

**PAGES  
MISSING**



# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

Persevere and  
Succeed

Established  
1866

Vol. XLII.

REGISTERED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE COPYRIGHT ACT OF 1875  
LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 26, 1907.

No. 796

## EDITORIAL.

### LESSONS FROM THE WINTER FAIR.

Of all the thousands who were fortunate enough to witness the fine display of live stock of the various classes at the Winter Fair, at Guelph, few, we presume, were disappointed, while the great majority were delighted to see so many fine specimens so well brought out; and yet, without being hypercritical, one who has been privileged to see the great fat-stock shows of England and the United States, cannot but feel that there is much room for improvement in our exhibitions of a similar sort, and that, with the facilities they have, our stockmen are capable of far greater achievements than they have yet reached. While we have brought out in very limited numbers home-grown animals capable of wresting the highest honors from our neighbors of the adjoining country, there is no reason why we should not do the trick more frequently and more generally. We have men and breeding stock, soil and feed, qualified to produce the best in all lines of live stock, and we are confident that were sufficient inducement, in the way of liberal prizes, provided, many more of our farmers would lay their plans to produce and prepare for exhibition, in much larger numbers, animals of a higher average of excellence than we have been accustomed to seeing at our Winter Fairs. What is needed in order to the attainment of this desirable condition is more money placed at the disposal of the management, in order that more prizes, and more liberal prizes, may be offered for young stock, in order to encourage the emasculation of a larger number of the male increase of the herd or flock, and prepare the best of such for the show-ring. The present is an unusually opportune time to adopt this policy, owing to the low prices ruling for pure-bred bulls, prices which, in the case of the plainer class, leave no margin of profit, and in many instances mean a decided loss. Far better, from all points of view, to bring up a good steer, rather than an inferior bull, or, as someone has tersely put it, "spoil a possible good steer to raise a mean bull," for it is a fact that an unpromising calf unsexed, owing to the quieter nature resulting, not infrequently makes a high-class bullock and a profitable proposition, which, if left in his natural condition, would probably have been a decided failure. The same argument applies in the case of sheep and pigs, and it is safe to say that, if the pruning-knife were more freely used on male animals, pure-bred as well as grade, it would be far better for the breeders and for the general stock of the country. The practice of offering prizes for cows over three years old, prizes which in years past have been largely picked up by breeders in the near neighborhood of the show with patchy old matrons carrying calves, is too absurd to be continued longer, and the money so wasted would certainly be much better expended in augmented prizes for young stock and for car-load lots of commercial cattle, and groups of wethers and barrows, which would much more sensibly occupy the space in the exhibition building.

The demand for increased building space for the accommodation of visitors and stock is reasonable, and, if a horse show and an extended dairy cow department are to be added, is an urgent necessity, which it is pleasing to know will, in all probability, be provided for in the coming year. Much larger judging-rings and seating accommodation are required, if the people are to see the stock to advantage; the lecture-room needs enlarging, if visitors are to be accommodated with seating room to avail themselves

of the helpful addresses and demonstrations provided in that department; and many other features may be improved in order to insure convenience to exhibitors and comfort to visitors. The Winter Fair has come to stay. It is the most interesting and educative to the greatest number of all our live-stock exhibitors, and should receive generous consideration at the hands of the Department of Agriculture, the breeders' associations, and the city in which it is held, and is worthy of the liberal patronage of the farming community generally.

### A PROPOSED STALLION-LICENSE ACT.

In the autumn of 1906, the Ontario Department of Agriculture sent out some sixteen horsemen through the countryside to ascertain and report upon the condition of the horse-breeding industry, with a view to obtaining information that would serve as a reliable guide in framing a progressive Departmental policy. During the summer of 1907, these reports have been collated, summarized, and published. They show that there are in the Province 1,182 imported stallions serviceably sound, and 117 unsound; 433 registered Canadian-bred stallions serviceably sound, and 52 unsound; 740 grade stallions serviceably sound, and 163 unsound. To the 117 unsound imported stallions, 8,137 mares were bred (presumably in one year); to the 52 unsound Canadian-bred registered stallions, 3,988 mares were bred; to the 740 serviceably-sound grade stallions, 35,202 mares were bred, while the 163 unsound grades were permitted to perpetuate their undesirabilities by matings with 7,127 mares.

These facts denote a condition of affairs which is hardly creditable to a progressive Province like Ontario, and the question has been earnestly considered whether a stallion-enrollment or stallion-license law, such as those in force out in the three Prairie Provinces of Canada, and in Iowa, Wisconsin, and other States, might not tend to better things, by discriminating against the use of stallions afflicted with hereditary unsoundness, and also preventing the manufacture and use of bogus pedigrees gotten up to deceive prospective patrons, often leading them to think a horse is better bred than he is, and not infrequently representing him as pure-bred and registered when he is nothing of the kind. For, notwithstanding occasional claims for grade sires, it is significant that nearly every stallioner likes the word "pure-bred" on his route bill.

As a means of focusing intelligent discussion upon a definite proposition, the directors of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association met recently and formulated a set of resolutions setting forth the points which they deemed it wise for the Provincial Legislature to enact into a law. On Thursday afternoon, December 12th, these recommendations, distributed in leaflet form, were discussed by a large audience in the lecture-room of the Ontario Winter Fair, at Guelph, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith, presiding. Discussion was wide open and frank. Everyone who wished it was given a fair hearing, and some took pretty frequent advantage of the opportunity. It resulted in the meeting's endorsement, by a large majority, of the principle of licensing, and also of practically every detail of the resolutions submitted. The full text of the resolutions, as amended and passed by the meeting, will be found on page 2014 of our issue of December 19th, under the heading, "The Lectures and Discussions." Of course, these resolutions are not law. They will, as the Minister remarked, have to pass through possibly a finer crucible still before they are crystallized into legal enactment. What was wanted was an ex-

pression of opinion, and this is all the endorsement amounts to.

Epitomized, the resolutions would require that all stallions standing for public service must be inspected annually by a county inspector or inspectors appointed by the Government, and, if complying with the other requirements of the Act, given a license, it being provided that no person should be allowed to accept a service fee for an unlicensed stallion. The requirements for a license should be that only pure-bred and registered stallions, free from hereditary unsoundness, and complying reasonably well with the standard of conformation for the breed, should be allowed to stand, "except that, owing to one-third of the stallions in the Province being found by the inspectors to be unregistered, that for three years, grade stallions known to be good sires, and, upon inspection, found to be of good conformation and free from hereditary unsoundness, should be granted a license, to be known as Class 2," the license for the pure-breds being called Class 1. All printed matter advertising any stallion must include a copy of his license certificate. The fee for securing a license would be ten dollars, out of which the expenses of the inspector should be paid, any surplus collected from each county being returned to the county, to be used for the encouragement of spring horse shows, not more than two of which should be held in any electoral district. It was further held that the practice of "syndicating" stallions, as generally done, should be discouraged, and some legislation passed to control it.

The strong point of these recommendations is their moderation. It would probably be impossible to propose an effective Act that would not bear a little hard on somebody, but it would seem that we have embodied in these proposals the principle of maximum benefit with minimum hardship. It might, however, be well to reproduce the gist of the discussion. The question was raised, "How could one know that a horse was free from hereditary unsoundness, if his conformation was good?" to which the reply was that any unsoundness would be manifest; it was not proposed to determine whether the horse were free from a tendency to hereditary unsoundness, as that would be impracticable.

Mr. Cooke, of Halton County, objected to the distinction of "Class 1" (or "Grade 1," as it was originally proposed) for pure-breds, and Class 2 (or Grade 2) for unregistered horses. He didn't want a horse that was a good stock-getter to be labelled "Grade 2." It was spreading a mantle of tinsel over the registered horse, and of straw over the other. He claimed they had better horses in Halton County years ago, when there was scarcely a registered sire in the County. He was afraid there was some object among the importers in promoting this legislation. In reply, Arthur Johnson recalled that he had imported from Kentucky one of the sires mentioned by Mr. Cooke, and that he was a pure-bred, though his pedigree had been lost. John Bright remarked that, as a general principle, the use of grade sires was bad, and if there is any district that has had better results from grade stallions than from pure-breds, they must have had a very poor class of pure-breds. The question was raised whether or not it was necessary to distinguish between grades and pure-breds as "Class 1" and "Class 2." Would not the registration number of the pure-bred serve to indicate his pure breeding? In reply to this, it was pointed out that there are horses now travelling with numbers in obsolete studbooks, such as the draft-horse record at Goderich, and to allow such numbers to be used would be deceptive.



# THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE  
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

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

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday.
2. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
3. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
4. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
5. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
6. THE LAW IS, that all subscribers to newspapers are held responsible until all arrears are paid and their paper ordered to be discontinued.
7. REMITTANCES should be made direct to us, either by Money Order or Registered Letter, which will be at our risk. When made otherwise we will not be responsible.
8. THE DATE ON YOUR LABEL shows to what time your subscription is paid.
9. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention. In every case the FULL NAME and POST-OFFICE ADDRESS MUST BE GIVEN.
10. WHEN A REPLY BY MAIL IS REQUIRED to Urgent Veterinary or Legal Enquiries, \$1 must be enclosed.
11. LETTERS intended for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.
12. CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—Subscribers when ordering a change of address should give the old as well as the new P. O. address.
13. WE INVITE FARMERS to write us on any agricultural topic. We are always pleased to receive practical articles. For such as we consider valuable we will pay ten cents per inch printed matter. Criticisms of Articles, Suggestions How to Improve THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE, Descriptions of New Grains, Roots or Vegetables not generally known, Particulars of Experiments Tried, or Improved Methods of Cultivation, are each and all welcome. Contributions sent us must not be furnished other papers until after they have appeared in our columns. Rejected matter will be returned on receipt of postage.
14. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

Address—THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE, or  
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED),  
LONDON, CANADA.

Moreover, as Robt. Miller remarked, it is possible to manipulate pedigrees so as to deceive 95 per cent. of horsemen, leading them to believe a pedigree is straight and registered when it is not. The only safe way to do is to put pure-breds in one class and grades in another. It was then moved, in amendment to resolution 1, section a, that the words "for three years," be struck out, thus providing for the perpetual recognition of grade sires as "Class 2." The amendment was lost. It was explained, however, that if, at the end of three years, it were deemed advisable to extend the time during which sound grade sires that had proved good stock-getters might be used, such extension might be made, at the discretion of the Government.

Some good-natured crossfiring was done over the prospective efficiency or otherwise of the Government inspectors. One man thought if they were no better than the members of the investigating commission they wouldn't be much good. W. A. McKenzie, of Mitchell, wondered if a veterinary surgeon could tell better how to breed a mare than the farmer who raised the colts. Though assuring the audience that he was casting no aspersions on the veterinary profession, he described scathingly how the veterinary surgeon comes out to the farm, "looks at the eyes and looks at the teeth, and asks whether the patient has been on grass, and if he has, that's the cause; and if he hasn't, that's the cause." This, of course, is somewhat aside from the question, as it is not proposed to dictate how any farmer shall breed his mares, but merely to attempt to raise the average class of stallions in use. The final conundrum proposed was as to what risk would be taken by a horseman who bought a stallion from an importer, and found that he failed to pass inspection. The way out of this difficulty is to buy subject to inspection.

