offer substantial sums, ranging (according to the size of the farm) from £18 to £30 as first prizes, and £12 to £20 for second prizes, and £9 to £15 for third prizes. The farmer that enters for these prizes must have at least one-fifth of the arable land of the entire holding under tillage. Then, on a day to be fixed, the competing farms will be inspected, and judged according to the following points: (1) The proportion of the holding under tillage; (2) the judicious character

of the cropping, efficiency of cultivation, freedom from weeds, cultivation of headlands; (3) the proportion of the crops that will be consumed by the farmer's family and by his live stock, also quantities of purchased food for household and stock purposes necessary; (4) set of accounts, showing produce bought and sold; (5) the number of stock kept for the year, showing pigs reared and fattened, sheep reared and fattened on green food, bullocks and heifers reared and finished for beef, heifers retained as milch stock, the number of cows calving in summer and winter, also the poultry bred and eggs produced.

Such a scheme as this is not, of course, intended to subsidize a system of farming that will not pay if properly conducted. It has been demonstrated time and again that tillage will return a greater profit than grass farming, and the object of the proposed scheme is therefore to encourage farmers to make a trial and test the matter for themselves. We have to regard this as a gratifying departure, and one which, let us hope, will eventually lead on to the betterment of our agricultural industry.

## OUR LIVE-STOCK POPULATION.

Now, just a paragraph about the numbers of the different classes of live stock that find a home on our Irish farms, and I will dismiss the consideration of these statistics, which, as a rule, are naturally a bit dry and uninteresting, but I hope are not so in this case. Briefly put, the year has witnessed an increase in cattle, pigs, poultry and goats. Sheep are fewer, and horses and asses are slightly down, though mules and jennets are more numerous. The cattle population of Ireland is given as 4,679,000, an increase of 33,800 on the previous year, including an advance of over 9,000 in milch cows and heifers in calf, which suggests increased dairy products. Sheep, on the other hand, are placed at 3,714,770, or 34,580 less, a very strange thing, indeed, considering what a remunerative branch of the live-stock industry sheep-breeding is at the present time. Pigs, it is particularly satisfactory to note, at least from our standpoint, have substantially increased, being over 80,000 more than last year, and amounting to a total of 1,244,542. If we only



Yorkshire Boar.

First in class over six and under twelve months, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906. Bred and exhibited by Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont.

had some well-worked bacon factories throughout Ireland a great impetus would be given to pig-breeding, and no doubt the numbers reared in the country would be still further expanded. This may yet be so, but I have not space to digress in that direction in this letter, at any rate, except to say that good prices are obtainable for well-bred pigs of approved shapes and sizes, and that the Irish farmer has a good chance of improving his trade in this commodity if he only makes the most of his opportunities. Poultry, it is also pleasing to note, are rapidly increasing in numbers. This season's census puts them at nearly 19,000,000, an increase, since last year, of close on half a million. There is reason to believe, also, that the class of birds kept throughout the country is undergoing a general levelling up in quality, so that it should not be a surprise if, in the near future, Irish poultry and eggs make considerably more strides in British markets than in the past. Our marketing and grading systems, though improving, are in many cases still short of what they might be, and, of course, this defect will have a retarding influence as long as it is allowed to exist. Goats are not always thought much of, but we have this year nearly 300,000 of them in Ireland—3,000 more than last year. Equine stock is generally a fluctuating quantity with us. We are credited this year with possessing 604,960 horses, a decrease of 4,000; 212,675 asses, nearly 2,000 less; and 30,230 mules and jennets, these useful types of animals representing an increase on last year's total of 4,294.

## HARVEST ACCIDENTS: A MORAL QUESTION.

At this season of the year it is not an uncommon thing to receive accounts from the country

describing shocking accidents in the harvest field. In some of these cases it is to be feared that the catastrophe could be traced to the intoxication either of the victim or some of his fellow laborers. I do not know what the state of affairs in Canada is regarding the temperance question, but, speaking for Ireland, I am proud to be able to say that a very much improved condition of things prevails towards the subject, compared with not so many years ago. Throughout the country all creeds are uniting in a crusade against the excessive indulgence that has, in the past, fettered our people so much and brought such misery and despair in its train. If it were within the scope of my letters, I could tell of many a promising indication of the ultimate triumph of the temperance cause in Ireland. I just want to mention the fact that, in the course of a recent pastoral letter, one of our Roman Catholic Bishops appealed to the farmers in his diocese to check the prevalent habit of distributing drink to their helpers during harvest time. The outcome was the holding of an influential meeting in an important center, and the unanimous decision of the farmers present to discountenance the practice by every possible means. Nor is this commendable movement confined to one district alone, as similar steps have been taken in other parts of the country as well. As a nation, the Irish people do not at all deserve to be described as intemperate, compared with some other races, but that the public houses (saloons, the Americans call them) are seldom profitless, and that they absorb thousands of hard-earned shillings—well, as Shakespeare would put it, "'Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true.'"

"EMERALD ISLE."

## Sheep Notes.

Separate the ram lambs from the ewe lambs at this season, and both will do better.

Ram lambs intended for show or service should be fed a little oats, or oats and bran, unless they have a pasture of rape.

An old ram that has proved an impressive sire is generally a safe proposition to tie to, and he may be bought for a moderate price.

If a change of ram is required, the sooner he is selected the better, before the supply is picked over, as the best are likely to go at first.

A good yearling or two-year-old ram is preferable, all things considered, but if a good one be not available, a strong ram lamb for a flock of less than twenty ewes is safe to use, and may get as good stock as an older sire.

Sheep pens should now be put in condition for winter occupation. They need not be close or warm, but should be dry, well ventilated and free from drafts. Sheep, as a rule, do better when they grind their own grain. A foot and a half to two feet of rack, running lengthwise, is sufficient for ewes of 150 to 206 pounds.

An investigation of sheep-raising in the Southern States develops the fact that as sheep advanced in value some of the owners of small bands of sheep sold all their stock ewes and went out of the sheep business. This is on a par with a San Antonio (Texas) dairyman who always sold his best cows and kept his poor ones. The time to sell lambs and muttons is when they are ready for market, and the time to sell stock ewes is when they have outlived their usefulness as breeders.

## Mischievous of a Scrub Bull.

A case of considerable interest to stockmen was recently decided by Judge Edward O'Connor, of the Division Court for the District of Algoma, Ont., sitting at Sault Ste. Marie. The circumstances of the case were these: A scrub bull broke into a field where pure-bred cattle were pasturing, with the result that a two-year-old heifer got in calf. The owner of the heifer brought suit for damages and recovered \$50. The Judge quoted from Blackburn and from Lord Denman as follows:

"We think that the true rule of law is that the person who, for his own purposes, brings on his land, and keeps there, anything likely to do mischief if it escapes, must keep it at his peril, and if he does not do so, is prima facie answerable for all the damage which is the natural consequence of its escape. But for his act in bringing it there no mischief could have accrued, and it seems but just that he should, at his peril, keep it there so that no mischief may accrue, or answer for the natural and anticipated consequences. And upon authority this, we think, is established to be the law, whether the things so brought be beasts, or water, or fire, or stonches."

The decision of Judge O'Connor will be an assurance to any one incurring damages from a scrub bull that he can recover through suit.

Do not tempt boys to their learning, but let them be kept up by amusements, that you may be able to discern the direction of each one's mind.



**Mating the Flock.**

As mating time approaches, the shepherd will do well to go through his flock and pick out such ewes as in his opinion are no longer eligible as breeding stock. Ewes affected with any disease should not be kept. Barren ewes and those with broken mouths and imperfect udders had better be sent to the feed-lot. It would be a mistake to reject those which look lean and poor, but which are otherwise in good condition, as the thin ewes are usually the best mothers. The throw-outs should be replaced by young, healthy ewes, and the total number increased where conditions warrant it, and for this purpose some of the most perfect specimens of the ewe lamb crop should be reserved each year by the flock owner.

The ewe lambs reserved for replenishing the flock should not, however, be bred the first year. This practice prevails in some localities, but it proves very unwise in the end. The lambs do not reach their full development the first year. While in the comparatively undeveloped state, if they are compelled to perform the functions of reproduction, it is evident that further development will be arrested, as the nourishment that should be used in building up bone and muscle will go to the formation of the foetus and the support of the young animal. Under these conditions not only will the animal remain undeveloped, but it will prove unsatisfactory as a breeder. Encouraging fecundity before the animal is fully developed leaves it with a weakened constitution and more subject to diseases than if allowed to reach its full development before being required to undertake the duties of a mother.—[Shepherd's Bulletin.

**THE FARM.**

**Economical Fertilizing of Lucerne.**

We have lately had the pleasure of perusing an instructive leaflet presenting the results of some Australasian experiments in manuring plots of lucerne. For some time we have been expressing through these columns our opinion that the most economical way to fertilize land under lucerne is to apply only the mineral elements of soil fertility, viz., potash, lime and phosphoric acid. Perhaps it will be well to repeat the reason. Lucerne is a legume, and, as such, is enabled to draw from the air its supplies of nitrogen through the agency of the bacteria which live in symbiosis with it, inhabiting principally, it is believed, the nodules on its roots. To apply nitrogen to such a crop is wasteful, for two reasons. In the first place, it is unnecessary; and in the second place, investigations point to the inference that the more nitrogen we apply artificially to legumes, the less do they depend upon their power of drawing it from the air; the faculty of doing so atrophies, so to speak.

Barnyard manure contains nitrogen in considerable quantities, as well as potash and phosphoric acid. When supplied to land growing lucerne, the effect is beneficial, because the potash and phosphoric acid are elements of which the lucerne is more or less severely in need. In addition, the manure tends to correct a possibly acid condition of the soil, and has also an ameliorat-

ing influence on its physical properties. But, while the barnyard manure has all these good effects, the nitrogen in it, which would be a great boon to other crops, is rather worse than useless on lucerne fields, as explained above. Now, nitrogen, as a fertilizer for ordinary crops, may be valued at something like 10 cents a pound; in fact, when purchased in commercial fertilizers, it comes considerably higher. Available potash and phosphoric acid are worth, commercially, not over 6 cents a pound. Thus, when a man applies to lucerne ten tons of ordinary manure, he is worse than wasting 100 pounds of nitrogen, worth \$10, in order to apply 160 pounds of potash and phosphoric acid that could be readily purchased for about \$9.60. The estimated valuations, of course, can be only roughly approximate, but are probably relative, and hence carry the lesson. The question must present itself to any enquiring mind: Is there not some way of applying the necessary quantity of 6-cents-per-pound mineral elements without involving a waste of precious nitrogen? The question may be answered in the affirmative. Potash may be applied in the form of wood ashes, and, failing this supply, in the form of the commercial potash salts, such as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash, and kainite. Phosphoric acid may be applied in the form of bone meal, basic slag, or ground-rock phosphate, either treated with sulphuric acid to make it soluble, or untreated, and hence more slowly available. By furnishing these mineral constituents—together with lime, which is generally beneficial to lucerne-growing soils, by correcting soil acidity, and also by providing a quota of readily-available calcium, an element appropriated in especially large quantities by lucerne—by furnishing these three comparatively inexpensive mineral elements, we are giving the lucerne, at small expense, all that we need give it to ensure a vigorous growth, and consequently the appropriation from the air of a great quantity of gaseous nitrogen, to be built up in the plant tissues. The above theory is being borne out by intelligent experience. Only lately we noticed that Joe Wing, the noted alfalfa enthusiast, of Ohio, was citing some marked results from manuring some of his alfalfa fields with phosphoric acid in one form and another. From a dollar invested in acid phosphate, he got an extra \$6 worth of hay the first season. Now comes these Australian experiments, which point strongly to the great economy of manuring lucerne with phosphoric acid and potash combined, which is what we should have expected Mr. Wing to try.

We quote the following particulars regarding one of the most significant of these Antipodean experiments, which was conducted with half-acre plots on the land of a farmer named D. Clark, Mount Noorat, Terang, Victoria, under the direction of a representative of the Potash Syndicate: "The paddock under experiment was sown down to lucerne in April, 1903, the two previous crops having been maize and oats. Each year the lucerne has been cut twice in summer, grazed for about three months after the second cutting, spelled for a time, and then grazed again for some weeks in the early spring, before shutting out the stock, to let it grow for the first cutting, which, it may be mentioned in passing, is usually made into ensilage.

"The plots were treated as follows: Plot 1,

no manure; plot 2, 1½ cwts. superphosphate per acre; plot 3, ½ cwt. sulphate of potash and 1½ cwt. superphosphate per acre. Previous to the commencement of the experiments the land had not been manured. This season the lucerne was cut for the first time in the second week of December, and, unfortunately, the weight of produce upon the various plots at the first cutting was not determined. The second cutting for the season was, however, taken off on the 8th of February, and the produce carefully weighed (green), with the following results: Plot 1 yielded 2 tons 2½ cwts. per acre; plot 2 yielded, 3 tons 4 cwts. per acre; plot 3 yielded 3 tons 15½ cwts per acre.

"This shows an increase on 1 ton 1½ cwts. from the application of superphosphate alone, and of 1 ton 12½ cwts. from the combination of sulphate of potash and superphosphate.

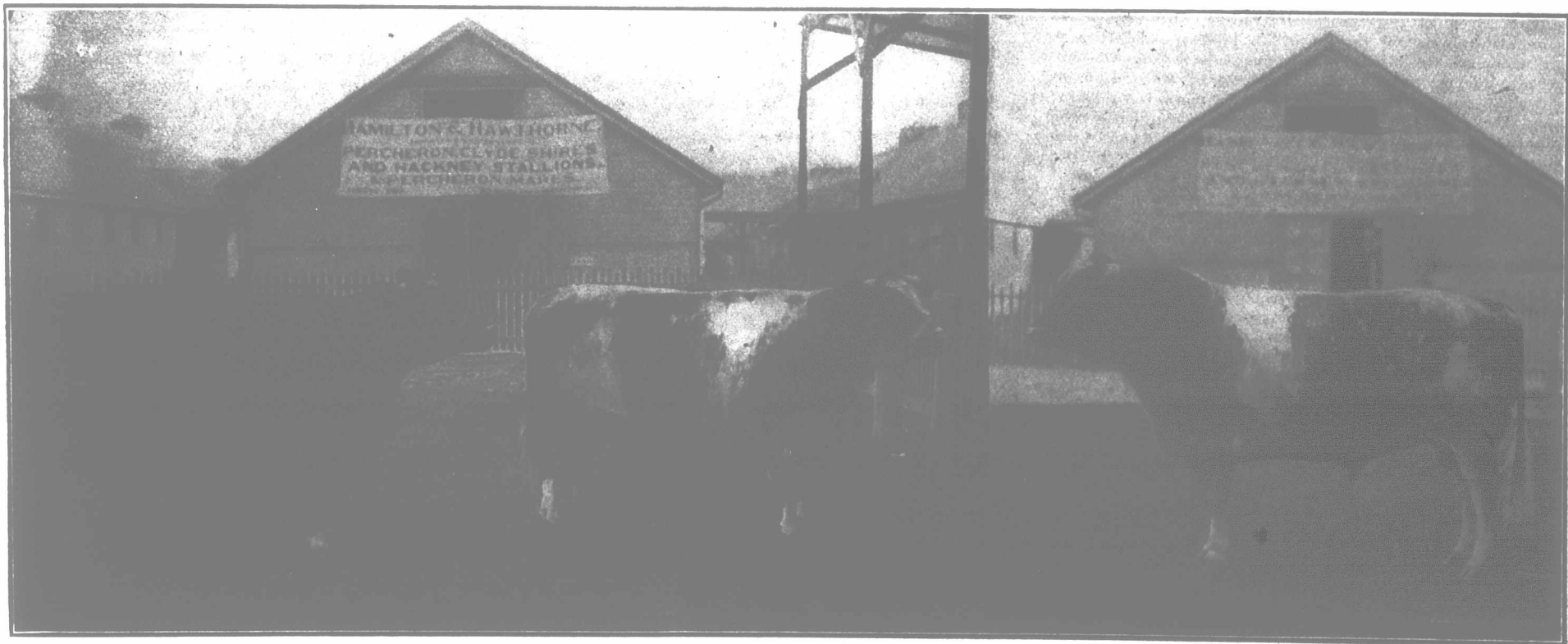
"A specimen of the produce from plot 3 has been left at this office (the Terang Express), and when one considers that practically no rain has fallen since the last cutting, about six weeks ago, the growth is really marvellous. It averages over three feet in length, and individual shoots measure up to 3 feet 11 inches—a truly wonderful result in six rainless weeks."

The above results will bear analysis. Valuing green lucerne at \$2 per ton, which is an extremely low estimate, we find that the increase on the half-acre plot from the use of superphosphate alone was worth \$2.12½, and the increase on the plot receiving both superphosphate and sulphate of potash would be worth \$3.27½. The superphosphate would probably be worth, in this country, something like 65c., and the cost of the ½ cwt. of sulphate of potash and ½ cwt. phosphoric acid would likely be about \$1.75. The profit from the use of fertilizers would therefore be \$1.47½ in the first case, and \$1.52½ in the second case, showing an extraordinary profit from the use of the superphosphate (acid phosphate), and a slightly greater profit from the use of sulphate of potash, along with superphosphate.

Now, this result was obtained on a soil of volcanic origin, one presumably rich in potash. On average Canadian soil, where potash is frequently lacking, there would be a far more marked benefit from the potash, and probably less from the superphosphate. However, the principle is clear. A big profit was shown in the produce of a single cutting, and as the effect of these fertilizers is more or less lasting, it is certain that, in the course of a couple of years, the price of the fertilizers will be returned several times over in the increase of crop.

Some will say, "Would it not have been better to double the quantity of superphosphate and leave out the potash?" No, the first 1½ cwt. per acre of superphosphate gave better results, proportionately, than a dressing twice as heavy would have done. Phosphoric acid was lacking in this soil, the lack had to be supplied, and great was the advantage in doing so. Beyond this point, greater gains were to be obtained by supplying a combination of potash and phosphoric acid than by furnishing the latter only.

It is not claimed that the one experiment is conclusive, nor would "The Farmer's Advocate" draw positive inference from experience on the other side of the globe, but the results are right in line with what might be expected from a



Lavender 44th =49923=. Queen Ideal =64221=. Huetlywood 3rd =56011=.

First-prize cow three years and over; first-prize two-year-old heifer and grand champion female, and third-prize two-year-old bull, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Ont. Owned and exhibited by Sir George Drummond, Beaconsfield, Quebec.



study of the crop, its attributes and its capabilities. They are also in line with experience in this country in the use of ashes and bone meal, and intelligent alfalfa-growers are pointed to this as a most promising line of experiment, and a probable avenue of very profitable enterprise.

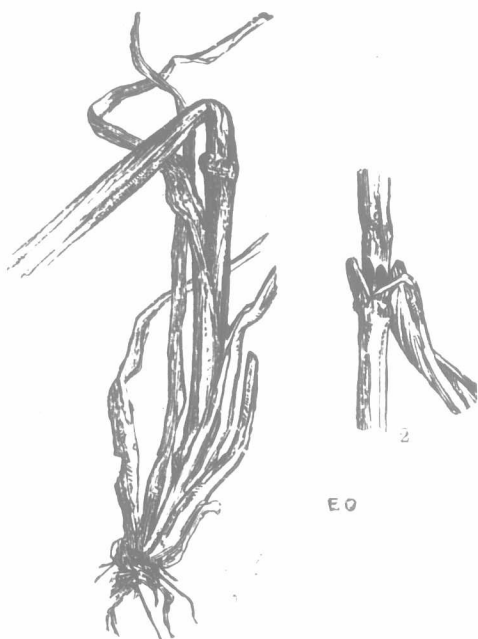
It may be all right to use a top-dressing of barnyard manure on land where lucerne is to be sown; it may help in getting a catch. It may be all right to put manure on established fields of lucerne if one has more manure than he knows what to do with. But, as a rule, we are convinced that it will pay handsomely to buy lime, ashes (or a substitute in the form of potash salts), and acid phosphate, bone meal or basic slag to put on lucerne fields, saving the barnyard manure for other fields where the nitrogen it contains will be utilized, as well as the mineral elements.

Buying potash and phosphoric acid to apply to lucerne fields when the lucerne is being grown for feeding on the farm, is an economical way of buying potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen for the whole farm. Incidentally, a similarly profitable operation is manuring ordinary clover with the three mineral elements mentioned, as clover has the same power of extracting nitrogen from the air, and requires only plenty of the ash constituents to induce a vigorous growth.

**Hessian Fly and Jointworms.**

By James Fletcher, Dominion Entomologist, Ottawa, Ont.

**THE HESSIAN FLY.**—The injuries by the Hessian fly have, in certain years, been so serious in Canada that any reference to it in the press attracts attention. The occurrence of the Hessian fly in Canada at the present time is, perhaps, less than it has been for many years, and the satisfactory state of affairs is due, probably, to no one cause, but to several. In the first place, the farmers of Canada are now learning the advantage of reading carefully and taking note of the

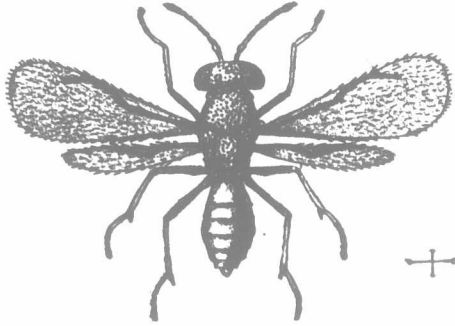


Hessian Fly; attacked stem. 2. Showing "flaxseeds."

advice given in the agricultural press with regard to combating injurious insects of all kinds. The Hessian fly commits its most conspicuous injuries on the fall wheat during the autumn, particularly when this is sown at the usual time at which farmers have learnt that they get the best stand; that is, if the young plants are not attacked by various insects from which they are liable to suffer. In addition to the injuries to the wheat fields in autumn, there is considerable loss from the attacks of the summer brood which appears in May and June, and the flies of which lay their eggs on the leaves of the young wheat plant. In late springs these eggs hatch, and the maggots destroy many of the young tillers at the root. As a rule, this attack is largely overlooked by farmers. In early springs, when the young wheat plants make rapid growth and have begun to shoot up their stems, when the flies emerge the maggots occur in the stems. This is the well-known attack, by which the stems bend over at about the first or second joint, and as soon as the head becomes heavy, and, as a consequence, there is much shrinkage in the grain. It is not only fall wheat that suffers from the Hessian fly, for spring wheat often suffers severely, and in Manitoba, where no fall wheat is sown, and where there is only one brood of the Hessian fly, enormous injury took place in 1902 in the crop of spring wheat throughout the Province. During the past summer there have been several reports in newspapers of injury by Hessian fly in Manitoba; but in all the cases which I have had an opportunity to investigate, these reports have been very much exaggerated, attacks by other insects or fungi having been in many instances confounded with it. The life history of this insect is well understood, and the best remedies are founded on this knowledge. In autumn, small whitish maggots may be found imbedded in the crown of winter wheat, and also sometimes in the same position in early summer. In the regular summer attack these occur

just above the first or second joint of the stems of wheat, barley and rye, where they lie beneath the sheath of the leaf, and outside it, but sometimes sunk into its surface. These maggots suck the sap from the stem and cause it to fall over, so that the grain cannot fill properly. When full grown these maggots harden and turn brown, when they resemble small flaxseeds. From these, in due time, the flies emerge—the first brood in late May and in June, and a second brood in August and the beginning of September. The small black midges, in shape resembling very small mosquitoes, lay their bright red eggs on upper side of the leaves of the growing plants. As soon as the maggots hatch they work their way down to the base of the leaves, and remain there until the flies emerge.

**REMEDIES.**—These are founded chiefly on the time when the eggs are laid, and the most important one is:



Bæotomus Destructor (Enlarged).

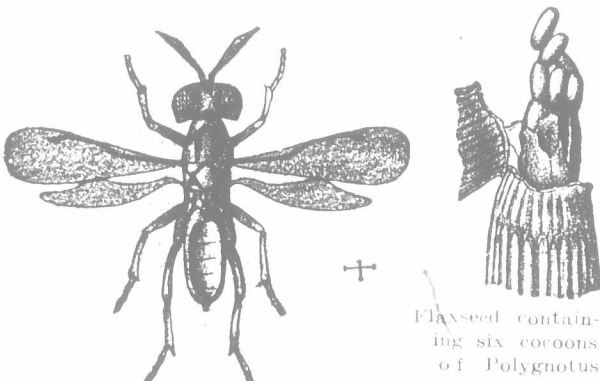
Late Sowing, or the delaying of sowing fall wheat so long that the egg-laying flies will have disappeared before the young plants have made sufficient growth to be in a proper condition for the flies to lay upon them. This means not sowing until the latter part of September, instead of in August. This plan was widely adopted in the fall-wheat districts of Ontario two or three years ago, when this insect was so prevalent.

**Burning Refuse.**—Many of the flaxseeds are carried with the grain, and at threshing time fall beneath the machine, or are left in the straw. All dust and screenings should, therefore, be destroyed, and all straw and small seeds should be used up during the winter, or burnt before spring.

**Treatment of Stubbles.**—Most of the flaxseeds of the summer brood are so low down on the stem that they are left in the field when the wheat is cut. These may be destroyed by burning over the fields, or by deep plowing directly after harvest.

**Parasites.**—There are several kinds of parasites which sometimes do good service by destroying the Hessian fly while in the flaxseed condition. One of these is referred to in an article on the Hessian fly in Wallace's Farmer for August 24th last, and the whole credit of the disappearance of the pest in certain seasons is given to this friendly parasite. In Canada this is not the case. We have reared no less than six different parasites from the Hessian fly; the most important of these friends being *Bæotomus destructor*, presumably the one referred to which is usually to be found in some numbers when the Hessian fly is abundant; *Eupelmus Allynii*, reared in large numbers from Prince Edward Island material in 1899, and a minute species, several of which occur in the same flaxseed, *Polygnotus hiemalis*. This last was very abundant in Manitoba in 1902.

**JOINTWORMS.**—Prince Edward Island has suffered some loss in her grain crops for some years from the jointworms which attack the small grains. These are tiny four-winged flies, quite different from the Hessian fly, which is a true fly, with only two wings. The jointworm flies are only 1-10 of an inch long, jet black and with pale legs. The females pierce the straw, and lay from 6 to 12 eggs inside its tissues. As the young grubs grow they cause a distortion of the stems a little above the first or second joints from the root.



Eupelmus Allynii (Enlarged).

Flaxseed containing six cocoons of Polygnotus Hiemalis (Enlarged).

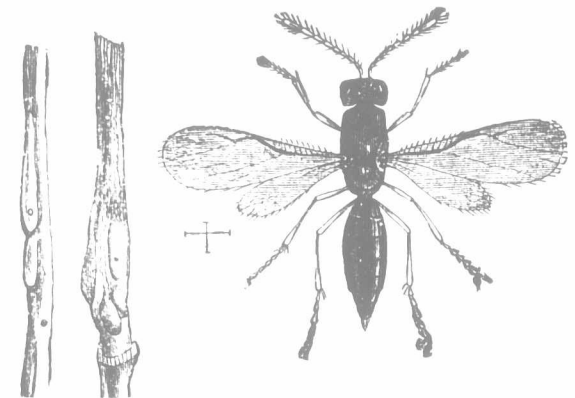
**REMEDIES.**—There is only one brood of these insects in Canada, and the winter is passed in the straw, mostly so low down on the stem that they are left in the stubble on the fields. These can be disposed of by burning over the stubble, or by plowing it down deeply. The broken-off hardened pieces of straw (which are galls containing larvae), which become separated from the straw in threshing and are carried through with the grain or rubbish, should be carefully gathered up and burnt. A regular short rotation of crops, while reducing the number of bad weeds and preventing them from increasing, will also do much to reduce the numbers of the jointworms.

**Heart-wood and Splint-wood.**

In the old stems of oak, walnut, larch, yew and other trees, the wood of the annual rings in the center of the tree is heavier, harder, darker in color and drier than that of the younger rings near the cambium. The dark wood is known as heart-wood or duramen, while the light-colored, softer wood surrounding it is termed splint-wood, sap-wood, or alburnum. The width of the splint-wood, or the number of annual rings over which it extends, is not the same in all trees, nor is it always the same in the same species of the same age.

The splint-wood is the part which conducts the "sap," and many of its parenchymatous cells are still living. Starch, sugar and other compounds readily attacked by fungi are generally stored in it, and, from its liability to rot, it is valueless as timber.

The heart-wood acts as a strong support for the rest of the tree; its vessels no longer conduct water, and the parenchyma of the wood and medullary rays have lost their living contents. Various gummy and resinous compounds block up the cell cavities, and, in some cases, calcium carbonate is present in them. Tyloses or peculiar, bladder-like protrusions from the adjoining thin-walled cells, also block up the cavities of the vessels. Tanning and coloring matters are also present in the cell-membranes and cavities of the heart-wood of many trees. Some of these substances act as preservatives against the attacks of insects and fungi, and to them the durability of the heart-wood is due. Whilst in oak, ash, elm, walnut, apple, laburnum, larch, various pines, and many other trees, a considerable difference in color is observable between the heart-wood and the splint-wood, in beech, hornbeam, scyamore, lime, silver fir and spruce no such distinction of color is visible to the naked eye; but the heart-wood of these trees can frequently be distinguished from the splint-wood by its dryness, although small numbers of living cells are sometimes present in wood of this character right through to the pith, even in trees of considerable age. Trees of the latter type are more liable to become hollow than those in which a colored heart-wood is present.



The Wheat Jointworm Galls on Wheat Stem, Natural Size (Fly Enlarged).

**THE DAIRY.**

**Sources of Germs in Milk.**

Experiments to determine the germ contents of the milk and udder resulted as follows, according to the Journal of Comparative Pathology:

1. In cows which are regularly milked and are kept clean, no plug of dirt is usually to be found on the opening of the teat. In cows which are not milked, such a plug is usually to be found. The formation of the plug usually requires some days, and its bacterial content increases with time.
2. The canal of the teat in milch cows contains a column of milk.
3. The teat canal and milk cisterns generally contain bacteria.
4. The bacteria to be found in the milk within the udder obtain entrance through the opening of the teat.
5. The gland tissue of the udder contains bacteria, though in small numbers.
6. The gland tissue of the udder possesses a strong bactericidal power.
7. The first jet of milk withdrawn almost always contains the greatest number of bacteria.
8. The greatest proportion of bacteria in milk withdrawn by milking machines is due to the difficulty of cleansing such machines.
9. Straining milk has no effect on its bacterial contents; it only removes palpable dirt.

"We are shut up in schools, and colleges, and recitation rooms, for ten or fifteen years, and come out at last with a bag of wind, a memory of words, and do not know a thing."—[R. W. Emerson]



### Keeping Dairy Records.

I have been asked dozens of times if it pays to weigh the milk each milking—if once a week, or once a month, or some longer period of time, would not answer the purpose just as well, and not take so much time and trouble. I always reply, with all the emphasis I can command, "Pay, to be sure it pays, over and over again." But once a week, or once a month? No, I think not!

Suppose we weigh once a week, on Monday, for instance. It has been six days since we weighed, and the first thing we know we are half done milking before we think about its being the day to weigh. "Oh, well, to-morrow will do just as well." To-morrow is the same, and so on until the whole week is gone, and no weighing done. On the other hand, if we are in the habit of weighing every cow's milk, it becomes part of the work, just the same as the milking. The job is not complete until the milk is weighed, strained, and the number of pounds set down opposite the name of the cow from which it was drawn.

A man asked me once what I weighed my milk for, what benefit I expected to derive from it? I answered him with the following illustration, which was an actual occurrence in our own barn. In 1892 we began to weigh and test our individual cows, and keep a yearly record. Two cows stood side by side in the barn, one a Holstein and one a Jersey. The Holstein was six years old and in her prime, a very heavy milker, milking 50 pounds per day at her best. Naturally, we thought her a wonder. The Jersey was a three-year-old, with her second calf. She, as we thought, was a poor stick, only gave about 25 pounds a day. The big cow gave more than twice as much milk as she did when they were both fresh.

The Holstein got all the kind words, and any little extras in the way of feed went to her, while the other, (which, by the way, was the worst kicking cow we ever had in the barn) was not petted to any great extent. We weighed and tested the milk from those two cows for twelve months. At the end of the year our records stood like this: Dot, the Holstein, 7,816 pounds milk, 231 pounds butter-fat; Lil, the Jersey, 5,423 pounds milk, and 326 pounds butter-fat. The Holstein dropped off in her milk, while the little Jersey heifer maintained her yield nearly to calving time.

Our object then, as now, was butter-fat. It is easy to see which cow was the most profitable, and why we continued weighing our milk. I might add that it cost us about \$10 more to feed the big cow than it did the little Jersey. This is the most extreme case that ever came to my notice, but it is an actual case that occurred right here on our own farm, and as I had done a good share of the work myself, I know it to be true. Ever since that time I have been an advocate of the daily weighing and monthly testing of the milk of each cow in the herd.