With regard to syndicating, the feeling was that there is a right and a wrong way of going at it. Where a number of men in a locality club

together, and go out to buy a horse so as to raise the standard of the horses in their locality, it is all right; but, where a professional horseman or syndicator comes in to organize a syndicate, and probably hires the services of a local man so as to unload a useless or inferior stallion at a long price, it is all wrong. It is this kind of syndicating that it is desired to control.

As for the general proposition of stallion license, something remains to be said on the other side. It is not and will not be all plain sailing. The difficulty will be to secure the services of enough competent men, absolutely above favoritism or influence, and to persuade the general public that their work is impartial. There are, however, grave evils connected with the horse industry crying loudly for redress, and, on the whole, the experiment of licensing appears to be well worth the attempt.

## THE LANCASTER LEVEL-CROSSING BILL.

The Canadian House of Commons is deserving of the warmest commendation for its promptness in re-enacting, at the very first opportunity, the bill to compel railways to protect level crossings in the thickly-settled portions of cities, towns and villages, or to limit the speed of trains to ten miles an hour, in order to stay the frightful slaughter of people that has been going on for years. E. A. Lancaster, M. P., of Lincoln, is a stayer, and is to be congratulated for forcing the measure to the front for the fourth time, and Hon. Mr. Graham, the new Minister of Railways, manifested his solicitude for the public weal, and a determination to expedite a piece of legislation that commended itself, by facilitating its course through the orthodox three readings and the Railway Committee, so that it now goes up once more to the Senate. The history of this measure is a fitting illustration of the long-drawn struggles of legislation designed in the public interest, but frustrated by corporate influence, and ultimately strangled in the obsolete and reactionary Red Chamber. It was first introduced in 1905, and, after being reported by the Railway Committee, was put to death in the House Committee of the Whole. In the two succeeding sessions of Parliament, it was killed in the Senate, but, like the proverbial cat, it will not stay "dead." As Hon. Mr. Graham remarked, in assenting to the measure, the question of level crossings and their dangers will not stay down in this country, for there must be no laxity in the protection of the people. Human life is greater than dividends. It is of paramount importance, and, until effectual measures are enforced, the battle will go on, impelled by a spirit of humane democracy, until it is settled aright.

## PASS THE WOODLAND-EXEMPTION BY-LAW NOW.

Once more let us urge, with all the persuasion that can be conveyed through print, every township in old Ontario that is suffering the consequences of excessive deforestation to pass a by-law without delay, exempting from taxation all unimproved woodland up to one acre in ten of the total farm area, but not to exceed 25 acres held under a single ownership. The Downey bill, finally amended at last session, gives township councils authority to pass such by-laws, subject to a few easy conditions as to thickness of stand and character of growth thereon. The Act, as published in 1906, owing, presumably, to a clerical error, did not carry out the intention of its framers, and provided for the exemption from taxation of only one acre out of every ten acres of bush on the farm, which would be too small an exemption for any ratepayer to take the trouble to secure. As amended at last session of the Legislature, however, it provides that a farmer with 100 acres of land, of which 10 acres is unimproved bush of prescribed character and density, may have the whole ten acres of land exempted from taxation, which is only right and fair in view of the advantages of such woodland to the community at large in checking winds, maintaining the flow of streams and springs, harboring birds, beautifying the landscape, increasing the productivity of remaining areas, and making the country a more desirable place in which to live. Do not wait for a neighbor to take action. Agitate this matter, and have a woodland exemption by-law passed now. It will be a public-spirited act for which you and your neighbors will be thankful in coming years.

## FEMALE TEACHERS AND DISCIPLINE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of November 7th there appeared a letter from H. S. Berlanguet which should not escape unnoticed. There have been several opinions given as to the cause of the imperfections in our present school system, and Mr. Berlanguet has added another, viz., lack of discipline. He goes further, and, to a large extent, lays this serious charge of so much educational grievance onto our female teachers. He says a boy should be under the instruction of a male teacher from the time he enters the third book. If this idea were carried into effect, female teachers would be excluded from rural schools, and only a few would be left in town and city schools, because nearly every rural school has a fourth class, and only a rare school is graded. If Mr. Berlanguet would introduce such a reform, he is doubtless prepared to defend it, which he does not satisfactorily do in his letter.

Granting that there is faulty discipline, can there be any logical reason advanced why any one female teacher should be more responsible for it than any one male teacher? It is true that the female teachers are in the majority, but that does not make the proportion of blame fall more heavily on each female teacher than on each male teacher.

If it were the case that physical strength were necessary to enforce commands and maintain order, then we would have no hesitation in saying a male teacher would be preferable. It is considered advisable among many of our prominent educationists that corporal punishment should be resorted to only in extreme cases. It is the individuality of the teacher that counts more than anything else in the discipline of the school. The teacher, male or female, who can maintain discipline through having her class do right because it is right to do right, has accomplished infinitely more than the teacher who maintains discipline by having a strap to terrify all offenders. It does not appeal to a boy's finer feelings or his chivalry, nor yet is it complimentary to him to have him know that the strongest weapon his teacher has to enforce obedience is to resort to corporal punishment. Although it is a good thing to be able to inflict corporal punishment when it is needed, yet, to depend on it to keep order, is quite an inferior method compared to the method of keeping order by causing the class to see that it is a noble thing to do right for right's sake.

A large percentage of our teachers realize the merits of the latter method, and work accordingly. This, then, being the highest aim of education in children, I have yet to hear any logical reason why a woman is not as competent to teach as a man. If children are to be taught truthfulness, honesty, kindness, charitableness, purity of thought and action, and other virtues, they must be taught by one who possesses such qualities. A man's mental mechanism is not so peculiarly arranged that he can possess these virtuous qualities to a greater extent than a woman can. It is surely recognized beyond a doubt that woman has proved herself man's equal in all social, religious and moral questions.

An objection may be raised that women, as a class, are too gentle, tender and delicate by nature to have charge over an advanced class of boys. It is true that woman's individuality differs from man's, and it is good that it is so. It is quite possible, and often the case, that gentleness, tenderness and delicacy can be accompanied by firmness, justness and decision, respectively. There are cases on record where a female teacher has taken charge of a very unruly school and transformed it into an exemplary school. There are men and women to-day who tell us they got their inspiration for true manliness and womanliness of character from a female teacher, while they were under her tuition.

During a model-school term, not long ago, one of the modelites was left in charge of the class with whom she was conducting a lesson. The class acquitted themselves admirably, were courteous and kind throughout, and couldn't have shown better order if their own teacher had been present. The modelite congratulated the teacher afterwards on the good behavior of her class, and asked her the secret of her success. She replied, "I trust them. They know it, and they are true to me." The teacher who can inculcate principles so binding as that class felt them to be, has undoubtedly the right method. Now, that was a lady teacher, the class a senior fourth, between thirty and forty in number, and boys exclusively. Instances of schoolrooms in chaos, presided over by a female teacher, are often quoted to prove the inefficiency of their teaching as a class, whereas the fault lies with the individual teacher alone. It would be just as wise to assert that, because some men do not make good teachers, therefore all men are incompetent to teach.

The old schooldays of thirty or forty years ago are not desirable at present. People now have ceased to speak commendably of a system of



HORSES.

A RAMBLE AMONG THOROUGHBREDS IN IRELAND.

Written and illustrated specially for "The Farmer's Advocate," by Gilbert H. Parsons, 1907.

education which permitted the teacher to sit before his pupils, puffing away at a pipe, with his feet on the desk. We have heard from the older generations that this and other acts of undignified example were not uncommon occurrences in the old log schoolhouse of forty years ago.

Conditions have changed since then, and teachers are more impressed with the dignity of their calling; at least most are, but not all, for some of our male teachers who question woman's competency to teach an advanced class of boys, at the same time deem it quite proper to be seen with a pipe or cigar in their mouth by the same class of boys. We do not see our female teachers indulging in so self-condemning a habit. I do not claim that all female teachers are good teachers. Neither are all men teachers good teachers. While it is true that it would be no loss to our teaching list to cross out some names of our female teachers, it is also true that many of our male teachers could be replaced by women of larger intellect, better education, and of deeper convictions.

I believe in discipline, and good discipline, in a school; but, while we are considering faults in present conditions, let us be fair, and view the matter from all sides. Our male teachers possess qualities which our female teachers lack. But, on the other hand, our female teachers have a charm and influence peculiar to themselves which men can never acquire. MRS. JAS. REID. Renfrew Co., Ont.

RESOLUTION ON RURAL-SCHOOL REFORM.

At the amalgamation meeting of the Grange and Farmers' Association, at Toronto, reported in the Christmas number of "The Farmer's Advocate," the subject of rural-school reform deservedly received a considerable share of attention. The views of the organization, in extenso, were embodied in the following resolution:

"We regret that in the past the tendency of our educational system has been to make rural life distasteful, or misunderstood, and city life unduly attractive, and consequently to withdraw from rural life the most capable of our young people. In view of these facts, and of the further fact that the elevation of the farmer and his family will contribute immensely to a healthy and permanent national progress, we would urge upon our educational authorities the vital necessity of improving and extending the work of the common rural school, so that the vast majority of our country boys and girls who get no further formal education than is provided by these schools, may in them become imbued with a better understanding of, interest in, and respect and love for agriculture and country life."

LIKE PAPER, LIKE KNIFE.

I am pleased to acknowledge the receipt of the knife which you give as a premium for one new subscriber. Like "The Farmer's Advocate," it is a genuine article.

W. BEATON MCGILLIVRAY.

Perth Co., Ont.

In a renewal letter, also ordering the paper for a friend for 1908, comes the following word of comment: "I appreciate 'The Farmer's Advocate' very much. The pages devoted to agricultural topics are excellent, and the Home Magazine Department is unsurpassed, in my opinion, in farm journalism." W. G. MEDD.