There is another feature about this method of weighing milk that I have studied over many times, and I am well enough satisfied in my own mind to make the statement, yet I have no means of proving it by figures obtained from experiments, and that is this: That I get more milk from the same cows, all other conditions being the same, than when the milk is not weighed and no record kept. Now, why do I think so? It is because of the interest aroused. If one has two or more cows giving nearly the same amount of milk, it is surprising how interested one will become in each milking to see which will win, and the first thing you know you will strip and strip, give her a little more feed, be a little more careful about the water, and all these little things, just to see if her yield cannot be increased, just a little, only a pound, or even half a pound. This, I think, is especially true with hired help, provided the hired help is of the right kind.

There is nothing that can interest a certain class of hired help, except quitting time and payday. But a man that is worth having around on the farm, and who wants to earn his money, and just a little more, will interest himself in the cows more when a record is kept than he will where he just sits down and milks and gets up and pours it out; perhaps milks three or four cows before he empties his pail. Last spring we had four cows giving nearly the same number of pounds each day. My helper milked two of them and I milked two.

We raced for a month on those four cows to see which would come out ahead. Sometimes one would win, sometimes the other. I have worked and worked at my cows, trying to get "just a little more," even half a pound, and we became so interested in that race that some days we could hardly wait till milking time to see who would be ahead. And that is the reason I say that more milk will be produced if the milk is weighed than if it is not.

The amount of feed can be approximated easier and closer than can the amount of milk. If the feed is weighed whenever any great change is made, it can be computed easily: so many pounds of ensilage, bran, gluten meal, hay, etc., each

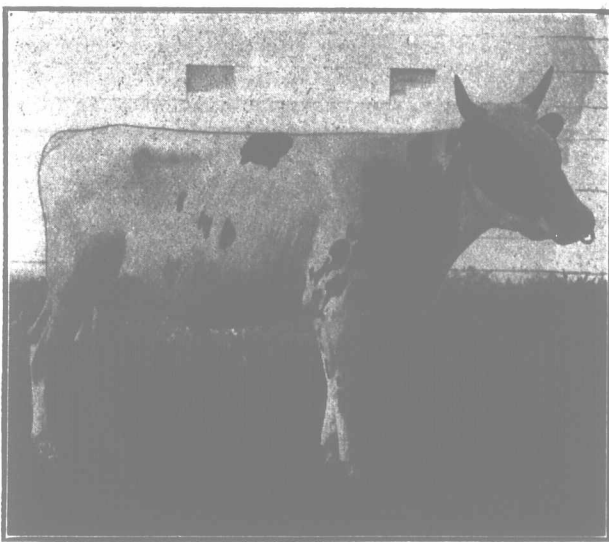
day, costing so many cents each day for the winter months; so much for grass in summer—then balance accounts, and see on which side each cow belongs, whether she deserves a little more care and feed, or does she go in the "for sale" column.

There can be many little things learned by weighing the milk; for example, how much they will shrink on account of flies, how much they lose when the milk stool is broken over their backs, how much they will fall short about 24 hours before a change in the weather, how much difference there is in milkers, and one other of prime importance to me. If I can feed a little more, and get enough more milk to pay for it, then I want to feed it. So I gradually increase the feed as long as the milk increases, or, if I am feeding too much, or more than the cow is paying for, then decrease the feed until the milk flow begins to decrease. The scales show it mighty quick, too.

There are so many advantages in keeping a careful record of the dairy that I could not begin to enumerate them. I feel that there are some things absolutely essential to the successful operation of a dairy: First, the man; second, the cows; third, the feed; fourth, the scales and tester.—[V. D. Macy, in Jersey Bulletin.]

### The Mating Time for Cattle.

The time is fast approaching when the breeder of high-class cattle will consider the mating of such stock with a view to having the calves come of suitable ages for the various classes at the big shows. His example can be followed, however, by the average farmer who wishes to get the maximum results from his cattle at the smallest cost to the animals themselves. In addition, also, he now has the opportunity of sizing up the value of his cows under natural and open-air conditions. If, after a summer's run at grass, the



Holehouse Pilot, Imp —22596—

Ayrshire bull, one year old. First at Western Fair, London, 1906. Bred by Robt. Woodburn, Galston, Scotland. Sire, Holehouse Dairy King. Owned by Wm. Thorn, Lynedoch, Ontario.

kine are ill-favored, in low condition, or unhealthy, such should be culled out and not bred from. There may be extenuating circumstances for a cow or heifer being in low condition in the fall—for instance, if she be an exceptionally heavy milker—but, generally speaking, the thin critter is not a desirable type to let perpetuate its kind. Summer time is the period when all nature stores up energy under normal conditions, and it is, therefore, at that time the animal economy is in the best state for the act and purpose of reproduction. The extreme heat of the summer is over, and the keen fall air is tonic enough to key the animal organism up to the proper pitch for such purposes. Not only so, but if the male has been properly tended and cared for in the matter of food and exercise, he is in better condition to hand down a heritage of excellence, in either dairy or beef lines, according to his breed and type. Another advantage is that, by breeding the cows so that they drop their calves early in the fall, they will milk well all winter, when dairy products are high in price, and will take a new lease of productivity in the spring if placed on good pastures. Not only that, but the "resting time" for the dam comes in the hottest weather, when the human species take holidays. The cow has not then to give a big milk flow as well as feed the calf in embryo. This question of mating has, in the past, been looked at altogether from the standpoint of the intent and purpose of the progeny, but it is also well to consider the sires and dams if maximum quality is to be gotten in the offspring, as well as persistency in breeding in the parents.

### "Bagging" Cows.

It is an old practice for exhibitors of dairy cattle to let the cows go without milking from 24 to 48 hours before they are judged. Is it right to jeopardize the future usefulness of good dairy cows in this manner? We can see no just reason for it. A judge whose decisions rest largely upon the fullness and size of the udder is not a fit person to award premiums at fairs or dairy shows.

At the National Dairy Association last winter, the cows were not bagged, and we believe the judge was in no way handicapped in placing the animals because their udders were not filled to the bursting point. The night before the animals were judged a man watched every cow milked, and examined her udder to see that each cow was milked clean. The animals were judged the next morning at nine o'clock, and milked in the ring. This method filled the udder quite enough for the judge to estimate its capacity, and milking was postponed but three or four hours, which, under ordinary circumstances, would not injure the cow in any way.

Just why breeders of pure-bred cattle do not protest against bagging their animals is more or less a mystery to those who have carefully considered the matter. Those that we have talked with about this practice say they dislike to do it, but the other fellow lets his cows bag up, therefore, in order to show their cows on equal conditions, they must let cows go for a day or two without milking. If the animal should seek relief by leaking some of her milk, collodion is sometimes placed on the ends of the teats.

What cruelty and absolute nonsense for intelligent dairymen to be practicing. Why would it not be a good thing for the breeders, as they come together at the different fairs, to talk this matter over, and insist on the fair officials to pass rulings to prevent the pernicious practice of bagging.—[Hoard's Dairyman.]

### Value of Tried Sires.

The almost universal tendency among breeders is to purchase young and untried, and hence uncertain, sires, while many older ones that have proven sure, and successful in begetting offspring of desirable type, quality and productiveness are allowed to go to the shambles for want of a buyer at anything over butcher's price. We are led to refer to this mistaken policy by a timely article in the Nebraska Farmer, in which the writer says:

"We do not know all the motives that prompt men to do this, though a few of them are evident. We suppose that the buyer prefers the young sire because of his entire years of usefulness being before him. Others say that the mature sire is too heavy for young females, and others seem to have an aversion to mature and tried sires because they feel that the seller is disposing of them through some fault.

"All of this is wrong. In the first place, a bull that is four or five years old, or even seven or eight years old, may yet be a sure and reliable sire at his twelfth year, and even older. Furthermore, these mature bulls are invariably sold under a positive guarantee of sure producers. Thus, the mature sire will be a breeder for many years beyond the average age at which such animals are sold. Second, the size of the mature bull, as refers to breed young females, is a fair consideration only in part. In cattle, this condition is rarely encountered if the heifers are not bred too young and are as growthy as they should be according to age. In hogs, it is only applicable when the boar is in high condition and a breeding crate is not used. And thirdly, the man who feels that mature sires are offered for sale only through some fault is a natural skeptic in his belief of the purity or righteousness of any man's motives, and is hampered and impeded in his natural progress by his narrow ideas.

"That the average tried sire is sold away below his value is without question, and is a further evidence that the spirit of speculation in people is one of the greatest factors in the failures of men. We do not know what better evidence of worth or value a man could ask in a sire than to witness his achievements as a sire. It is not like buying a 'pig-in-a-poke' to buy a tried sire, while in buying the young and untried sire one's operations are only guided by ancestral lineage, which is very often lost sight of in judging an animal whose rotund form is more of fat than of blood lines, that will insure a propensity to transmit this characteristic and others of equal importance. One of the most popular and common errors committed by farmers and stockmen, and breeders as well, is the tendency to look only upon the animal in question, without reference to the individuality and excellence of his ancestors, and his own ability as a sire when proven by a crop or two of his get.

"In the forthcoming sales of pure-bred cattle this season we know of several mature and tried bulls to be offered, and we feel perfectly confident that not a single one of these bulls will sell at



his worth, simply because of some of the senseless reasons enumerated in the preceding lines. We trust that breeders, first of all, will get away from the folly of buying untried sires, when they may easily, and usually at an equal expenditure of money, procure a sire that has been tried and has proven his worth. The breeder should proceed in all forward movements in live stock affairs, and certainly this is one of the most needed reforms in breeding policies."

### The Outlook for City Milk.

The middlemen—those who manufacture, as well as those who retail milk—are studying the outlook for milk in many States. As their observation is all from the city end of the milk line, it is inevitable that their views are clouded. They do not know what the farmers are doing, or at what cost the milk is produced. In a general way, they hold the opinion that there is an abundant supply of milk produced in the territory, and that advanced prices will draw it out.

From the country end of the line, the outlook presents some clear features. The producers of milk have been reducing their herds by cutting off aged cows. They have put on as many heifers and young cows as they have been able to buy at what they consider "reasonable prices." In all probability there was never a time in the past when there was in this territory so large a percentage of young milkers as now. This feature means that for a year or two the total production of milk will be somewhat below the average in these States, while the maturing and development of the cows ought to increase the production considerably in 1908 and 1909.

Another feature to consider is the effect of the movement in all the cities for better milk. This movement means that less adulterated and extended milk will be sold, and, therefore, that the middlemen will have to call on the producers for more whole milk. The extra call will probably wipe out the surplus in most of the city markets and produce a shortage in some of them.

A third feature is the growth of the city markets. Each year sees more consumers in each city.

A fourth feature is the growing demand of the cheese and butter factories and condensaries for milk. Cheese and butter promise to rule high, and to be in short supply indefinitely. The liquid markets will have to compete with the factories in prices, and the producers should profit by competition.

A fifth feature of the situation is the reduction in the milk supply of the towns, that inevitably will result from rigid city inspection and the rejection of whatever milk does not come up to the standard set by the cities.

The milk output of the territory is limited, even if it cannot be actually measured. There are just so many cows. They produce just so much milk.

Their production constitutes the supply of milk in the territory, and against it must be set the total demand, present and prospective. Information gathered by this journal indicates that in the territory from Maine to Montana the milk supply is short to-day, and that it will be short for several years to come. Furthermore, there is little or no reason to believe that the supply will be, or can be, made to increase as rapidly as the demand is increasing.

The city retail prices for milk are to be advanced. The city officials and middlemen see and say that an advance is necessary. The 4-cent and 5-cent milk sold to the "city poor" has been largely adulterated, skimmed, robbed, watered and doctored milk, and the new city regulations forbid the sale of such milk. Producers are going to receive better prices for their milk.

To-day the situation puts before the milk producers the opportunity of their lives to take and to hold the absolute control of their business. Organization is their need now. Co-operation is their weapon for the future. They are going to put more cost into milk, and it will be their own fault if they do not take more money out of it—enough more to make their business profitable.—[N. Y. Farmer.

### Winter Dairy Exhibition Prize List.

The prize-list for the Winter Dairy Exhibition has just been issued by the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario. In addition to the usual prizes, it makes announcement of several special prizes offered by companies which deal in dairy supplies, also of two medals donated by Ryrie Bros., Toronto, for the patrons of the cheese factories of Western Ontario. As usual, the Cheese Buyers' Trophy Challenge Cup will be a feature of the competition. The date of the Exhibition has been set for January 16th, 17th and 18th, 1907, and those who purpose entering it will do well to secure a copy of the prize-list as soon as possible. Write for it, also for blank entry forms, to Mr. Geo. H. Barr, London, Ont.

## POULTRY.

### The Hen Bird.

Behold  
The hen bird.  
The modest mistress of the barnyard,  
The great talker,  
The gabbler, gossipier,  
And producer of fruit.  
The renowned originator of the prehistoric Omelet.  
The creator of the "sunny side up,"  
The purveyor of the rare delicacy  
Which accompanies  
"Ham and"—  
The celebrated inventor of the lump of Indigestion known as  
"Hard-boiled,"  
I salute you.  
Take off my hat to you.  
I have met your cold-storage children,  
Ancient and modern,  
Many times.  
Fresh from the Stork, they are  
Delicious.  
But lying forgotten and in disuse  
Many days, they are beyond—  
Peradventure.  
May your days be enlightened,  
May you walk in the ways of the inspired,  
And some day you may learn  
That the mission of true henhood  
Will be fulfilled  
When you can lay a  
Poached egg  
On buttered toast  
Fresh  
Every  
Morning.  
—[John Quill, in Technical World Magazine.

### Fatten Chickens Before Marketing.

The marketmen are constantly complaining of the poor condition of the farmers' chickens which come to the market, they being in what is termed "lean" condition, not properly (or even decently) fattened for killing. Mr. Charles A. Cyphers, in the communication quoted in the story of the Model Poultry Farm, in August number, states that ninety per cent. of the poultry put upon the market is second quality, or worse. We believe he would have been within the bounds of truth if he had said ninety-five per cent., so small is the amount of really good poultry that reaches the great markets—small in proportion to the carloads of "poor, poorer, poorest" which we see there.

Why is it that the farmers' chickens sent to market are in such poor condition, so "lean" and unfatted? It is a very short-sighted policy to sell such; it cuts both ways, since it lowers the price the chickens sell for, consequently shrinks the farmers' profits; and it shrinks (reduces) the consumptive demand; people turn to some other kind of meat food when they do not find the good quality of chickens they want. An excellent illustration of the benefit there is in improving the quality of chickens marketed was given by Prof. W. R. Graham, at the Poultry Field Meeting, at Storrs, Connecticut, and it is worth quoting in this connection. He told that, "When they began this work (of bettering the product), six years ago, the best price for chickens in the Canadian markets was ten cents a pound; the price had now advanced to 14 to 15 cents a pound, and the exporting of chickens had practically ceased. The increase in price and greatly increased home consumption had been brought about by bettering the product. Produce better chickens, and the people will eat more chickens."

It is noteworthy that they did not begin the work of improvement with any idea of increasing the home consumption, but for the purpose of supplying the British market. Improving the product, however, has developed so great a home demand, at prices forty to fifty per cent. higher, "the exporting of chickens has practically ceased." That means that the farmers are getting forty to fifty per cent. higher prices for their chickens, solely because they are making a better article of chickens. Isn't that an object lesson of great value?

Nor is the fattening of chickens a difficult or complicated task. Much has been talked and written about putting the birds up in crates, etc., but it has been shown that it is not necessary to do that, if one does not wish to do it. Many of the great poultry-growers do not crate-fatten their chicks. The "South Shore Soft Roasters," which bring so great a price on Boston market, and the "Philadelphia chickens," which are noted as the standard for quality, are not put up in crates at

all, being confined in yards and small houses and fed a fattening ration. Indeed, the South Shore soft roasters are not even yarded; they are allowed as much liberty as they desire, but are so well fed and contented they have no disposition to wander far. As the male birds are castrated, they are naturally quiet and little disposed to wander, and they set the fashion for all to stay around the quarters.

In the short account of this soft-roaster growing, the ration is described as cracked corn and beef scraps, kept constantly by the birds, so they eat as much as they like and when they like, and abundance of green food. With a ration so rich in fats, the green food would be very essential.

The question of crate-fattening, or fattening with partial liberty—that is, being confined to houses (or coops) and yards—was tested at the Maine Experiment Station very carefully in 1900 and 1901, with the result that, while some lots of crate-fattened birds did better than those having houses and yards, more of them did better in houses and yards, so that it is right to say that it is not at all essential to go to the trouble to build crates and take the extra pains required; in other words, good results can be obtained with birds simply confined to houses (or coops) and small yards. The report of the work at the Maine Station, given in Bulletin No. 79 of that Station, is most interesting. It says:

"This station has made six group trials of close confinement, against partial liberty, in fattening chickens. These have comprised the use of 35 separate coops and six houses. Three hundred and twenty-one chickens, of different ages, have been fed in these 41 lots, in periods of 21, 28 or 35 days each, and the occupants of all coops have had weekly weighings.

"In 11 of the coops, containing four birds each, the gains have been greater than in the houses and yards containing from 20 to 68 birds, with which they were matched. In the 24 other coops the gains were less than in the houses and yards with which they were similarly matched. In five of the six groups the gains had been greater in the houses and yards, and in one of the six groups the gain had been greater in the coops.

"These results show that close cooping is not necessary in order to secure the greatest gains in chicken-fattening, and that the chickens made greater gains when given a little liberty than when kept in close confinement.

"The labor involved in caring for birds in small numbers in coops is greater than an equal number in a house and yard. The results are so pronounced that we regard them as conclusive."

It certainly is significant that more than twice as many birds did better in the house-and-yard fattening as in the crate fattening. If we can get substantially as good results with the less work, it is well to know it.

The important point is that we realize that not only are the birds of better quality, hence sell for a better price and pay the grower a better profit, but there is a substantial increase in quantity of edible meat. The grower who fattens his birds before selling them to market, not only gets the better price, but he has more pounds upon which to get the better price. In this same Maine Station test it was found that 40 chickens confined in coops (crates) gained an average of 2.23 pounds each in the 35 days, and the 20 others of like age and condition, fed in comparison with them, but allowed the partial liberty of house and yard, made the gain of 2.47 pounds each. In other words, chickens which weighed about three pounds apiece when put in the crates (or houses and yards) to fatten, increased between two and two and a half pounds apiece during the feeding period. Here were five to five and a half pounds of very choice chicken meat where there were but three pounds five weeks previous, and the five to five and a half pounds was worth about fifty per cent. more per pound than the lean chickens were.

The fattening ration was made up of 100 lbs. of corn meal, 100 lbs. of wheat middlings, and 40 lbs. of animal meal, mixed up with cold water. Skim milk would be better to mix the food with, as was shown in another test. In this test the feeding was carried but 28 days, and 33 lbs. of meat meal was used instead of the 40 lbs. of the other; the protein in 2 lbs. of skim milk balancing that in one pound of meat meal, so that the less quantity of meat meal, plus the skim milk, made an equal ration. The average gain of the milk-ration chicks was 1.68 pounds each; that of the ration mixed with water was 1.43 pounds each. Here was an average gain of about a pound and a half each in four weeks, which would make a three-pound chicken weigh about four and a half pounds (an increase of about fifty per cent.), and the better quality of meat would give an increase in value of about fifty per cent. on each pound. Truly, it pays to fatten the chickens before marketing them.—[A. F. Hunter, in American Poultry Advocate.

Education should not spoil any person for work; it does not spoil the sensible person.



**APIARY.**

**Responsibility of Bee-owners.**

In the Divisional Court, Toronto, on September 24th, judgment was given by Mulock, C. J.; Anglin, J., and Clute, J., in an appeal to set aside a verdict and judgment for \$400 damages and costs, in an action for loss of a team of horses and personal injuries to plaintiff through being attacked by a swarm of bees. Defendant was the owner of a large number of swarms of bees in the vicinity of plaintiff's field, in Norfolk Co., Ont., where the latter was harvesting and a swarm alighted on him and his horses. Defendant contended that there was no evidence to show that the bees were his, and that if the bees were his, they were domesticated animals, lawfully kept, and that it was necessary for plaintiff to establish that they were prone to attack to the knowledge of defendant, and there was no evidence of that. Held, that the doctrine of scienter or "notice of mischievous propensities" of the bees had no application to this case, nor could the absence of negligence in the sense pressed upon the court relieve defendant of liability. Defendant placed a very large number of hives of bees within a hundred feet of plaintiff's land, and, in the course of their ordinary flight between the hives and plaintiff's field of buckwheat, they would pass directly over plaintiff's intervening field of oats, where it was necessary for plaintiff to be for the purpose of harvesting the same. The right of a person to enjoy and deal with his own property as he chooses is controlled by his duty to so use it as not to affect injuriously the rights of others, and, in this case, it was a pure question of fact whether defendant collected on his land such an unreasonably large number of bees, or placed them in such a position thereon as to interfere with the reasonable enjoyment of plaintiff's land. The reasonable deduction from the findings of the jury is that the bees, because of their numbers and position on defendant's land, were dangerous to plaintiff, and also that defendant had reason so to believe. It was immaterial whether or not defendant regarded the bees as dangerous. If he was making an unreasonable use of his premises, and injury resulted therefrom to plaintiff, he is liable. The court dismissed the appeal with costs, which, in substance, means that, while the apiarist may keep bees, he is responsible as their owner for damages done by them.

**GARDEN ORCHARD.**

**Points for Apple-growers.**

At the International Apple-shippers' Conference last month, the box, as an apple package, was discussed in a paper by Mr. Williamson, who said that, for home consumption, the barrel is preferable to the box, except for apples packed in the far West. The box has been recognized as the package for fancy fruit, and boxed apples have been synonymous with good quality, until last season, when some parts of Colorado, Texas and New Mexico, trading upon the reputation of the box, had packed in boxes apples that should never have been sent to market at all. He predicted that in this and future years the boxed apples will pay the penalty. The barrel is a much better package for bad fruit, the box being a poor package for the cheat. This year, owing to the large crop and exceptional fine quality, he believed, reports the Fruit-grower, there was no place for No. 2 apples, and suggested that only No. 1 fruit should be packed. The percentage of No. 1 apples is larger than it has ever been before, and inferior fruit should be left to the evaporators, who have had no fruit for several years.

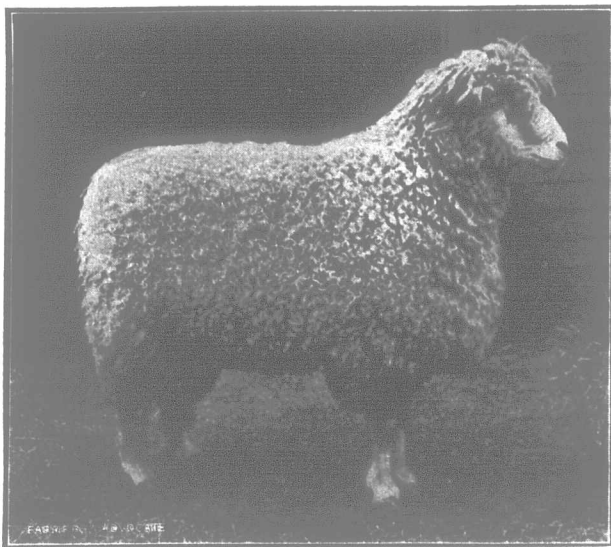
A discussion of the size of apple boxes brought out a difference of opinion. N. G. Gibson, of Chicago, favored a box 11½ by 11½ by 18½ inches, inside measurement. Mr. R. J. Graham, of Ontario, favored the standard Canadian box, 16 by 11 by 20 inches. Mr. Graham favored the box as an apple package, and believed that a more general use of the box would result in increased consumption of apples.

Mr. Rae, of New York, said that boxed apples have been in demand in New York, because there is a certain high-class trade which will pay any price for good fruit, and the Western fruit has filled this demand, simply because the Western growers are more careful in packing their fruit. He did not believe there are any apples raised in the East fit to put into boxes. As for No. 2 apples, there is a place for them in New York City, for the vast population on the East Side seek this grade of fruit. Not over five per cent. of the population of New York City have room for a barrel or even a box of apples, but they must buy their fruit by the quart or by the half dozen.

The statement of Mr. Rae that no good apples are grown in the East brought forth a protest from many persons present, who contended that apples of the highest quality are produced in that

section, worthy of being packed in boxes or in any other style of package desired.

George D. Paine read a paper on "Buying Apples When the Trees are in Blossom," in which he spoke against the reckless speculation in apples which has characterized certain seasons. In conclusion, he said: "I will close by calling your attention very briefly to a matter which has no relation whatever to the subject assigned to me, and that is that thousands and thousands of barrels of fine apples are injured and damaged materially by being bruised, as the result of the apple-pickers using bags instead of baskets, in picking the apples from the trees. I strongly urge all apple-buyers to protest against and to



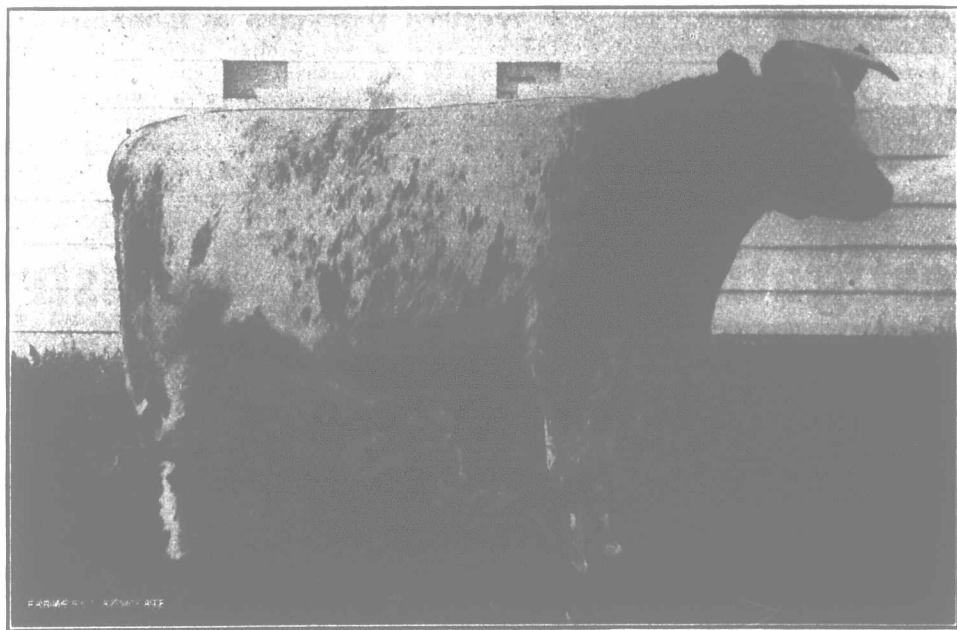
**Cotswold Yearling Ram.**

Winner of first and grand champion at Michigan State Fair, Detroit, 1906. Also first and champion, Western Fair, London. Bred and owned by T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth, Ont.

fight to the fullest extent this pernicious custom of the growers allowing their pickers to pick the apples from the trees into bags slung over the pickers' shoulders."

The matter of grading apples came up in a paper which was sent by Prof. John Craig, secretary of the American Pomological Society. He urged the adoption of a law for the United States similar to the one in effect in Canada, in regard to the inspection of export fruit. He believed the growers wanted to know just what constitutes apples of a certain grade, and suggested the appointment of a committee from the American Pomological Society. This motion was opposed by certain members, but finally a resolution was adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, that a committee of three be appointed to act with a similar committee of the



**Cadbull's Rose.**

Two-year-old Shorthorn heifer. Sire Baron Abbotsford. Bred by J. & G. Young, Fearn, North Britain. Imported in 1906 and owned by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont. To be sold at his auction sale, Oct. 24th, as advt.

American Pomological Society and the American Apple-growers' Congress, for the purpose of preparing standard descriptive definitions which shall cover the grades of apples now well known to the American and European trade."

A further resolution, favoring the Government inspection of apples for export, brought forth an interesting discussion. Some favored compulsory inspection, while others wanted this inspection to be left optional with the shippers. A resolution favoring optional inspection was finally adopted.

Mr. A. McNeil, Chief of the Fruit Division, of Ottawa, addressed the convention on the workings of the inspection law, with recent amendments. He stated the amendment fixing the grades would be strictly enforced this year. He found the dealers had been the best friends of the law.

L. K. Sutton, of Columbus, Ohio, read a paper on commercial varieties of apples, and placed Ben Davis at the head of the list as a money-maker.

Atlantic City was selected as the next place of meeting.

**The San Jose Scale.**

At the present there is no greater menace to fruit-growing in Indiana than the San Jose scale (pronounced San Ho-zay). The scale has already been reported from about half the counties of the State, and there are doubtless many infested localities where its presence is yet unrecognized. The rapid and alarming spread of this pest, together with the great variety of plants upon which it feeds, makes its eradication a matter in which every fruit-grower and nurseryman must be vitally interested.

Appearance.—The presence of the scale may be first detected by the general sickly and unthrifty appearance of the affected trees. Upon a closer examination, the bark may be seen to be coated with a rough, ashy-gray deposit. Upon the young and tender growth of the apple and pear, and upon the fruit of these trees, the scale causes bright-red discolorations about an eighth of an inch in diameter. At this time of year the scale on the fruit is very conspicuous.

The gray coating on the limbs is due to the continuous layer of insect bodies, each one about the size of a pinhead, and each intent upon sucking the juice from the living tissue of the plant.

Life-history.—The winter is usually passed in a half-grown condition. When the weather gets warm in the spring the immature scales begin to grow, and during the latter part of May or early June the young commence to appear. The females bear the young alive, and six or eight are born daily for several weeks. In about five weeks the first born begin to reproduce. The rapidity with which this insidious pest spreads is not to be wondered at when it is realized that a single pair, in a single season, have progeny to the number of a thousand million. For about a day after birth, the young, which are a sulphur-yellow color, and barely visible to the naked eye, crawl about looking for a favorable spot for beginning operations. During this stage they may get upon the feet of birds or upon larger insects, and are readily transported to hitherto uninfested localities. By the end of twenty-four hours the young have become located, and the scale begins to form over their backs. This is at first pure white, but later becomes gray or black. Reproduction continues throughout the summer, and is most active during September.

Remedies.—Remedial measures, in the shape of dilute whale-oil soap sprays, may be taken during the summer against the larvæ for the purpose of holding the scale in check, but it is to the more caustic washes, which require to be applied when the tree is dormant, that we must look for its eradication.

The best and cheapest of these is the lime-sulphur wash, and is made as follows: By using at first a small quantity of water, mix 15 pounds flowers of sulphur into a thin paste. Slake 20 pounds clean stone lime in about 10 gallons of hot water. While boiling violently from the slaking, stir in the sulphur. Then add 15 gallons more of hot water, and boil for one hour. Dilute to 50 gallons, and apply while warm. In badly-infested orchards two applications are recommended.

one in fall after the leaves have dropped, another in spring just before the buds open. Be sure to cover thoroughly every part of the tree above ground. The lime-sulphur wash, in addition to its effectiveness against the scale, is a valuable fungicide, and the spring spraying will replace one application of Bordeaux mixture. The secret of success in its use is thoroughness in putting it on.

C. G. WOODBURY,  
Assistant Horticulturist,  
Purdue University, Ohio.



THE FARM BULLETIN.

Agricultural and Horticultural Society Grants.

We are indebted to a communication from Mr. H. B. Cowan, Provincial Superintendent of Agricultural Societies, for a very complete statement regarding the way in which the Agricultural and Horticultural Societies of Ontario are likely to be affected by the new Agricultural Act, passed during the last session of the Legislature. Hitherto the grants to the societies have been given on the basis of membership, henceforth (i. e., beginning with 1907) the basis will be the amount of money expended by each society for actual agricultural purposes and exhibits. Amounts expended on outside amusements, etc., will not enter into the calculation at all.

In order to give the societies some indication as to the amount of the grants which they may expect to receive next year, a very comprehensive list has been prepared by the Department, giving the name of each society, the average grant for 1903-4-5, the average expenditure for the same years, and the approximate grant each society would have received on the expenditure basis this year had that been made the basis, and which it is likely to receive for 1907. The increase or decrease in the grant for each district is also specified.

In looking over the list, we find that the total grant for 1903-4-5 amounted to \$69,689, the total expenditure to \$192,046, and the total approximate grant for 1907, \$67,858. Nearly 200 of the societies will have their grants increased more or less, and 146 of them will receive a decreased amount. Three are marked "equal." Society officers will now realize the importance, in so far as they appreciate the grants, of running their shows on legitimate agricultural lines. Twenty-seven agricultural societies will receive an approximate increase of \$150 and over, the highest being Lanark, increased by \$338; Wellington S., \$319; Seneca and Oneida, \$313; Nottawasaga, \$306; Howard, \$264; Mersea, \$259, and so on. On the other hand, 34 agricultural societies will be decreased by \$150 and over, those winning the highest score in this department being Ontario S., decreased by \$377; Hastings to \$376; G. South Western, \$375; Huron East, \$291; Ontario N., \$285; Hastings E., \$274; and Prescott, \$268. In the report, all societies holding spring stallion shows have been credited with the maximum grant of \$50.

Among the Horticultural Societies, seven—Aylmer, Windsor, St. Catharines, Clifford, Ottawa, London and Toronto—will have an increase of over \$100, while a considerable number, although not receiving so substantial an uplift as this, will find their grants materially increased. Only two of the Horticultural Societies will have their grants decreased by over \$50, these being Napanee, decreased by \$69, and Brantford, by \$66. Deseronto follows by a decrease of \$46, while Renfrew and Niagara Falls will congratulate themselves at getting off with a decrease of \$1.00 each.

Section 19, Horticultural Societies Act, 1907, reads: An amount not exceeding \$8,000 shall be subject to division among the Horticultural Societies of the Province, as follows:

(a) \$2,400 shall be subject to division among all the societies, in proportion to the total number of members of each society in any preceding year.

(b) \$4,800 shall be subject to division among all the societies, in proportion to the total amount expended by each society during the preceding year for horticultural purposes, as shown by their sworn statement, provided for in section 17.

Investigation of Horse Industry of Ontario.

At the last session of the Legislature, Mon. Mr. Monteith, the Minister of Agriculture, secured an appropriation for the purpose of making an investigation into the condition of the horse industry in the Province of Ontario. This work is now being undertaken by the Livestock Branch of the Department of Agriculture of Ontario, and will be commenced early in October. The object of this investigation is to obtain information which will be used in deciding as to the best policy to adopt to promote more extensive breeding of a better class of horses. Following are the principal points which will be considered in the course of the investigation:

1. The present quality and breeding of stallions and brood mares in the Province.

2. What diseases, if any, are affecting the quality of stallions and brood mares in the various districts, and if the effect is for good or bad, and what conditions could be applied to improve them if the conditions have not been improved already done to remove them.

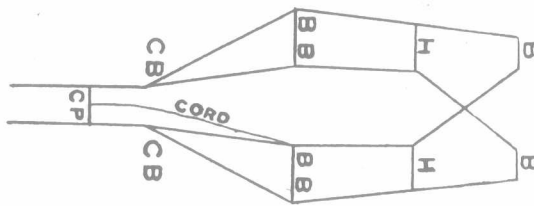
3. What class of horses are being raised in different sections of the Province under natural conditions found in each section.

(c) In addition to the above, \$800 shall be subject to division among horticultural societies in cities having a population of 30,000 or over, in proportion to the number of members in the current year, as shown by sworn statement provided for in section 17.

By the new Act, no society shall be entitled to receive a total grant of over \$800. In every case this year's grant was made on the old basis, the increase or decrease, as the case may be, going into effect next year.

A Harness Attachment.

As every horseman knows, the early fall, when most of the plowing is done, is the worst time of the year for flies, as the cool nights and warm days make them unusually bloodthirsty. By constant switching to rid himself of these pests, a horse soon acquires the habit of holding the lines whenever he can get them in the position to do so. Of course, when plowing, the line lies over his croup, where it is easily gripped by his tail, so that it is often a difficult if not a dangerous task to plow with such a horse. For those who are troubled in this way, the device described below will prove useful. It has been used for some time by the writer, and has given satisfaction. Get two ordinary rings, two buckles and a 1-inch strap 24 inches long. Punch holes in this 1 1/2 inches apart, i. e.,



B-B, bits; H H, hames; BB, backbands; C B, center buckle; C P, cross piece.

15 holes. Turn the ends in toward the middle and use the buckles to make adjustable loops like that in a backstrap. By buckling them into the holes on each side of the middle hole, the completed piece will be 12 inches long. Put one of the rings in each end and run the lines through them. This will keep the lines about 15 inches apart, with the result that neither line is within reach of either horse; at any rate, not close enough to let him get a holding grip on it. I find that the line generally lies just across the point of the hip. The strap can be lengthened by buckling into a hole farther from the middle, or shortened by shifting the buckle into a hole farther from the end. To keep the strap from slipping back on the lines, I run a heavy cord through the middle hole and knot it behind, and tie the other end into the buckle that joins the bellyband and backband on the "nigh" side of the "off" horses. This cord must be of such length that the rings through which the lines run are about 18 inches back from the check buckles. This device is effective, though crude, and anyone may improve on it in any way he desires. One advantage of this simple form is that it can be made in a very short time, which is important in a busy time, as at present. Rope lines for plowing are out of date in our neighborhood. C. C. S.

Western Dairymen at London.

The executive of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association have been fortunate in securing the promised attendance and an address from E. H. Webster, Chief of the Dairy Division, Washington, for the annual convention, to be held in London, Ont., January 16th, 17th and 18th next. A splendid list of prizes will be offered for the exhibit of butter and cheese.

Uncle Sam's Railways.

The astonishing total of 26 deaths per day by accident on U. S. railways during the last statistical year, gives rise, perhaps, to some little interest regarding the railways themselves and the way in which they are managed. By the report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, recently issued, we find the following figures, representing statistics for the year ending June 30th, 1905.

In the United States there is a total mileage of railway track amounting to 306,796.74 miles, an increase within the year of 9,723.40 miles. The amount of single track in all is 218,101.04 miles. Upon these tracks run 48,357 locomotives and 1,842,871 cars, nearly all the locomotives and cars in the passenger service being provided with train brakes, and all but 82 locomotives with automatic couplers. Practically all the freight locomotives had both brakes and automatic couplers.

The traffic on the lines for the year amounted to 1,427,731,905 tons, and the number of passengers to 738,834,667, this being an increase of 23,414,985 over the preceding year; and the number of employees in charge of all this freightage, human, and otherwise, appears at 1,382,196, or an average of 637 employees per 100 miles of line. The total number of casualties was 9,703 killed and 86,008 injured. As the number of passengers killed was only 537, it will be seen that by far the greatest mortality was among the employees. Upon the whole, 1 passenger was killed for every 1,375,856 carried, and 1 injured for every 70,055 carried.

Uncle Sam's expenditure for all this railway line is, of course, substantial; so, also, are his revenues. During the past year the expenses were placed at \$1,390,602,152, the gross earnings at \$2,082,482,406, while at the back of all stands a capital of \$13,805,258,121, in stock, mortgage bonds, income bonds, trust obligations, etc. The amount of dividends declared during the year was \$237,964,482, or an equivalent of 5.78 per cent. on dividend-paying stock.

Ontario Vegetable Prospects.

The vegetable crops of Ontario have suffered from drought. While occasional showers fell during the month in some localities, they did not improve the situation to any marked extent. Reports received by H. B. Cowan, Secretary of the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, from the crop correspondents of the Association in all parts of the Province, indicate that the condition of the crops on the whole is much below the standard. Most vegetables have not reached their normal size; maturity has been retarded. Tomatoes ripened too rapidly; they are about done; the crop has been only fair. Celery has varied in the different districts. Some report a good crop, while others report a failure. On the whole, the late crop will be under the average in yield, but of fair quality. Drought and aphid have injured cauliflower and cabbage; the crop is poor. Late melons are excellent in yield and quality. Sweet corn is under average. Squash and pumpkins have turned out well. Cucumbers, poor. Fall spinach is scarce. Onions, as predicted last month, have turned out only half a crop, of good quality, but under size. Beets, parsnips, carrots and turnips are below the estimate; they are yielding less than normal. Potatoes are reported to be less than half a crop, slightly above in some localities, and a failure in others.

being arranged to have one public meeting in each county at some point centrally located, and where a special interest is taken in the horse industry. The object of the meeting is to give any person who so desires an opportunity of expressing his views to the committee. The meeting in each county will be held immediately after the committee has completed the work in that county.

In each Farmers' Institute district the secretary has been asked to assist in the work of procuring the names and addresses of the stallion owners, and laying out the most convenient route for the committee to follow while in his district. He has also been asked to accompany the committee, and to arrange for the public meeting in the county. In cases where the secretary was unable to do the work, the president of the Farmers' Institute has been asked to make the necessary arrangements. Arrangements have been completed for the dates allowed for each Institute division, the dates and points at which the public meetings will be held, and the points at which committees will transfer from one Institute district to the one following.

The work should have the sympathy and co-operation of all owners of stallions and of all who are interested in the horse industry. It is hoped that the committees will be given every facility for procuring the information required, and that every person interested will take advantage of the opportunity being given to express his views as to how the horse industry of this Province can best be improved.

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**The Steadfast Hog-raiser.**

Prices for live hogs do not seem to remain stationary for very long periods of time. Growers must not be discouraged if they do not get the very top notch. It would take a more than ordinary man to know when to finish a pen of pigs so as to get the best price. It is safer not to speculate on prices at all. The only thing to guard against each and every year is to try and not finish in October, November and December, for, owing to our seasons, there is always bound to be plenty at that time coming forward. Apart from this rule, the safest way is to simply go on producing the right sort, keep them growing all the time, and when finished to the most desirable size and degree of fatness, turn them off right away. The average price received by this method for a given term of years will be found to equal the average by any other method. Then, there is greater economy in production, and better system. We should have system running through all our operations.

It is a big mistake to stock up when prices are high, and sell off all the breeders when the profits are small. Taking one year with another, there is good money in raising hogs, and the man who steadily pursues his course through bad as well as good report, is the man who will get the lion's share of it. When a man keeps up his number (what he can handle conveniently and successfully) year in and year out, he can make a greater success than he who stocks up to the fullest capacity for a year or two and then sells all off for another term of years.

There is always something to learn in caring for any kind of stock, and the one who has his object lessons before him every day has the best chance to learn it. Besides, suitable pens and runs should be provided, and these are not in use all the time where a steady business is not kept up, and when pens are standing empty they are paying no interest on the investment.

If we would breed from nothing but up-to-date specimens, grow them properly and market just at the proper stage, we would strengthen the demand in the British market and increase our revenues at the same time.

Our people are prone to save all the sow pigs and make breeders of them when prices are high. This plays havoc with the quality. These young things are bred, and have one, two and sometimes three litters before they are matured; so what can we expect, even though the sows were all standard specimens? Weakly, ill-formed and unprofitable feeders are the outcome. Then, we must realize the fact that, when so many sows are kept, many of them lack the conformation required in a good breeder. We must take our time. We cannot take two or three steps at once. Then, when we have exercised the necessary weeding and culling to secure first-class breeding sows, don't kill them off at the first appearance of a decline in prices. It is the steady, industrious, always-at-it fellow who makes the greatest success. J. R. H.

**Fair Dates for 1906.**

McGillivray .....	Oct. 5
Cardwell .....	October 9, 10
Caradoc, Mt. Brydges .....	Oct. 5
American Royal, Kansas City, Mo. ....	Oct. 6-13
Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial Exhibition .....	Oct. 8-12
Muncey Fair .....	Oct. 9, 10, 11
Caledonia .....	Oct. 11, 12
Calstor Agr. Fair, Abingdon .....	Oct. 12, 13
International, Chicago .....	Dec. 1-8
Ontario Winter Fair, Guelph .....	Dec. 10-15

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

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

**King's County, P. E. I.**

The grain harvest is pretty well all gathered in. In general, it is considerably below the average. Wheat, on the whole, is not more than half a crop, for while there are many good fields, many others have been almost totally destroyed by the ravages of the joint-worm and weevil. It might be well to note that wheat sown from the 1st to the 10th of June seems to have escaped damage from these pests. The oat crop is short and thin in many places, but is better filled than it was in the short year of 1904. Potatoes will not be more than one-fourth of a crop. We venture the opinion that there will not be more than enough potatoes to supply the home market harvested on P. E. I. this fall, as many of our best potato-growers will have to buy for their own use and for seed. Some early ones are being shipped to Sydney and Halifax, bringing 35 cents to the growers. Prices, in general, are good, cheese selling at 12½c. at the Dundas factory. Lambs are selling at 4c. per lb., live weight, for first quality; dressed pork at 8c.; eggs, 16½c.; butter, 18c. to 20c.; beef, grass fat, at 3c. a lb., live weight. Farm laborers cannot be hired at any price, every young man that could get away having gone to the Northwest harvest fields. Most of them will come back in December, and when they deduct car fare and travelling expenses, will find themselves not much better off than they would have been had they worked equally as hard at home.

The P. E. I. newspapers are carrying on a creditable campaign on behalf of P. E. I. as a good country to settle down in, and we believe the facts they are placing before the people will cause many to hesitate before leaving our fertile, easily-worked soil for the hardships of pioneer life. The Charlottetown Exhibition is now the chief topic of conversation, and everyone who can do so will attend, which is right and proper, as the directors are doing their best to make it the best show ever held. A great many farmers are now plowing sod for next year's crop of oats. This will be backset next spring and seeded out. Mr. Duncan Anderson, of Rugby, Ont., advised our farmers to follow this method when doing Institute work here two years ago, claiming that it was a fine way to rid land of weeds. Those who did it last year have the best grain crops this season, which proves that Mr. Anderson's advice was sound. Owing to the short straw and potato crop, feed prices will likely rule higher than last year, as potatoes are a big item in the feed list of P. E. I. island farmers. GEO. E. SAVILLE.

Dundas, P. E. I.

**What About the Price of Hogs?**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

During the course of last winter the agricultural community of Ontario became deeply interested in a conference between representatives of the farmers, headed by Hon. John Dryden, D. Anderson and T. McMillan, and the packers, represented by Prof. Smale, Messrs. Flavelle, Wilson and Bowman. After the Winter Fair meeting and several conferences on the question, a solution of the question was proposed, and, I believe, the principle assented to that there should be conferences from time to time for establishing a fair price to the farmers, based upon the ruling prices of product in Great Britain. While admitting the value of the British market to the Canadian bacon producer, still I do not think the discussion covered the whole ground. The representatives of the farmers seemed to consider only the market for product in Great Britain, and, of course, the packers very wisely did not draw attention to the value of the domestic markets of our own country. What the home consumption of Canada is to-day we do not accurately know. Three or four years ago it was estimated by one of our leading packers that of the total amount received at Ontario packing-houses, at least 75 per cent. was exported, the remaining 25 per cent. being consumed at home. This estimate, of

course, did not include the very large amount cured and consumed in the farm homes of the country, the amounts handled by little local houses, and the very large amount handled by local butchers and dealers all over the country—only that received by the large export concerns of the country. Since that time the domestic consumption has increased enormously. Immigration has been flowing in, great public works are under way, labor everywhere is fully employed at very high wages, and a specially strong demand prevails for all classes of pork products; for there is no meat so suitable for the needs of the new settler, the miner or lumberman, or the laborer on our great public works, as the product of the hog. To-day, probably from 40 to 50 per cent. of our total production is consumed at home, and we must remember that our packers are protected in our own markets, and take full advantage of the favors granted by the tariff.

During the greater portion of last summer (1906), certainly our farmers had nothing to complain of. Prices were very high, competition keen, and trade, from the farmers' standpoint, very satisfactory. But during the last few weeks conditions have not been so satisfactory. Our packer friends may have had a conference, but I don't think the farmers were called in to assist. In the latter half of August we had a sharp sagging in the prices of live hogs, running from 25c. to 50c. per hundred live weight per week for some weeks, until the average price of live hogs at country points was reduced from around \$7.50 to about \$6.00 per cwt. What about the market for product during these same weeks. I remember one cable from England, in, I think, the third week of August (Montreal Gazette), "Canadian bacon in small supply and good demand, at an advance of 8 shillings per cwt." During all these weeks the Liverpool cables show a slowly stiffening market. Turning to the reports of our local provision markets, we find reports like the following during all these weeks: "Stocks of provisions very light, in strong demand, with an advance of ½ cent per pound in most lines probable next week. Packing-houses, owing to the light supply of hogs and strong demand, are practically bare of stocks." To-day (Sept. 29) supplies of hogs continue light and provision stocks very small. There is a specially big demand for hams, prices unchanged. During these weeks of depression in live-hog prices in Ontario, the markets for hogs at U. S. points have been steadily advancing, until the top price at Buffalo the past week has been around 7c., as high as \$7.25, while the top price for singers at Toronto has been \$6.40 to \$6.50. The farmers would like to know how it is Buffalo packers can pay 50c. more for hogs than Toronto, the manufactured products of which sell at from 1c. to 2c. per pound less in the United States than same lines sell at in Ontario, and whose bacon sells at from 8 to 10 shillings per cwt. less in Great Britain than Canadian. The action of the packers during the last few weeks has aroused distrust in the minds of many producers, and will militate against any very great increase in the numbers of hogs in Ontario next year. As one of those who believe in hog-raising as one of the great natural industries of Ontario, I would say to the packers, "Gentlemen, give us a square deal, and you will find that the farmers of Ontario are quite capable of supplying any demand you may make." T. H. MASON. Elgin Co., Ont.

**Entomological Society Meeting.**

The annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society is to be held at the Agricultural College, Guelph, on Wednesday and Thursday, October 10th and 11th.

"He in whom the love of repose predominates will accept the first creed, the first philosophy, the first political party he meets—most likely his father's. He gets rest, commodity and reputation, but he shuts the door of truth."—[R. W. Emerson.]

"Show me the man who cares no more for one place than another, and I will show you in that same person one who loves nothing but himself."—[Southey.]

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MARKETS.

Toronto.  
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock were large. Trade in fat cattle dull, excepting for best grades, both butchers' and exporters. Exporters.—The best shippers sold at \$4.60 to \$4.85, only one load bringing the latter figure; medium, \$4.30 to \$4.50; the bulk selling at \$4.35 to \$4.60 per cwt. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25. More finished cattle would have sold readily.

Butchers'.—Choice finished butchers' scarce, more wanted. Too many unfinished, half-fat, ill-bred cattle are being offered, which are slow of sale at low prices; some, being unsold, had to be shipped back to the country. Best butchers' sold at \$4.25 to \$4.50, with an occasional prime animal at \$4.60 to \$4.70; medium, \$3.50 to \$3.85; common, \$3 to \$3.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Few well-bred feeders and stockers are being offered. The best load of well-bred feeders offered during the week came from Manitoba, 1,025 lbs., all two-year-old steers, which were sold at \$3.75 per cwt., which is the top price. The best feeders range from \$3.50 to \$3.60, and \$3.75 per cwt.; common sell from \$3 to \$3.25; stockers range from \$2 to \$3, and \$3.25, according to quality.

Milkers and Springers.—Fair deliveries; trade strong at \$30 to \$63 each. More good cows would have sold.

Veal Calves.—Receipts moderate; trade brisk at \$3 to \$7 per cwt., the bulk going from \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt. More good calves wanted.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts not nearly as large as for the same week last year. Prices firmer than last week. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$6.25, the latter price being for selected lots. Ninety per cent. of the lambs coming forward are bucks. Breeding ewes and ewe lambs are in demand at \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.; feeding lambs sold from \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt. One dealer bought 100 buck lambs to go to a ranch near Reno, Nevada, U. S. A.

Hogs.—Receipts have been light, not equal to demand. Prices are firmer, with market strong at \$6.50 per cwt., fed and watered, and \$6.75 per cwt. off cars.

Horses.—Trade for good horses of all kinds is brisk, and dealers find it difficult to find enough to supply the demand. Both the Repository and the Canadian Horse Exchange report good sales this week. Buyers from many places in Ontario, as well as from Montreal and British Columbia, were present. Burns & Sheppard report the following prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$150; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$140 to \$160; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$250 to \$375; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$140 to \$175; general-purpose horses, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$160 to \$180; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$170 to \$190; serviceable second-hand workers, \$40 to \$70; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$75.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat—No. 2 white, winter, 71½c.; No. 2 red, winter, 71c.; Manitoba hard, 79½c.; No. 1 northern, 79c.

Corn.—American No. 2 yellow, nominal, at 57c., at Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 34c.; No. 2, mixed, 31½c.

Peas.—73c. bid.

Rye.—No. 2, 62c. bid.

Barley.—No. 2, 48c. bid; No. 3X, 47½c.; No. 3, 46½c. bid.

Flour.—Manitoba patent, \$3.75, at Toronto; Ontario 90 per cent. patents, \$2.70 bid for export; Manitoba special brands, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4.

Millfeed.—Bran, \$16.50 to \$17.50, at city mills; shorts, \$19 to \$20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Offerings have been limited; market firm. Creamery prints firm at 24c. to 26c.; creamery boxes, 22c. to 23c.; dairy pound rolls, 22c. to 23c.; tubs, 20c. to 21c.; bakers' tub, 15c. to 16c.

Eggs.—Market firmer at 19c. to 20c.

Cheese.—Market firmer; large, 12½c. to 13½c.; twins, 13c. to 14c.

Honey.—Market strong; strained, in

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, \$10,000,000. Reserve Fund, \$4,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

B. E. WALKER, General Manager ALEX. LAIRD, Asst. Gen'l Manager

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:

\$5 and under.....	3 cents
Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10.....	6 cents
" \$10 " " " \$30.....	10 cents
" \$30 " " " \$50.....	15 cents

These Orders are Payable at Par at any office in Canada of a Chartered Bank (Yukon excepted), and at the principal banking points in the United States.

NEGOTIABLE AT A FIXED RATE AT

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LONDON, ENG.

They form an excellent method of remitting small sums of money with safety and at small cost.

60-lb. tins, 10c. to 11c.; 10-lb. tins, 11c. to 12c.; comb, in dozen sections, \$1.75 to \$2.25.

Potatoes.—Car lots, on track, at Toronto, are quoted at 65c. to 80c. per bag.

Poultry.—Chickens, dressed, 12c. to 15c. per lb.; ducks, 11c. to 15c.; geese, 12c. to 14c. per lb.; old hens, 10c. to 11c. per lb., dressed. Live poultry, 2c. per lb. less than dressed poultry.

Hay.—Baled hay has been scarce, with prices firm at \$8 per ton for No. 2 timothy, and \$10 per ton for car lots of No. 1 timothy.

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

Beans.—Dealers report the market steady at \$1.75 to \$1.80 for hand-picked; \$1.60 to \$1.70 for primes.

SEEDS.

In consequence of the good crops of all kinds of clover seed in Europe, and a poor export trade, clover-seed markets are quiet at following prices: Alsike, fancy, \$6.40 to \$6.60; alsike No. 1, \$6.10 to \$6.30; alsike No. 2, \$5.25 to \$5.40; alsike No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.80; red clover, new, \$6.50; red clover, old, \$6.30 to \$6.50; timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.70; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40. A large proportion of the clover-seed crop is reported as being of the lower grades.

HIDES AND WOOL.

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

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts are still large, but not as great as last week in some lines. Prices ranged as follows: Peaches, Crawford's, closed baskets, 65c. to 80c.; peaches, 75c. to \$1, and \$1.25 for selects; grapes, 20c. to 40c. per basket; egg plants, \$1.15 to \$1.20; melons, per crate, 50c. to \$1; gherkins, \$1 per basket; tomatoes, 25c. to 30c.; apples, 15c. to 25c., and 35c. per basket, or \$2 to \$2.50 for Alexandrias, per bbl.; pears, 25c. to 75c. per basket; eggplant, basket, 15c. to 20c.; green peppers, 25c. per basket; red peppers, 25c. per basket.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Slow and steady, unchanged. Veals.—Active and higher, \$1.50 to \$10. Hogs.—Slow, and 5c. to 10c. lower, heavy and mixed, \$6.90 to \$6.95; Yorkers, \$6.85 to \$6.95; pigs, \$6.80 to \$6.85; roughs, \$5.50 to \$5.75; dairies, \$6 to \$8.50. Sheep.—Lambs.—Active; sheep, steady; lambs, 20c. to 25c. higher; lambs, \$8.50 to \$8.15, a few, \$8.15; Canada lambs, \$8.50 to \$8.75.

British Ontario Markets.

Canadian cattle and British markets are quoted at 10c. to 12c. per lb.; refrigerator beef, 9c. to 10c. per lb.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—The local market is becoming more active with the improvement in the weather. Some of the best of the offerings, including some North-west cattle, sold at 4½c. to 4¾c., good being about 4c.; medium, 3¾c. to 3¼c., and common, 2¼c. to 3¼c. The demand for sheep for export was good, and all the choice lambs offered were taken freely for American account. Sheep sold at 3½c. to 4c., and lambs at 5c. to 5½c., according to quality. Calves were of all grades, and some of the inferior stock sold at 2c. to 3¼c., the best bringing 5c. to 5½c. Prices of hogs were firm, ranging from 6½c. to 6¾c. for good, and close to 7c. for selects.

Horses.—There is quite a little demand for fine carriage horses, and these will cost all the way from \$350 to \$500. Very few are offering. Other kinds are: Heavy-draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs. each, \$250 to \$350 each; light-draft or coal-cart horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; fair drivers, \$150 to \$250, and old animals, \$75 to \$125.

Dressed Hogs, Provisions, Etc.—Prices were 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb. for dressed. Provisions generally were in good demand, and hog prices held very steady. Hams were 14½c. for extra large, weighing 25 lbs. and more, mediums being 15½c., and large, 15c., and extra small sizes, 16c. Bacon, green flanks and long clear, 11c. to 12c.; choicest smoked, 13c. to 15½c. Barrelled pork is in fair demand, at \$22 to \$24 per bbl., and lard at 8½c. for compound, and 12c. to 13c. for finest pure.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—The market for hides shows little change, save that lamb skins have advanced 10c. further, at 70c. each. Beef hides are steady, at 10½c., 11½c. and 12½c. per lb., for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, f. o. b. Montreal, prices to tanners being ½c. above these figures. Calf skins are 13c. and 15c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Horse hides are steady at \$1.50 and \$2 each for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively, and rough tallow is 1½c. to 3c. per lb., rendered being 5c. Prices for wool are, f. o. b., as follows: Pulled lambs, brushed, 30c. to 31c., and unbrushed, 29c. to 30c.; Canada fleece, tub-washed, 26c. to 28c., and in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Canada pulled, brushed, 29c. to 31c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c.; N.-W. Merinos, 20c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Prices are about 12½c. to 13c. for Quebec makes, 13c. to 13½c. for Townships, and 13½c. to 14½c. for Ontarios, with many asking a fraction more.

Butter.—Notwithstanding the dullness of demand and the continued light shipments, the butter market retains its strength with remarkable persistence. Straight receipts of Manitoba dairy are selling from time to time at about 18½c., while best Ontarios are 19c. to 19½c. Good to fine creamery is quoted at 23½c. to 23½c., choicest Townships being 23½c. to 24c.

CAPITAL \$4,000,000

For Half-a-Century  
The Bank of Toronto

has conducted a safe and successful Banking business, and while failure has overtaken some financial institutions, bringing loss and disaster to many, every dollar of the many millions deposited with the Bank of Toronto has been and is held safe.

It is understood when your money is deposited in our Savings Department that it may be withdrawn at your pleasure.

RESERVE FUND \$4,400,000

Eggs.—Straight-gathered stock sells here, wholesale, at about 17½c. or 18c., No. 1 candled stock at same range; selects, 20½c. to 21½c., and No. 2, 12c. to 15c.

Potatoes.—The market is easier, but is still holding fairly steady. It would appear that New Brunswick is the center of attraction this season, this being the only section, probably, which will have lots of good stock for shipment. It is claimed that purchases are being made at 75c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and that sales are made to the trade at 80c. to 85c. The probability is that these figures are about 5c. under the general market.

Grain.—The market for oats is very interesting. Prices are constantly advancing, and are now not less than 39c. for No. 3 oats, store; 40c. for No. 2, and 41c. for No. 1. As a matter of fact, some quote a cent higher than the figures mentioned.

Hay.—The market is very firm, and prices are rather higher. Prices are: \$12 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 2, and \$10 to \$10.50 for clover and clover-mixed.

Millfeed.—The market holds very firm, and millers cannot find sufficient stock to fill their orders. Manitoba bran, in bags, is \$20 per ton, and shorts, \$23 Ontario bran is on about the same basis.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$3.75 to \$6.95; cows, \$2.70 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5.35; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4.50, and feeders, \$2.60 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Strong to 5c. higher; choice to prime, heavy, \$6.55 to \$6.60; medium to good, heavy, \$6.40 to \$6.50; butchers' weights, \$6.60 to \$6.70; good to choice, mixed, \$6.45 to \$6.60; packing, \$6 to \$6.50; pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.—Steady; sheep, \$4.50 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.65 to \$6; lambs, \$6 to \$7.75.

Cheese Markets.

Brantford prices, 12 11-16c. to 12½c.; Ottawa, 12½c. for both white and colored; Napanee, 12½c.

Real "horse play" is to be featured on the American stage, though not the kind made conspicuous by nondescript actors. A drama is to be written with a real live horse as the hero. The most beloved horse of popular heart-to-heart fiction is to step forth from his well-thumbed pages and become an aspirant for histrionic honors. The American Humane Society of Boston is to back the venture, which they hope will tend to create a more kindly feeling toward "man's best friend." At a meeting held last week, the society authorized President Angell to offer \$1,000 for the best dramatization of "Black Beauty," the very popular story written around a horse. Already the public libraries of Boston have had a largely-increased new demand for this book.

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Life, Literature  
and Education.

Our New Serial Story.

It is with pleasure that we are again enabled to announce to our readers the beginning, in the next issue of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," of a new serial. We have recently purchased, at considerable expense, the right of publishing Alfred Ollivant's fine story, "Bob, Son of Battle," a story clean, wholesome, full of human touches and clever character-sketching, interesting from start to finish, yet wholly devoid of the sensationalism which never uplifts, and which, too often, either degrades or gives rise to a vague discontent with the quiet conditions of life in which most of us must live, and are the better for living in.

"Bob, Son of Battle," is not of the blood-and-thunder type; it is a tale of life, written with that literary quality which will hand it down, with such works of fiction as "Lorna Doone" and "Bonnie Briar Bush," among the classics of our literature. That it contains no elements of inane may be somewhat judged from the history of its author.

Col. Alfred Ollivant, himself a soldier, of a family of soldiers, son of a colonel in the British Army, grandson of the famous Bishop of Llandaff, a man noted as much for his literary attainments as for his work in the church, was born in 1874, hence is still, at thirty-two, a young man. He was educated at the famous old school of Rugby and at the Royal Military Academy, at Woolwich, from which, in 1893, he graduated as Senior Gunner, Toombs' Memorial Scholar, and winner of the Riding Prize. Not long afterward he injured his back in a fall from a horse. In 1895 he was obliged to give up his commission, and thenceforth he devoted himself to writing, "Danny," and "Bob, Son of Battle," being the best known of his publications. Ollivant is not a voluminous writer; neither is he a careless one.

So far as we know, this will be the first time "Bob, Son of Battle," has been published as a serial in America, and we present it to our readers in full confidence that it will be greatly appreciated.

What Are We?

"Anxious Enquirer" asks us if Canada, being an integral part of the British Empire, can properly be called a "nation"? Yes. According to the Standard Dictionary, which is a good authority, "nation" is defined as "a people or community associated together and organized under one civil government, and ordinarily dwelling together in a distinct territory; an organized body politic; a state." That would seem to about fill the descriptive bill.

The Church Union Movement.

For Canada, the Twentieth Century was ushered in with no more significant circumstance than the proposed union between the three great historic church bodies—Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregationalist. Last summer, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, by an overwhelming vote, approved the basis of union formulated by the Joint Union Committee representing the three bodies, continued the committee in existence, and sent down the deliverance for consideration in the lower courts of the Church. They also accepted the overtures of the Church of England towards union, and enlarged the scope of the negotiations so that it might include that body and the Baptists. The quadrennial General Conference of the Methodist body, the largest Protestant denomination in Canada, which has just concluded its labors in Montreal, after a careful, broad and friendly debate, unanimously approved the progress of the negotiations and the basis of union, ordered the continuance of the Union Committee and the negotiations, and further extended the negotiations to include the Anglican and Baptist churches. The harmonious manner in which doctrinal basis, particularly, has been reached, is a revelation to the world of the unifying spirit of Christianity and the onward sweep of its principles towards the ultimate domination of mankind. For its educative influence alone, what has already been accomplished in the movement is worth to the church and the world many, many times its outlay in labor and self-sacrifice. Neither hurried nor strained, it has been marked by a naturalness of growth indicative of the Divinity which shapes the ends of men.

What About the Flag?