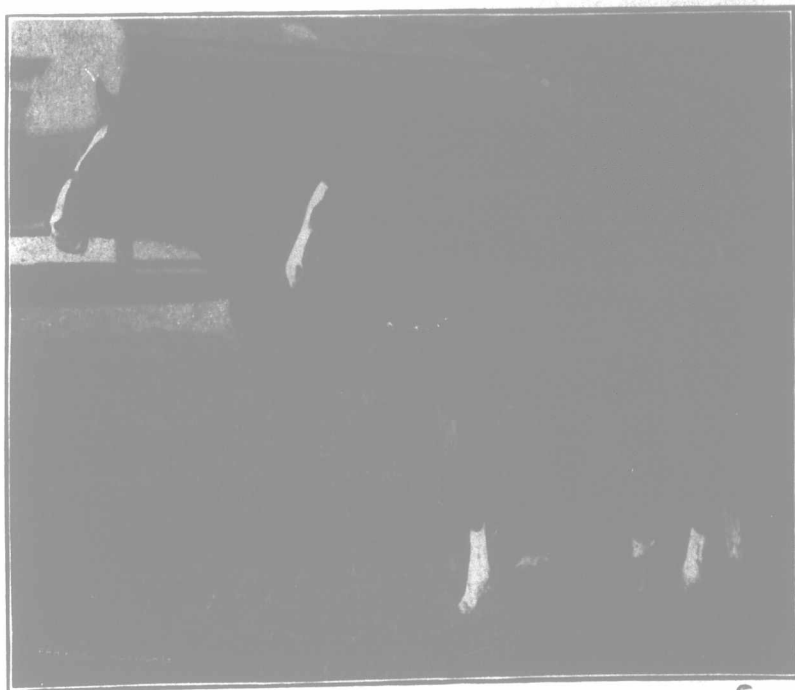
The Winchelsea Creamery, Huron Co., Ont."

historic spot, full of stirring reminiscences of mighty races. Here once stood the famous Jockey Hall, where Irish Birdcatcher and Sir Hercules held court—animals that first brought Ireland to the fore in turf history. Brownstown is now made famous by reason of its being the home of one of the greatest stallions of all times. This is Gallinule, a chestnut son of Isonomy and Moorben, and he has contributed a vast amount towards the Irish victories on the race-course during the past decade. Not a very conspicuous winner himself, Gallinule was acquired by his present owner for a comparatively small sum, which he has since repaid an hundredfold. In his early days at the stud he sired winners, Rock Dove being one of the first to bring his name into prominence, but there was a general impression that his stock, though they showed great early promise, either did not stay, or failed to train on; but, as years advanced, his stock improved, and he gave us Wildfowler, who won the St. Ledger in hollow fashion. Then came Game Chick, Hammerkop, and a number of high-class handicap horses; but his crowning triumph was Pretty Polly, who we shall refer to anon. This year we have seen two brilliant sons of the old horse worthily upholding his name—Slieve Gallion, who won the Two Thousand and only just lost the Derby; and White Eagle, possibly the best two-year-old colt of the season. The greatness of Gallinule's record as a sire is very forcibly shown by the fact that his stock have won 247 races, value £219,341, in fifteen years.

This wonderful horse is a picture to look at. He is a rich, dark chestnut, with a quaint white blaze on his face, and some white on the legs. His size does not strike one at first, so balanced is his conformation, but, on careful examination, he is found to be a very perfect type of stallion—short-backed, deep-ribbed, with powerful quarters, a grand neck and shoulders, and hard, clean limbs. It is hard to fault him, for he is a horse that grows in favor on prolonged acquaintance, and he carries his 23 years well. The next box contains another equine celebrity, Wildflower, by Gallinule, out of Tragedy, who won the St. Leger and sired Llangibby and other winners. He bears a distinct resemblance to Gallinule, but is much heavier built, being a particularly massive horse. Many famous mares roam the beautiful paddocks at Brownstown. Loadamia, and a foal by St. Simon, is one of the gems of the King's stud. She is on a visit to Gallinule. Then there is The Message, Sibola, Concertina, Soaraway, May Race, and many others. A drive in the entertaining company of the able stud-groom, Mr. Gilbert, and the barren mares are reached. Here is a beautiful mare, which, unfortunately, lost her foal, Reclusion, the dam of Slieve Gallinule; and along with her are "303," dam of Twelvebore, and some other choice matrons. In another paddock is Flair, a young, classic winner, just put to the stud, Gallinule being her first mate. The afternoon is drawing to a close, and we retrace our steps across the Curragh, where the wild west wind has more the feel of December than mid-June. Eyrefield Lodge is our destination. This is the stud farm of one of the luckiest men on the turf during recent years, Major Eustace Loder. The establishment is an extensive and well-equipped one, spacious yards, roomy boxes, well-fenced and sheltered paddocks being the order of things found here, and the Major has collected together a very choice lot of animals to tenant them. Major Loder's blue-and-yellow jacket has experienced a wonderful run of success, Star Shoot, Game Chick and Hammerkop doing good service; but the peerless Pretty Polly is the

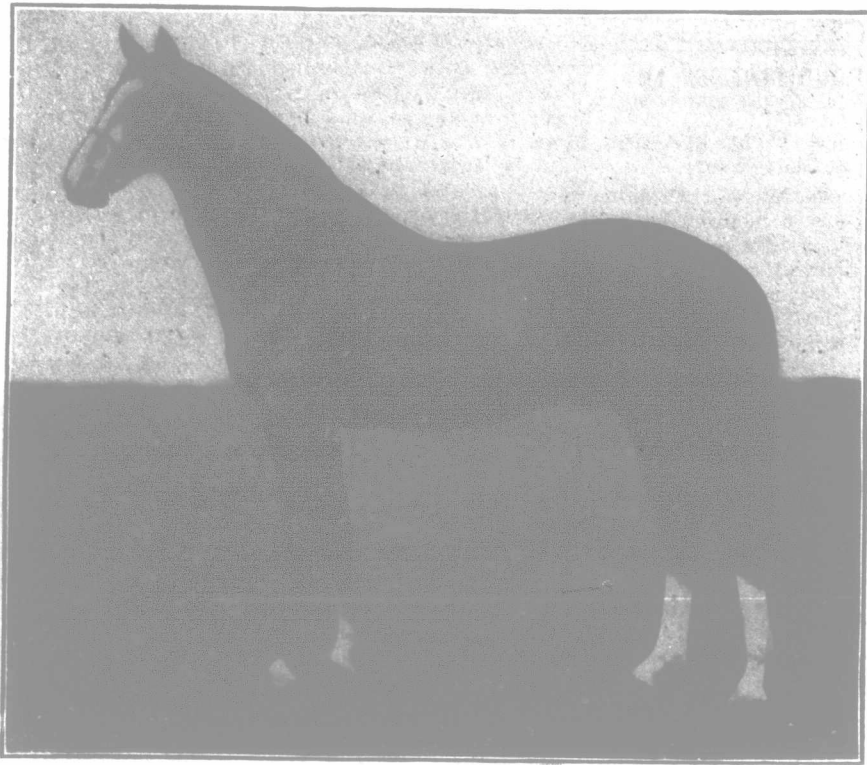


Pretty Polly.



Admiration, Dam of Pretty Polly, and Foal by Gallinule.





Gallinule



Wildflower.

best he has ever owned, and the fact of him having bred her as well, is very gratifying. To own such a mare is enough almost for an ordinary mortal, but his luck did not end here. At the insignificant sum of 300 gs., he picked up, as a yearling, at Doncaster, Spearmint, the Derby winner of 1906. Laveno is the principal sire at Eyrefield. He is a massive, dark-bay horse, by Bend Or, out of Napoli, and was a good race-horse in his day. Galvani is so far the best of his stock that have run, and the fact of Laveno being chosen as a mate for Pretty Polly, points to continued success in the future. Admirable Critchton had only just come out of training, but he has the making of a valuable sire, both as regards turf performances and breeding, being by Isinglass, out of Admiration (dam of Pretty Polly). Gallinaria, with a very promising foal by Flying Fox, and Admiration, with a full brother to Pretty Polly at foot, having posed for their portraits, a move is made to another paddock. On entering the gate, two mares wander leisurely across to see who the intruders are. The big chestnut, who dwarfs her companion, is an animal whose name is world-famous. It is the great Pretty Polly herself, "Queen of the Turf," and possibly the greatest mare the world has ever known. The story of her career would take up too much space to recount in detail, but we cannot pass on without dwelling on some of the principal events. The British Dominion two-year-old stakes at Sandown was chosen for the debut of this remarkable filly. When the horses came in view, the people watching the race saw one animal with such a tremendous lead that they imagined there had been a breakaway or something of the kind. Such, however, was not the case. Pretty Polly had left her opponents literally standing still, and won in the hollowest manner. More races fell to her share, and, when she easily beat the best colt of the year, St. Amant, at Doncaster, all eyes were turned on this wonderful daughter of Gallinule. Many said she had done her best, and that, like some of Gallinule's previous stock, would not train on. However, as a three-year-old, she gave the lie direct to her detractors, and won the 1,000-gs. Oaks, St. Leger and other races without an effort. She unfortunately suffered defeat by a 66-to-1 outsider in the Prix du Conseil Municipal, Paris, the rough Channel passage having undoubtedly affected her. Pretty Polly came out in wonderful form as a four-year-old. She started by taking the Free Handicap at Newmarket, and then gave a brilliant display at Epsom, in the Coronation Cup. Only two opposed her, but these were Causis, the best horse in France at the time, and Zinfandel, who won many great races. Pretty Polly was in the rear for part of the race, but as they entered the straight she shot up to Zinfandel, who collapsed without an effort, and went on to win by three lengths, in the wonderful time of 2 minutes 33½ seconds, which is a record for the Epsom course of 1½ miles. Major Loder's wonderful mare, who possessed the sweetest of tempers, always won her races in the same irreproachable style. It was not the fact that she won them, but the manner in which she did it, that impressed the public. While the other horses were putting every ounce into the struggle, she would lob along as though it were an exercise canter, and when her jockey let her out, she would win anyhow. After the great race just referred to, she beat Hackler's Pride, the winner of two Cambridgeshires, and Batchelor's Button, another

great horse, in different races. Her last appearance was rather sorrowful. It was in the Ascot Gold Cup of 1906. Polly was not herself by a long way, but she made a gallant fight over the severe course, only to find Batchelor's Button her master by a length at the finish. In all, she won 22 races, value of £37,295, and was second twice.

On leaving Eyrefield Lodge, there is time for just a peep at the Attgavan Lodge stud, where the late Mr. Wm. Pallin resided, till his death left a big gap in the ranks of Irish breeders. Here we find Red Prince II., one of the grandest types of a weight-carrying Thoroughbred sire living, and a well-bred one to boot, being by Kendal, out of Empress (winner of the Grand National at the Dublin Show). He has often carried high honors, and his stock have done well. Sir Hugo, by Wisdom, out of Manœuvre, calls to mind the sensational Derby of 1892, in which he, as a despised outsider, won from the great La Fleche; but, beyond this, his record is not a very brilliant one. A powerful young stallion completes the Athgarvan sires. This is The Gull, by Gallinule, out of Meddlesome; he was a very high-priced yearling, but broke down in training, a fact which, however, will not prejudice his stud career, for many breeders would be only too glad to use him on the score of looks alone, as he is a particularly fine, upstanding horse, with immense bone and perfect symmetry.

On the way to the Tully stud, which lies on the other side of the Curragh from Eyrefield, a brief halt is made at Knocknagarm, where Speed stands. This horse has rapidly sprung into notice through the medium of his son Velocity, considered by many to be the best horse in training to-day. Speed is a very powerful brown son of Hampton, and, although in comparative obscurity during the early part of his career, his services are now being sought after by breeders. There is possibly no man in racing circles who has a more profound knowledge of all branches of blood stock breeding than Col. Hall Walker. The practical value of the methods he adopts has been amply demonstrated by the achievements of the horses which he has bred. This popular owner's check jacket has been very much to the fore on the race-course recently, and amongst the good horses who have carried it to victory, may be mentioned Colonia, Cherry Lass, Black Arrow, Polar Star and White Eagle. When quite completed, Col. Hall Walker's stud farm, at Tulley, in Kildare, will be one of the finest in the country. No expense is being spared in its equipment; the buildings are eminently adapted to the purpose for which they are required, and in the extensive paddocks there is a luxuriant growth of that rich herbage for which Ireland is so famous. The principal sire at Tulley is Count Schomberg, a brown son of Aughrim and Clonavon, who was a great race-horse both on the flat and over hurdles, and looks like making as big a hit as a sire. Black Arrow is perhaps the best he has given us at present, and that this colt was a smasher, there was no doubt. The Count, though not a large horse, is beautifully balanced, and stands on grand limbs. There is another stallion at this stud, Friary, a gray horse, who won some useful races over a country, and is siring stock that can jump. The Colonel's mares are all of the choicest breeding, but we must only touch briefly with them here. Merry Gal was a good winner in her day, and has bred a great colt in White Eagle. Sandblast is the dam of Colonia and

Cherry Lass, who has filled out into a promising young matron, and has a foal at foot by Count Schomberg. The dam of Black Arrow, Black Cherry, has a full sister to that celebrity by her side, and there are many more of more than passing interest, would space permit. A very high honor has recently fallen to this stud, in the fact that H. M. the King has leased a number of the best yearlings for their racing careers. We had not time to see all the yearlings, but what came under our notice were particularly promising, well-grown colts and fillies, the chestnut son of Pioneer and "Go On," a full brother to Polar Star, standing very prominently.

This concluded a most enjoyable ramble through the homes of some of the greatest Thoroughbreds of to-day, and as we return to Kildare to prepare for the homeward journey, the important part played by the "distressful country" in horse-breeding strikes one most forcibly.

#### WHY LICENSE GRADES?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding the licensing of stallions, as one of the questions discussed at the Winter Fair, it seems very peculiar to talk of stallions being licensed to do business, the way it is proposed to do it, which is as follows: That only pure-bred and registered stallions should be allowed to stand for service, except (a) that, owing to one-third of the stallions in the Province being found by inspectors to be unregistered, that for three years grade stallions known to be good sires, and, on inspection, found to be of good conformation and free from hereditary unsoundness, should be granted a license, to be known as Class 2. Now, I would like to ask, where is the benefit? It is no improvement to horse-breeding to license a registered stallion, and let the grade stallions do business. To put a license on these grades will not make the stock any better nor help horsemen in any way. If any man has enterprise enough to put from \$1,500 to \$2,500 in a horse, and has to pay stands, groom, shoeing, and feed him for the 8 or 9 months in the year during which he earns nothing, and put up with all the losses that occur in slipping of foals and mares dying, I think that is drain enough on the horseman, without having to pay a license. These horses cannot be travelled at a fee less than \$12 to \$15, and to get more than this for insurance is nearly out of the question. I would say, cut out the grade stallions, put on inspectors at import points, inspect all stallions imported, charge the importer a fee, and give only to each sound horse a certificate to that effect, the Government to send some qualified veterinarians around to inspect, or some competent judge, grant all sound stallions a certificate to that effect, and provide a fine for any stallion that is doing business without a copy of the certificate printed along with the advertising bills, and every owner of stallions to post bills of said horse or horses that he may have for service. This is the only way of improving the horse-breeding of Ontario by a license. Also, any Canadian-bred stallion should be inspected by a qualified veterinarian, and given a certificate if sound. I think one certificate will be enough if he is sound and of good conformation when inspected. If grades are allowed to do business, paying a license will not make the offspring any better, and in this section of the country, the scrub stallions only get the



scrubs of mares, as a rule, and, when mating scrubs, what can you expect? Just another runt, which is only another evil on the market. There are plenty of good stallions to do the business without using these grades. If the licensing of stallions could not be done in this way, I would say let everything run as it is, and I think this is just about as satisfactory a way as it will be made, but let us hear from some of the horse-men or breeders as to their opinions about licensing stallions.

A HORSEMAN,  
Wellington Co., Ont.

#### ABOUT SHYING IN HORSES.

It is a widely-held opinion that defective eyesight is a very common cause of shying in horses, but, as a matter of fact, such is by no means the case. Unquestionably, defective vision not infrequently accounts for a horse being a shy, yet it is nothing like so frequently a cause of shying as it is generally held to be.

The principal and most usual cause of the habit of shying in horses, says a writer in the Live-stock Journal, is nervousness or fear, the horse shying at some object or other because it is afraid of it, even although it can plainly see it. Habitual shyers are usually either of a high-strung or nervous temperament, such as is very commonly met with in well-bred horses, or they are of a very timid disposition. It is, of course, well known to horsemen that by far the largest proportion of shyers are mares. The habit of shying is nothing like so often met with in geldings as it is amongst mares, and entire horses are but very rarely given to shying. The reason why this is so is obvious when it is remembered that most usually the cause of shying is nervousness or fear. Mares are, as a rule, of a more excitable or nervous temperament, and more often of a timid disposition than geldings, the latter generally being of a more equable temperament than the former, though there are exceptions, of course, while entire horses are usually very high-couraged. Hence, one does not find an entire shying on account of nervousness or fear, as a rule, and geldings do so much less frequently than mares.

A great many—in fact, it may be said, most—young horses are more or less given to shying when they are first put to work, owing to their being unfamiliar with many objects they see, and consequently afraid of them. When they are taken up to be broken in, young horses, moreover, are very commonly inclined to be somewhat nervous at first, and this naturally renders them very liable to shy on the slightest provocation; but, as a rule, they cease the habit of shying as soon as they become accustomed to the sights of the road, and lose their erstwhile greenness and nervousness. Hence, the fact that a raw and unmade young horse shies very easily and frequently, is a matter of no importance, and no notice need be taken of it, seeing that it is only natural it should do so, in view of its greenness, and that in all probability the habit will pretty soon cease of its own accord when once the young animal's natural nervousness and greenness wear off.

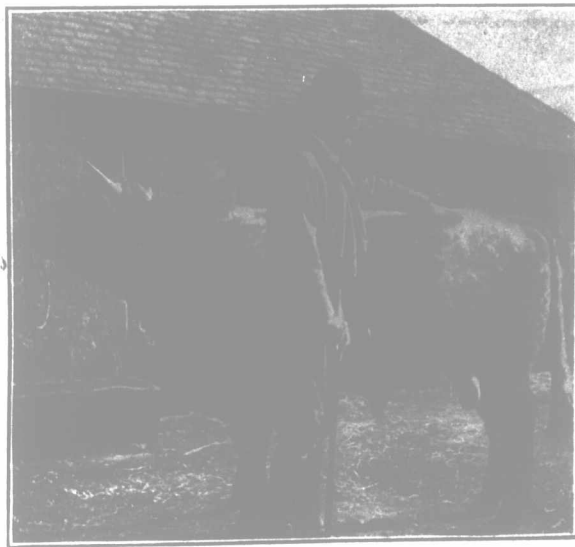
Sometimes, however, this habit of shying at unfamiliar or strange objects, from pure nervousness or fear—which is so general among young, unmade horses when they are being broken in—persists long after the young horse's education has been completed, and proves itself to be quite incurable, it oftentimes, indeed, gradually becoming worse in such cases. Here we have the confirmed shy which nothing will cure. The habit, aggravating, or worse, as it is, is, however, the horse's misfortune, not its fault, seeing that it is the result of a highly nervous temperament, or of a too timid disposition; hence, it should be kindly and patiently dealt with. In some fortunate cases it may be possible to cure it, by dint of careful management and patience, before it gets too firmly rooted; but more generally it is impossible to effect a complete cure when the shying persists after the horse has been thoroughly trained and become fully used to the road, and mostly it is in these circumstances a case of "once a shy, always a shy." When once the habit of shying has become firmly established, and when it is due to nervousness, the chances are much against the horse ever being broken of it. It may, perhaps, be improved, if the horse is in the hands of a careful and patient rider or driver, who knows how to deal with it, and takes the trouble to do so. At best, however, one must always be on the qui vive with such shyers, and one is never safe with them, while in many cases the habit is, or becomes, so bad that the animal afflicted with it is a wholly unsafe conveyance, and not fit to be in a private stable.

There is no doubt about it that in a good many cases horses which shy on account of nervousness are rendered worse in this respect by improper or injudicious treatment; in fact, the habit is often established in young horses solely in consequence of gross mismanagement. It is but too common a thing for the rider or driver of a young horse to force it past an object at

which it is shying, by the infliction of punishment with whip or spur, and by jolting it in the mouth. Nothing could be worse than to do this. After this wrong-headed practice has been repeated a couple of times, the young horse (horses have excellent memories, especially for disagreeable things) learns to remember that it is punished on shying, and thus, whenever it shies, it expects punishment to follow immediately, which naturally greatly increases its fears, and causes it to swerve all the more badly, or to attempt to run away. The fear of punishment, moreover, renders the animal much more inclined to shy, as in these circumstances it does not shy at an object so much as at the punishment which it expects to follow. It does not take long to convert a young horse of nervous temperament, and which is by nature inclined to shy somewhat easily, into a confirmed and incurable shy by such senseless treatment. The proper way to manage a young horse when it shies is to treat it kindly and with patience. On no account must it be punished in any way for shying. Its fear or nervousness should be allayed by speaking quietly to the animal, by patting it on the neck, etc.—in brief, by cajoling it, as it were—that will readily calm it. If it objects to go past an object on account of its being afraid of it, it should be coaxed in order to induce it to pass the same. It is quite wrong to force it to pass the object by means of punishment. It is a good plan to allow a young horse to have a good look at any object for which it evinces much fear, it being coaxed to go close up to it and to smell at it, so that the animal may convince itself that it is harmless, and that its fears are groundless. If this is done, the horse will probably take but little or no notice of the same object next time it passes or encounters it. It is easy enough, as a rule, to overcome and eradicate the propensity to shy which arises from greenness and nervousness in a young, unmade horse, by proper and patient management.

Not infrequently, horses are addicted to the habit of shying or swerving at certain objects merely as the result of light-heartedness, or of an excess of high spirits, due to their being very fresh or underworked and full of corn. In such cases, a horse will shy at objects with which it is quite familiar, and of which it ordinarily takes no notice whatever; and very often, in addition to shying or swerving, the animal bucks or kicks up its heels at the same time, when it is being ridden. This mischievous or playful—though often very awkward and annoying—kind of shying, which is caused by an exuberance of spirits, is practiced only while the horse remains fresh, and ceases as soon as the animal settles down to its work and has expended its superfluous energy.

### LIVE STOCK.



Prof. Wallace Discussing Shorthorn Points.

#### PROF. WALLACE DISCUSSING "POINTS."

Prof. Robert Wallace, widely known as the author of "Farm Live Stock of Great Britain," and other works, and who visited Canada during the past season, appears in the accompanying engraving discoursing on the points of a Shorthorn before the agricultural-class students at Edinburgh University. An occasional correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" remarks that this popular feature (instruction in cattle-judging) of Canadian and American institutions is now being taken up in the Old Land. He adds that Prof. Wallace has been giving Edinburgh folk much valuable information about Canada, from which they gather that it is a splendid country.

I received the prizes safe and sound, and like them very much. I hope to get you some more new subscribers in a little while.  
York Co., Ont. CLARENCE MARCHANT.