We are pleased to find that the practice is becoming more generally observed throughout the public schools of Canada to have an Empire Day and fly the "Old Flag." The suggestion has frequently been made that Canada should be signified on the British ensign by some more simple figure than that commonly in use—a combination of the coats of arms of the different Provinces. The London Advertiser, commenting on the topic, sensibly says: "The idea of a more simplified Canadian emblem is a good one, and has been strongly urged in many quarters. The device which has been generally favored is a single maple leaf, standing clear and distinct in the field of the British ensign. The maple leaf is accepted by Canadians as the national emblem, and the Canadian national anthem, 'The Maple Leaf Forever,' has been written around it. The present Canadian emblem is an unintelligible jumble of Provincial coats of arms. Not one in ten Canadians can unravel it. The maple leaf would not be sectional, but would appeal to patriotic sentiment with equal strength in every portion of the Dominion."

Saskatchewan and Alberta have been added to the list of Provinces, and in due course others will fol-

low, still further enlarging and complicating the coats-of-arms idea. The maple leaf would also be more generally acceptable than the beaver, being simple, distinctive, and appropriate on the field of the glorious Union Jack, the flag of the empire of which we are a part, and also less suggestive of the United States emblem than a star or group of stars.

Why Not Resurrect Third-Class Certificates?

The recent action of the Ontario Education Department in modifying the regulations regarding teachers' certificates, is of especial interest to the ratepayers and teachers of rural districts; in the towns and cities there is no such evidence of the scarcity of teachers which has induced the change. As the regulation now stands, "A country board of examiners may admit to the model school candidates holding junior teachers' certificates who will be eighteen years of age on or before the reopening of the rural public schools for the second half of 1907, and candidates who will be eighteen years of age on or before September 1st, 1906, and who have failed at the junior teachers' examination, but whose marks warrant the county board in presuming that, after further study, they will be able to pass the junior teachers' examination of 1907. The professional certificates shall not be issued in either of the above cases until the candidates comply with the present legal requirements as to age and non-professional standing."

The action of the Department has, no doubt, been taken to tide over a present difficulty. Yet, there seems to me room for regret that the old third-class certificate system is being so ruthlessly done away with. A teacher who has "failed," and whose certificate is only pending, must always suffer loss of prestige in a section, be taken as a mere makeshift in place of someone better qualified, and be lowered in the estimation of the pupils, the latter fact, as everyone knows, being a calamity in any school. By the old system, the possessor of a third-class certificate, even though no further advanced, inferior, possibly, in actual education to the "recommended" teacher, was under no such odium. She had, at least, been successful; she had passed the first step, and was ready for the second.

The third-class teacher, too, had usually quite enough education to teach children taking no higher than High-school Entrance work, the failure—where there was failure—being usually attributable to natural inaptitude, or lack of sufficient training in the work of teaching.

Ostensibly, the course of the Department in cutting out third-class certificates, abolishing the county model schools (as has, I understand, been decided upon), and lengthening the normal-school term, was in part forced upon it by the necessity of raising teachers' salaries, even though that had to be accomplished by greatly reducing the number of teachers. For some years, the salaries paid, not only to rural teachers, but to those in charge of lower

grades in the towns, were notoriously small, and concerted action on the part of the teachers themselves seemed to be impossible.

The strictures of the Department succeeded in raising the standard, financially as well as educationally, for those who actually took the examinations prescribed by the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes, but, at the same time, it must be confessed, had also the effect of driving many who would otherwise have gone on with a higher education, into purely business schools, or into other openings in life not educational at all. Unable to spend the money necessary for the long Junior Leaving course, numbers of young men became commercial travellers, etc., or went straight from the public school to the farm or a trade, while an even greater percentage of young women drifted into clerking, millinery or stenography. As a consequence, the number of teachers was decreased, and many young people prohibited from a purely intellectual calling who were pre-eminently fitted for it. For just such reasons have "mute, inglorious Miltons" been possible. Not that any honest work, whether intellectual or manual, is to be underestimated. We believe firmly that one species of work is as good as another; that the upright, thinking blacksmith is as noble, may be more so than the judge on the bench; that the plowman, the carpenter, the day-laborer, who has reached a good philosophy of life, may be a higher type of man, and should be placed on as high a social plane as the millionaire in his automobile. This opinion is not "orthodox," but it is at least sincere. We believe that class distinctions are a great mistake, and that the system which has placed a great gulf between intellectual and manual labor is terribly at fault. Perhaps it is looking to the millennium to dream of a condition in which every mechanical laborer shall be given credit for his brain power, and no intellectual laborer be ashamed to work with his hands if occasion offers, nor deem it lowering if any man to work thus for his daily bread. Yet, at the same time, it is true that many men are born with facilities for certain work, and can do no other as well. It is a pity to take a good doctor and make a poor farmer of him, or a good farmer and make a miserable failure of a physician of him. Every man should have his chance—a good educational substructure to begin with. After that, let him have common sense enough to choose the path in life in which he will be happiest, and in which he can do his best work, whether that work be preaching or digging drains.

And now, it may be asked, what has all this to do with the third-class-certificate question? Simply this, that the mere taking of a third-class certificate enables many a young man or woman to find "where he or she is at," if one may use a slang expression. It takes no great fortune to send any young man or woman thus far; when the certificate is won it qualifies him or her to teach, and to earn enough, if desired, to go on still further. If



teaching proves exceedingly disagreeable, or if there is no beckoning of the small gods to a professional life, there is always the option of dropping out into a trade, or farming, or whatever else may prove most alluring. And, in these days, in which professional life is losing its glamor—the doctor, the lawyer, the preacher, even, is not so “big” a man now as he was twenty years ago—there is always enough fascination in farming, business or trades life to keep up a fair supply of labor. Upon the other hand, for those who do not wish to teach, who have already decided to farm, or to go into a business or learn a trade, but who want the substructure of a good education, there is some satisfaction in having an examination to work for. There is much more stimulus in attending school when there is a big test, a big competitive test ahead, than there would be in merely attending, with no especial aim, for a few terms. A public-school education may, it is true, be made to “do,” and many a man has got rich on it; many, too, have developed wonderfully afterwards, as regards mental ability, with no greater beginning. But that does not alter the fact that a High-school education, even to the extent of a few terms, is most desirable for everyone, and it is worth noticing that broad-minded men, such as Mr. Ritterhouse, who have had its advantages, are the first and loudest to call out in its favor.

Upon the whole, notwithstanding the fact that the Second-class teachers of the past few years have been more highly educated than the Third-class teachers of the past, it is a question if the doing away of third-class certificates has not resulted in the better education of the few at the expense of the sufficient education of the many; for it is very doubtful if pre-Entrance pupils in the public schools are one whit better taught under teachers possessing Junior Leaving qualifications than they were under those provided only with old Third-class and County Model School certificates, while the numbers of those who, under more favorable conditions, might have attended High School have, without doubt, been greatly curtailed.

It has been objected that teaching should not be used as a stepping-stone. But the fact remains that, by the overwhelming majority the work has been used as a stepping-stone, and will be used as a stepping-stone again. Not even a very material increase in salaries can alter that condition, for the work does not recommend itself to enough people to provide for any great percentage of “stayers.” Since this, then, is a fact—a fact known to everyone who has been able to get at the inner life of the great teaching fraternity—why not make the best of the situation, and allow the profession to be made a stepping-stone by as many of our young people as possible? The truly honorable young man or woman will do as conscientious work at the first stone as at the twentieth. The mere fact of using any work or business as a stepping-stone does not presuppose slovenliness or carelessness in connection with it; and whether one steps from teaching into farming, or business life, or a “profession,” or a trade, can make little difference. The new work will probably be done better because of the thinking power developed in the “schooling,” and many pleasures—for life is not all mercenary—will have been rendered possible.

At all events, should our Education Department find it necessary to retain the modified regulations, might it not be advisable to grant again Third-class diplomas, so that none of our young teachers may be under the necessity of teaching without qualification papers? “What’s in a name?” To the child-mind, much; and it is to the child-mind that the teacher’s standing should chiefly recommend itself.

EX-TEACHER.

**Of Interest to Teachers.**

The recent decision of the Education Department of Ontario regarding First-class Certificate Examinations will, no doubt, be gladly welcomed by the teaching fraternity. Hereafter the “Senior Teachers,” otherwise the First-class, examination will be divided into four parts, so that working teachers may be able to attain gradually that non-professional standing. The first year the subject for examination will be English Composition and Rhetoric, Algebra and Geometry. Part II. of the examination will include English Literature, Mediæval History and Trigonometry. The subjects under Part III. are Modern and British History, Latin and Physics. The regular language or science options will form Part IV. of the examination. Candidates who qualified for Junior Leaving standing (second class) before 1900 will be permitted to substitute for Latin a special course in English Literature. It is certain that the announcement of this special consideration for public-school teachers will be received with satisfaction throughout the Province. In the past, working teachers were able sometimes to pass successfully the Senior Leaving examination, but the work was so heavy that only an extraordinarily “quick study” had any hope. Moreover, trustees complained occasionally that the hard-studying teacher was neglectful of the best interests of his pupils. Young men and women who intend to make teaching their life-work will appreciate the opportunities provided by the revised regulations.

**On the Humber River.**

Summer stillness reigns; the hour probably high noon, judging by the shadows of the tall trees in this pretty little curve of the Humber River. The cows have slaked their thirst, and are quietly returning to their favorite bit of meadow grass to graze and ruminate. “Near Toronto” is recorded as the scene of our picture. Well, who would think it? It might be a hundred miles away from city sights and sounds, or even from the whisper of human voices, until the Co-boss! Co-boss! came ringing athwart the picture at milking time. H. A. B.

**Current Events.**

Mr. Chamberlain has cancelled all engagements for the autumn, on account of ill-health.

Mr. Justice Duff, of B. C., has been appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court of Canada.

A plot to assassinate the Czar at the Guards’ Review was frustrated by postponing the review.

The C. P. R. has donated \$200,000 to Winnipeg for the improvement of the waterworks system.

It is announced that the Provincial Government of Ontario will bring in a measure of law reform next session.

An institute for the treatment and experimental investigation of cancer has been dedicated at Heidelberg, Germany.

The losses occasioned by the hurricane which swept the Gulf of Mexico region on Sept. 27th are estimated at \$3,000,000.

Statistics for 1905, recently issued, show that an average of 26 persons per day were killed, and 238 injured, in accidents on the railways of the United States.

**THE CUBAN CRISIS.**

The Cuban rebellion, which was at first looked upon as a tempest in a teapot, has assumed proportions which have drawn upon it the very general interest of the world. The trouble originated in dissatisfaction with President Palma and the governing party. Troops were massed by the insurgents, and several skirmishes took place, and on Sept. 14th the President summoned a meeting of

Congress. As a result of that meeting, a decree, equivalent to an order for martial law, and covering all the disaffected provinces, was issued; and, at the same time, the arrest of every prominent Liberal member was decided upon. This proceeding, naturally, but widened the breach. The United States recognized a crisis, and sent Mr. Taft and Secretary Bacon to attempt a conciliation. Hostilities immediately ceased, pending further settlement, but the Liberal party gave it to be distinctly understood that no plans for peace on any other condition than the resignation of Pres. Palma and the Government would be agreed to. It is understood that Mr. Taft advised the resignation, at first meeting with but little success. U. S. warships were then ordered to Havana, a force of 7,000 men was put in readiness for immediate transportation, and General Funston was ordered to the front to take charge of possible military operations. On Sept. 27 Pres. Palma agreed to resign, but the Assembly of Moderates refused to accept his resignation, in the hope of inducing him to continue in office, and thus avoid intervention. After further negotiation it appeared that nothing but American intervention would settle the dispute, and on Sept. 29th Secretary Taft issued a proclamation, creating himself provisional military governor of Cuba, provisions being made for the immediate landing of American troops, Gen. Rodriguez, commander of the Rural Guards, co-operating with Secretary Taft in the movement. A most regrettable feature of the case is the suspicion that American capitalists are abetting the insurrection. Ammunition and slightly-used arms have been imported into the island from Germany, and there are indications that American money has been used in procuring them.

An English tourist travelling in the north of Scotland, far away from anywhere, says the “Doctor’s Domicile,” exclaimed to one of the natives: “Why, what do you do when any of you are ill? You can never get a doctor?” “Nae, sir,” replied Sandy. “We’ve just to dee a natural death!”



On the Humber River, near Toronto.



### Miss Mervale's Presentation.

Donald A. Fraser.

The pupils of the Lakewood school were evidently in a state of great excitement. During the afternoon Miss Mervale had noticed an unusual and all-pervading restlessness that distracted the attention of nearly every one of her fifty-four pupils, but she was entirely unable to account for it.

Strange to say, Miss Mervale herself was the unconscious cause of the disturbance. At the noon hour Eliza Burton, the biggest girl in the school, had come racing back from her hastily despatched dinner, with the last course still in her hand, and bursting among the select coterie of her companions who always partook of their luncheon under the large maple in the corner of the school-grounds, exploded with the startling intelligence:

"Miss Mervale's going to be married."

"What?" cried the general chorus.

The information was repeated.

"She a'nt, y're foolin'," drawled Timmy Simpson sceptically.

"I won't let her get married," whimpered little Mollie Snow, with the tears coming into her eyes at the thought of parting with her beloved teacher, for in Mollie's experience, women that get married usually go away somewhere and never come back; like her eldest sister, who had been married several months before.

"But it's true," persisted Eliza, "my big brother was in Corwell this morning, and he came back with the news. He says she is going to marry a lawyer fellow in Corwell."

"Why that's the chap as is allus comin' here to see her," exclaimed Timmy. "I 'nno what he wuz after; I seen it in his eye. I guess it must be true."

"Wull, ef she's to be mairrit," broke in wee Bessie Murray, whose accent betrayed the country from which her parents had lately come. "Ef she's to be mairrit, we'll hae to gie her a present. Ma mither says folks aye get presents when they're mairrit."

"Good idea!" was the general chorus. "Yes," said Eliza, "Let us children get up a wedding present for her all by ourselves."

Just then the school-bell rang, and Eliza had just time to arrange that a meeting should be held after school, down in the hollow by the oak tree, where they could meet undisturbed. "For," said Eliza, "we must not let Miss Mervale find out."

While the school was assembling, the news quickly spread among the pupils, so that by the time they were settled in their seats nearly every one of the fifty-four had been made acquainted with it.

This, then, was the cause of the uneasiness that prevailed in the Lakewood school that afternoon. However, the lessons dragged on till the time for dismissal drew near, when, all at once, little Mollie Snow's feelings overcame her, and she burst out crying. Miss Mervale left her desk to find out what was the matter, and to comfort her. When questioned, Mollie blurted out:

"Liza Burton says you're going away from us to get married. You a'nt. Are you?"

Poor Miss Mervale blushed a deep crimson, but taking little Mollie on her knee, she dried her tears and said:

"Yes, Mollie, it is true. I am going to be married, but you must not cry. I am not going far away. My home will be in Corwell; so I will be able to come and see you quite often."

Mollie smiled at this assurance, and seemed quite satisfied.

Miss Mervale had been teaching in Lakewood for about five years, and had been liked exceedingly, both by the pupils and their parents; in fact, she was voted by common consent, "the best teacher we ever had." So it was with feelings of real sorrow that the children received this confirmation of the report.

Promptly after dismissal the meeting took place in the hollow by the oak tree, a secluded nook, not far from the school-house, where they would be secure from interruption. The talking was begun by Eliza Burton.

"Well, you see my news was correct; so I think we ought to give her a wedding present. We all like her so much; it would be a shame to let her go away without something to remember us by."

"What'll we give her," cried several.

"Give her a nice piano," said Mollie Snow.

"O, Mollie," cried Timmy, "pianos cost heaps o' money. We couldn't buy a piano, even if we all saved up for a thousand years."

"Well, buy her a horse and buggy, so's she can drive out to see us often," persisted Mollie.

"No, Mollie," answered Eliza, "Your tastes are too expensive; we'll have to think of something cheaper."

Timmy Simpson then gave his opinion. "I think we want to git all the money we kin, an' then talk about what the present's to be afterwards."

"Yes, we must have a committee to collect subscriptions," exclaimed Eliza.

"What's them?" asked little Walter Lee.

"Why, the money, of course, you little ignoramus," answered Eliza, while poor Walter hung his head at the sharp rebuke. "Two or three of us must go around and collect some money from all the pupils in the school. Everyone should give something."

It was finally agreed that Eliza Burton, Timmy Simpson and Peter Scott should form a committee to collect and look after all moneys, and that the question of what the present should consist should be discussed at another meeting, to be held the next week.

Accordingly, on the day appointed, the hollow by the oak tree contained the majority of Miss Mervale's class. The committee reported having collected fifteen dollars, with some pupils yet to hear from.

Now what was the present to be? That seemed as hard to decide as at the previous meeting. Some wanted a purse, and some a silver teapot; others thought a feather boa or a muff would be just the thing. At last Bessie Murray exclaimed:

"Ma mither said that when she was a wee lassie, they gie'd a present tae the mistress of the schule she went tae."

"Well, what did they 'gie' her," said Eliza.

"Ma mither said they gie'd her a carafe."

"A carafe," cried everybody. "What's that?"

"I dinna ken. I thoct she wad think I was'na learin' much at this schule if I did na' ken what she meant; sae I did na' spier her. I thoct some o' ye wad ken."

"Oh, I know what a carafe is," said wee Mollie. "It's a big animal wif a long neck, an' eats' tops o' trees."

A loud laugh greeted this definition, and Timmy said he didn't think Miss Mervale would like a giraffe for a wedding present.

Although no one knew what a carafe was, the very mystery surrounding it seemed to convince the children that a carafe would be the proper thing to get Miss Mervale for a present.

Eliza Burton reflected a moment, then she said:

"Look here! Some of you boys run back to the school and look in the dictionary and see what a carafe is. You can climb in the window if the door's locked."

Timmy and Peter scampered off, and were not long in returning with the desired information—"A carafe is a water bottle for table use."

"Is that all," some cried in disappointed tones.

"Just the thing," was the general verdict.

"Useful as well as ornamental," pompously remarked Phil Brooks; who, by the way, was the crack reciter of the school.

"But nobody puts bottles of water on their tables here," objected one girl.

"No, but they have nice silver water-pitchers, which are about the same thing," Eliza said. "I'll tell you what we'll do. We'll get a silver water-pitcher for the wedding present, and when we are giving it to her we'll call it a carafe—it sounds more stylish."

This was a fine idea. The committee were forthwith empowered to go into Corwell and purchase the finest "carafe" they could get for the money. Eliza Burton was to prepare a speech, which would be recited by Phil Brooks, who was selected to make the presentation, which ceremony would take place at the public examination on the last day of the school term.

Everything was carried out as decided. The committee went into Corwell, ac-

companied by Mrs. Burton, and bought the silver "carafe." Eliza set to work on the "speech," beginning it with:

"Dearly beloved Teacher,—As you have decided to terminate your connection with Lakewood school, after being with us for five years, we, the pupils of the school, desire to present you with this carafe, as a slight memento of our regard and esteem," and so on. After wishing her every happiness in her future life, she concluded it with a verse of poetry:

"For now we sever each from each,  
And learn what we have lost in thee;  
Alas! that nothing else could teach  
How great indeed our love should be."

The examination day came at last. All the inhabitants, large and small, of the Lakewood district were present in their best clothes. There were also several visitors from Corwell, amongst whom was the "lawyer chap" who was going to marry Miss Mervale.

The examination exercises, consisting of questions and answers, interspersed with songs and recitations, proceeded slowly—very slowly, the children thought—but it came to an end at last, when there was a pause, and the chairman, Eliza Burton's father, who was also a trustee, arose and made a brief speech, expressing the regret that all felt in losing the services of so valuable a teacher as Miss Mervale. "However," he concluded, "the children themselves have something to say on this point. I will call on Master Brooks."

He paused, and the door of the vestibule in front of the schoolhouse opened, and Phil entered, bearing the silver pitcher on a red velvet cushion. He advanced to the front, stopped awkwardly before Miss Mervale, scraped his throat nervously and began:

"Dearly beloved Teacher"—  
But, O horror!—whether it was the unusual conspicuousness of the situation, or the sight of the tears that were starting in Miss Mervale's eyes that flustered him, it is impossible to say, but the grand address that Eliza Burton had taken so much pains to write, and he to learn, went out of his head completely. What he did say was:

"Dearly beloved Teacher,—Here's a jug for you."

And thrusting the pitcher into Miss Mervale's hands he turned and fled out of the school.

Half of the children tittered, and the other half glared at the awful wreck Phil had made of the great ceremony.

Miss Mervale could not help smiling; but she thanked the children for the beautiful pitcher so sweetly that they soon felt quite consoled.

If one were to ask a pupil of the Lakewood school, "What is a carafe?" the reply most likely would be, "Something Miss Mervale did not get for a wedding present."

Table forks are a comparatively modern invention. They have been in general use only during the last few hundred years. They were first used by the Italians as early as the twelfth century; but it was not until the end of the fifteenth that they came into general use. In other countries at that time the use of table forks was considered a contemptuous vice, and in 1450 Marius praised the King of Hungary for eating with his fingers without soiling his clothes. In the sixteenth century forks were not used in Sweden, and at the end of the same century they were novelties at the French court, where the French beauties soiled their dainty fingers in conveying their food to their mouths. Strange to say, our parent country was one of the last among the larger nations to adopt the use of table forks, and Ben Johnson, in his play, "The Devil is an Ass," says: "The laudable use of forks is being brought into custom here, as in Italy, to the sparing of napkins." In monasteries, the use of forks in eating was considered sinful, and was strictly forbidden, and it was not until Shakespeare had been in his grave for twenty years that forks came into general use in England.

### Old Age.

It is too late! Ah! nothing is too late  
Till the tired heart shall cease to palpitate.  
Cato learned Greek at eighty; Sophocles  
Wrote his grand Oedipus, and Simonides  
Bore off the prize of verse from his compeers,  
When each had numbered more than four  
score years;  
And Theophrastus at four score and ten  
Had but begun his "Characters of Men."  
Chaucer, at Woodstock with the nightingales,  
At sixty wrote the "Canterbury Tales."  
Goethe, at Weimer, toiling to the last,  
Completed "Faust" when eighty years  
were past.

What then! Shall we sit idly down and  
say  
The night hath come; it is no longer  
day?  
The night hath not yet come; we are  
not quite  
Cut off from labor by the failing light;  
Something remains for us to do or dare,  
Even the oldest trees some fruit may  
bear.  
For age is opportunity no less  
Than youth itself, though in another  
dress;  
And as the evening twilight fades away  
The sky is filled with stars, invisible by  
day.

—Henry W. Longfellow.

### Two Trees.

A little tree, short but self-satisfied,  
Glanced toward the ground, then tossed  
its head and cried:  
"Behold how tall I am! how far the  
dusty earth!"  
And, boasting thus, it swayed in scornful  
mirth.

The tallest pine tree in the forest raised  
Its head toward heaven and sighed the  
while it gazed:  
"Alas, how small I am, and the great  
skies how far!  
What years of space 'twixt me and yon-  
der star!"

Moral.

Our height depends on what we measure  
by  
If up from earth, or downward from the  
sky.  
—Elizabeth R. Finley, in St. Nicholas.

### That's All.

"Please state to the court exactly what you did between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate-looking little woman on the witness-stand.

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting-room, and watered my house plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor, and set things to rights in it, and washed my lamp chimneys and combed my baby's hair, and sewed a button on one of her little shoes, and then I swept out the front entry, and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher, asking her to excuse him for not being at School on Friday. Then I fed my bird and gave the groceryman an order, and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck 9. That's all."

### Experience Extracts.

Here are a number of valuable suggestions for keeping the air of the house pure:

Plenty of sunlight.  
A dry cellar at all times.  
Frequent inspection of plumbing.  
Open war against the feather duster.  
A thorough daily airing of each room.  
Shaking and brushing clothing out-of-doors.  
Opening windows at night; discarding weather-strips.  
The use of stained floors and rugs in preference to carpets.  
Daily airing and occasional beating of mattresses and blankets.  
Removal from the bedroom at night of clothing worn during the day.  
Little furniture and no uncovered vessels containing soiled water in the bedroom.



## About the House.

### Begin Making Christmas Gifts Now.

From October until Christmas seems a far-cry, and yet, if we are not mistaken, no apology is necessary for beginning to talk of Christmas giving and Christmas gifts, even in October. The country woman has not much time to devote to "making things," and if she would give to her friends gifts fashioned by her own fingers, and so conveying so much more of "heart" and thoughtfulness than the cut-and-dried article picked up at five minutes' notice from the fancy-goods table or bargain counter, she must begin in good time.

It is a good plan to make a list, just as early as one can, of the friends whom one wishes to remember at Christmas time, and to choose, if possible, what will give real pleasure to each. By so doing, one may avoid the risk of adding to sundry trumpery heaps, utterly useless, and only tolerated because the odds and ends composing them have been "presents." In some of the European countries Christmas boxes are only given to one's nearest and dearest, cards alone being sent to those friends and acquaintances outside of the immediate pale. In many ways this seems to be a sensible custom.

However, whether presents be given only to one's nearest relatives, or to a host of other folks beside, it is well to remember that no Christmas gift should be valued by its cost. If you have a "friend" who, you have reason to believe, puts a price upon your gift thus, cut that one from your list instantly. Such a friend is no friend at all.

Again, since, according to an unwritten law in social etiquette, it has come to be imperative that Christmas boxes must be "exchanged," not merely given or accepted, it is well to remember two or three wholesome rules which good sense has built up on this law: (1) Never give expensive Christmas gifts to a friend less wealthy than yourself. To do so is not kind, since it places the recipient under an obligation to return to you in like manner, possibly with much straining of the purse-strings and many wishes that Christmas were not so expensive a luxury. (2) Never send gifts at all—except, possibly, cards or letters of greeting—to friends much wealthier than yourself. Doing so might imply that you expected something in return—a crumb from the rich man's table.

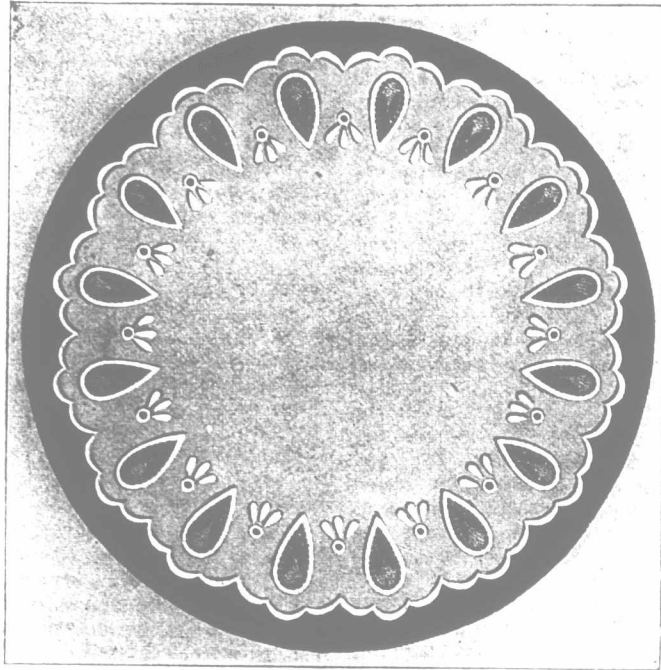
Now, suppose you have your list all made out, what to give to each one becomes the question, a question which we will try, from time to time, to help you answer. To-day we would suggest that, for the housewife, you make a centerpiece, or a set of doilies in white linen. You may make these with linen centers and crocheted edge, or may embroider them in eyelet or raised embroidery, etc. For the latter, you may have the stamping done at any fancy-goods store, or, if you are clever enough, you may trace a design yourself. Daisies are very pretty when done in either raised or eyelet embroidery. For the eyelet, simply punch the holes with a small bone punch which you may buy anywhere for five or ten cents, and work over and over the edges with linen floss. The stems may be done in outline stitch, and the leaves "raised" or punched, as preferred. For the all-raised work, simply work over and over with the floss, as evenly as possible. The "Hedebo" work of our illustration is very easily done, each opening being simply buttonholed about very evenly, then a second time with a very open stitch to form the inner row. Next, the linen is cut away, and, last of all, the little triangles are made by making a succession of buttonhole stitches, each row being shorter than the last. As will be

seen, buttonhole stitch is the only one used.

Our second illustration shows a turnover collar and cuff set—always an acceptable gift—in "shadow" work. For this, choose fine Persian lawn, mark out your pattern, and work wholly on the under side, taking short stitches through at the edge to form a bold outline. As will be seen, the work shows through to the

battered pan, cover with crumbs, dot with butter, and pour over one cup of sweet milk. Bake in hot oven until light brown.

Artichokes.—Peel the artichokes. Put in a saucepan with enough cold water to cover, adding salt and a little milk to preserve the color. Let boil gently, and when tender take up, drain and serve with a little white sauce.



Hedebo Centerpiece.

right side, thus getting its name, "shadow work." Turnovers may also be made of fine linen worked with eyelet embroidery, or of scrim worked with dainty colors in cross-stitch. As a rule, however, it is best to make neckwear, as well as table mats, in pure white.

### Seasonable Recipes.

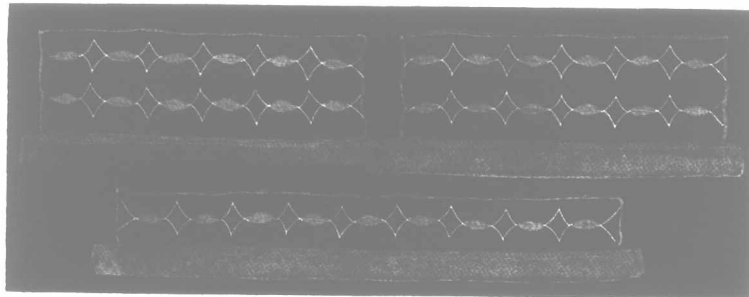
Spiced Tomatoes.—Peel and slice, and put in preserving kettle with sugar, 3½ pounds sugar to 7 pounds tomatoes, 1 quart white vinegar, and an ounce each of ground mace, cloves and cinnamon. Mix and cook slowly for three hours, put in glass jars, and seal.

Indian Chutney.—Boil together 1½

Peach Pudding.—Pare and pit the fruit, cutting each in two, and put a raisin in the center. Put one tablespoon batter in cups, drop in a peach, cover with batter, and steam. When done, take out of moulds and serve with orange marmalade, or cream and sugar.

Brown Betty.—Put layers of sliced apples and breadcrumbs in a baking dish. Season each layer with bits of butter, spice, raisins and chopped nuts, if you have them. Pour over all a syrup of sugar and water. Put a final layer of breadcrumbs on and bake. Serve with cream.

Cranberry Jelly.—Add 1 cup water to 1 quart berries and cook. When soft, strain through a jelly bag, add 1 pound granulated sugar, boil 15 minutes longer, and set in a cold place until firm.



Turnover Collar and Cuff Set in Shadow Work.

dozen sour apples chopped, 1 pound raisins stoned and chopped, 1 pound sugar, salt to taste, ¼ pound ginger, ¼ pound onion, 1 pound roasted mustard seed, and a teaspoon red pepper. When well mixed, bottle and seal.

Baked Salsify.—Soak salsify tender and drain. To each quart add 1 tablespoon butter, salt and pepper to taste, and mix well. Cook in a

### Recipes.

Corn Cake.—Two cups Indian meal, 1 cup "Five Roses" flour, 1 pint water, 1 egg, 2-3 cup sugar, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 teaspoon soda, a bit of butter, and a pinch of salt.

Graham Gems.—Two cups Graham meal, 1 cup "Five Roses" flour, a little salt, 2 eggs (well beaten) added last. Bake in a quick oven.

## The Quiet Hour.

### The Christian Life is Radiant with Glory.

We all, with unveiled face reflecting as a mirror the glory of the Lord, are transformed into the same image from glory to glory, even as from the Lord the Spirit.—2 Cor. 3: 18 (R. V.).

"The fine vesture of our life clings whole, Throughout the ages, round this sunlit ball,

A radiant thread for every single soul, And love the final pattern of it all. And Christ, self chosen as our manhood's crown,

Could suffer in our erring manhood's stead, And bring the fulness of Redemption down.

So blessing still in seeming bane doth lurk For the true hearts that thrill to the

Above, And all things that are God's together work

For good—eternal good—to those that love.

"Thus man redeemed grows into man more kind;

Love's central splendor radiates to his heart:

Were death the end, our lives were lame and blind

And, stumbling, recked not of a brother's smart.

Yea; were these lives, whose blating is so fair,

To find no other earring than in blight— Swelling the waste-heap of a world's despair—

E'en love itself would darken into night;

For men grown sick of glimmering lives that seem

The flutter of a gnat against the sky, Would shoot no more their tissue with love's gleam,

And cruel live because they hopeless die.

But now the farther life the nearer lifts

Into great glory; and, though clouds may roll,

The heart grows quick to love; for, through the rifts,

It glimpses love eternal as its goal."