#### NOTES ON FEEDING STUFFS.

By J. H. Grisdale, Agriculturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

To know the composition of feeds, and to be able to calculate accurately the amount of various feeds that should enter into the make-up of a ration for a given purpose, is not sufficient to insure success in feeding operations. The feeder must, in addition, know something of the peculiarities of feeds, peculiarities or characteristics the existence whereof the chemical analysis gives no hint, but which exist, nevertheless, and are of even greater importance probably than is the composition of the feed. To illustrate, potatoes show a wide nutritive ratio, and, judging by chemical analysis, bran or oil meal would be excellent substances to add to the potatoes to narrow down the ration. All three of these foods are laxative in character, however, and the feeding of them together in any considerable quantities would be extremely inadvisable, if not quite impossible for any length of time.

Rations must be balanced merely so far as nutritive constituents are concerned, but they must also be so made up as to maintain the animals in good health, and as to enable the stock to get the most possible out of all the food fed.

Thus, many feeds, on account of individual peculiarities or characteristics, should not be fed along with certain other feeds. The notes on some of our more common feeding stuffs which follow are, therefore, compiled to serve as a guide to the more or less experienced feeder.

#### ROUGHAGE.

Generally speaking, the peculiarities of roughage are pretty well known, but even here not a few farmers, many of whom might be supposed to know better, go astray.

Timothy Hay.—Fairly laxative in character, especially when new; rich in nutritive elements; for horses and beef cattle, very suitable; for dairy cattle and sheep, not to be recommended.

Red Clover.—Quite laxative in character, rich in nutritive elements, and an exceedingly valuable feed for young stock of all kinds, including pigs. Particularly valuable for dairy cows and sheep. Working horses should receive it in moderation. Young horses, brood mares, etc., should have all they will take, and very little other feed will be required. Pigs eat it well, particularly when soaked for a few hours. Must be well made to be worth much.

Alsike Clover.—Similar in characteristics to red clover, but for horses not so valuable. Must be well made.

Alfalfa.—Exceedingly valuable for all classes of live stock on the farm, from the chicken to the horse. Nearly equal to bran for the dairy cow. Must be cut when first blossoms begin to show. Should be cured in cock.

Oat Straw.—Cut on the green side, a very valuable food for horses and cattle. Should be fed along with clover or some succulent food, since it is rather constipating in character.

Barley Straw.—Somewhat similar to oat straw, but sometimes objected to on account of awns.

Wheat Straw.—Coarser and harsher; lacks in palatability, and low in feeding value. Might serve as a filler, especially if moistened.

Buckwheat Straw.—Almost useless.

Rye Straw.—Very low in feeding value.

Flax Straw.—Quite digestible; has considerable feed value.

Pea Straw.—Quite valuable for cattle or horses, if fed in such a manner as to lay the dust; highly advisable for sheep. Constitutes good maintenance ration in itself.

Corn Stover.—Highly esteemed for cattle; good for horses. Had better be run through cutting box, and value increased by moistening.

Grain, such as oats, wheat, barley, or mixtures of one or more of above with peas, cut on green side and saved for hay, are all of very great feeding value, but, generally speaking, rather expensive to produce. They might be classed with timothy or with clover, according as peas were more or less plentiful in the mixture. Usually, however, resemble clover in value and feeding peculiarities.

Corn Ensilage.—Value depends upon stage of maturity of corn when cut. Best when corn was cut in dough stage. Bran, oil meal, gluten, suitable feeds to go along. Straw being chaffed and mixed therewith a few hours before feeding, both straw and ensilage are improved. Suitable for all classes of live stock on farm. Cost \$1.50 per ton, on average.

Clover Ensilage.—Superior to most other succulent feeds when properly made. Best when mixed along with corn. Not so much meal required as when corn silage is fed. Cost uncertain.

Mangels.—Highly succulent, very nutritious, particularly valuable for calves, dairy cows and swine, not suitable for horses or sheep. Feed raw to swine. Cost, \$2.00 per ton.

Sugar Mangels.—Excellent root. Superior to mangel, but has same limitations. Feed raw to swine. Cost, \$2.00 per ton.

Sugar Beets.—Best roots for dairy cows, calves



and swine, but more expensive to raise than mangels or turnips. Feed raw to swine. Cost, \$3.00 per ton or more.

Turnips.—Highly commendable for young stock, beef cattle and sheep. Not generally recommended for dairy cattle, on account of flavor. Not suitable for pigs unless cooked. Not very well liked by horses. Cost, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton.

Carrots.—Good for all classes of stock. Best horse root. Particularly good for dairy cows, good for swine. Cost, \$2.00 to \$3.00 per ton.

Apples.—Liked by all classes of stock. Must be fed in moderation to insure good results.

Pumpkins.—Good dairy-cow food. Fine for pigs, especially if cooked. Can be raised for about \$2.00 per ton.

#### CONCENTRATES.

Wheat.—Good for all classes of stock; most suitable for hogs and hens; horses like it, however, and cattle do well on it. Better to mix ground oats or bran along if for cattle or horses. Add shorts or barley when fed to pigs.

Barley.—Rather constipating grain; good for pork and beef production, as well as for dairy cows. Small amounts boiled, particularly good for horses; best fed along with bran or oats. One of the most valuable cereals for all classes of stock. Should be finely ground for cattle and swine; whole for horses.

Oats.—Supposed to be best horse feed known; best when fed whole. Good for cattle, but generally too expensive. Serves a useful purpose as opener for more concentrated feeds, as barley, corn, wheat, rye, etc.

Peas.—Highly nutritious; very valuable for cattle, swine and sheep. Must be fed in moderation. Should never constitute more than one-half of meal ration. Peas, oats and barley, equal parts, make up a meal ration hard to beat for effectiveness, palatability, wholesomeness and, not infrequently, cheapness for all classes of live stock save horses.

Corn.—Excellent feed for all classes of stock, but should be fed with moderation or mixed with other grains, except possibly in the case of steers. Small amounts, fed whole, or cracked, along with other grain, suitable for sheep and young swine. Suitable for horses; add some bran. Good for milch cows, especially for such as are receiving clover hay, cotton-seed meal, in any considerable quantities.

Buckwheat.—Good swine feed; excellent for poultry; good milk-producing feed.

Rye.—Good for swine when fed in moderation along with other meals, such as peas and barley.

Wheat Bran.—A healthful, nutritious, palatable feed, of a laxative character. Particularly valuable where no succulent food is available. Equal to oats for horses when it does not constitute more than one-half the meal ration and is fed dry. Excellent for dairy cattle, beef-production, and growing stock of any kind, save young pigs. A superior food for early or initial feeding of any class of animal it is intended to feed heavily later on.

Shorts.—As sold on Canadian markets at present, hardly distinguishable from bran; more suitable for swine.

Oil-cake Meal.—Probably the best and safest meal to feed cattle. Perfectly wholesome, highly nutritious, and very palatable, it is nearly ideal as a concentrate. Very valuable for dairy cows, as it is rich in protein. Renders butter soft. Highly to be commended as a feed for steers, especially in the finishing-off period. Valuable for sheep, especially in "nut" form. Useful for swine, in moderation.

Cotton-seed Meal.—A feed not very extensively fed in Canada; very valuable for heavy-milking cows, but must be fed in moderation. Hardens butter.

Flaxseed Meal, or Whole Flax.—Very valuable for calves on skim milk. Likewise good for young, newly-weaned pigs. Good for horses when fed in small quantities; laxative, palatable, highly nutritious.

Buckwheat Bran or Middlings.—Good cow feed. Has given excellent results in New Brunswick.

Brewers' Grain.—Good cow feed, but must be fed in moderation.

Malt Sprouts.—Good for dairy cattle.

#### OIL MEAL THE CHEAPEST SOURCE OF PROTEIN

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Many of your readers are interested in the feed problem this year. Hereabouts all surplus grain and much hay and straw will be sold at the tempting prices now prevailing; and all kinds of stock not easily disposed of will be put on rather short rations for the winter. Fortunately, stock cannot be got rid of suddenly, and farmers will be forced to put their thinking caps on in order to meet successfully the somewhat unusual conditions of the season.

Personally, I feel more than anything else the scarcity of straw. I find it difficult to get enough for bedding. All straw, except that used for bedding pigs, goes through the mangers first, and the best of it is picked out by the cattle and horses. Fortunately, my root crop, of turnips and mangels, was fairly good

(saved, I think, by a thorough scuffling just after a thunderstorm, about August 1st); and I have seven acres of moderately good corn ensiled. Realizing some weeks ago how expensive it would be to feed oats, bran and the like, I bought three tons of oil cake meal at \$30 per ton. I have also some mixed oats and barley, with a little goose wheat and flaxseed intermixed; this I shall have chopped, and feed it to horses and pigs, and to calves that are getting skim milk. The milch cows are getting oil-cake meal (about two quarts per day) and a little bran. I may use also a little mixed chop. The young stock are getting silage or turnips, hay and oat straw, and a little oil-cake meal. Oil-cake meal contains thirty-odd per cent. of protein, and at \$30 per ton is, I think, very much the cheapest source of protein available this year. I have been surprised to find so few farmers making use of it. It seems as though it was not known as a general stock food. Some farmers I spoke to intimated that they sometimes fed it boiled to calves, but it seems never to have occurred to them that it might be used to replace oats. Three years ago I used it almost exclusively as a concentrate with corn silage for milch cows, and never had them do better. This year I am not cutting any of my straw, as I must use some for litter, and find it economy to have all the straw picked over.

Brant Co., Ont. W. C. GOOD.

#### LIVE-STOCK MARKET PREFERENCES AND TENDENCIES.

By D. E. Smith.

The live-stock industry in America stands out prominently as one of the great wealth-producing agencies, and as such is worthy our earnest consideration. Furthermore, it might be mentioned, in passing, that the flesh-consuming nations of the world in ancient and modern times have taken a foremost part in promoting the highest type of civilization.

Chicago, situated in the corn belt of the West, lies in close proximity to those States that are so admirably equipped to supply cattle, hogs and sheep for her market.

It may be assumed as a safe guide that whatsoever class of stock proves most profitable and is in most demand on the Chicago market, will naturally, in a less degree, hold the same place in smaller markets. With these facts in view, we wish to discuss this question, knowing at the same time that local and climatic differences have an effect upon the class of stock required.

Then, turning back to the earliest period of the marketable existence of cattle, we find that calves, in good condition, weighing from 130 to 150 pounds, are most in demand here the year round, and command the best prices. Quality and breed can scarcely be considered as a factor at this undeveloped stage.

Next in order, we come to the production of what is popularly called "baby beef." The purchaser and consumer, each from his own standpoint, claims that this is the best and most profitable kind of meat. There is included in this class heifers and steers that range in weight from 600 to 900 pounds. Some place the weight even higher, but of late years there has been a tendency to lower the weight. The better the quality, and the more thoroughly fattened, the more profitable they are. Buyers on the Chicago market are always eager to obtain this kind, and are willing to pay the price. The feeders of this class of stock reap results adequate with the care and ability that they have used in preparing them for the market. The short period of feeding, the necessarily small ration, and the universally high price obtained, indicate positively that they are the best money-makers. It is well to remark here that the scientific feeder can show his skill in feeding for fatness combined with growth. It requires a balanced ration skilfully and intelligently handled to obtain the best results, and economy is only found in giving cattle all they will consume. The demand for baby beef is on the increase, and no doubt it will continue to grow in favor.