How true it is that the life beyond death lifts this nearer life into great glory. If this world were all, it would not be worth our while to live with eager energy—the battle would be so soon over and nothing to show for it. We should soon sink into a cruel, careless indifference to the wants of others because the task of helping them would seem so hopeless. Everything would be trivial because it would be so soon over and done with. Our lives would then drop like last year's leaves from a tree, leaving behind no sign that we had lived and loved and suffered at all. And yet last year's leaves have not passed and left no result—they are still helping on the life of the tree. Their work was not wasted, the power of their lives is still going on. It is an undisputed fact that the Present is rooted in the Past, that the things which seem to have fled away like a dream have an influence whose extent and power no one can gauge.

"Tis thus we learn that man is really one, Spite of the temporal severance of the flesh, And every action by a brother done Lives in each action of our own afresh; For the fine vesture of our life clings whole, Throughout the ages, round this sunlit ball."

But that thought, after all, would hardly be enough to inspire us, though it might make us walk carefully from a strong sense of duty. Since we must, perforce, pass on good or evil to those who will come after us, of course we prefer the former. But it would not be worth while to take much trouble about the future if we, and those we must influence to some extent, were only to live here a few years, and then go out like a flame, with no future to look forward to. As for dying in order to save another, that would be folly in-

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stead of noble self-sacrifice, if death were the end.

But the light of immortality transforms everything. All men, everywhere, are reaching out after something to satisfy soul-hunger. A man may not know what he wants, and yet nothing earthly has ever fully met this universal sense of need.

"Be it so; such impulse needs must have a goal,  
Whereto at length creation may arrive;  
It cannot be that all things aimless roll  
In a mere race to keep the best alive.  
What doth this yearning, onwards, upwards, mean,  
Whereto this further-feeling instinct tend,  
Unless in the great world of the unseen  
It meet at last with its predestined end?  
E'en as the blood that, leaping from the heart,  
Its aim achieved, returns through coursing vein,  
So tends the life that once from God did start  
Through cycling centuries to God again."

Man is determined to reach God, heaven and earth must be linked together, and in all the world's history we can find only one tie which can really unite them. The strain is so great, for the weight of even one soul could only be

upheld by Omnipotence, and who but God can ever number the souls that are bearing all their weight on Christ—the only Hope of the world? Can anyone conceive of another way of reaching our desperate need? If the awful weight of a world's sin can only be lifted by a crucified Saviour, is it not also true that behind that need there is another want which only Incarnate God can satisfy? Even if sin had never entered the world at all, should we—feeling the life of God leaping in our veins—have been willing to remain apart from Him? The gulf between earth and heaven must be bridged in some way; man is helpless to cross it, and, therefore, God must, if He be indeed a God of love—and no other God is conceivable.

"The golden link, which lacking, all were dross,  
And a great void remained for evermore,  
Is that Incarnate Form upon the Cross,  
Whose radiant Godhead our weak manhood wore:  
For there in union consecrate, complete—  
A wedding of two worlds in love divine—  
The earthly and the heavenly smiling meet,  
Re-knitting life's else torn and ravelled line.  
And now, from the eternal's highest height  
Down to the depth in all its darkest coigns,

God ever gracious, thrills with rare delight  
The life that, through His Son, His own life joins."

And because of that wonderful revelation of Divinity in Humanity, this everyday life of ours is radiant with reflected glory. Even here and now, in this commonplace old world, we may—if our eyes are opened to spiritual sights—see the holy city descending out of heaven from God, having the glory of God; and her light is like unto a stone most precious, even like a jasper stone, clear as crystal. Those who walk with heads lifted and eyes open to the light will reflect that glory as a polished mirror, and people will take knowledge of them that they have been with Jesus. With this vision always before us life can never seem uninteresting or our work trivial. If every act and word is eternal in its results, how much more certainly is every thought of tremendous importance. Sometimes our acts and words are the true expression of ourselves, but very often they are not. Thoughts, on the contrary, are the material of which our characters are steadily being woven—and character is of priceless importance in God's universe. May I close with a quotation from Canon H. S. Holland?

"We are sent down to be a spectacle to men and to angels, and the eyes of the Heavenly hosts are upon us. They are saying over us as they watch: 'What will this man do? What is that hidden virtue now in his soul? What

will he do, what will he prove himself, what excellences of character will come from him as he meets the shock of circumstances?' That is our drama. DO we, then, shrink back from the test? Do we decline the troubles and anxieties from which our character is to disclose itself, by which that which is told us of the spirit in the secret chamber is to be made manifest on the house-tops? Long, weary, plodding labor, this is the condition for which we have been gifted, these are the hours that tell our tale; it is thus we bear our witness. Life, this dull, working life, may become to us so favored, so interesting, so precious if we take it all as the theatre on which we display before the eyes of God the glory of that hidden name which we have received from Him. That which we are in God's thought and intention, that is what we are discovering to ourselves and others at each passing hour."

Surely the remembrance that our daily fight with impatience or discontent, with pride or selfishness, is a matter of intense interest to God and to the great cloud of invisible witnesses, should make us see the glory of it ourselves. A life that is really consecrated to God must be radiant with light—the light of the Sun of righteousness.

"Now have I found that obedience is joy,  
Not pain, not conflict of the heart and mind,  
But harmony of human wills to God."  
HOPE.

Children's Corner.

Post-card Collectors.

Bessie Cole, Coral P. O., Ont.  
Anna Ross, Stratford, Ont.  
Janet McNab, Maple Hill, Cummings' Bridge, Ottawa, Ont.

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have never written in the Children's Corner before, I thought I would write now, as I have taken a great interest in it. I am ten years old, and attend Kirkfield Public School. I passed my summer exams., into the Senior Third, with honors, and I feel quite proud of myself. I have a nice little chestnut pony, which I take a great deal of pleasure riding and driving. I also have a parrot and dog. Kirkfield is a nice little village, and is very picturesque. It has nice little golf links. Wishing your Corner future success.  
The Maples. WINNIE MITCHELL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—As I have never written to the Children's Corner, and have enjoyed it very much, I thought I would write. I am in the Senior Second, and go to the Kirkfield Public School. We have a lady teacher, of whom we are very fond. I take a special delight in my pets. They are a dog, a cat and a pony. I ride and drive my pony every day. Wishing you success.  
A McDONALD (age 10).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl, eight years old. I am reading in the Second Book. The school is on my father's farm. We have four farms; two hundred acres where we live, and one hundred a little farther down the road, and three hundred and twenty in Manitoba, eight miles from Dauphin. My father and mother are going there next summer, then coming back in the fall. There was a garden party at our place last week. We have nine horses and one little black pony. I can drive her. I can also milk. Father and mother both read to us out of "The Farmer's Advocate," and I like to hear the letters in the Children's Corner.  
GRACIE M. PINDER.  
Orchard, Ontario.

My Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl, eight years old. I used to live in Compton, Que.; it is very pretty there. I will tell you about my pets. We have a collie pup (her name is Lassie), and three cats. The two kittens are alike; one has a little crown on its forehead, so we call that one "Crownie," and the other one "No Crown." Don't you think those are funny names? I have a pet lamb, and we have a lot of hens and

chickens, also a cow and calf. I like to read the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." I hope you will have room for mine, as it is the first one I have written. I will close now, with all best wishes.  
HELEN PARRY (age 8).  
Princeton, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before. My papa has taken it for two years, and likes it very much. I am six years old, and have one sister aged two years, and no brothers. I live on a farm of ninety acres. We have three horses and four cows and a lot of young cattle. For a pet, I have a dog, named Bob.  
NORVAL W. WILCOX.  
Wilcox P. O., Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would write to "The Farmer's Advocate," as I have never written before. I am staying at my sister's a week in vacation. They take "The Farmer's



A King Among the Angoras.

Advocate," and like it very much. I have a nephew, six years old, and a niece, two years old. I wonder if any little girl's birthday is the same as mine, July 29th. I am in the Fourth Book at School.  
WINNIE FELKER (age 12).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner, but I like to read the letters. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for three years. I go to school, and have a ball mile to walk. I am in the Part Second Reader. We have about three acres of land. We have one horse (his name is George), three pigs, one cow (her name is Beauty), 23 hens and 32 little chickens. I have three brothers and four sisters; their names are Aman-

da, Jeremiah, Manoh, Katie, Peter, Lydia and Maryana. I think I will now stop, as I do not like to take up too much room. LIZZIE MARTIN (age 9).  
Elmira P. O., Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written to the Children's Corner before, but have enjoyed reading the letters that the other boys and girls have written. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for several years, and find it is helpful in many ways. I go to school and have about two miles to walk, which I enjoy very much. I am a lover of nature, and spend most of my time outdoors. I also like games, especially ball. For a pet I have a kitten. We live seven miles out of the town of Brampton. I have read lots of books; some of them are: Tempests and Sunshine, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Black Beauty, In His Steps, Seaside and Wayside, Oliver Twist, Glengarry School Days, Making Home Happy, David Copperfield, and some others. I don't want to take up all the room, so will close.  
CORA CHARLTON (age 14).  
Meadowvale P. O.

Dear Readers,—I thought I would write a little letter to "The Farmer's Advocate." I am in the Second Book. I haven't far to go to school, for the school is on our farm. I have three brothers and two sisters. Papa has 250 acres of land. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about five years.  
CORA ALEXANDER (age 8).  
Staples, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time I have written to "The Farmer's Advocate," although I enjoy reading the other girls' letters. We live on a farm. We have six cows, and six calves. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about six or seven years, and my father thinks there is nothing like it. We have four horses; their names are Maud, Fly, Billie and Tom. My sister and I have a little pony, named Topsy. I have two dogs and a little canary.  
MARY EDNA DUFFY (age 11).  
Grand Valley, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—We have seen so many letters in the Children's Corner that we were anxious to write. We both live in the country. We go to school and like our teacher. As these are holidays, we are visiting with our friends. We are going to send some riddles:

1. Why does a chicken cross the road?
2. Chink, chank under the bank, ten drawing four?
3. There were a frog, a duck, a lamb and a skunk went to a fair. They each had to pay a dollar to get in. How many got in, and how did they get in?
4. What is it that a rich man wants,

a poor man has, and an honest man steals?

5. What is it that occurs once in a minute, twice in a moment, and never once in a thousand years?

Answers.

1. To get to the other side.
2. A lady milking a cow.
3. The frog had a green back, the duck had a bill, the lamb had four quarters, the skunk had a cent, and it was a bad one.
4. Nothing.
5. The letter m.

We will close, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.  
LILY AND CHRISTENA.

Harper.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—Our school starts in two weeks, and I am glad, because I like to go to school. I am in the Senior Second class. I have about half a mile to go to school. I have a little dog for a pet; his name is Sullivan. We have also four cats; their names are Timmy, Tommy, Dora and Petman. I have two sisters and three brothers, all older than I am. We have three milch cows. We have six horses; their names are Moss, Polly, Mag, Dell, Walter and Harry. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for seven years. My father thinks he couldn't do without it. I will send you some of my riddles:

Why does a fox run over a hill? Ans.—Because he can't go through it.  
How many peas go in a cup? Ans.—Not any; you have to put them in.  
Round as an apple, busy as a bee, prettiest little thing you ever did see? Ans.—A watch.

A little wee house, a mouse couldn't live in it; the smartest men in town can't count the windows in it? Ans.—A thimble.

What is blacker than a crow? And—its feathers.

What do you throw up white and when it comes down it gets yellow? Ans.—An egg.

The man rode up the hill and Yet walked? Ans.—Yet was the horse's name.  
MABEL WAGNER (age 9).  
Elmira, Ont.

All letters for the Children's Corner must be addressed: "Cousin Dorothy," 52 Victor Ave., Toronto. Kindly write only on one side of the paper.

A smart young fellow called out to a farmer, who was sowing seed in his field, "Well done, old fellow. You sow, I reap the fruits."

"Maybe you will," said the farmer, "for I'm sowing hemp."



### "The Hours of the Ox."

By J. Gordon Smith.

On the Street of the Geisha—a narrow street of unpainted and picturesque houses with sliding doors, paper-pannelled, and with paper lanterns, aglow with mellow light fronting every residence, each lantern bearing the honorable name of the dwelling it fronted—lived O Haru San, the dainty Miss Chrysanthemum, a pretty maid whose coal-black eyes flashed between tilted eyelashes and whose raven-black hair, so neatly coiffured in double pompadours, ever glistened with fragrant oil. The House of the Stork which stands midway from either end of that lantern-lit lane—you will recognize it by the carvings over the porch—was known throughout the city because O Haru San lived there; and the other geisha, whose life, like hers, was to amuse, were not jealous of her fame. No one could be jealous of O Haru San—at least so the old "Neisan," the old woman with blackened teeth who "mothered" a score of singing girls, has told me. She was liked by all, but now the Koto and the samisen are silent in the Street of the Geisha, the voices of the singers are unheard beyond the house fronts, a striking difference from other days when the twang of the samisen and the tinkling of the koto was heard even until "the hours of the ox": those quiet hours of early morn when only the watchmen with their clanking truncheons are abroad. Now, the geisha are sad because O Haru San is dead.

When the house coolies shouted "O Hayo" (honorable good morning), and ran along the verandas noisily sliding the shutters aside to let in the morning sunlight, the "shoji" of O Haru San was not pushed aside as on other days. Her pretty head was not stretched out to return the greeting as usual. She lay on her "futami" with still hands clasped tight on a photograph, and a wisp of black hair—the photograph and hair of a soldier who had given his life for his country in the fierce fight at Nanshan. The dainty O Haru San could no longer answer greetings. She was dead. Her life's blood stained the clean matting, flooding from the soaked pillow to the "shoji," whose paper panels hid the veranda beyond and the garden below it. An open wound at her throat and a blood-covered knife on the floor told their own tale. The photograph she held told more. This is why the old "Neisan" took it from the still brown hands before the sworded policemen came to ask questions—hard and cruel questions. The answers noted in their little books, they went away leaving the geisha of the House of the Stork alone with their dead. The geisha knew what the policemen did not know, that the unfortunate Miss Chrysanthemum had taken her life because Yamamura the soldier was dead overseas. They believed the geisha had gone to join her soldier lover in that mystic plane where the shades journey in search of the eternal peace of Nirvana.

It is a sad story, that of Yamamura and O Haru San. Once the little maid had lived in a house which stretched for yards and yards in a beautiful wisteria garden at Shinagawa. Before she was born, the white-walled "nagaya" which enclosed the villa had housed her father's retainers, two-sworded Samurai, who fought their master's battles and upheld his honor within the land. But this was before the evil days came, and a dwindling fortune saw the "nagaya" emptied before her mother died. Yet O Haru San was content; she and her father were sufficiently blessed with riches to live in comfort, if not in keeping with the old-style lavishness. And O Haru San was in love, which gave contentment. Often in her happy girlhood days she had stood with the trailing wisteria—its pale blue blossoms beautiful in the night light—falling on her shoulders from the bamboo frame overhead; and, as the moonlight filtered through the flowery screen, the youthful Yamamura from the neighboring villa had stood with her, feeding the goldfishes which swarmed in the little lake before them. Together they had stood on the curved bridges, the semi-circular platforms over the necks of the ponds, watching the glowing lanterns that swung in the evening breeze, and saying the words that lovers have repeated since the world began. In those days, the

happy days of youth, the young man had vowed eternal love.

Time changes many things. In the years that followed the fortunes of Nobukata, the father of O Haru San, dwindled away, and when his remains were buried at Aoyama, beneath the cherry trees, the relatives apprenticed the orphaned girl, then budding into womanhood, to the old woman in the House of the Stork in the Street of the Geisha. There, when he returned from the school to which his father had sent him, Yamamura found his childhood's sweetheart, and they sat together on cushions spread on a mat-covered floor between four paper-pannelled walls, whose little squares of paper were like frosted glass, while O Haru San twanged the three-stringed samisen and with her shrill voice sang the old-time love songs her lover liked:

"I have been here before,  
But when or how I cannot tell;  
I know the grass beyond the door,  
The sweet keen smell,  
The sighing sound, the lights along the shore.

"You have been mine before,  
How long ago I may not know;  
But just when at that swallow's soar  
Your neck turned so,  
Some veil did fall—I knew it all of yore."

So she sang, and they were happy. Yet when they heard the singing of O Kaka San from an adjoining room, both sat silent, for the song she sang was of a broken string, the omen of coming separation:

"There!—oh, what shall we do?  
Pledged for a double existence,—  
And, now as we sit together,  
The string of the samisen snaps!"

As O Kaka San sang beyond the "shoji," the lovers were brooding—the snapping string told of divided lives. But it could not be. Some day Yamamura would exchange pillows with her, and carry her off to a garden where wisteria grew and iris bloomed at the edge of a pond where goldfish swam. He had promised to do so; and because of that promise O Haru San found life pleasant. She rode away at night in the train of her companion geisha, with the mushroom-like hat of the "kurumaya" bobbing before her as he ran, dragging her in his little two-wheeled jinrikishka, to places she did not know, where she danced the quaint cherry dance, the fan dance, and all the old ceremonial dances; and she sang and danced gracefully before rich merchants and others who gave banquets; she performed at many celebrations, even that at the Nobles Club, when Marshal Oyama and his staff made merry. But all the while she thought of Yamamura.

One day the geisha told her tales of a Miss Flower Bud—O Kohama San—and of her affection for Yamamura. Gradually the germ grew and the canker of jealousy ate into the heart of Miss Chrysanthemum. She doubted, and questioned her lover; chided him for his less frequent visits. He denied, however, that another shared the affection he gave her.

"Can one see the moon when the sun shines?" he said; and O Haru San was happy again.

Yet, the suspicion remained, and when Yamamura was called to the colors, to join the "Dai Ichi Rentai"—the First Regiment—and to go to fight overseas, it had been increased because of the tales the geisha told her.

And that night the "string of her samisen snapped."

Two days later the First Regiment entrained at Shinjuku for the front. Standing in the crowd, her brightest "haori" and gayest "obi" about her, her pretty face profusely powdered, contrasting with the dull red of her bamboo-framed umbrella of faded paper, O Haru San watched the soldiers march by. There was bustle and trampling all about her, but O Haru San was more interested in the young man who leaned over the balustrade of the veranda opposite throwing flowers to the crowds below. The bugles sounded, and the people were tip-toeing; their staid "geta" to see the parade. Loud were the shouts of "Yamamura!" The soldiers were imposing in their array. Their heavy coats were rolled

and fastened about their knapsacks, and boots, canteens and all the field impedimenta, brightly burnished, were loaded on their backs, packed neatly. The roads were muddy, rain was falling, but the soldiers plodded on, and the people cheered them on their way.

"Banzai," shouted O Haru San with those about her; but like his comrades, Yamamura, the corporal, passed on silently, not noticing the geisha who had shouted so shrilly "Ten Thousand Years." Yet, he looked up at the girl on the balcony, and waved his hand to her, smiling as he did so; and she threw a spray of plum blossoms down toward him. O Haru San saw all these things, and she shuffled out of the crowd with a heavy heart to weep at her home in the Street of the Geisha.

As the days passed, the tales the other geisha told her of the fair Miss Flower Bud, daughter of the silk-seller of Kyobashicho, made her sadder and sadder. Hardly a day passed but saw her weeping.

In a corner of her room stood a samisen with a broken string.

It was the "hours of the ox," the darkest, stillest hours of the night, when all good people slept, and O Haru San feared that demons would spring from among the trees as she shuffled up the avenue of sacred cryptomeria. At the far end she saw, dimly, the two lanterns at the temple entrance and the faint flicker of the candles that burned before the altars of Amida the Peaceful. She set her lips together, and went on, fearfully, into the holy grove. Once when the priest boomed the hollow "kan-kan" at the temple gate, she gasped and almost fell, but she plucked up courage and went on. Jealousy was stronger than fear. Clutched tight in her hand, hidden in the baggy sleeve of her kimono, she held a wooden doll, an effigy of Yamamura the faithless, which Kimochi, the carpenter, had made for her. With a robe of white covering her gayer kimono, a little mirror dangling from her neck, and three candles, set in a stand, fitted to her hair—all the prescribed requirements of a custom as old as the age-worn and moss-grown lanterns—she had made her way in the quietness of early morning, after the custom of forsaken maidens, to the Temple of Amida. With a hammer and nails brought from the carpenter-shop, she fastened the image she brought to the sacred cryptomeria. There, on her knees, she prayed that the gods might slay the fickle Yamamura, who had smiled at the maiden who leaned from a veranda as the soldiers marched by. Then O Haru San gathered up her belongings and stole away. The next night she would go again and drive more nails in the sacred tree, until, to save the holy cryptomeria from further desecration, the messenger of the gods—the monkey who travels in space as fast as the shooting stars—would strike Yamamura dead.

A few days later the geisha was told that her former lover was dead. Then a flood of remorse drowned all other passions. As she read the tragic tale of the fight at Nanshan in the Nichi-Nichi the "Neisan" brought her, and learned that her one-time lover was among the killed, she wept bitterly. She sorely regretted that she had gone in "the hours of the ox," after the custom of abandoned maidens, to mar the sacred trees so that the gods might slay him. Now she would have him live again.

It is ever the way of women, and these women of Japan differ little under their skin from those overseas.

Together the geisha of the House of the Stork squatted on their cushions about the weeping Miss Chrysanthemum, and O Kaka San took the paper she dropped, and read aloud the tale the Nichi-Nichi told of the bloody fight in the closing days of May at Nanshan.

"The First Regiment was exposed to the hottest fire," read O Kaka San, "and," she interpolated, "they are the men of Tokio with whom Yamamura, the lover of the lovely O Haru San, fought." "For ours," she went on, "the regiment held its place close to the enemy's position. At five o'clock it was ordered to capture one of the enemy's forts armed with machine guns. These guns had been working havoc; their capture was ordered at all costs. A picked force volunteered for the work. The men removed their hats, and stood in a

sandals on their feet. They advanced calmly, going forward in the face of an awful fire, but when they reached the wire entanglements, not more than two hundred yards from the guns, none stood. All had been shot down."

"Corporal Yamamura was among the brave men; he died a glorious death," said the old "Obasan." "Should not O Haru San be proud?"

But O Haru San was weeping bitterly; she was thinking of how she had stolen out in the still "hours of the ox" to pray for the soldier's death.

"Colonel Ohara determined to take the fort," read O Kaka San. "The Third Regiment sent men, and more than one hundred were shot down. Further advance seemed impossible, but Colonel Ohara was determined to take the place. The Rising Sun standard was advanced in front of the regiment. The colonel drew his sword and shouted from the van to encourage his men, and again the assault commenced. Within a hundred yards of the guns, the flagstaff was shattered and the flag fell. Ensign Isawa was wounded, and the colonel standing behind the standard was also hit. Lieutenant Okamura brought a bandage, but was shot dead as he opened the package. All the officers and men near the wire entanglements were either killed or wounded, and of the whole First Regiment only one non-commissioned officer escaped unharmed. The standard had to be borne by a man from the ranks—he was so proud—until it was planted on the enemy's fortress at seven o'clock that night."

"If I had a lover who fought there I would be happy, very happy," said O Kaka San.

Yet, O Haru San wept; sobbing bitterly long after the sympathy "Neisan" had tucked the bed-clothes about her. In the morning they found her dead.—[Canadian Magazine.

### Victorian Anthropology.

We, who were children in our time,  
And who, though something past our prime,

Still healthily survive,  
Must often, when we come in touch  
With modern infants, marvel much  
To find ourselves alive.

The milk they drink, I am advised,  
Must first be duly sterilized,  
Or else with seal and vow  
Labelled, to prove to every eye  
That it has been provided by  
A non-consumptive cow.

The briefest snuffle from afar  
Proclaims the imminent catarrh,  
and calls for potent cures;  
The slightest symptom of a bluish  
Is followed by an eager rush  
To take their temperatures.

About them hums a busy tribe  
Of doctors, ready to prescribe  
New simples and tabloids,  
And surgeons quite prepared to ease  
Them of all of their appendices,  
And eke their adenoids.

Ah, what a change from those old days  
When all the world, and all its ways,  
And we ourselves, were green!  
Days when, eternally sharp set,  
We ate whatever we could get,  
Nor recked about hygiene.

I recollect, when I was young,  
Once or twice thrusting forth my tongue,  
Though why I could not tell,  
And after some heroic bout,  
Politely christened a "blow out,"  
I may have felt unwell.

Even at that early date  
Victorian microbes lay in wait  
In every bite and sup;  
So, I repeat, grown wiser now,  
I am constrained to wonder how  
We managed to grow up.

My Plato's works on yonder shelf  
Commend the maxim, "Know yourself."  
As conduct's safest guide;  
It seems a later nursery law  
Adapts this immemorial saw  
To "Know your own inside."

—Punch.

Count your mercies and you discount  
Your agonies.



## The Ingle Nook.

The other day I came across the following in a newspaper, and it just struck me that I should like to know what all the Ingle Nookers thought about the matter. You know, I believe it was a man who wrote the bit, but—now, I'm not going to give you my own opinions on it just yet. I want to hear yours.

"No woman marries any man unless she believes in him, and that belief dies hard, and only when the man himself murders it. That 'no man is a hero to his valet' is an old and oft-quoted proverb; the man who is not accounted as such by his wife has only himself to blame. The love of woman is blind to all the deficiencies of its idol. When the storms of adversity wash away its feet of clay, its legs of wood, her love sees only the head of gold, and upholds it proudly to the bitter end. No imagination of poet has so strong an idealizing faculty as the affection of a wife. Her devotion magnifies the good and ignores the evil. Ordinary virtue swells into moral heroism; dull respectability is exalted into severe rectitude, commonplace ability is believed to be genius.

"A clever writer declares that most wives are persuaded that their husbands have in them a potentiality of intellect, and could, if they only tried, and were given the opportunity, compete successfully with any or all of the great men of the earth. Even when the judgment is clearer, the love is no less, and is ready at call to defend and to supply all deficiencies.

"The woman who has given her heart to a man is anxious to the last to shut her eyes to his shortcomings, and resents the fact that they are apparent to others. What will not a wife forgive her husband? Every day shows her condoning infidelity, ill-treatment, suspicion, injustice, until it is impossible to fix a limit to her forbearance; and it is a common saying that if, when a man beats his wife, a stranger interferes to protect her, the chances are that man and wife will combine to thrash him for his pains."

### A Breezy Letter from Bernice.

Dear Dame Durden,—How ungrateful I must seem to delay so long in acknowledging your kind and almost heroic efforts to work up interest in the fair question. I have been from home a good deal this summer, and you know how the intervals are usually filled with frantic attempts to catch up with work, and letter-writing, which is not almost compulsory, is often sadly neglected. Well, that fair problem did not prove the most interesting topic "ever was," did it? I confess I was disappointed in not getting more pointers; but I must not be like the old clergyman, who, on a stormy Sunday, scolded so at the stay-at-homes over the heads of those present, that the latter felt almost as badly if not worse than if they had been the culprits.

No, I am very thankful indeed to those who helped. Their hints were real good and practical, and if more did not respond, perhaps it was partly my fault in not making my wants as clear as I should have. But (let me whisper it, neighbors mine), when we write to newspapers and "sich," we are not always given the Irishman's privilege of speaking until we are understood, and more's the pity for some of us, say I; but this time I was not real sure myself as to the nature of "demonstration" wanted, and so I asked suggestions from you, hoping that among all the Advocate's clever women I would get enough original ideas to work up into a really entertaining "something" which would prove a genuinely helpful attraction at our fairs, where, so often, things get into a rut, and we don't like ruts, of course.

We go, year after year, to look at largely the same kind of exhibits in the same departments, which have been in evidence since its organization, and yet we go, of course, and like it too, not only because we see our friends and enjoy a day's outing, but a good deal because it is our fair—the gathering in of the year's produce and workmanship of our own particular county or township, and be it in fine arts or fine pumpkins,

"lives there a (wo)man with soul so dead" who does not feel that little patriotic thrill and pardonable pride, if the display be a fine one (even if she is not an exhibitor), and who does not wish to see her own fair as attractive, up-to-date and worth while generally as it is possible to make it in small centers? And why not have it so?

I, for one, am keeping my eyes open at the fairs this year, and, please, won't all of the Ingle Nook "bodies" do the same, and perhaps something new and nice will break upon our vision, or a bright idea be suggested which might not have been if we had not had our little confab. And then we will share with our "finds," will we not? I would like to write so much more, but "Ise afraid, I is," only I must squeeze in how much I enjoy Ingle Nook.

Sincerely yours,

Buce Co., Ont. BERNICE.

Yes, indeed, I was sorry, as well as you, that the fall-fair question did not "pan out" better. But then, perhaps the reason was that your topic was brought on in the good old summer time, when most of the farm women are too busy to feel like writing, even to "The Farmer's Advocate." And then, the weather has been so hot and enervating. However, it is delightfully cool this morning, so perhaps new life will come to the members, and a new inspiration to write about the fall fairs. I agree with you that there is a peculiar interest attached to our very own fairs. Ten times better, in a way—aren't they—than the big exhibitions? In the first place, you aren't so tired; then, you meet all your old friends and neighbors, and chat away with them about all the "things," so pleasantly and informally. Last of all, how natural it is that one should be more interested in something shown by Mary Jones, one's next-door neighbor, than in something much finer, perhaps, made by Mrs. Dear-knows-whom, from the town of Dear-knows-where. Nevertheless, I think everyone should go occasionally to the biggest exhibition within reach, were it only for the sake of getting stirred up a bit and picking up a few ideas for the dear little old-fashioned fair at home. . . . I think you deserve great credit, Bernice, for your exertions in its behalf, and I am sure some of our Chatterers will yet be inspired to help you. After all, the small fair is the real index to the progress of the country, and, if handled right, it should be distinctly educative. . . . Just here there is one point which has often struck me, that is as to the advisability of coddling up especial things for the shows. I have heard of people feeding squashes with milk, taking one or two calves, or pigs, or sheep, or whatever it might be, and giving them especial care, in order to fit them for the show-ring. I don't know how this may appear to you, but to me it seems a foolish sort of proceeding—one that should not be permitted. Such exhibits are not representative at all. The ideal way, it seems to me, would be for people to have all their stock, garden stuff, etc., just as good as possible, and to pick out the things that have developed best under the same treatment. Now, what say you all to this?

### Margaret Guthrie Replies.

Apply with a cotton cloth on linoleum the following: Yellow wax, 5 ounces; oil of turpentine, 11 ounces; amber varnish, 5 ounces. The safest plan of melting is by putting the ingredients, one by one, in a bowl set in hot water. As they are all inflammable, avoid having any of them come in contact with fire.

This caution is given in a recipe for preserving hardwood floors. This will suit those wanting hardwood borders left, as is the case with us in our dining-room: Melt together in a bowl set in hot water  $\frac{1}{2}$  a pint of turpentine,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces powdered resin, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound beeswax. Apply with a soft cloth, and polish with a brush.

These both sound as if good, and I was just waiting to try them before

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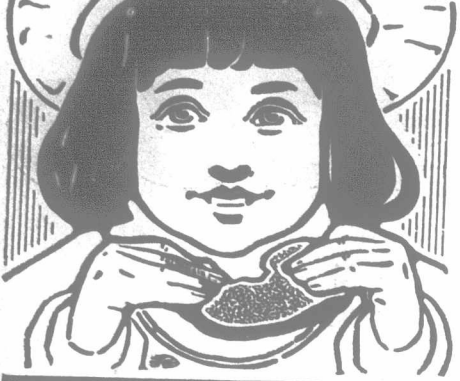
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passing them on, in order to find how much space they will cover.

Nora, the next time you render lard, try stirring plenty of salt into it just as it is cooling; avoid putting in a cellar, and, if possible, have narrow-necked vessels to hold it, and cover tightly. You could have used yours by removing the dark parts, boiling again, and adding soda. My lard came to grief, or I myself did in my early struggles with the mysteries of housekeeping, when the Ingle Nook friends were not so practical as they are to-day. The damp cellar caused the mould, but since then I have rendered lard in March and used it in September by having it in a granite water-jug.

I do believe, "Mother of Two," if you had your cucumber pickles hot, and jars scalded and a little piece of alum added, they would have been crisp and nice. Use the very best vinegar, and do not dilute it. In tomato pickle, I dilute the vinegar and add sugar, but on top of the pickle I pour a cupful of genuine vinegar (cold), and seal quickly. Home-made vinegar, unless made by an expert, or one used to it, does not contain some quality needed, hence the white wine we get is perfection.

For Newcomer, Dame Durden's recipe for pumpkin canning is splendid. Have the pumpkin scalding hot, and seal tightly. Try peeling, cutting in strips and drying as apples—only in long strips. In winter, break these up and stew, and you will have as fine as needed.

MARGARET GUTHRIE.

I must thank you, Margaret, for the nice private letter. I did so want to print it, especially the part about the pretty new dining-room. It was Blacklocks who thought I was a man. I am afraid I have offended her, she has not been to the Ingle Nook for so long. . . . By the way, I found two other recipes for cleaning linoleum. Here they are:

(1). Wash the linoleum with skim milk.