The yearlings are the next grade heavier, and are often classed as baby beef. Their beef is tender, sweet, juicy, and convenient to handle. Roasts and steaks meet the requirements of small families, and have become very popular. On the other hand, the producer realizes that well-bred cattle, fed full rations a limited period, bring the most satisfactory results and the most money. Quality becomes a very strong factor in this class; in fact, we cannot too strongly emphasize the importance of quality and thorough fatness in these two classes.

Two-year-olds are the most numerous class that comes to this market. The demand for these is wider and more universal. There is a large home consumption all over the country, and also a good export trade. A very noticeable feature of this class is the large percentage of half-fattened cattle, and these often of inferior quality. Whenever there is a very large run, this class suffers first and most; in fact, with these there are more and heavier losses than all other classes together. Inferior quality is always objectionable in the eyes of the buyer; then, if you add that they are only half fattened, you have a

very undesirable kind, and difficult to sell. The causes that produce such results are not hard to find. Inferior males will account for a large percentage of bad steers, and premature marketing, indifference in care and want of knowledge in feeding will show why they are not fat. Fewer cattle, well fed, would prove more profitable. Steers that have reached the third or fourth year are most easily fattened, as they have finished their growth. These have gradually become fewer each year. They may prove profitable to the feeder, but never to the man who raises them. If thoroughly well fattened, they will bring the top prices on this market. This is due to the very strong demand for a limited number of very heavy cattle. There are very few that come to this market, and the tendency is more to early maturity.

The practical deductions suggested are: Breed up stock by using a better class of males. This will improve the quality. Feed liberally an even, balanced ration, and put on the market as soon as they are thoroughly fattened. Quality, early maturity and fatness always prove the most profitable.

[Note.—Mr. Smith is a well-known Canadian, who has had 10 years' experience in the Union Stock-yards trade, so that he speaks with authority.—Editor.]

#### HOW THE SWEEPSTAKES LOT OF CATTLE WERE FED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is with pleasure I answer your favor of the 13th, regarding my load of export cattle, which won first-prize and sweepstakes at the Toronto Junction annual show of fat stock. These cattle were a load of three-year-old Shorthorns. I bought them the last of August, and put them on my own grass. I might just say here that I purchased 90 export cattle from one man, and I picked those 16 out of a bunch of 50 that were in one field, not selecting any from the other 40, as I considered them not quite so good a quality. Now, I started feeding those 16 cattle grain on the grass about the first week in October, and did not stable them until 6th of November. I could not tell you just what they weighed when I bought them in, as I bought them by the dollars, but they weighed, going into the stable, 1,530 pounds each. Their feed, while in stable, consisted of cut sheaf oats twice a day, with a gallon of chop (peas and oats mixed) sprinkled on the cut-sheaf oats, and a feed of clover hay at noon. They got no roots, as ours were a failure this year. I shipped December 7th, and they weighed 1,630 pounds (a gain of 100 pounds each). Of course, they were fed and watered the morning I shipped them to Toronto Junction, and had only a few rods to walk from the barn to the scales, so it would not be fair to figure on that gain; but, under usual circumstances, without water, I think I would be safe in saying they gave me 70 pounds each of a gain. I have had one load of export cattle gain, while feeding meal on the grass, 100 pounds each in 31 days. The grass was good, and the meal consisted of one-half gallon of bran to one gallon whole oats, three times per day. Those 16 cattle in question were considered a very good lot, having won first prize in the export class, and sweepstakes over all classes. They were bought by the firm of Maybee, Wilson & Hall, and shipped to Bermuda Islands for butchering purposes.

I am a constant reader of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." I feed from 40 to 58 cattle every winter, and would be pleased to let you know how we are doing at any time.

Bruce Co., Ont.

A. S. WALKER.

#### ANOTHER FARMER'S VIEWS ON THE HOG QUESTION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Reading the articles in the newspapers and "The Farmer's Advocate" on the hog problem, one would naturally think there was a profit on hogs at four and a half cents per pound. There are few who would dispute the fact when they are fed at the Experimental Farm on a test. Those feeding trials are all very well, but it is not what we are after. It is the farmers that produce the hogs of this country, and not Experimental Farms, and it is how cheaply can the farmer produce them? Where there is one man on a 100-acre farm, with the exception of a couple of months in haying and harvest, they do not get the same attention. We don't dispute that the different rations fed to the hogs in the test are far superior to what the farmers have to feed. How many of them have the bran, shorts, middlings and skim milk? Where farmers go into mixed farming, the skim milk that they have around during the year the calves consume. Suppose you sell barley or oats, and get docked on the test two or three pounds on the bushel, which means two or three cents on the bushel, and buy the shorts and bran, and drive from seven to twelve miles to do so, and a dollar for expenses,



and the pigs at home squealing for your return! What profit is there in that? It is also impossible for farmers always to feed at regular intervals, which is quite an advantage with all kinds of stock. How many farmers have a proper place for hogs in winter, especially for suckers? I think we can attribute the cause of the greater number of hogs sold in the fall to this cause. It would be more profitable for most farmers to buy young pigs at a dollar and a half each than to raise them.

Those pigs that Prof. Day speaks of must have been bought from the Dominion Government, and even then they must have been looking for support, or they would not have sold them so cheaply. Usually, a sow will have two litters a year. She may have one pig, or she may have a dozen, but the cost of keeping the sow is all the same. He also speaks of the farmer allowing himself to be carried away by a panic. He might well think they had lost their heads when they were selling their hogs at present low prices. He must have been looking into the storehouse bins instead of the farmers' granaries, for they are not as full as he claims. Is Prof. Day not aware that this is a Christian land, and that a merciful man is merciful to his beast, and that it is better to slaughter pigs than to starve them? It is my opinion that packers should shoulder the blame, and not the farmer. If the packer had still paid six and a half or seven dollars per hundred, and rejected all light hogs, the farmer would have had to buy grain and finish them, or suffer the consequence. A man would surely be insane to buy barley at 70 cents a bushel and feed hogs at \$4.65 per cwt. Even if the packers didn't have such great profits for a little while, they might have let the pig-feeder have a little of the spoil; but they have bled him to death, and their profit won't be from fifteen to one hundred and twenty per cent. next year, the same as the statements published in "The Farmer's Advocate" last summer, if my memory serves me right.

Perth Co., Ont.

J. C. T.

### THE CONDUCT OF DISTRICT FAIRS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having judged for a number of years at fairs throughout the Dominion, it might not be out of place to give your readers an idea of some of the features seen there.

#### COMMERCIAL HERD.

One of the best live-stock exhibits was where a substantial prize was given for a grade herd, consisting of a pure-bred sire and four grade females, sire to have the type and characteristics of the breed aimed at in grading; females judged by size, uniformity and grade character. This class, where tried, has always brought out a very strong exhibit. There is no line of animal husbandry that is of more importance than the improvement of our grades. Pure-breds are seed stock, but grades are the commercial money-makers.

#### STOCK PARADES.

Where there is a two-day fair, a parade of live stock makes a very strong feature for the second afternoon. At the summer fairs, in the West, where the evenings are long, even at a one-day fair there is time for a stock parade. A well-arranged display of stock, when brought out in good condition, decorated with prizewinning ribbons, well marshalled and properly led, makes a very attractive appearance as the closing feature of an agriculture fair. In some prize-lists provision is made on the programme for time of parade, when prizes are given for the best display. Seventy points should be allowed for purity of blood, uniformity of type, condition, etc., and 30 points for ornamentation and classification. This has a tendency to bring out stock well fattened and groomed. Colored ribbons are much better to designate the prize animals with than cards when awards are made, and are much to be preferred for parade decoration.

#### GIVING REASONS FOR DECISIONS.

Fair boards should insist upon judges making public their reasons when giving their awards. The aim should be to make judging at fairs a very strong educational feature in live-stock work. With nearly four hundred fairs in Ontario, the opportunities could not be better for training and cultivating, through the eye, the mind on all lines of animal conformation than by public demonstration in the show-ring. If farm animals are machines, through which raw materials are to be converted into finished products, we require to know something of the type and conformation of the machines. The ringside should be one of the very best places to receive such instruction.

#### JUDGING RING.

The most educational exhibition that I have attended this year was a one-day fair. There was neither horse-trot, baseball, nor gimcrack of any kind. The fair was run on a purely agricultural basis. A judging-ring was formed; rough seats were built around the ringside, which made fair-seeing more comfortable. Many of the on-lookers came provided with umbrellas to shelter

from sun and inclement weather. The attention was closely riveted upon the judge's work; the criticism and comment from the ringside was often more intelligent and correct than at many fairs where they had more pretentious surroundings. A well-managed one-day fair often does excellent work on educational lines. The aim of an agricultural society should be to scatter as much useful information as possible. But, in striving to draw large crowds, to swell the gate receipts, expensive attractions are too often engaged, which, if the weather happens to be unfavorable, often helps to drag the society into financial difficulties, and lessen its usefulness.

#### MARKING JUDGE'S BOOK.

Marking of the awards in the judge's book, if not carefully and correctly done, is often a worry and serious source of annoyance to the secretary and board of directors. At some fairs it is made imperative that the judge mark his own book, so as to avoid any possibility of mistake. But if the classes are heavy and the competition close, and the judge gives a few lucid reasons for his decisions, he will not have much time to attend to the marking of his book. But he should see that the ribbons or tickets are placed on the proper animals. The best help I have had in the ring was a young man engaged in some kind of clerical work, as a bookkeeper or bank clerk. Their methods of keeping and marking are plain, systematic, and always absolutely correct.

#### SIDE-SHOWS.

Where the management deem it wise to allow fakers, with their side-shows, to build up and erect a "Midway," they should never be allowed to get possession of the most prominent and conspicuous part of the fair grounds, but be separated into a row or corner by themselves, and a close inspection or supervision kept upon them.

#### POINTS FOR JUDGES.

Judges should discriminate quite sharply in withholding prizes from unsound and unhealthy animals, and, where breeding males are lacking in conformation and decidedly off-type, they should

could make, in the afternoon hours, a very pleasing display and exhibition in the judging of the harness classes. This is a line well worthy of more consideration and cultivation by our rural fair boards. But to convert an agricultural fair into a "racing meet," where professional drivers, with a string of racing horses, get on to and follow a fair circuit; where everything is sacrificed to speed; where the winner is sometimes a loose-jointed rake in conformation, and often not sound; where racing is made the principal fair feature—it impairs the usefulness, and tends to destroy the aim, intention and purpose for which our agricultural societies were created. This class of sport should be kept by itself, held at a time and place altogether clear from that of an agricultural fair, Simeoe Co., Ont. DUNCAN ANDERSON.

## THE FARM.

### FARM MANAGEMENT.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In my last I endeavored to show that if the farmer were freed from tariff and trade restriction, and the combinations which these foster, his condition financially would be much improved; and, although these conditions certainly affect his pecuniary circumstances, yet, apart from these, every farmer holds his destiny in his hand, largely in his own hands. As never before, successful farming demands applied and well-directed brain-power. A certain gentleman, whose experience in life entitled him to speak with authority, once remarked that, "the man that could be highly successful as an agriculturist, would be a shining light in any other line he might incline to." Too many of our agriculturists are still disposed to follow the slipshod methods of pioneer days, carry on their work in a slovenly, half-hearted way, and that simply because they do not go at their business with that vim and energy and inquiring turn of mind which will enable them to realize the fascinating interest and substantial

return which lies ready to be revealed in every true phase of agricultural life.