(2). For ten square feet of linoleum allow 2 eggs. Break into a basin and beat a little, then add one quart lukewarm water. Dip a soft flannel cloth in this mixture, and go over the floor twice, using care not to step on the cleaned portion, nor to use the room until the floor is quite dry.

The following are the recipes I promised last week:

Sweet-milk Scones.—Three cups flour, 1 tablespoon butter, 1 tablespoon sugar, ½ teaspoon salt, 2 teaspoons baking powder. Sift together the flour, sugar, salt and baking powder. Rub the butter into this, and mix with sweet milk into a stiff dough, using a knife for mixing. Turn onto a floured board, divide in two, and pat out into two scones half an inch thick. Mark each with a knife into sections, as one would cut a pie—this so that the three-cornered pieces will break off easily when baked. Brush with milk, and bake in a hot oven fifteen minutes.

Five-o'clock-tea Scones.—Sift together 2 cups flour, 1 heaped teaspoon baking powder, and a pinch of salt. Rub into this three dessertspoons butter. Mix together one beaten egg and one-half cup sweet milk. Make into a light dough, and bake in the same way as for above recipe. Serve hot with butter.

### Answer to Jack's Wife.

Dear Dame Durden,—We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years, and I always enjoy the Home Magazine, especially the Quiet Hour and the Ingle Nook Chats. I read in Sept. 6th issue a letter from Jack's Wife. I agree with her about some people making it a habit of going to town every Saturday. I heard a neighbor say not long ago that he had only missed one Saturday in eight or ten years. I think the best time for a farmer's wife to go to town (unless she has to go to market) is through the week. Then she can be waited on when there is not the rush there is on Saturday. But on another point I do not agree with Jack's wife. I keep our house on the butter-and-egg money. We have 45 hens and three cows. I have an incubator, but have not made much money from it this summer. I have 16 pullets, which will soon be laying. I do not pay board for the cows and hens, neither do I buy tobacco. Jack's Wife must remember that all men do not use the poisonous weed. Our

family numbers four, and with what I make from my butter and eggs we can live comfortably, and can afford a new dress and hat a year. She speaks of men expecting their wives to work for their board. Does she not think that the men work hard too?

That boarding-house she speaks of must be an exception, for I think most farm-houses, whether kept on butter-and-egg money or not, have all the milk, cream, eggs and fresh meat they want for table use, and live on less than \$1 per head a week. I would like to hear the opinion of others. I have just been housekeeping seven years, so have a lot to learn yet.

Wishing you every success, I will close by sending a recipe for tomato relish: Half a peck of green tomatoes, chop; three onions, chop finer. Sprinkle with salt, and let stand over night. In the morning, drain through a colander. Take one pint of vinegar and one quart of water; add tomatoes and onions; boil 20 minutes; drain again. Take two cups of vinegar, one and one-half pounds of light-brown sugar, quarter pound white mustard seed, one-eighth teaspoon Cayenne pepper. Add tomato, and cook 15 minutes. Put up in small glass fruit cans. This is not a pickle, but is used as a sauce. PANSY. Northumberland Co., Ont.

### A New Member.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have long been interested in the Ingle Nook, and thought your recipe for cream puffs very good. I would like to know, through your valuable paper, a good recipe for chocolate cookies. I will send a good recipe for a common cake:

One-egg Cake.—One egg, 1 cup of brown sugar, ½ cup of milk, 2 cups of flour, 2 tablespoons of butter, 1 teaspoon of soda, 2 teaspoons of cream of tartar; flavor with vanilla. Beat the egg and sugar together. Add the milk; sift cream of tartar and soda with flour, and, lastly, add the butter. Bake in a greased tin.

I will answer "A Newcomer's" question, how to preserve pumpkin for winter and summer use? Cook the pumpkin until dry, then run through a colander, and put a cupful on each plate. Spread thin over the plate, and let dry. When wanted for use, take the amount required, and put in milk, and let soak for two or three hours. She will find this an excellent recipe for preserving pumpkin. FROM TINKER. Northumberland Co., Ont.

Chocolate Cookies.—Use 1 square bakers' chocolate (1 ounce); 2 cups sugar, 1 cup butter, 2 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, ½ cup milk, flour to thicken. Melt the chocolate and butter together; add the sugar, beaten egg, and the milk, in which the soda has been dissolved, then the flour. Roll thin; bake; then frost with an icing of confectioner's sugar.

### The Sage.

Sitting beside the Eastern gate, To great Mohammed consecrate, Hakim, the sage, spake words of weight—

"E'en to earth's utmost boundaries Judgment the fairest ruler is!"

"Where'er his steps may lead, for man Justice is safest guardian!"

"How'er so desperate the fight The strongest scimitar is Right!"

"Of all known allies, none in sooth, Is more dependable than Truth!"

His hearers bowed the assenting head, Yet when a single hour had sped How many knew what Hakim said?

—Clinton Scollard, in N. Y. Sun.

### Get Outdoors.

Get outdoors and you won't need to take sleep opiates. It is a palpable fact that we can't be out in the fresh air and sunshine very long before feeling an inclination to drowsiness. Isn't it the easiest thing in the world to lie down in a sunny field, with a handkerchief over your face, and fall asleep? And if you have ever crossed the ocean, you must have noticed how the fresh breezes and the sun's rays set the passengers dozing in their chairs. Sunlight and air are nature's own remedies for sleepiness, and if insomnia patients could take a good course of this treatment they would need no poppy juices.

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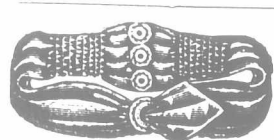
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## With the Flowers.

### Boston Ivy.

Could you inform me of any way by which I could protect a Boston Ivy vine through the winter? It has been growing for several years, and grows rapidly in the summer, but gets frozen back to within a foot of the ground every winter. I tried tacking tar paper over it last year, but as the walls are brick, the tacks did not hold very well, and the wind blew it off. SUBSCRIBER.

Simcoe Co., Ont.

You probably live too far north to have much success with Boston Ivy. If it is at present in an exposed place, move the root, and give it as sheltered a position as possible. In late fall, bank it up for a few feet with corn, straw, etc., propped into position with boards. This will at least prevent heaving of the earth about the roots by the frost following winter thaws.

### Bulbs for Winter Blooming.

We shall never forget the first time, now some years ago, on which we saw "bulbs" blossoming in the house. It was a nipping winter day, with gray skies, swirling drifts, and frost crystals going into castles and pine forests on the window-panes, and, as we drove along, the runners "squeezed" on the snow, and toes and fingers tingled. At last, unable to stand the cold longer, we resolved to go in somewhere and get warmed. Perhaps the contrast had something to do with it—but we can see that room yet, that room into which we two shivering, bemuddled females were ushered. It had a bright fire at one end, and all about it, near the three big windows, in which the shades were run nearly to the top, stood stands and tables, bright with the pink, and mauve, and white of Hyacinths, and the yellow of Daffodils. It was as though we had stepped from winter to spring, and, indeed, was there not the promise of spring in that fresh, green blessedness of the little spikes pushing themselves through the earth, or half-enfolding, half-drawing away from the gleaming blossoms? Indeed, a bulb in any stage of its growth is a "thing of beauty" and "a joy forever."

And, yet, how few there are who even attempt bulb-growing in the winter. After a single trial, how many there are who give up in disgust. "Oh, I can't manage bulbs," is the hasty conclusion, and that is the end of the matter. It should be remembered, however, that few good things are ever attained without effort. "If at first you don't succeed, try, try, try again," is a very good motto, and one which, in matters not actually of life and death importance, we are too often likely to forget, usually very much to our loss.

Possibly, in the case of bulb-growing, failure is due in nine cases out of ten to the very natural desire to hurry things up a bit. With the exception, perhaps, of Freesias, bulbs simply must not be unduly hurried. To attempt to do so is to procure a rapid growth of leaves and a choking of the flowers. Bulbs (with very few exceptions) planted about the middle of October should not be brought to the light, much less expected to be in bloom, short of six or eight weeks; and after being brought from the cellar should be kept at least four or five days (or until they turn green) in a rather subdued light, before being brought to the living-room windows.

Another common cause of failure is to plant the bulbs, water them, then set them away in a dry cellar, giving them no further care until it is time to bring them to the light. Bulbs certainly should not be kept too wet, a condition which sometimes induces rot, but no more should they be allowed to become too dry. In a very dry cellar, watering once or twice a week may be necessary.

In potting bulbs, the kind of soil is not so important as the treatment of the bulbs when potted. Any good garden soil, which is loose and will not pack, will do; but it is usually helped by the addition of rotted leaves, or old, rotted manure, to supply the necessary humus, and some sand to make it light. The soil scraped away from about the roots of grass in old sod is also, as a rule, ex-

cellent. Having a sufficient quantity of soil on hand, get the pots ready by putting an inch or so of drainage material—broken crockery, charcoal, etc.—in the bottom of each. Next sift the soil in loosely, taking care not to pack it until the bulbs are placed; otherwise, when vigorous root-growth begins, the bulbs are likely to heave themselves upward out of the pots. When sufficient soil has been put in, place the bulbs on the surface and press down gently till the upper side is on a level with the surface, then firm the soil around with the fingers. One Hyacinth will, as a rule, be enough for a six-inch pot, but three tulips, seven or eight Freesias, and even a dozen Crocuses may be put in a pot of that size.

Next water, and set away in a dark, cool place, where the temperature will stay at about 40 degrees. Examine frequently to see if more water is needed, and in six or eight weeks turn out of the pots gently to see if sufficient root-growth has been made. To do this, have the soil moist, rap the pot sharply on some hard object to loosen the soil, place one hand over the surface to catch the ball as it drops out, and invert the pot. If roots show all around the soil, it is time to bring the bulbs to the light as described above. It is not necessary to bring all out at once—just those one wishes to have flower first. By leaving a few a while longer, a succession of bloom may be ensured. If a white, somewhat spindly show of leaves appears while the plants are in the cellar, do not be alarmed. Better that than that the flower stalks should be forced too soon. After bringing the plants out, keep them for a few days in a rather dimly-lighted room, where the temperature is at about 50 degrees, then bring to the living-room. Keep, if possible, at a temperature of about 60 degrees, and give plenty of water. Hot, dry air and cold drafts should alike be guarded against. By planting the following bulbs at the same time, a succession of bloom may be had in the order named—Freesias, Chinese Lily, Paper-white Narcissus, Roman Hyacinth, Narcissus Pottica, Dutch Hyacinth, Tulip. If plant lice should appear on any of these, banish with tobacco dust or tobacco tea.

Exceptions to the above rule for keeping bulbs six or eight weeks in the cellar are found in the Paper-white Narcissus, Chinese Lily and Freesia, which root readily. The Chinese Lily may be forced as soon as potted, while the Paper-white and Freesia only require to be left in the cellar a few days.

### Sis.

Sis is just the girl for me,  
Bright and jolly as can be;  
Doesn't grumble at the noise  
When I bring in other boys;  
Just says with a chummy smile,  
"Let them have their fun awhile."

She is great at lessons, too!  
Always helps a fellow through;  
"Explains what he can't understand—  
Oh, I tell you Sis is grand!  
And when books are put away  
She is just as good at play.

Sis, she doesn't scowl or frown,  
And sometimes she sits right down  
Talking 'bout my plans with me  
Just as earnest as can be;  
Doesn't think because I'm small  
That such things don't count at all.  
—L. M. Montgomery.

### The Rainy Day.

The day is cold, and dark, and dreary;  
It rains and the wind is never weary;  
The vine still clings to the mouldering wall,  
But at every gust the dead leaves fall,  
And the day is dark and dreary.

My life is cold, and dark, and dreary;  
It rains, and the wind is never weary;  
My thoughts still cling to the mouldering past,  
But the hopes of youth fall thick in the blast,  
And the days are dark and dreary.

Be still, sad heart! and cease repining,  
Behind the clouds is the sun still shining,  
Thy fate is the common fate of all,  
Into each life some rain must fall,  
Some days must be dark and dreary.  
—Longfellow.

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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.

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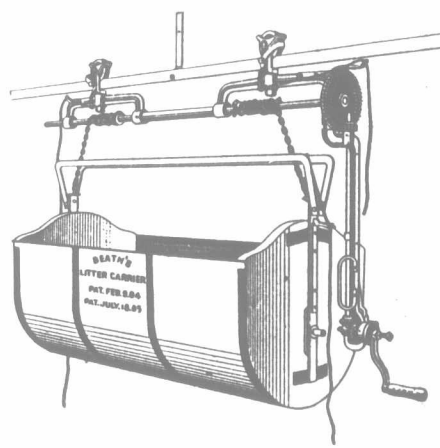
### Beath's Feed and Litter Carrier

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.

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## Galt Classik Ceilings

Established 1842. FREE! FREE!! ABSOLUTELY FREE \$100,000 PRIZES GIVEN AWAY FREE.

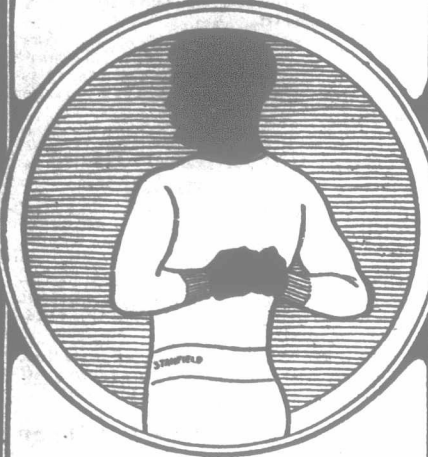
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You  
will find just the Underwear you  
want—right size and right weight  
—in

**Stanfield's**  
"Unshrinkable"  
Underwear



Made in sizes to perfectly fit  
every man—and in the right  
weights for every Canadian  
climate from Halifax to the  
Klondyke.

Guaranteed unshrinkable, too.

Ask your dealer for  
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Progressive improvement.  
This, coupled with the  
unstinted use of

**MONEY, TIME, BRAINS**

and eighteen years' prac-  
tical experience, has made

**The Gold Medal**

**Sherlock-Manning**

**ORGAN**

an instrument to be  
proud of.

For catalogue write:

The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co  
LONDON, CANADA.

**WOMAN'S \$15 Fall Tailored Suits,**  
\$6.95. Send for fashions, cloth  
samples, and catalogue showing  
everything you use wholesale. SOUTHCOIT SUIT  
CO., DEPT. 27, LONDON, ONT.

### FOR SALE:

A grand herd of pure St. Lambert Jerseys. One  
bull and eighteen females. Two cows, 12 and 8  
years old. Five three-year old heifers in milk.  
Three two-year-olds (one soon due) in calf. Six  
yearlings and two heifer calves. All first-class.  
No culls. Will be sold very cheap. For cata-  
logue and price apply to

**GEO. W. A. REBURN,**  
Massawippi, Que.

### A Confession.

I've been down to the city, an' I've seen  
the 'lectric lights,  
The twenty-story buildin's an' the other  
stunnin' sights;  
I've seen the trolley cars a-rushin' madly  
down the street,  
An' all the place a-lookin' like a fairy-  
land complete.  
But I'd rather see the big trees that's  
a-growing up to home,  
An' watch the stars a-twinklin' in the  
blue an' lofty dome;  
An' I'd rather hear the wind that goes  
a-singin' past the door  
Than the traffic of the city, with its  
bustle an' its roar.

I reckon I'm peculiar, an' my tastes is  
kind o' low,  
But what's the use denyin' things that  
certainly is so?  
I went up to a concert, an' I heard the  
music there,  
It sounded like angelic harps a-floatin'  
through the air.  
Yet, spite of all its glory, an' the glad-  
ness an' acclaim,  
If I stopped to think a minute, I was  
homesick jes' the same;  
An' I couldn't help confessin', though it  
seems a curious thing,  
That I'd rather hear a robin sweetly  
pipin' in the spring.

—Washington Star.

### The Voice of Kinship.

I am the voice of Kinship for the voice-  
less,  
Through me the dumb shall speak,  
Till the deaf world's ear be made to hear  
The wrongs of the wordless weak.

From street, from cage and from kennel,  
From stable and zoo, the wail  
Of my tortured kin proclaims the sin  
Of the mighty against the frail.

Oh, shame on the praying churchman,  
With his uninstalled steed at the door,  
Where the winter's beat and snow and  
sleet  
Or the summer's sun-rays pour.

And shame on the mothers of mortals,  
Who have not stopped to teach  
Of the sorrow that lies in dear, dumb  
eyes,  
The sorrow that has no speech.

The same force formed the sparrow  
That fashioned man, the king;  
The God of the Whole gave a spark of  
soul  
To furred and feathered thing.

And I am my brother's keeper,  
And I will fight his fight,  
And speak the word for beast and bird,  
Till the world shall set things right.

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

### Rags.

He was a most untidy dog;  
I called him Rags because his crop  
Of hair inclined to mat and clog—  
Suggestive of a window mop.

I met him in the street one day,  
He wagged his tail in friendly mood;  
I guessed at what he had to say  
And took him home and gave him food.

Poor Rags! how oft I've chided you  
For your too friendly overtures;  
Of all the friendship that I knew  
That which I valued least was yours.

For I was rich, just like you,  
Men sought my friendly nod to claim—  
They had no tails to wag, 'tis true;  
They wagged their tongues—'tis much  
the same.

Then Fortune turned her back on me.  
The tongues are stilled; the tail still  
wags.

I blush for man's duplicity;  
Oh, Gratitude! thy name is Rags!  
—Steeleplume.

### GOSSIP.

By an error in the published prize-  
list of the class for Shropshire sheep at  
the Western Fair, London, the second  
prize for shearing ewes was improperly  
credited. It should have been credited  
to W. H. Beattie, Wilton Grove, Ont.

### THE INNES-LATTIMER SALE.

The twenty imported Clydesdale fillies  
advertised to be sold by auction at  
Woodstock, Ont., on October 25th,  
property of Mr. J. W. Innes, the im-  
porter, should attract the attention of  
farmers from many sections. They are  
a choice lot, carefully selected by a good  
judge, and combine size and quality in a  
high degree, together with the best of  
breeding, being sired by stalwart sons  
of Baron's Pride, Hiawatha and other  
noted breeding horses. They have strong  
yet clean, flat bone, sloping pasterns,  
and big, good feet; in short, are just the  
kind needed for breeding the most  
salable class of horse stock, or for doing  
farm work without being wearied. Mr.  
Innes has also a nice lot of richly-bred  
and well-colored bull and heifer calves in  
the joint sale of Shorthorns advertised  
to take place in the same place and on  
the same afternoon, October 25th. The  
other contributors are Messrs. J. A.  
Lattimer, of Woodstock, and H. J. Fair-  
bairn, of Theford, Ont., each of whom is  
offering choice selections of young heifers  
and bull calves of good type and quality,  
and as well bred as the best, represent-  
ing several favorite Scotch-bred families  
and others of good-milking strains, such  
as many dairy farmers are now seeking—  
the dual-purpose sort, good milkers and  
good feeders. This is the last of a  
three days' series of Shorthorn sales at  
London and Woodstock, giving intending  
purchasers a good field for choice. The  
most exacting buyer should find in these  
sales something to suit.

### H. J. DAVIS' SHORTHORN SALE.

The sample pedigrees shown in the  
half-page advertisement, in this issue, of  
the auction sale of 40 head of imported  
and home-bred Scotch and Scotch-topped  
Shorthorns, property of Mr. H. J. Davis,  
Woodstock, Ont., are but specimens of  
the desirable breeding of the entire offer-  
ing, of which, after a careful inspection,  
we feel safe in saying the cattle are  
quite as good as their pedigrees, which  
is saying a good deal. It will be a  
surprise to many, in view of the high  
prices prevailing in Great Britain, to find  
in any one herd in Canada so many re-  
cently imported animals of individual ex-  
cellence and approved breeding, no fewer  
than 20 head of those being included in  
the catalogue for this sale, of which half  
a dozen or more are superior young  
bulls of ages running from eight months  
to two years, of capital colors and con-  
formation, and full of the blood of the  
best families of leading Scottish herds.  
The acknowledged shortage of first-class  
young bulls in this country, and the felt  
need for more of such, should constitute  
this sale a rarely attractive event in  
Shorthorn circles, and the offering  
should find ready purchasers. Besides  
the imported bulls are about another half  
dozen of excellent youngsters that will  
be of serviceable age in a few months,  
two of which were prizewinners at To-  
ronto this fall, and all of which are up  
to the standard of first-class in breed-  
ing, being of most desirable family con-  
nections in all lines. The female list in-  
cludes a number of young imported cows  
and heifers in calf to noted sires in  
Scotland, some with calves at foot, and  
several charming heifers that will soon  
be of breeding age, and which give  
promise of making first-class cows. In-  
dividual mention is impossible in avail-  
able space; only the catalogue, which  
will be ready for mailing in a few days,  
can give an adequate idea of the breed-  
ing of the offering, which will bear the  
closest analysis, among the families  
represented being Roan Ladys, Missies,  
Broadhooks, Jealousys, Collynie Rose-  
woods, Killeban Beautys, Cruickshank  
Clippers, Butterflys, Dairymaids, Crimson  
Flowers, Jilts, Clares, and others of the  
good Kinellar tribes. Included is a  
good red daughter (imported in dam)  
of a half-sister (from same dam) of Deane  
Whits' Royal champion cow, White  
Heather, of the Killeban Beauty family,  
and bred by Mr. Macdonald. Another ex-  
cellent young cow of the same tribe,  
bred by Lord Rosebery, will be sold with  
a heifer calf at side, and itself to the

Duthie-bred bull, Westward Ho, a Missie,  
by Merry Morning. In a charming  
quintette of red yearling heifers is a  
Collynie Rosewood, bred by Mr. Duthie; a  
Broadhook, by Bapton Chancellor, by  
Silver Plate, dam by Royal Star, a  
combination of blood of the greatest liv-  
ing sires of the breed, and in the same  
bunch an imported Cruickshank Dairy-  
maid, in calf to the Royal and Highland  
Society winner, Fascinator, Mr. Gordon's  
grand young bull, whose portrait ap-  
peared in "The Farmer's Advocate" for  
Sept. 20th. Parties interested should  
make application for the catalogue at  
once, study its contents, and lay their  
plans for attending this sale.

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

#### LOSS OF BUTTER IN CHURNING.

Churned 64 gallons separator cream at  
64 degrees, from 9 milkings, no fresh  
cream being added for 12 hours previous  
to churning. Got 16 lbs. butter; but,  
seeing the buttermilk looked rich, it was  
set away for 24 hours, then churned  
again, and this time 3 lbs. of butter was  
churned. What was the cause of this  
butter being left in the buttermilk?

S. T.

Ans.—The cream was apparently  
churned at too high a temperature, as  
64 degrees F., assuming the thermome-  
ter was correct, is a very high tempera-  
ture in summer for churning separator  
cream. The probabilities are that if the  
cream had been churned at 56 degrees to  
58 degrees F., or not over 60 degrees F.,  
practically all the butter would have  
been recovered at the first churning. It  
is probable that the first churning came  
very quickly—in less than 20 minutes—  
which usually means excessive loss of  
fat or butter in the buttermilk.

H. H. D.

Ontario Agricultural College.

St. Lambert Jerseys are advertised in  
this paper by W. A. Reburn & Co.,  
Massawippi, Que. This is one of the  
oldest Jersey herds in Canada, and has a  
splendid prizewinning record to its credit  
in the day when the herds of Mrs. Jones  
and Valancey Fuller were in the com-  
petition, and the St. Annes herd held  
its own both by inspection and in public  
tests.

The attenuated, almost cadaverous ap-  
pearance of Senator Ingalls was once  
the occasion of turning a joke on him  
in a most unexpected manner. A friend  
of his, a doctor, in Athol, had been  
much pestered by a newsboy who was ac-  
customed to rush unceremoniously into  
his office and persistently urge him to  
buy a paper. One day the Senator and  
his friend were seated in the latter's  
office when the boy was heard coming up  
the stairs, and the doctor determined to  
play a trick on him. Going to a closet  
he got an articulated skeleton and  
placed it in his chair. Then the two  
conspirators quickly withdrew to an  
inner room. In came the newsboy, and  
his precipitation carried him directly up  
to the desk before he saw what was in  
the chair. When he saw the skeleton  
grinning at him, he waited for nothing  
more, but, with a cry of terror, fled  
through the door and down the stairs to  
the street. The doctor, who had  
suffered from the boy's persistence, was  
highly amused; but Ingalls felt some  
sympathy for the unfortunate boy, par-  
ticularly when he saw him standing be-  
low crying.

"Come up here, my boy," he called  
from the window. "I'll buy a paper."

But the newsboy, crying harder than  
ever, blubbered out between his sobs:

"No, siree! I won't come up. You  
can't fool me, even if you have put on  
your clothes."

#### MOUNTING BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

Hundreds of people are learning to suc-  
cessfully mount birds and animals, tan  
skins, etc., through the instructions given  
by mail by the N.-W. School of Taxid-  
ermy, 48 B. Street, Omaha, Neb. They  
receive many testimonials of graduates  
who are making big money as taxid-  
ermyists. These testimonials and fine  
catalogue will be sent free on request.  
Better write to-day, if interested.



## What Doctors Say About the Nerves

AND THEIR CURE BY THE BUILD-  
ING-UP PROCESS AS ILLUS-  
TRATED BY

### Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Avoid fatigue, hurry, worry, and excess.

Seek fresh air, rest, and the best means of increasing the nerve force of the body, or, in other words, use Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

These are the instructions the best physicians will give you as the most effective treatment to overcome disease of the nerves, for, if they do not recommend Dr. Chase's Nerve Food in so many words, they give you a prescription containing practically the same ingredients.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food is an up-to-date, scientific preparation, composed of the most powerful nerve restoratives known to science. It is bound to prove effective as a treatment for weak nerves, because it supplies the very elements of Nature which are necessary for the formation of new nerve force.

It is only by this building-up process that you can ever hope to entirely cure sleeplessness, headache, neuralgia, nervous dyspepsia, irritability, brain fog, and the discouragement and despondency which tell of exhausted nerves.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, 50 cents a box, 6 boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



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.

**ALBERTA FARMS** Regular snaps. Prices right. Terms easy. Write to-day. Hulbert & Foster, Strathcona, Alberta.

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

**FOR SALE** in Alberta lands, write Fetherstonhaugh & Tobin, Leduc.

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

**FARM FOR SALE**—Known as the Morton farm, one half mile east of Case, lots 25 34 and 23, east half con. 16, E. Zorra Oxford Co., 250 acres, well watered, well fenced, in good cultivation, two good orchards, a young fruit orchard, good barn with excellent stabling, two good houses, new drive barn and good silo. An excellent dairy farm. Apply on the premises, or address John Kreh, Cassel, Ont.

**GENUINE** bargains, Alberta lands. Write, and call when you come. Austin M. Fuller & Co., Strathcona.

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

**WANTED**—M'N—Railroads in Canada, passenger brakemen, firemen, electric motor conductors. Experience unnecessary. Particulars for stamp. Dept. 75, Inter. Ry. Inst., Indianapolis, Ind., U. S. A.

**160 ACRES** for sale, Con. 5, Minto Township. Buildings good; drilled well; wind mill on farm. One hundred and twenty-five acres cleared. Particulars, Albert Connell Harriston, Ont.

**200 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.

## WANTED

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

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

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

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to the "Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.

2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.

3rd.—In veterinary questions, the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### WANTS BROWN LEGHORNS.

Tell people who have Brown Leghorn roosters for sale to advertise them in your advertising columns.

SUBSCRIBER.

Perth Co.

##### LINE FENCING.

I want to fence a ranch, and the lots adjoining are unoccupied and not cleared at all. Can I compel the owners of said lots to put up their half of line fence? I am told a law recently made gives one this power on giving the owners six months' notice. R. B. M. Ontario.

Ans.—No.

##### GETTING OUT A PATENT.

"Inventor," Waterloo, asks our opinion (1st) as to how a device he is perfecting will probably sell; (2nd) how to get it patented, and cost?

Ans.—1. We could not possibly express an opinion worth anything at this distance.

2. Write to Mr. P. J. Edmunds, solicitor of patents, London, Ont., who will give you the desired information.

##### REGISTERING SHORTHORNS.

I have bought a pure-bred Shorthorn heifer. Her dam is not registered, and cannot be, because her owner has let it go so long he cannot trace her pedigree. A long while ago, her ancestors were registered. Are there any conditions under which my heifer's progeny could be registered?

Ans.—No. In order to be eligible, the pedigree must trace in all lines through registered ancestry to a named and recorded imported cow.

##### CRIPPLED PIGS.

What is the cause and treatment for hogs getting useless in their hind end? First they get lame; then they seem to lose the power of their hind legs. They have a good house to sleep in, and a good run in the daytime. G. A. M.

Ans.—This is generally due to too much dry food, or too heating food, and want of sufficient exercise. Treatment consists in giving laxative food, such as roots, apples, or greasy slops, or it may be necessary to give raw linseed oil, say two ounces to each pig; repeat dose in 24 hours, if necessary. Or, give of equal parts Epsom salts, sulphur and powdered charcoal in the food, say a tablespoonful to each daily, and encourage them to go out in the sunshine in the middle of the day.

##### A DISPUTED BOUNDARY.

A, B and C are farmers. A has a corner lot—100 acres, more or less. B has 37½ acres next to A's. Now, C, who owns opposite corner lot to A, bought 52 acres from A; and, when running the line, A asked C to allow him to put his part of fence on C's land until he gets up a straight fence, which he never did, some twelve years ago. But, in the meantime, A sold to D, and D to B. Now, C wanted to run a wire fence through the center of his 52-acre lot, and measured it, and found the end post was clear of the line, and when B saw where C had dug the corner, he came to him and wanted him to wait until he got a chain, and they would measure it together, which they did, and found that the mark was about six inches further in on B. They both agreed that they had measured it correctly. But B came to C right after and said he would have to put post in center of old fence stand, as he had not enough. Now, in June, C put in the corner post where he had marked, about six inches from where they agreed upon, or where C first dug the post hole, and stretched the fence. Now, when C went back to cut his harvest, he found that B had dug out the stones and the clay and knocked out the brace, corner post being left in hole and fence slackened. Now, could B lawfully do this? If not, what would be the proper method to take? Can C force him to refix the fence, B having owned the remainder of A's farm three years?

Fifty-two-acre lot is supposed to be 104 rods by 30 rods; it's a little over 80 rods in width. Would that make any difference to the length, as C was dealing with A when he purchased. C's lot calls for 52 acres exactly; B's more or less. Could B force C back to the exact 80 rods?

Ontario.

Ans.—It is impossible to answer your questions at all definitely or satisfactorily without further information. Your statement of case is quite elaborate, but even more is necessary in order to the forming of a legal opinion in a case of this kind. It would be necessary, for instance, to see C's deed and, possibly, other documents also relating to his title. B's course has certainly been irregular, and it would seem quite unsafe for C to proceed against him as for trespass. At all events, any such proceedings would most probably result in long, troublesome and fruitless litigation, and both parties would suffer. C would do well to consult a lawyer personally, and make sure of his legal position in the matter; and it might be well also to have his legal adviser, try to effect for him the requisite arrangement with B.

##### A COMBINATION HORSE.

I am anxious to raise horses that will be good for the saddle, and, also, good, fair roadsters. Could you tell me the best method of getting into this stock? Is there any recognized breed, or is the Thoroughbred crossed with some other breed?

J. G. M.

Ans.—The Thoroughbred sire mated with good-sized, sound mares of the coach or carriage type, or of the roadster class, whether pure-bred or grade, should be as likely to produce the kind of horse you desire as you could expect from the available stock in this country. The ideal combination horse, for saddle and road purposes, is the Kentucky saddle horse, a composite breed in which Thoroughbred and Standard-bred blood, probably, predominates. The saddle gait has been bred into these horses as well as trained into them, and the best specimens sell for high prices, but they are jewels in their line. There is room for experimentation in the use of a good sire of this class mated with Canadian mares of carriage type.

##### KEEPING CABBAGE.

A subscriber, Frankville, N. S., wishes to know how cabbage may be wintered.

Ans.—Cabbage does not keep well in a cellar, but has been kept with much success in trenches out of doors. Select a place where the drainage is good, and dig a trench two feet wide, and deep enough so that the tops of the heads will come even with the surface when standing on their roots in the bottom of the trench. Place the cabbage in a double row in the trench, with the heads up, and put a little earth around the roots. Over this, build a roof by first laying a ridge pole over the center, then putting old boards along to make a long gable roof. On this, place six inches of straw, and then six inches of earth. Leave a small opening at each end for ventilation. The heads may be taken out a few at a time during the winter as needed. Cabbages should be trenched before frozen, but as late in the fall as possible.

##### CABBAGE ROT.

"Subscriber," Northumberland Co., Ont., writes as follows: "I planted cabbage plants in garden. They headed up nicely, but have started to rot. The stem rots on some, and the heads fall off; on others, the heads are rotting. What is the cause?"