The business of the farmer to-day requires a broad field of vision and a thorough method in every department of his work. In the first place, he must be a tiller of the soil, and have a knowledge of the composition and texture of soils, the principles of under-drainage, of cultivation, the nature and rotation of crops, and the best manner in which the fertility of soils may be maintained and improved. This last consideration leads us to realize the necessity of a judicious system of stock-keeping in conjunction with his operations of

connected are these two departments of the farm; how, in this way, the finished product of one department becomes the raw material of another; and how the farmer is his own best customer for many products of the soil, and thus a manufacturer in the truest sense of the word, by means of the animals at his hand. His business, then, should be the growing and manufacturing of such high-class products as seed grain, live animals (horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry), beef, mutton and bacon; milk, butter and cheese, choosing the departments of stock-keeping of which he seeks to make a specialty. With all this wide knowledge of soils, plants, animals and manufactured products, he must also be a business man. He must know how to buy and sell, how to place his wares upon the market and secure the highest price; in a word, the farmer of to-day must be a wide-awake and many-sided man.

With a system of farming so diversified and specialized, and conducted in such a business manner that the largest returns may be obtained from the labor, there is no reason why labor cannot be profitably employed the year round. The all too current practice of employing hands for six or eight months of the year cannot be too strongly condemned. Such a system will never build up and insure a suitable supply of farm labor, nor yet will it enable the farmer to obtain a satisfactory financial return. The pursuit of farming,



Highmore Corona (imp.) 11031.

Berkshire sow. Winner of three firsts, and included in dispersion sale of herd of H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., January 8th, 1908.

not, in classes where the competition is weak, be awarded the first prize. Firmness and decision on the part of our judges here would do much to eliminate unworthy animals from the show-ring. Also, it would have a very strong tendency to build up, strengthen and improve our breeding stock.

Prizes should be given for the best fitted and groomed animals; also for the animals led, held and shown in best manner for judge's inspection. This class is generally confined to young men under twenty-one. Societies should cultivate and encourage the showing of ponies and under-14-hands harness and saddle classes. It tends to cherish and foster a love for live stock among our young people.

#### THE RACING QUESTION.

Should there be horse-racing at an agricultural fair? is a question upon which there seems to be a great diversity of opinion. In the roadster, carriage and harness classes, nearly all will agree that style, speed and true action should be clearly demonstrated in the ring, in the interest and to the benefit of the onlookers, for their gratification, pleasure and education, as well as for the inspection and satisfaction of the judge. Many of our judges of light horses can and often do make the judging of the driving classes one of the most pleasing and attractive features of a fair. If they were not crowded so much for time, they



like any other line of life, will never respond to any transitory methods. It requires a clearness of vision, a permanency of effort, and a steadfastness of purpose which brooks no disappointment, and which will discover the true nature of the occupation in the working out of its details.

Witness the practice in recent years of the conversion of so much of our splendid agricultural lands into pasturage, and the ruinous results, financially, which have flowed therefrom—all the result of farmers thinking that in this way they might be able to make money by turning farming into a purely speculative business, and without the resort to manual labor. Had such a system of all-pasturage resulted profitably, it would have been one of the worst experiences which could have affected Ontario agriculture. On the other hand, it stands to-day as a striking object-lesson of the utter folly of departing from any sound and reasonable system of operation which will tend to make the agriculture of this country permanent and profitable.

In such a system as I have outlined, the farmer must so direct his business as to economize labor at every turn. He must adopt Western ideas, do away with needless fencing, enlarge his fields, and employ additional equine labor. In this regard, the single-furrow plow, three-section harrow, ten-hoe seed drill, and five-foot mower and binder, must all largely become a thing of the past. In using additional horses, one hand may thus be enabled to do almost the work of two; and, underlying all, the management must be such that we take time by the forelock and lead our work by doing everything in the proper season. In short, let the aim in our operations be to adorn the pursuit of agriculture in a material sense, the first, most necessary, and useful, as it is the most dignified occupation of man, and it rests in the farmer's hands to show that it is such.

Huron Co., Ont.

#### GROWING CORN IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Corn is one of America's greatest crops. Each year sees an increase in the area grown. In Ontario it is steadily surpassing wheat. In this district farmers are growing more corn each year, and are giving it better cultivation. The farmer who raises one hundred bushels of corn per acre may consider he has a good crop, although nothing phenomenal. Here, corn frequently yields one hundred bushels per acre, but never without proper cultivation. Corn, perhaps, requires more work than wheat, oats or barley, but there is ample profit for the extra work bestowed upon it. I will describe the method we believe to be the best to produce an abundant crop.

As soon after harvest as possible, give the ground which you intend to plant in corn the succeeding year a shallow gang-plowing, then harrow with drag-harrows and roll. The object of rolling is to firm the ground for manuring and fall plowing. Next, give a light coating of manure, and leave until fall plowing commences. This working is of great aid in producing a good corn crop. Some years, when we have found it impossible to give the ground this working, owing to threshing and other work which could not be delayed, the next crop would be full ten per cent. below the average, and we are convinced that this is the cause.

As soon as fall plowing has commenced, plow this ground first, in case that wet weather sets in, and, this ground having been previously plowed, will not be as firm as the other ground.

Through the winter give another light covering of manure; the usual way is to take it fresh from the stable as it accumulates.

When the ground dries up in the spring, give the ground a thorough harrowing with the drag-harrows. This is important, because it destroys the tender weeds which have just commenced to grow; then leave till after grain-seeding is over, and disk, then harrow again. In about a week cultivate with a spring-tooth cultivator; repeat once a week till the time for planting has arrived. This cultivating not only destroys the weeds and grass, but makes the ground more mellow for planting. The usual time for planting here is about the 24th of May; sometimes a few days earlier or later, as the season may be. The farmer must use his own judgment when the ground is fit for planting.

When the corn has been planted a week, harrow carefully. This harrowing removes the weeds and loosens the ground, which is of great advantage, especially if the ground is inclined to bake. When the corn is two inches high, harrow again; light iron harrows are preferable for this harrowing, but if they are unobtainable, heavier harrows may be used with no harmful result. We have a set of drag harrows with adjustable lever, and the teeth may be set forward or back, as circumstances require. When the teeth are set slightly back, a better harrow for this harrowing would be hard to find. A week after this, cultivate with a two-horse cultivator. Use a steady team and cultivate thoroughly. Go over the field with the hand hoe, uncovering any hills

that have been covered and hoeing those that have been missed. In a week repeat cultivating and hoeing. By this time haying will be started, and the corn must be left till it is finished. Between haying and harvesting, cultivate with a one-horse cultivator and hand hoe carefully, removing all weeds and grass, for this is the last work the field will receive.

Some may think this is too much work to put on corn, but it is not, and any farmer who has tried this way will say the same. By this method, with good land and favorable weather, one can raise one hundred bushels per acre, without a doubt.

We have raised the Yellow Dent variety for two years, and believe it to be the best corn that has ever been introduced into this district. It is very popular both for silo-filling and as a grain crop.

Lambton Co., Ont.

#### FARM FORESTRY IN ONTARIO.

Paper by Prof. E. J. Zavitz, before the Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Union.

Owing to the long time element in growing and harvesting a forest crop, an annual report on this subject may bring forth little of new interest. It may be possible, within a decade, to entirely change the type of hog in the Province of Ontario, but the improvement of forest conditions must naturally take a longer period. We find, even in Germany, where scientific forestry has been practiced for nearly two hundred years, that to-day the private woodland is often badly managed. I venture to state that in Ontario the percentage of badly-managed wood-lots is not so much greater than the percentage of mismanaged farms.

This last season has been especially severe on forest plantations. A late season, with strong, cold winds, followed by an extremely dry summer, will probably result in some failures. On the poorer classes of soil, the Scotch Pine and Black Locust have shown the best results. About two hundred thousand plants have been sent out this last spring, composed chiefly of White Pine, Scotch Pine, Jack Pine, Norway Spruce, and Black Locust. The department is prepared to make planting plans and furnish planting material free to parties having waste lands, the applicant paying cost of transportation of trees and doing the actual work of planting. For planting in spring of 1909, applications should be in before 15th of June, 1908. In this way, officers of the Department may be able to organize their trips into each district.

There has been, in the last ten years, a large decrease in the acreage of woodland in the old part of the Province. The following table has been compiled from the report of the Bureau of Industries, and does not include the newer districts opened for settlement in Algoma and Nipissing:

	Sq. Miles of Land Assessed.	Sq. Miles of Cleared Land.	Sq. Miles of Woodland.	Sq. Miles of Slashland.	Sq. Miles of Swamp and Waste.
1894	34788	19089	11348		4349
1905	36288	21620	7634	2779	4257

The indications are that an increasing number of woodland owners are giving this question some consideration, but the proportion of woodland will likely decrease much further. Wood prices are such that there is a great inducement to over-cut. Elm, soft maple and other one-time inferior trees to-day bring a good price at the local mills, and this price is gradually increasing.

In order to keep up the proportion of woodland in Southern Ontario, we have the opportunity of replanting waste lands. We have in Ontario two forms of waste land: The small areas on the individual farm which are untillable, and may be in the form of steep hillsides, sandy or gravelly ridges, etc. We also have throughout older Ontario large areas of waste land, ranging from 1,000 acres to 60 square miles, which are not being farmed or improved in any way. In some cases this land has been cleared and cultivated, but abandoned. There is in the southwestern peninsula of Ontario—that area lying west of a line from Toronto to Lake Simcoe—about two hundred square miles of this second class of waste land. The waste land in small parcels, on the farms of Ontario can only be improved by the individual owners, although the state can assist and co-operate, as is being done.

This other problem of reforesting the larger areas is confronting us. Why should we worry about it, and what can we do? Reforesting these lands would give protection to neighboring lands, and to small streams having their sources therein. It should also give a revenue to the local municipality, where at present such lands are a burden in many ways.

Forestry management of these lands would supply work and raw material for local roads and industries. Such management would also

protect the ignorant settler from being persuaded into a farming experiment on such land. Lastly, it can be shown that forestry on such soils is a good investment, especially for the state.

To give some idea of forest planting as an investment, the following may be of interest:

One of the most promising trees for waste and sand types of soil is the Black Locust. It seems to withstand adverse conditions, and should be of special interest for waste-land propositions. Very extensive work has been done in Hungary with this tree, where it is estimated they have about 200,000 acres of pure locust forest in the form of plantations. The Agricultural Department encourages tree-planting, and sends out every year from five to six million locust seedlings. This planting is done on soils which are absolutely worthless for agriculture, and the following table gives results from some of the earlier plantations:

STAND OF SEEDLING LOCUST ON SAMPLE PLOTS OF ONE ACRE.