Ans.—So far no actual remedy has been found for cabbage rot, one of the worst diseases that affect cabbage, and one which only strenuous measures will keep in check. The cabbage plot should be closely watched, and at the first sign of disease every affected leaf should be burned. Where the stem is found to be decaying, the whole head should be destroyed. As the germs will live in the ground over winter, cabbage should not be planted a second season in any spot where the disease has appeared; neither should manure from animals which have eaten the vegetable be used as fertilizer for the plot. As the rot is also distributed by insects, and will live through on weeds, both insects and weeds should be kept in check as far as possible, all old weed stalks being burned in the fall.

## ALIVE or DRESSED!

We are the largest  
poultry handlers  
in Ontario.

We have established killing and receiving stations 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.

**Flavelles,**  
LIMITED,  
LONDON, ONT.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

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



**MEAT MEAL.**  
For Egg-production Poultry should have meat every day. Meat makes eggs. It is good for growing chicks, ducks, turkeys, calves and hogs. Use Morgan's Roup Cure, 25c. Ask for Free Article on Feeding Chicks and Poultry.

## ATTENTION! POULTRYMEN.

The choicest prize-winning birds from the best strains of any variety of Wyandottes. Only high-class birds for sale. Address:

**JAMES HOULTON, GREAT MALVERN, ENGLAND,**  
or **S. HOULTON, CALGARY,**  
Canadian Representative.

##### CAUSE OF RINGWORM.

I have calves on two cows. The calves are kept two in a box stall, and two under the barn. The cows are turned in to them night and morning. They are fed hay and oats and all the water they will drink. Two in the box stall have ringworm, the other two have not; all are in good condition. What is the cause of ringworm? Some say it is with feeding oats—has that anything to do with it? H. F. R.

Ans.—Ringworm is a contagious, parasitic disease which frequently affects calves around the eyes, and in some cases spreads to other parts of the body. It shows itself by bare, ring-shaped patches in which the hairs are seen broken off close to the skin. The affected parts should be washed well with soapy water, using a brush to remove the dead scales. Then apply an ointment composed of salicylic acid, 1 part to 6 parts clean, sweet lard, or some other excellent preparations advertised for the purpose in our columns. Do not allow affected calves to run with those not affected. A mixture of lard and sulphur applied after the scales have been softened by the washing and brushing is also said to be effectual as a remedy.



## ONTARIO AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, GUELPH, CANADA.



SOPHOMORE CLASS OF 1906.

**G. C. CREELMAN, B.S.A., M.S., President.**

There are a few vacancies yet in the First Year. Farmers' sons now through with the corn harvest should think of a course at the College.

Apply at once to

### GOSSIP.

Branches of The Bank of Toronto have been opened at Burford, Ont., and Langenburg, Saskatchewan.

Attention is called to the advertisement of an auction sale of 20 imported Clydesdale fillies and 30 Shorthorn cattle, property of Messrs. J. W. Innis and J. A. Latimer, to be held at Woodstock, Ont., on October 25th. Watch their space for further announcement, and apply for catalogue.

Dairymen will do well to look up the new advertisement of Messrs. Matt. Richardson & Son, of Caledonia, Ont., offering for sale from their noted herd of 90 Holstein cattle, young bulls, cows and heifers. The producing record of this herd ranks among the best in the Dominion, and the dairy business, with its present and prospective prosperity, will pay for the use of the best class of bulls and cows.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., write: "Our home-bred yearling Shropshire rams have kept moving, and are all sold and away. We still have a few imported rams, and for the next six weeks we are going to quote them at prices which we expect will soon take them all. We can recommend these rams to anyone wanting good flock headers. They are strong, typical rams of the breed, with that character and masculinity that goes with all good sires. The yearling ewes we offer are of the same sort; are in good breeding condition, and will be bred to the ram or not as the buyer may wish. We shall be pleased to quote very close prices to any who may be interested, and to those who will come to see them, we would say they are hard to please if they cannot find what they may want in the lot."

### MR. STAUFFER'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

The auction sale of Holsteins, advertised by Mr. F. Stauffer, of Washington, Waterloo Co., Ont., on October 18th, should attract the attention of dairymen looking for heavy-milking stock. At the head of the herd is the young bull, Toitilla Pietertje De Kol Boy, whose dam has an official record of 21.52 lbs. butter in seven days at five years old. In conformation, he is hard to beat, and his calves are of the right type. Among the females is Clothilde Belle, with an official record of 505 lbs. milk and 17.53 lbs. butter in seven days at four years old, and three of her daughters that are good ones. Another worth mentioning is Wayne Norine Fosta, a young cow with an official record of over 10 lbs. butter at two years old, after being in milk four months. The herd averaged over \$70 per head the year in returns from the cheese and butter factory for the last two seasons, each cow, in addition, raising her calf, and with cheese at the present price, they are on the road to beating their work of the two former years. This sale offers an opportunity to purchase something worth securing, as some of the young things have good records in their pedigrees. Remember the date, October 18th. Note the terms, twelve months' credit, and the station, Drumbo, at junction of C. P. R. and G. T. R.

## Important Auction Sale

AT WOODSTOCK, ONT., ON

### Thursday, Oct. 25, '06

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

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

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

**THOS. INGRAM,  
GEO. JACKSON, Auctioneers.**

**J. W. Innis.  
J. A. Lattimer.**

## CREDIT AUCTION SALE

OF REGISTERED

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE THURSDAY, Oct. 18th, '06

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

**D. RUDY, Tavistock, Ont.  
Auctioneer.**

**F. STAUFFER,  
Washington, Ont.**



## Every Subscriber

should be a member of our Literary Society and wear one of our handsome Rolled Gold and Enamel Stick Pins. They are beauties. Send us **only one** new subscriber to THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, at \$1.50, and we will send you a pin, and enter your name on our Society membership roll.

### GOSSIP

Through an error in the marking of the judges' book at the Western Fair, in the Thoroughbred horse class, four years old and upwards, R. F. Fisher's exhibit was credited with third, whereas he received the second-prize ribbon.

An important horse sale of Shires is announced in this issue in another column. The property of R. W. Hudson, Esq., will be sold on Nov. 8, 1906, at Danesfield, Marlow, Eng.

This sale will include prizewinning mares and fillies, also some stallions. See advertisement, and send for catalogue.

### A PROFITABLE EWE.

At the Kelso ram sales last month, twin shearing rams sold for £200 and £100 respectively, or \$1,450 for the produce of one ewe in one year, a fairly good return for her keep. These were from the flock of Mr. Templeton, of Sandyknowe, one of Lord Polwarth's farms, and the purchasers of the highest-priced sheep were Messrs. Arch'd Cameron & Sons, Westside, Brechin.

### GOSSIP.

#### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

October 10th.—T. H. Medcraft & Sons, Sparta, Ont., Shorthorns and Shropshires.

October 12th.—Scottish Shorthorns, at Inverness, Macdonald, Fraser & Co., Perth.

Oct. 16th.—J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont., Clydesdales, Shires and Percherons.

Oct. 17th.—Hon. W. Owens, Monte Bello, Que., Ayrshires.

Oct. 18th.—F. Stauffer, Washington, Ont., Holstein cattle.

October 23rd.—Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Shorthorns.

October 24th.—H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Shorthorns.

October 25th.—J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.

October 25th.—Innes & Lattimer, Woodstock, Ont., Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

Nov. 8th.—R. W. Hudson, Danesfield, Great Marlow, England, Shires.

Dec. 18th.—Col. J. A. McGillivray, Bedford Park, Ont., Shorthorn dispersion.

### THE SPRING GROVE DISPERSION.

The disposal of the noted Spring Grove herd of Shorthorns, the property of Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, Ont., by auction, on October 23rd, as advertised, will afford an opportunity to secure cattle of the best of breeding and individuality, of ideal beef type, and many of them of the dual-purpose sort, good milkers and from good-milking strains, as well as quick feeders. The herd is one of the oldest in existence in Canada, having been founded fifty years ago by the father of the present owner, an Englishman, who was a good judge and made it a point to use only first-class sires, a principle that has been carried out all through the history of the herd, so that the claim that no herd in the Dominion has had the benefit of more first-class, prizewinning and champion bulls is well founded. Among the earlier sires used was Imp. Lord of Lune (16428), a grand individual, bred by Mr. Housman, of Yorkshire, one of the most intelligent and successful breeders of his day. This bull left a splendid impression on the herd, the influence of which is noticeable even at the present day in many of his descendants. One of the earliest cows in the herd was Imp. Fanny =172=, the progenitress of the charming champion sisters, Fair Queen and Queen Ideal, which have proved invincible in the show-ring in the United States and Canada in the last two or three years. This grand cow produced, while in the Spring Grove herd, eight calves, several of her descendants being in the catalogue of this dispersion sale, and a right good sort they are. That the rule to keep at the head of the herd only high-class sires has been strictly observed by the present owner, it is only necessary to mention the names of the following grand succession of Canadian National champions: Moneyfuffel Lad, Topsman, Nominee, Valiant and Prince Sunbeam (imp.), all sweepstakes winners at Toronto. Following these was the Dutch-bred Rosy Morning (imp.) and Hot Scotch, champion at London last year, bred from imported sire and dam, and, lastly, the present stock bull, Whitehall Ramsden, whose sire, Whitehall Sultan, and his get have won more first-class honors and sweepstakes in the States than any other in the last three years. The dam of Whitehall Sultan was Mr. Deane Willis' Royal winner, Bapton Pearl, one of the most perfect young cows shown in Great Britain in recent years. Whitehall Ramsden comes of Royal lines, his dam, Whitehall Edna (imp.) being of the Cruickshank Miss Ramsden tribe, which produced the \$6,000 bull, Brave Archer, and a host of high-class winners, both on this continent and in the Old Land. The records of the Toronto Exhibition, the leading show in Canada, will ratify the statement that no herd in the Dominion has won more sweepstakes and first herd prizes in the keen competition at that great fair in the last ten years than has the Spring Grove herd. Individual mention of the cattle in this dispersion would require more space than is available. The catalogue, which is now ready for distribution, tells the tale and will be sent to those applying for it.



# IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF

## 40 Head of Scotch-bred Shorthorns

Twenty imported, the remainder mostly from imported stock, on

**WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24th, 1906.**

The offering includes seven imported bulls, bred by Duthie, Gordon, Earl of Rosebery, and other noted breeders. Also six high-class Canadian-bred bulls, including the 1st and 3rd prizewinners at Toronto, which have been purchased for this sale. The cows and heifers are a choice lot, as a glance at the two sample pedigrees will show.

**SAMPLE OF BREEDING OF TWO OF THE CATTLE TO BE OFFERED:**

**Collynie Rosewood 4th**, imported 1906 by H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Dams.	Breeders.	Sires.	Breeders.
	Got by	Union Jack (84940)	T. A. Anderson
Rosewood 63rd	J. Bruce	Cap-a-Pie (24074)	J. Bruce
Rosewood 24th	J. Bruce	Duke of Edinburg (51114)	J. Bruce
Rosewood 5th	J. Bruce	Lord of the Isles (40218)	A. Cruickshank
Rosewood 2nd	J. Bruce	Grand Forth (24074)	A. Cruickshank
Rosewood 1st	J. Bruce	Moonshade (18419)	A. Cruickshank
Rosewood	R. Field	Dauphin (49366)	G. Shepherd
Lelina		South Star (7538)	Mr. Robinson
Juno		Stratten (5336)	Mr. Barnett
		Son of Blyth Comet (85)	Mr. Champion
		Mr. Fisher's Old Red Bull (2022)	

**Clipper Chief** = 64220 =, imp. Vol. 53, E. H. B. Roan, calved March 9, '06; bred by Alex. T. Gordon, Combscausway, Inch, Aberdeenshire, Scot.; imported in 1906 by H. J. Davis, Woodstock.

Dams.	Breeders.	Sires.	Breeders.
	Got by	Lochaber (83890)	J. L. Reid
Czarina	A. M. Gordon	Corner Stone (68406)	A. M. Gordon
Comilla	A. M. Gordon	Mario 2nd (59439)	A. M. Gordon
Red Ruth	A. M. Gordon	Star of Morning (58189)	Wm. Duthie
Ruth	A. M. Gordon	Doctor A. Duff (46167)	T. Williamson
Mercy	A. M. Gordon	Lord Mayor (88625)	A. Longmore
Charity 2nd	A. Cruickshank	Scotland's Pride (25100)	A. Cruickshank
Chastity	A. Cruickshank	Lord Raglan (13244)	M. S. Stewart
Charlotte	A. Cruickshank	The Baron (13833)	R. Challoner
Clipper	J. Boswell	Billy (3151)	Capt. Barclay
Favorite	J. Boswell	Dandy (6918)	J. Boswell
Keepsake	J. Boswell	Tip Top (7638)	Capt. Barclay
Old Lady	C. Mason		

The sale will be at the **Home Farm, near WOODSTOCK, ONT.**, and visitors will be conveyed to and from the sale.

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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

**H. J. DAVIS, Proprietor,**  
**Woodstock, Ontario.**

**Notes on Mule-breeding.**

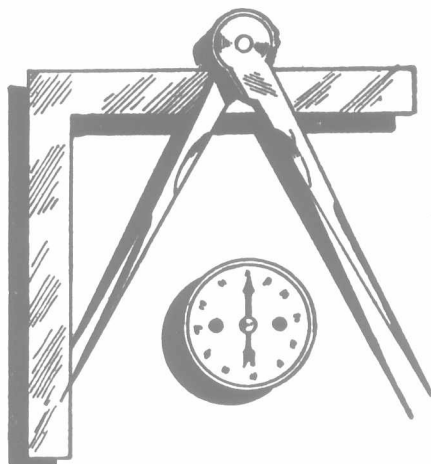
To make a success of mule-breeding, the kind of jack donkey to be used is naturally of the very greatest importance. Previous experience in other countries is, in this respect, of great assistance in deciding which breed of donkey is most suitable for the production of mules. Let us consider some of the different varieties that have largely been made use of in connection with mule-breeding.

Broadly speaking, the "Catalonian," the "Andalusian," the "Maltese," the "Italian," and the "Poitou," are the only varieties that have been used to any great extent, though, of course, large numbers of mules are bred from native jacks or nondescript animals which cannot claim to belong to any one particular breed.

The "Catalonian" is by far the finest type of animal, and must easily be placed first as the sire of mules. He is bred in Catalonia in Old Spain, and was introduced into the country by the Moors at the time of their conquest in that country. He is a good black color, with a white or mealy muzzle, with white or greyish-colored belly. He possesses fine style and action, with plenty of good, clean bone. These Catalonian jacks vary but little in form and style, but greatly in size, running from 14 to 16 hands, though the majority of those that are actually bred in Spain are from 14 to 15 hands.

In Kentucky, a very fine breed of donkey is produced, which, to all intents and purposes, is a Catalonian donkey that has been bred in Kentucky, but, in many cases, they are descended on the female side from mongrel-bred "jennies" (female donkeys) that were crossed in the first instance with pure-bred Catalonian jacks. The first pure-blooded Spanish jack was sent to Kentucky in 1832. He was the property of the Hon. Henry Clay, and stood fifteen hands high. This donkey was crossed with the mongrel jennies previously referred to, and the progeny have been continually mated with pure-bred jacks, imported from Spain, from time to time. In this way, the present race of jacks, known

## 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**

When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Advocate

throughout the U. S. as the "Kentucky jack," were formed.


The Addalusian donkeys are about the same type as the Catalonian, having, perhaps, a little more weight and bone, but they are all "off color," and do not possess the spirit and high-class temperament of the Catalonian. They are, in consequence, not so satisfactory as mule-breeders, and, even if used for this purpose, their progeny cannot, in any way, be compared with mules got by Catalonian jacks.

The Maltese is a smaller donkey than the Catalan, being rarely over 14 hands high. He possesses a nice fine coat, but is deficient in bone and substance.

The Italian jack, the smallest of all that are used in mule-breeding, usually stands 13 to 13.2. He is a very smart little animal, possessing very nice quality and, for his size, having good bone, with a beautiful fine coat. Many of these Italian donkeys are used in India for mule-breeding, as they get a very good class of small, active mules, but, of course, cannot be expected to produce as high-class an animal as one got by a Spanish sire. The Poitou donkey, according to some authorities, is supposed to have been originally of Spanish extraction. He differs, however, very considerably at the present day, both in outward appearance and in disposition, from the Catalan. He occupies a similar position in the donkey world to that occupied by the Clydesdale amongst horses, having great bone and weight, with a larger and more open foot than other breeds of asses. He is essentially the class of donkey suited for slow and heavy-draft work. No doubt, the great difference which exists at the present day between this breed and the Catalan has been brought about by selection and careful breeding. The head and ears of the Poitou are enormous; the larger they are, the more valuable is the animal considered to be. So large are his ears they are very often carried horizontally, like those of a lop-eared rabbit, giving the animal a very extraordinary appearance when viewed from the front. His lips, especially the lower one, are curled

(Continued on next page.)





**Warranted to give satisfaction.**

**GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM**

A safe, speedy and positive cure for

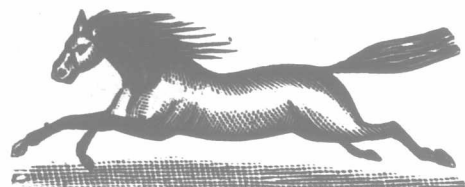
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., is invaluable.

Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

**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.

**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.



**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, \$1.25 per bottle. The Dr. McGehey Medicine Co., Kempville, Ontario.

No more blind horses - For Specific Ophthalmia, Moon Blindness and other sore eyes. BARRY CO Iowa City, Iowa, have sure cures.

**WIRED GLASS WINDOWS**  
HOLLOW SHEET METAL SASH & FRAME  
METALLIC ROOFING CO.  
LIMITED  
TORONTO & WINNIPEG



**IF YOU SAW** 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 Mach'y. Co.**  
113 Hope St. Hackettstown, N. J.,  
624 Engineering Bldg., New York City.

ously pendulous, and he carries a long mane and forelock. He is covered with an extremely long coarse coat, and on his legs there is also a plentiful growth of coarse and wiry hair. Although this donkey is possessed of many good qualities for the production of mules in some countries, he is not an animal that would be found adapted for mule-breeding in South Africa, or, in fact, in any hot country, as his enormous growth of coat would harbor parasites, and his sluggish disposition would not be likely to make him a success in breeding the class of mule required in South Africa.

Large numbers of mules are bred annually from all the varieties of donkeys to which we have referred, but by far the largest number are bred from the Catalan jack, who has proved himself for many years to be superior to and more successful than any of the other breeds. Catalan jacks develop one very marked peculiarity, and that is a uniformity both in shape, good color, thrifty-growing and feeding qualities, combined with docile tempers in the mules produced from every quality and color of dam. And experience has shown that a finely-formed, high-couraged Catalan jack, standing 14.2, will produce a mule as good if not better than a 16-hand Kentucky jack, although the Kentucky donkey may be to all intents and purposes a pure-bred animal. The best mules are produced by truly-formed Catalonian jacks, standing from 14.2 to 15 hands, and it is a mistake to make a point of obtaining very much larger jacks, as in most cases, when you get a jack of great height, he is found to be deficient in girth and in substance, and has a decidedly weedy appearance.

A good jack should have plenty of bone measuring not less than eight inches below the knee, with as much body and depth of girth as possible; a large head and long ears of fine quality, which should be carried sharply and erect. He should be possessed of good courage and activity, and be good tempered, this last point being of great importance. The feet of a Catalan jack are not as large as those of a Poitou, but should be sound and truly formed.

**THE KIND OF MARE TO BREED FROM.**

A mule gets its head, ear, foot and bone from the jack, also its internal characteristics, hardness of constitution and capability for endurance, but its body and height come from its dam, and, therefore, breeders must not consider that, although they are possessed of a good Catalan jack, any sort of a little mare will breed them big and high-class mules, as this will not be the case. Tall jacks and tall mares will never produce mules the equal of those bred from tall mares and heavy, good-boned jacks, from 14.2 to 15 hands high. For, although a 16-hand jack, if mated with a mare of equal size, will produce a mule of even greater height than either, the result is generally a high-bodied and leggy animal that is in every way undesirable.

There are many authorities who advocate that only a very good class of mares should be used for mule-breeding, and that indifferent and unsound mares should never be used. But with this opinion I do not quite agree; for whereas, of course, it is much better to breed mules from good, roomy, sound mares, still a breeder may often find himself in possession of a mare which has some hereditary unsoundness that would render it most undesirable for her to be put to a stallion; but, on the other hand, one would not feel so much compunction in having her covered by the jack, as he would not feel so much compunction as to any unsoundness, owing to the wise provision of nature that renders the hybrid sterile. I do not wish my readers to understand from these remarks that I am advocating the breeding of mules from unsound mares, but rather that, whereas it would be entirely wrong to knowingly breed horses from unsound mares, no great harm could accrue from trying to produce a useful mule from a mare that otherwise would be useless.—Capt. C. H. Blackburne, D. S. O., in Transvaal Agricultural Journal.

Mr. S. J. [Name] [Address], Ont., left last week for [Address] and England, for an importation of Clydesdales and Hackneys, and will [Address] something that will do this [Address]. Watch for his advertisement in this paper on his return.



**30 PERCHERONS**

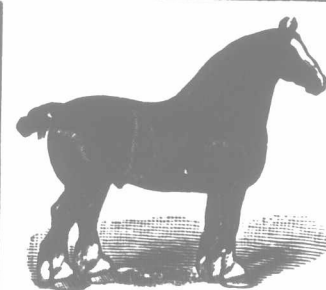
Also Shires, Hackneys and Glydes and 12 Percheron Mares (3, 2 and 1 year old) have just arrived with our new importation from Scotland, England and France, of high-class stallions and mares. Many of them prizewinners in their native lands. Bred by the best breeders. Percherons, blacks and grays, weighing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

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

**It's Just a Simple Question of YES or NO ?**

Will you use common **STOCK FOOD** and have common results, or will you **USE CARNEFAC** and have vastly superior results? Simple question, but on your decision much depends. If you have doubts, we will gladly send you proof. See our dealers, or drop us a card.

**THE CARNEFAC STOCK FOOD CO'Y**  
Toronto, Ontario.



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.**



**GRAHAM BROS.**

"Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

**HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES**

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



**Graham & Renfrew's**  
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is 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 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, Olympeans 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.

**Advertise in the Farmer's Advocate.**



# Important Auction Sale

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

**Tuesday, October 16, '06**

**25 Clydesdale Fillies**

**4 Shire Fillies**

**15 Clydesdale Stallions**

**6 Percheron Stallions**

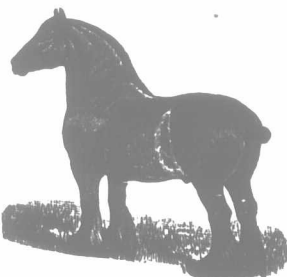
Personally selected from leading studs in England, Scotland and France for size and quality combined.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 1.30 P.M.

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

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

## AUCTION SALE OF Clydesdales

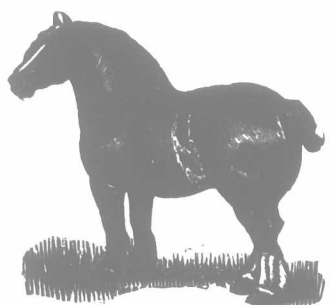


I will offer for sale by Public Auction, at **ROYAL HOTEL, Woodstock, Ont.,** on

**THURSDAY, OCT. 25th, 1906**

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

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



**T. H. HASSARD**  
Millbrook, Ont.

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

**MILLBROOK STATION AND P.O.**

## SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,



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

Long-distance 'Phone **Myrtle Station, C. P. R.**  
**Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.**

**NOTICE.** When writing advertisers please mention the **Farmer's Advocate.**

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.

#### PROTECTION FROM LIGHTNING.

Kindly give best plan of protecting a barn, which has power windmill on, from lightning. Should I try to conduct the current down the shaft and cable and connect to water pipes in basement, or would it be better to have lightning rods connected to the mill, and to run down outside of the barn? P.

Ans.—Connect the lower ends of shaft and of guy wires to damp earth underground by means of wire cables. If the windmill is near one end of barn, it will be well also to have a wire cable attached to it on the roof, and run along the ridge to the farther end of barn, and thence down to the ground. T. B.

#### ONION GROWING.

1. I would like to try an acre of onions next summer, and wonder if the ground could be prepared and planted this fall. If so, at what time?

2. Which would be the better to plant, seed or sets? Is there sets of Yellow Globe Danvers? If so, where could I get them?

3. Would an ordinary turnip drill sow the seed?

4. What would an average crop be on an acre of ground? I mean, how many bushels?

5. How much are they generally worth? Where could I get a market for the product of one acre? H. C. M.

Ans.—1. Planting had better be deferred till spring, though the ground should be manured and plowed this fall.

2. Yellow Globe Danvers sets can be procured from most seedsmen, but for a crop such as you desire, seed is preferable.

3. We think so.

4. Three hundred bushels.

5. From sixty to seventy-five cents per bushel.

6. In the large cities. In some small places, where onions are grown extensively, dealers buy and ship them. T. B.

#### PREPARING FOR POTATOES.

1. Please give a young farmer advice as to best way to prepare a piece of clover sod (grain this season and seeded to clover) for early potatoes next year, and, perhaps, some other early crop, but especially potatoes. Should it be plowed this fall? What time is best? I may not be able to get any stable manure, but can get hardwood ashes (unleached) and fertilizer, such as fish and potash, potato manure, etc. The land is light sandy soil, on a hillside, rather steep, facing the south. This is the earliest land in the neighborhood. Would it be best to plow in fall or spring?

2. What is a real early variety which would not be expensive seed? What do you think of Early Six Weeks?

3. Is coarse salt good for land—crops, grain, hay, etc.?

4. Is it all right to mix ashes with manure in a compost? J. F. S.

Ans.—1. It would, no doubt, be all right to plow the clover sod in the fall, but we would prefer to have it done in the spring, especially if your locality is subject to heavy snows or washing rains. If you use barnyard manure, have it put on before ground is plowed. Apply the other fertilizers mentioned on the surface after plowing, and incorporate thoroughly by means of disk harrow or spring-tooth cultivator.

2. To secure an early start, it is well to bring seed potatoes to a warm room two or three weeks before being planted so that the sprouts get started to grow. One variety of early potatoes we can strongly recommend is the one kind used by the market gardeners of Toronto and London; that is, the Early Ohio. It is old, but has never been superseded.

3. Salt is not really a manure, but on some soils does good, making the straw stiffer and brighter. It is also good for mangels.

4. No; it is all wrong. Ashes liberate the fertilizing elements in manure so that they rise in the form of gas and are lost. T. B.

As to the best breed of chickens, it is difficult. Uncle Rastus, when asked which breed of chickens is the best, said: "Well, sah, de white ones is de easiest found, an' de dahk ones is de easiest after yo' gits 'em."

## Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 4-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

**Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.**

## 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 number now ready. Free on request.

**DR. HAYES, Dept. D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.**

### FOR SALE

## Hereford Bulls

**1 yearling and 4 fine bull calves, all sired by Champion "Bourton Ingleside."**

Also a few good heifers and in-calf cows. Special prices to quick buyers. Stock delivered free of railway charges at any point on G. T. R. or C. P. R.

Ingleside Herefords again won first herd prize and sweepstakes at Toronto and London. Address:

**H. D. SMITH, Ravensoliffe, Hamilton, Ont.**



### 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.**

### THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS

Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 9-year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address: **A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P.O. or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P.O. Ilderton Sta., L. E. & B.; Lucas Sta., G. T.**

### FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 19 months old; prizewinners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale. **JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P.O.**

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

**Aberdeen-Angus** bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 826, 8 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock-getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar, old enough for service. **A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.**

Hereford bulls, heifers and in-calf cows from the Ingleside herd of Mr. H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont., late of Compton, Que., are advertised for sale in this issue. Note the liberal offer of delivery of stock free of railway charges. This herd won the first prize for best herd of Herefords, and sweepstakes for best bull and best female of any age at Toronto and London this fall.



## Rex Flintkote ROOFING

FARM BUILDINGS OF  
DOANE COGSWELL,  
HAVERHILL, MASS.  
COVERED WITH REX FLINTKOTE  
ROOFING

**Profit by  
the Verdict**

Thousands of farmers are using Rex Flintkote Roofing. They all attest its worth for all farm buildings. One is especially pleased because it won't "buckle up" and let in the rain. Another writes enthusiastically about its fire-retardant powers. A Nebraska man says it stays, despite all wind. A poultryman declares its non-porous qualities protect his chickens from all dampness. One tells us how easily his farm-hands laid it, while yet another says we can't sell him any more—because his Flintkote Roofing seems to have everlasting wearing powers.

### Rex Flintkote Roofing

has eliminated old roofing troubles for others, and can do as much for you. It's made of chemically treated, long-fibre wool with an under-coat of flint. It will make good where other roofs fail. Here's one proof:

"My Rex Flintkote Roofing looks just exactly like it did when the job of putting it on was completed; although the four extra squares of another brand that were used to complete the roof are already somewhat 'buckled up.' I believe that among the many good qualities of your roofing is its firmness. Will embrace any opportunity to heartily recommend it to anyone wanting a good roof.

Yours truly, (Signed) Chas. E. Gleckler,  
Dairy, Fruit and Poultry Farm, Albuquerque, N. M."

Artistic effects can be obtained with our new red paint adapted to Flintkote Roofing.

Let us send you free sample for red-hot coal test, and also free booklet on roofing points. Our valuable booklet, "How to Make Poultry Pay," is yours for 4 cents in stamps.

**J. A. & W. BIRD & CO.**  
20 India St., Boston, Mass.  
*Agents everywhere*

### Shorthorns and Cotswolds FOR SALE.

9 heifers one year old. A number of young cows with calves at foot, most of which are again bred, 3 bull calves from 2 to 6 months old. Sired by Scotland's Fame =47897-, the bull now in service. Also 15 registered Cotswold shearing rams, 10 registered cotswold shearing ewes. No large prices expected. Correspondence solicited. John Fergie, Claremont P.O. and Stn

### 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. 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.

### 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 Stn.**

**FOR SALE**—Imp. cow, Scotch Thistle No =43660-. Heifers from imp. stock on both sides, also Canadian-bred heifers. F. A. GARDNER, "Prospect Stock Farm," Britannia, Ont.

**LAKEVIEW SHORTHORNS.** Splay King (imp.) at head of herd. Young bulls for sale reasonably. For prices, etc., apply to THOS. ALLIN & BROS., Oshawa, Ont.

### 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.

**SHORTHORNS.** We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull. Young Derby is in good trim for fall show. W. J. Shearn & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.

### 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.

### SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

For sale: The two-year-old show bull, Blythsome Ruler =5236-. Also cows and heifers in calf.

### JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont.

### ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

We have for sale some good young cows and heifers, of the Pasture and Little Forest families, in calf to Scotch Rex (imp.) or Village Earl (imp.), our present herd bull. For prices and particulars address:

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

### GOSSIP.

A West Highland bull and an Ayrshire bull, at moderate prices, are advertised for sale in this paper by Mr. Hugh A. Allan, of Montreal.

A credit auction sale of Holstein cattle, property of F. Stauffer, Washington, Waterloo County, Ont., near Drumbo Station, C. P. R., at junction of G. T. R., is advertised to take place on October 18th. See the advertisement, and send for catalogue. Cows that averaged \$70 each at the factory last year should be worth looking after.

A story is told of a Wisconsin farmer who visited a noted Canadian breeder of Shorthorns in quest of a bull. He was shown several very fine animals, but none of them suited him because they were not of red color. Finally, he went away without buying. When the owner of the cattle, a pithy Scotchman, was asked why the man did not buy, he answered: "He was not after a bull; he wanted a bunch of red hair."

### GLENARCHY HOLSTEINS.

Forty-three head make up the Glenarchy herd of big, typical Holsteins just now, the property of Mr. G. MacIntyre, three miles from Renfrew Station. Owing to numerous sales, the herd is somewhat smaller than usual, but, from a look over them, one is at once struck with the pronounced similarity of type that pervades the whole herd—big, deep-flanked, broad hips, with large, even udders, certainly a great herd. Mr. MacIntyre intends to proceed with the official testing as rapidly as possible, when we look for them to at once take their place among the best in the country. Just now for sale are a number of heifers and heifer calves, out of cows of the Mercedes, Sylvia and Netherland strains, that, in spite of the poor pasture, are milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day; also half a dozen bull calves, a straight, even, smooth lot. Those in want of such should look after these, as they are bred right, are built right, and can be bought right. P. O., Renfrew, Ont., on C. P. R., main line west, also Kingston & Pembroke line.

### COLWILL BROS.' TAMWORTHS AND SHORTHORNS.

For many years, the name of Colwill Bros., of Newcastle, Ont., breeders of Tamworth hogs and Shorthorn cattle, has been before the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," and out of the thousands of hogs they have shipped all over Canada and to the United States, we are not aware that a single complaint has ever been made of inferiority of the animals shipped, which certainly speaks volumes for straight dealing. The present main stock boar is a son of the Toronto champion, Colwill's Choice, and pronounced by competent judges to be equally as good an individual. He is a massive, long, deep hog that will shove 800 lbs. very close. The brood sows, of which there are over a dozen, will weigh from 600 to 800 lbs. each, and are a grand-quality lot. On an average, there are about 75 head on hand, which always gives great scope to pick from, so that buyers can always be sure of getting about what they want here. Just now, there are both sexes, and all ages, for sale. The Shorthorns number about 20 head, of the very large, heavy-milking strain, the Syme family, Scotch-topped—a big, thick, good lot. For sale are several choice heifers from two to two and a half years of age, sired by Brave Baron, a son of Imp. Indian Chief, those old enough being in calf to Donald of Hillhurst, a son of Imp. Joy of Morning. These heifers make a very choice offering, and can be bought well worth the money. Besides these, are a few yearling heifers and heifer calves, sired by Donald of Hillhurst; also a nine-months-old bull calf, bred the same, a thick, even fellow that should make a good big, thick bull. All of these are for sale very cheap. Then there are for sale 12 Cotswold ram lambs and half a dozen ewe lambs. These are pure-bred, but owing to carelessness in not keeping up the registration, will not register. They are a grand good lot all through; will weigh from 120 to 150 lbs. each, and can be bought dead easy. Write Colwill Bros., to Newcastle, P. O.

## MILBURN'S LAXA-LIVER PILLS

are mild, sure and safe, and are a perfect regulator of the system.

They gently unblock the secretions, clear away all effete and waste matter from the system, and give tone and vitality to the whole intestinal tract, curing Constipation, Sick Headache, Bilelessness, Dyrpepsia, Coated Tongue, Foul Breath, Jaundice, Heartburn, and Water Brash. Mrs. R. S. Ogden, Woodstock, N.B., writes: "My husband and myself have used Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills for a number of years. We think we cannot do without them. They are the only pills we ever take."

Price 25 cents or five bottles for \$1.00, at all dealers or direct on receipt of price. The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

## 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 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

### PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

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

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.

### 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 showing.

Box 556 HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.

Hicks—I see one of our clergymen has declared that there is more sin in Boston than in any other city in the country.

Wicks—He's wrong. There's more sin in Cincinnati.





## 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. GARGILL & 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.**

## 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.), 1887, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

## 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.

## SHORTHORN BULLS and HEIFERS

Bred by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 45051

**FOR SALE.**

**S. DYMENT, Barrie, Ontario.**

## SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

Eight grand young bulls of choice breeding. Ten choice young sows being to our imported boar, and thirty younger ones of prolific families and sired by prize-winning boars.

**S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.**

Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R.

## 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. Ont

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

## 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—lambs and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam. **D. H. Rusnell, Stouffville P. O. & Sta.**

## Glen Gow Shorthorns

Our present offering is 9 bulls, from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by Imp. Ben Loman and Imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long distance telephone. **WM. SMITH, Columbus, P. O.** Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

## SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Imp. Bapton Chancellor = 40359 = (78286). 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., Ayr P. O.**  
Ayr, C. P. R.; Paris, G. T. R.

**For Sale**—The stock bull, Queenston Archer = 48898 =, 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.**

## 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.**  
**Elora 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, 1903; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1906; 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 1 1/2 miles east of Guelph on G. & G. R.  
One-half mile from station.

## SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

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

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

## 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-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucamp. Prices very reasonable.

**DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr 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 = 58585 =.

**Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.**

## GOSSIP.

### HILTON HOLSTEINS AND TAMWORTHS.

Mr. R. O. Morrow, Hilton P. O., four miles north-west of Brighton Station, G. T. R., needs no introduction in these columns. His name has appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" columns for many years as a breeder of high-class Holstein cattle and Tamworth hogs, and few men in the business have a more generous share of public confidence. The 22 head of Holsteins now in the herd represent about everything that constitutes a typical Holstein and an ideal dairy cow. The stock bull is Jack Horner, a son of the richly-bred Emperor Joseph, and out of Evergreen 1868, a full sister to the great cow, Carmen Sylvia. Second in service is Sir Mutual Buttercup 2nd, by Sir Mutual Beet's Roy, dam Christmas Jennie, with a butter record of 18 lbs. Among the cows is Pauline Albino De Kol, that has given, in ordinary feed condition, 10,000 lbs. in the milking season. She has a beautiful bull calf, by Toitella Pietertje De Kol Boy 3509. Goods of Pine View Farm is a 60-lbs.-a-day cow. Lady Acme's Pearl is another 65-lbs.-a-day cow. Then, there are heifers giving 40 lbs. a day. Next spring, the herd will be officially tested. Owing to the extraordinary demand Mr. Morrow has had for his cattle, there is not much for sale. The young bull mentioned is the only male, but a few heifers could be spared. The same active demand has been experienced for Tamworths. There are two four-months-old and one six-months-old boars and one four-months-old sow for sale, and a number of younger ones, an ideal lot.

### MINSTER HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES.

Five miles from Hastings, on the Belleville-Peterborough branch of the G. T. R., lies Minster Stock Farm, the property of Mr. Richard Honey, the well-known breeder of Holstein cattle and Yorkshire hogs. Mr. Honey, or Dick, as he is known among his wide circle of friends, is one of those genial, whole-souled men, constantly making friends; strictly upright and honest in all his dealings. He enjoys a splendid trade in his pure-bred stock. Once a purchaser, always a purchaser is his experience, for his stock is right, and he does exactly as he says. The 22 head of Holsteins now in the herd are an ideal lot—large, typical dairy cows—and heavy producers. None of them have been officially tested, but Mr. Honey intends to proceed at once with the official test as rapidly as possible, and they will certainly show up remarkably well, as among them are such crack milkers as Queen of Minster, who has to her credit 84 lbs. of milk a day; Minster Maid 2nd, milk record of 75 lbs. a day (she now has a grand heifer calf); Yongste Aaggie's Maud of Minster, another 75-lb. young cow (she has a five-months-old bull calf, a straight, even youngster); Queen Pear De Kol, a daughter of Queen of Minster, a very large cow of extra nice type that will surely make a big record. Snowflake Queen DeKol of Minster, a granddam of Queen of Minster, another very heavy and persistent milker (she has a rare nice bull calf); Rooker's Jongste Tensen is another of the extra good ones. Nearly all these are winners at the leading county shows in this section. For sale are four young bulls from two to ten months of age, sired by Katie's Iosco De Kol 3350, winner of first at London and second at Toronto, under a year, sired by Iosco Pride Pan-American, whose dam Iosco Pride won first and sweepstakes at Toronto and Pan-American, dam Katie De Kol, another noted show cow and producer. This bull is one of the high-class show bulls of Canada, his make-up being about perfect. In females for sale are a number of young heifers, by same sire. These youngsters are an essentially high-class lot, and should soon be in other hands at the price asked.

The Yorkshires leave nothing to be desired in their type and quality, and the increasing demand for Yorkshires bred in this herd is the best guarantee that they are the kind wanted. Just now, they are about all gone that are old enough to ship, but more are coming on. Write Mr. Honey, to Brickley P. O., Ont.

## 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, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

## 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 SHORTHORNS

of high-class 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**

## Glenavon Stock Farm LINCOLN SHEEP.

One registered Lincoln ram and some nice spring ewe lambs for sale cheap up to Oct. 25. Write for prices.

**W. B. Roberts, Sparta P. O. Station: St. Thomas—C. P. R., M. C. E., G. T. R., P. M. R.**

## High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Bear (Imp.) (36099), 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. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.**

## A. EDWARD MEYER, Scotch Shorthorns.

The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawish Buds, Headlocks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clarets, Kilblean Beauties. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (Imp.) (90085), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden = 62548 =, a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

## SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. 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.

## CLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.

**JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.**

## 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.) = 32070 =, 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.**

## KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

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

**HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.**

When Writing Ment. on this Paper.



# TOLTON'S No. 1 Double Root Cutter



### Points of Merit

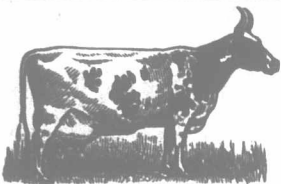
1. To change from pulping to slicing is but the work of a moment.
2. There are two separate wheels, one for pulping and the other for slicing.
3. The united force of both wheels is always used in doing the work of either capacity.
4. The hopper is between the wheels, and does not choke.

### The Only Double Root Cutter Manufactured

Fitted with Roller Bearings, Steel Shafting, and all that is latest and best in principle, material and construction.

**Other Specialties,**  
Pea Harvesters  
Haying Tools  
Steel Harrows.

**TOLTON BROS., Limited, Guelph, Ontario**

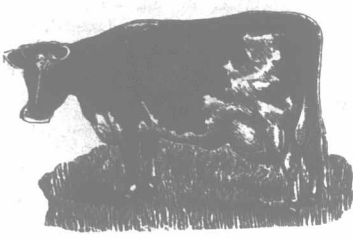


## Burnside Ayrshires

Imported and Canadian-bred. Prizewinners at all the leading shows. I hold the award of merit given by the Bd. of Dir. of World's Fair, St. Louis, to the breeder of largest number of prizewinning Ayrshires at said Exposition. Females of all ages for sale, imported and Canadian-bred.

**R. R. NESS, JR., HOWICK, QUE., P.O. AND STATION.**

## HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 19 months old; also our entire crop of spring bull calves, from week old up.

sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howitje B. Pieterje, whose dam record is over 82 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

**H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.**

## WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 95.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—6.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

**A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.**

## A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

**G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.**

## Lynedale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 22 lbs. 11 ozs each. **BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

## Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshires

Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires, about 9 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P.O., Campbellford Stn.**

## HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths

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

## Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex. **D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.**

## GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS

We now offer for sale our stock bull, Verbelie 4th's Count Calamity Born December, 1902. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are in Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a persistent stock getter. If you want a bargain write: **F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Stn., C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. T. R.**

## Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second prize cow second and third on 2-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows).

Bull calves, 4 months and under only, for sale from great dams and greatest of sires. Buy young if you want them from Annandale Stock Farm.

**GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

## RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For Sale

90 head to select from. Six choice Holstein bulls from three to eleven months old, whose dams have official butter records of 12 to 21 lbs. in one week. Sired by "Johanna Rue 4th's Lad," imp, a son of Sarcastic Lad, grand champion prize bull at World's Fair, St. Louis. "Sir Pieterje Posch De Boer," his dam and sire's dam have official records that average 25.67 lbs. butter in one week, average test of dam 4.34 per cent. fat.

**Matt. Richardson & Son Caledonia, Ont.**

Farms are 2 1/2 miles west of Caledonia, on G.T.R. Visitors met if notified in advance.

## Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain; our own raising. Sold out of females at present. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.**

## MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

## WALBURN RIVERS, Folders' Corners.

**MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS** Home of the great Ecol Pieterje and Posch families. Schuiling, Sir Posch, son of Annie Schuiling, testing over 47 lbs. butter fat officially, and grandson of Althe Pieterje, stock bull.

## S. MACKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.

## HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

**R. HONEY, Bricklay,**

offers for sale a nice lot of young boars fit for service; also some young pigs.

## GLENARCAH HOLSTEINS

43 head of big, deep-bodied, producing Holsteins, many of them averaging 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. A few of the best sires for sale. A straight, strong, and both sexes. **G. MACINTYRE, Rowley, G. T. R. and Stn.**

## GOSSIP. ABERDEENSHIRE CLYDESDALES FOR CANADA.

A correspondent of the Aberdeen Free Press writes: "Mr. J. R. Johnson, of Springford, Ontario, recently sailed from Glasgow per S.S. Marina, with a shipment of 22 Clydesdale fillies and 2 colts; and the former were regarded by many reliable judges as one of the best lots of fillies that ever left Scotland. Two were bought from Mr. Marr, Uppermill—a two-year-old and a yearling. The two-year-old was first and champion at the Formartine Agricultural Society's Show last year, and got by a son of Baron's Pride. The one-year-old was sired by a son of the famous Prince Thomas. The dams of the fillies are of Mr. Marr's famous Darnley and Prince of Wales blood. A three-year-old and a two-year-old from Mr. Walker, Coullie, were by sons of Baron's Pride—Carbineer and Royal Edward. There was a two-year-old filly from Mr. Ainslie, Pittfour, by Mr. Marr's good breeding horse, Cairnbrogie Chieftain, by Prince Thomas. The dam was by the famous Royalist, by Darnley, and the grandam by Lord Erskine. A two-year-old filly from Mr. Black, Flinthills, was by Mr. Burr's Gallant Chattan, half-brother to Mr. Park's Highland Society's champion last year. A two-year-old filly from Mr. P. Gray, Andot, was sired by Flashlight, out of a dam by the good breeding horse, Fortune Still. Two two-year-old fillies were from Mr. Reid, Balgreen, King-Edward, both by Hillhead Chief, their dams being got by Prince of Carruchan and Prince of Fortune, both champion horses. There was a three-year-old from Mr. Keith, Kinnermit, Turriff, by Michaboe, got by Hiawatha; a two-year-old from Mr. Alexander, Overhall, Fyvie, got by the Highland Society champion of last year, Royal Chattan, out of a dam by Royal Alexander, also a noted prizewinner at the Highland; a two-year-old from Mr. Argo, Crichelead, also by Royal Chattan, dam by Prince of Carruchan; a two-year-old from Mr. Durno, Jackstown, by the great horse, Royal Edward, and out of a dam by Prince Thomas, both champions; a yearling from Mr. Durno, Mains of Glack, by Knight of Albion, by the £3,000 horse, Prince of Albion; a three-year-old from Mr. Gray, Pittinan, after Sir Arthur, by the Darnley horse, Sirdar, and out of a dam by Young Keir Darnley; a two-year-old from Mr. Ferguson, Lumphart, by Ornamental, after Baron's Pride; a two-year-old from Mr. Pfessly, Tarves, sired after Gold Crown, by Gold Mine, first-prize winner at the Highland Society; a two-year-old filly from Mr. Davidson, Ironbrae, sired by Mr. Burr's horse, Baron Maceachran, exported to Canada when three years old, and which has won several first prizes there; a yearling from Mr. Massie, Nethermill, Tarves, also by Baron Maceachran, dam by Crown Royal, by Darnley; a two-year-old from Mr. Durno, Eastertown, by Royal Chattan, dam by Mount Royal, sire of the renowned Royal Garty; a five-year-old mare from Mr. White, Backhill, Eastertown, sired by Gold Mine, dam by Sir Everard, the sire of Baron's Pride; and a two-year-old colt from Mr. Alexander Burr, Tulloford, sired by Ornamental, dam by Prince Robert. Mr. Johnson fancied the breeding of this colt, being a Hiawatha-Baron's Pride combination, and intends mating him with a few of the fillies. There was also a very good yearling colt from Mr. Burr, sired by the grand old horse, Mains of Airies, dam by Sir Joseph, a grandson of the famous Prince of Wales. This colt is a pure blend of Darnley and Prince of Wales blood. Mr. Burr was unwilling to part with this colt, he being entered for the forthcoming Aberdeen Show. It may be recalled that he was third in the open and also the sweepstake classes at the spring show at Aberdeen, in a class of 27 entries. Mr. Johnson was greatly pleased with his big size, beautiful color and quality. Mr. Johnson was assisted in his selection by Mr. Burr, Tulloford, to whom he had given an order to locate about a score of well-bred fillies some months ago. Mr. Johnson had intended shipping other classes of stock, but after visiting the various farms, where he made purchases, he was so pleased with the big, wide, heavy mares throughout Central Aberdeenshire, and also the highly bred stallions travelling the districts where the highest terms have been paid during the last 25 years (Continued on next page.)

## Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairymen all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need real skimmer that does perfect work, skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairymen," and our Catalog A. 193 both free? A postal will bring them.

**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
West Chester, Pa.  
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

**Pine Ridge Jerseys**—Present offering: Some good young cows and a choice lot of heifers, all ages, from 4 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 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable. **ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.**

**Brampton Jersey Herd** For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 mths. descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: **B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.**

## AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves, quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. For particulars apply to

**MACDONALD COLLEGE**  
St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires** We have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers met at Hoard's. **Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.**

**AYRSHIRES**—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.**

**Wardend Ayrshires** We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep milking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No. 1825; bred by A. Hume Menie. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.**

**Select Ayrshire Bulls**—Four choice last Aug. and Sept. calves. Special low price on five March and one May calves. Phone to farm. **W. W. BALLANTYNE, Neidpath Farm, Stratford Ont.**

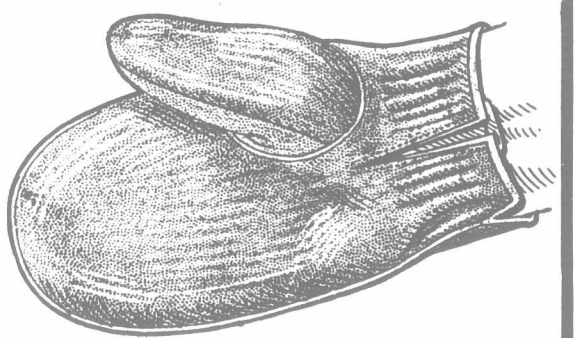
**SPRING BURN STOCK FARM, North Williamsburg, Ont.** **H. J. WHITEKER & SONS, Props.** Breeders of Pure-bred Ayrshire Cattle, Oxford Down Sheep, Berkshire Pigs and Buff Orpington Fowls. Young stock for sale. Eggs for hatching, \$1 for 13, and \$4 per 100.

**HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE** Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. **DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst," Williamstown, Ont.**

**Advertise in the Advocate**



# "Clarkes" Mitts



None but the best hides and skins are good enough for Clarke's Mitts.

Tan them carefully in our own tannery. Save the tanner's big profit—you get a better glove for same as you'd pay for inferior quality.

Ever try our genuine "Horsehide Mitts"?

Wonders to wear. Warm, heat and wet proof, snug-fitting, tough and pliable.

Also make mitts from the best buck, elk, sheep, burro, etc.—and if you want the toughest of leathers, try our "Peccary" hog mitts.

Every mitt branded so that you'll know exactly what you're buying.

If your dealer's up-to-date he'll have Clarke's goods.

**A. R. CLARKE & CO., Limited, TORONTO CANADA**

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



**Sheep and Cattle Labels.**  
Now is the time to mark your stock. Drop a card for circular and sample, etc. Order at once. Address F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

## 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 two 1,000-guineas rams, and also the heaviest sheep at Chicago Show, 1903. Selections for sale. Cables—**DUDDING, KEELBY, ENG.**

## Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.

**JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.**

## Southdowns

New importation of rams and ewes on offer; also home-breds by Royal prizewinning imported rams **COLLIES**—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker.

**Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.**  
Long-Distance 'Phone.

## Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.

Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, **Winchester**, used in my flock for three years; also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs; ewes, all ages.

**A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.**

## DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Nonpareil, Miss Ramsden, Missie and Gloster families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

**JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario**

**Leicesters**—Rams and ewes of different ages, of first-class quality and condition, for sale reasonable.

**ABRAM EASTON, Spruce Lawn Farm, Tansley Stn., G.T.R. Appleby P.O., Ont.**

## SHROPSHIREs

Imported and home-bred, of the choicest breeding and quality, for sale. Prices reasonable.

**JOHN LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.**

## SHROPSHIREs

Good young rams and ewes **FOR SALE.**

**W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.**

## Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.

**Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont.**

**Dorset Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle**

Specialties.

Choice young stock for sale.

**R. H. HARDING, "Mapleview Farm," Thorndale, Ont.**

**Dorsets.** Can supply Dorset sheep of the various ages, of either sex, in pairs not akin, at very reasonable prices, quality considered. **Gilead's Spring Farm, E. DYMENT, Copetown P. O. Wentworth Co.**

—that he resolved to ship Clydesdales only on this occasion." These fillies will be sold by auction at Woodstock, Ont., on October 25th, as advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

#### CURB ON HORSE'S LEG.

Horse, thirteen years old, has a curb on right leg. Same horse had one on same leg eight years ago, and I cured it with a remedy advertised in the March 1st, 1898, number of "The Farmer's Advocate," but since then I have moved, and in some way that number has been lost, and I would like if you could publish it again. J. H. M.

Ans.—Apply the following liniment to the curb once daily, and rub in well: Potassium iodide, 2 drams; iodine crystals, 1 dram; alcohol, 4 ounces; strong ammonia, 3 drams; water, 4 ounces. Mix and let stand in bright light until the solution becomes clear. For the puff in front of the hock, apply the following blister: Binoxide of mercury and iodine crystals, of each 1 dram; lard, 1 ounce. Mix and rub in for 20 minutes. Tie horse's head up for 24 hours so he cannot lie down or bite the parts; and, on the third day after blistering, apply a little sweet oil, and every third day until healed and hair started, after which rub well with liniment prescribed for curb once daily for a month.

### GOSSIP.

#### LINCOLN RAM SALE.

At the annual sale of Lincoln rams, at Lincoln, England, on Sept. 7th, 374 shearing rams were sold for an average of a little over \$100, which was considered highly satisfactory in view of the fact that several leading flocks were not represented, and that many of the other flocks had been picked over by foreign buyers. The highest average by one breeder was made by the flock of S. E. Dean & Sons, who sold 13 rams for an average of £71, or \$355.

While there is at the present time an insatiable demand for breeding ewes, and so many are anxious to go into the sheep business, there will be noted here and there a farmer who is selling out his sheep and going into cattle, acting, no doubt, on the theory that when stock is high-priced that is the time to sell, and when prices are down, the acceptable time for purchasing is at hand. There is no doubt that this theory is sound, generally speaking, and that it seems to be a wise thing to dispose of sheep at a time when prices are higher than at any other period in the history of the industry, but we question whether it is wiser to sell than to hold the flock. A breeding flock is a constant dividend-payer. A yearly crop of lambs and a yearly crop of wool may be counted on, added to which the sheep are very useful animals on the farm, and even on a very small farm a few sheep will fit in well. This is the case, whether prices drop or soar, and where the farmer is prepared to handle sheep on his farm, we believe he will realize more in the long run by holding his flock than by yielding to the tempting offers he may receive on the same at this prosperous period.—[Shepherds' Bulletin.]

### TRADE NOTE.

On the London (Ont.) Asylum farm, a trial was made of the new Dennis potato-digger in a large field, and so satisfactory was the result, that Mr. Murdoch, the farm superintendent, would not permit the implement to be removed, but retained it for regular use.

Jokeley—My wife's sense of smell is so keen that once when I just happened to mention the word "whiskey" during the day, she noticed it on my breath when I got home.

Pokeley—Oh, come, now!  
Jokeley—Fact. I—er—mentioned it to a bartender.

## A WOMAN'S BACK IS THE MAINSPRING OF HER PHYSICAL SYSTEM.

The Slightest Back-ache, if Neglected, is Liable to Cause Years of Terrible Suffering.

No woman can be strong and healthy unless the kidneys are well, and regular in their action. When the kidneys are ill, the whole body is ill, for the poisons which the kidneys ought to have filtered out of the blood are left in the system.

The female constitution is naturally more subject to kidney disease than a man's; and what is more, a woman's work is never done—her whole life is one continuous strain.

How many women have you heard say: "My, how my back aches!" Do you know that backache is one of the first signs of kidney trouble? It is, and should be attended to immediately. Other symptoms are frequent thirst, scanty, thick, cloudy or highly colored urine, burning sensation when urinating, frequent urination, puffing under the eyes, swelling of the feet and ankles, floating specks before the eyes, etc.

These symptoms if not taken in time and cured at once, will cause years of terrible kidney suffering. All these symptoms, and in fact, these diseases may be cured by the use of

## DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

They act directly on the kidneys, and make them strong and healthy.

Mrs. Mary Galley, Auburn, N.S., writes: "For over four months I was troubled with a lame back and was unable to turn in bed without help. I was induced by a friend to try Doan's Kidney Pills. After using two-thirds of a box my back was as well as ever."

Price 50 cents per box or three boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers, or sent direct on receipt of price.—The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

## My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred

**RAMS and EWES**

for sale that are of the same stamp.

All kinds of good

**COTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS** as well.

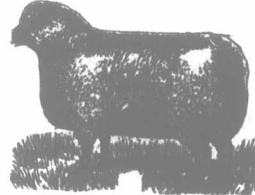
Prices always reasonable.

**ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.**

## Shropshire & Cotswold Sheep

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and**

**CLYDESDALES**



Choice men and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

**JOHN BRIGHT, Myrtle Station, Ontario**

## Farnham Farm Oxfords.

We have some extra good yearling rams for flock headers, all sired by imported ram. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs. These are principally sired by our famous imported ram.

**HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT. Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, O. P. R.**

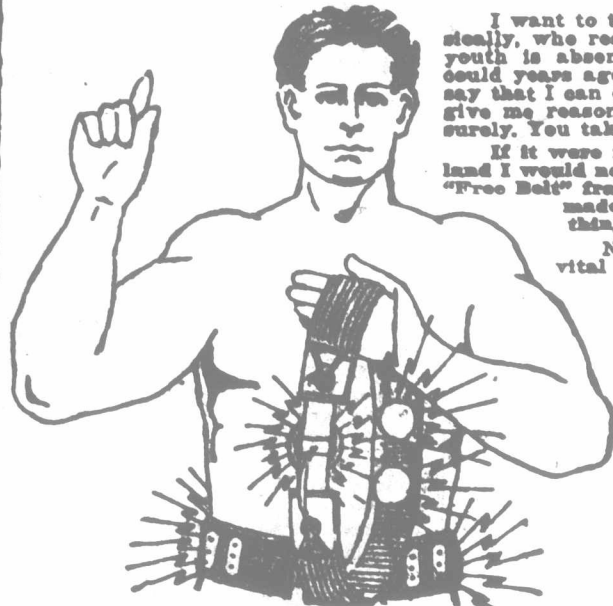
## We Want HIDES SKINS, WOOL

Our advice is. Consign to us at once while we can pay present very high prices.

**E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.**



# NO CURE, NO PAY



I want to talk to men who have aches and pains, 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 come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I don't ask you to pay me until I DO so. If you will give me reasonable security for the Belt while you use it. That is fair, surely. You take no chances, as I know what I can do, and I'll run the risk.

If it were not for the prejudice due to the great number of fakes in the land I would not be able to handle the business that would come to me. The "Free Belt" fraud and the "Free Drug" scheme, which are not free at all, have made every one sceptical, but I know that I have a good thing, and I'll hammer away until you know it.

No man should be weak; no man should suffer the loss of that vital element which renders life worth living. No man should allow himself to become less a man than nature intended him; no man should suffer for the sins of his youth, when there is at hand a certain cure for weakness and loss of vitality.

Most of the pains, most of the weakness of stomach, heart, brain and nerves from which men suffer are due to an early loss of nature's reserve power through mistakes of youth. You need not suffer for this. You can be restored. The very element which you have lost you can get back, and you may be as happy as any man that lives.

My Electrical Belt, with special Electrical Suspensory (free), will restore your power. It will give back the old vigor of youth.

This loss of your power causes Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism and Stomach Ailments. You know it's a loss of vital power and affects every organ of the body. Most of the ailments from which men suffer can be traced to it.

I have cured thousands of men who have squandered the savings of years in useless doctoring.

My Belt is easy to use; put it on when you go to bed; you feel the glowing heat from it (no sting or burn, as in old style belts), and you feel the nerves tingle with the new life flowing into them. You get up in the morning feeling like a two-year-old.

Here are the names of a few who have recently reported permanent cures, cures that were performed years ago, and they have never felt return of the troubles.

- Mr. James Ed. Jones, Tucson, Ariz., cured of Stomach, Heart, Kidney and Nervous Troubles.
- Chas. McGee, Parkman, Ont., completely cured of Nervous Troubles.
- J. Harry Denton, cured of Nervous Debility and Rheumatism in 1908, and verifies the permanency of it.
- Robert Rimmer, Arcola, Ont., cured of Rheumatism two years ago, and has never returned.
- A. Russell, Niagara Falls, cured of lame back two years ago, and fee better to-day than ever.
- Joe. Armstrong, London, Ont., cured of Stomach and Back Trouble and general weakness, and never had a return of it in four years.

**CALL TO-DAY**  
**FREE** Consultation Book Test  
**If You Can't Call Send Coupon for Free Book**

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Send me one of your books as advertised.

Name .....

Address .....

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.

Write Plain.

### The Neglected Binder.

Forsaken I stand in the stubble field,  
Unshielded from rain or snow;  
Not a greeting now, save the ragweed's bow  
Or the golden-rod bending low.  
Mild zephyrs gay about me play,  
Soon chilling blasts will come;  
Must I suffer here all the winter drear,  
With never a hope for a home?

The noisy jay on my reel doth play,  
And the squirrel hides nuts in my gears;  
From beneath my wheel the cricket shrill  
Sings a song which adds to my fears.  
On platform and deck, in warp and check  
Read a tale of my weather-worn woes;  
Each gear or brace shows a rusty face,  
In my sills the worms repose.

Yet a few weeks back, with a "click,  
click, clack,"  
I laid low the fields of grain;  
With twine and might I bound them tight,  
Left the sheaves in piles on the plain.  
In those harvest days loud words of praise  
The farmer spoke of my skill;  
To action stirred by those cheering words,  
I wrought with a right good will.

Must I no more those triumphs score,  
But list to censure instead?  
By another year, if left standing here,  
The thought of toil I'll dread.  
Warped by the sun my joints will bind,  
No longer run light and true.  
I'll be called a curse, if nothing worse,  
When that curse is my owner's due.  
—Oro L. Dobson.

### GOSSIP.

An auction sale of pure-bred stock which was certainly justifiable, if such sales ever are, was held by the Nova Scotia Department of Agriculture, at Hawkesbury, Antigonish County, last week. Farmers in the eastern part of Nova Scotia have been doing well with sheep, but have been sorely handicapped in getting good rams. Personal inspection by purchasers was out of the question, and mail orders were not always satisfactorily filled. At the instance of Premier Murray, who desired that something practical be done to encourage the sheep business, Prof. Cumming, of Truro, visited leading pure-bred flocks in Ontario and Nova Scotia, and secured 50 high-class rams of the Shropshire, Leicester and Oxford Down breeds, and offered them at public auction. The prices realized were very encouraging, the 50 head, including 20 lambs, bringing an average of \$17 each. While this is not a long price for pure-bred sheep, it is exceptionally good for that part of Nova Scotia, and Prof. Cumming justly congratulates himself on the amount of choice blood that has been introduced into that portion of the Province. All the bidders appeared to have long rolls of bills, and paid over their money cheerfully, being more than pleased with recent profits from their flocks.

A number of leading builders and sellers of carriages in New York City, according to the statement of New York papers, are reporting an increasing demand for the finer and more costly carriages. These manufacturers say that the automobile is cutting into the cheaper grades and the lighter styles of vehicles such as runabouts and other forms of vehicles, which sell for small amounts. There is a growing demand for the finer grades of vehicle work, and this demand is apparent in other large cities. The automobile scare is subsiding, and the love for the horse and the finer carriage is once more returning. The automobile is the center of excitement, of adventure, of feverish activity. The carriage is the center of repose, of comfort, of ease and of leisure. While American people love to go fast and to swim in a swirl of excitement, they are likely to tire of the strain, and to fall back upon the easy-going and luxurious carriage. There is no doubt but what the carriage will hold its own, that fine horses will bring good money, and that our speedways and driveways will show more horse-drawn vehicles than automobiles.

### 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.

### GOTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address: W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Glos. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c.; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$3.25 Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1343. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully.

PIGS FOR SALE—Choice Improved Large English Berkshires, 6 weeks old. Prices reasonable. Crate and pedigree free. Freight charges paid to your station. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. JAS. KEAN & SON, Orillia, Ont.

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. G. B. Muma, Agr. Ont.

For Sale: 3 Poland-China Bar Pigs Two months old. Also one sow. F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale. GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

### BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville, on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.

### HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13903, got by Perfection (imp.) 9601, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Skoll Pitt's Winner (imp.) 12189, first at the Royal. On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Skoll Pitt's W. These are choice and lengthy. JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

### ROSEBANK BERKSHIRES

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid. Lefroy Station, G.T.R., JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill P.O.

### 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.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

### 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.

### Cherry Lane Berkshires

Are mostly high-class. First winners. Of all ages, young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs not akin.

Sam Dolson, Alloa P. O., Norval Stn. ONTARIO.

For Sale: Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the oldest and best 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; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. O. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

### MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred. We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right. JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone

### Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains Imported fresh from England. The product of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book you order for a pair or trio not akin. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

### Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed. H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

### Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 8 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. o

DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

### Yorkshires!

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from All stock. Will sell at low prices. L. HOGEY, Powle's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.