Plot.	Soil Quality.	Age Years.	Number of Trees.	Average	
				Diameter Inches.	Average Height F. et.
a	Good	30	558	5.3	63
b	Best	31	512	7.5	60
c	Fair	30	594	4.3	38
d	Poor	30	288	3.0	20

STAND OF SECOND-GROWTH LOCUST ON SAMPLE PLOTS OF ONE ACRE.

Plot.	Soil Quality.	Age Years.	Number of Trees.	Average	
				Diameter Inches.	Average Height F. et.
e	Fair	8	452	3.3	30
f	Good	15	643	4.3	47
g	Fair	15	391	3.7	33
h	Poor	15	324	2.3	20

These figures are for a district where the annual rainfall averages 21 inches, and the temperature ranges from zero, in winter, to 95 degrees F. in summer. This district is very similar to Southern Ontario, and the figures are of more value to us than any results obtained in the Middle Western States, where planting has been done on good soils.

The first table, where plots are of seedling origin, are 30 years old, and would average 488 trees 5 inches in diameter and 45 feet high. Estimating two fence posts to the tree, we would have 976 posts at 20c. a post, which would give an annual gross revenue of about \$6.50, and this on non-agricultural soil.

The second table, which represents second-growth or coppice, meaning the sprout growth coming up from the stump after cutting, shows better results than the seedling plots.

The fact that this growth can be had on poor soil in from 15 to 30 years, makes this tree of value to the farmer. Black Locust at this age is chiefly of use for posts, vine stakes, poles, fuel, and general farm work.

The proper management of these waste-land areas in the agricultural part of the Province are of direct interest to the farming community, and I feel that the solution is of vital interest to such an organization as the Experimental Union. What good has been accomplished in this Province along the lines of reformation is largely due to earlier efforts of this Union. The work has only had a beginning, and this organization can do much to further the cause of reforestation.

## THE DAIRY.

### COW-TESTING ASSOCIATIONS.

#### ANNOUNCEMENT FOR 1908.

It is now four years since the Dominion Department of Agriculture, through the Dairy Division, began an active campaign for the improvement of the dairy herds of Canada, by inaugurating a cow-testing association at Cowansville, Quebec. The Department provided all the equipment, and loaned each member the scales and necessary outfit for taking and preserving the samples, furnished the requisite blank forms for keeping records, made all the tests and compiled the reports, without any charge.

In 1905, a series of 30-day tests were conducted at seven places, the Department loaning the outfits and doing all the work, without cost to the owners of the herds, as in 1904. The object of this work was to call attention to the importance of the question, and to create sufficient interest in the matter to induce dairymen to organize for the purpose of conducting a systematic test of the individual cows of their herds. The publication of these tests showed the great difference which is found in the yield of cows in the same herd, and of different herds in the same locality.

At the beginning of 1906, sixteen associations were organized under the auspices of the Department. Each member was required to provide his own outfit for weighing and taking samples, but



the Department of Agriculture provided the blank forms and made the tests without charge. The work was continued on the same basis in 1907, with a total of 52 associations, organized in the different provinces as follows: Quebec, 27; Ontario, 18; Nova Scotia, 2; Prince Edward Island, 1; British Columbia, 4.

In addition to making the tests free of cost, the Dairy Division has compiled for each member a monthly and a yearly statement of the individual tests of his herd, and each member has also been furnished with a copy of the monthly summaries of all tests made for the other associations. Summaries of the monthly tests have been published in the agricultural and weekly press of Canada, so that every person who reads has thus had an opportunity of studying the results and judging of the importance of the work.

The honorable Mr. Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, has taken a special interest in this work, and is very desirous of having it continued. I am directed to say that the Dairy Division will again co-operate with associations of 20 or more members, or owners of not less than 200 cows, for the season of 1908, by doing the testing, providing the necessary blank forms, and assisting in the organization as heretofore, but the Minister is of the opinion that the time has arrived when the members of the associations may reasonably be asked to contribute something towards the cost of the work.

If it is worth anything to a dairyman to know the relative value of his cows as milk producers, in order that he may improve his herd by a process of intelligent breeding and selection, it should be worth paying for, in part at least. If it is not worth anything to the owners of the herds, it is certainly not worth anything to anyone else.

I beg, therefore, to make the following announcement in connection with this work:

For the season of 1908, the Department of Agriculture, through the Dairy Division, will co-operate with the cow-testing associations on the following terms:

(a) The members must provide their own outfits, and agree to take samples according to instruction.

(b) The members will be required to pay towards the cost of the testing at the rate of 20 cents per cow for the season, for herds of five cows and over. For herds of under five cows, a minimum charge of \$1.00 per herd will be made.

(c) The association must arrange for a suitable place in which the testing may be done, as in previous years, without cost to the Department.

(d) The Dairy Division will provide all the necessary blank forms, chemicals for testing, compile monthly and yearly records, and forward them to each member, without any charge, except as mentioned in (b).

Note.—The charge for testing will be based on the highest number of cows tested in any one month. A cow tested only once will be charged for the season.

J. A. RUDDICK,  
Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner.  
Ottawa, Ont.

THE CATTLE OF HOLLAND.

Perhaps there is nothing more characteristic of Holland than its distinct national life. Amongst other nationalities, in other countries, there is frequently a flavor of cosmopolitanism which breaks the spell that the atmosphere of a foreign land casts about a stranger. But Holland, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of centuries, has wonderfully preserved the charm of her own individuality, not alone in the country districts, but as well where the traffic and confusion of commerce touches the life of the cities. Country and people have attributes peculiarly their own.

I once heard a gentleman say that if he were shown the people of any particular district or locality, he could tell the type of horses they produced. The statement could not be more true than when applied to the country folk of Holland and the cattle of their choice. The history of the reclamation of their land from the sea, and the history of the defense of its borders from hostile attack in medieval and modern times, has been paralleled by the weaving into the character of the citizen of Holland something that is honest and substantial. Somewhat slow, somewhat immovable the old-fashioned type may be, but behind lies a tradition of such positive, permanent worth that the present fabric of individual character bears the seal of an heritage from generations that have passed away, while the stamp of the genius of Holland is bred even into the blood of its cattle. The atmosphere and soil, moreover, have fostered the tastes of the farmers who bred them. Sober creatures they are, not given to the frivolity of the Ayrshire or the playfulness of the Jersey, but possessing withal a beauty of their own. The great frames, full chests, deep barrels, long quarters, and capacious udders, give ample proof of luxuriant meadows and a wholesome climate. And, journey where you will, these cattle may be seen in the rural districts, quietly ruminating or contentedly feeding down the long,

level avenues of pasture land between the miniature canals—almost the only fences that Holland knows.

These black-and-white cattle, with here and there a brown one amongst them, are the pride of the country people. Simple living, frugal management and cleanly homes characterize the country life, and the Holstein cow seems to have both an economic and ethical value in the relation she bears to the business and domestic interests of the farming community. Dairying is the staple industry of large sections of the country, and Dutch cheese has a reputation both in England and on the Continent, but all has not been learned if we would estimate the value of these cattle simply from a purely commercial stand-

with the stable, and frequently with the barn. The structure is built either of wood or brick, and the roof is occasionally thatched, though more usually covered with tile. The cows, as a rule, never are brought into the stable after being turned out in the spring until they return in the fall. I saw the stables only in the summer time. Not a particle of dust or cobweb was to be seen. The walls had been washed and painted, the floors scrubbed till they shone, boards had been neatly laid over the gutter, matting and carpet had been arranged on the floor, and frequently the stalls had been strewn with broken sea-shells or sand. Not an odor was to be detected, and a cooler, more comfortable place could scarce be imagined.

The living-rooms are comfortable, but simple, the people kindly but unaffected. They leave their wooden shoes, "klumpfen," on the doorstep when they enter the house, and walk about within in their stocking feet. 'Tis a quaint experience to visit thus a Dutch home. He who has done so cannot but be surprised at the harmony there is between the habits of the people and the things that they have surrounding them, and can well judge of the almost domestic position which the cattle occupy in the household.

The management of the cattle is extremely simple. They are brought into the stable in the fall, and remain there till spring. They are fed nothing but hay and cake. The cake is purchased on the market, and the hay, of fine quality, is cut from certain meadows, from which the cattle are excluded in early spring, but upon which they pasture later in the season. But little land is cultivated, and few horses are kept. Dogs do a great deal of the hauling on the farms and about the villages, and a milk-cart drawn by dogs is a curiosity to be remembered. The cattle remain out during the summer, and depend for their sustenance upon what they can graze. The pastures usually are luxuriant and nutritious, but this summer were somewhat short through lack of rain. The farms are small, averaging probably fifty acres or less, but a goodly amount of stuff is kept on this bit of land. On a larger farm, I found that there were maintained 35 cows, 8 heifers, 25 calves, 25 sheep, 2 bulls and two horses. Many smaller farms were doing even better than this.

In a general observation, it seemed evident that the average of the cattle was high. There were poor cows, of course, but few scrubs, and good ones were in evidence everywhere. A close Government inspection, together with a system of records, has evidently assisted in raising the standard. An average of production was given me of about 4,000 litres of milk per cow per year, with the statement that it was possible for good ones to yield from 4,300 to 4,500 litres per year, an amount equivalent, for the average cow, to about 8,800 pounds, and for the best about 9,500 to 10,600 pounds per year. The average estimate may be a trifle high, but I have no doubt that the best cows will reach and even exceed the latter figure.

As individuals, on the whole, they are not disappointing. Speaking of individuals, we have, I think, as good and better cows in America, but I believe that the average of excellence is higher in Holland. Excessive production does not seem to have been sought for, but a well-balanced animal has rather been set as the standard; and the abundant vitality and sound constitutions are resources in his cattle of which the Dutch farmer may well be proud. And one can find in the fields there as shapely forms, as healthy skins, as full, clear eyes, and as intelligent countenances as it had been his hope to see.

To tell of even a day's experience in the rural districts of Holland would take more paragraphs than have been written, but the perspec-



Friesland Costumes.

point, generous as that estimate may be. They have two thousand years of breeding behind them, and there is something more than sentiment in considering the position they occupy in a Dutch household.

I use the word advisedly. Before learning all that one may of Holstein cattle, one must first enter a Dutch home. I was going to add "and a Dutch stable," but it would have been superfluous. Stable, living-rooms and barn are, almost without exception, under the same roof. Indeed, in the summer time, when the cows are at pasture, part of the stable is frequently used as a living-room. The stable usually runs the length of one side of the building. The cows face the wall, two by two, in stalls. Behind them is a deep gutter, and behind the gutter a wide passage. The barn, where the hay is stored, constitutes the other side of the building, and includes as well the loft above. The living-rooms are at the front, and connect directly through a partition



Holstein Cattle at Home.

Residence of J. A. Wassenaar, Jelsum, Holland. One of the wealthiest and best-known breeders in that country.



tive of a panorama of a countryside, as it opens out in the evening during the homeward drive, is not the least of these. Before is the road, with its avenue of straggling trees, duplicated here and there by others across the plain. Now and again a church spire appears above a cluster of houses, and bespeaks the religious nature of the people. Here and there is a windmill, with its slow, cumbersome masts toiling at the strain of the grinding below. The quaint farm buildings come into view at regular intervals, and remind one of the simple and wholesome domestic life within. Stretching away from the roads, the miniature canals mark the boundaries of farms or fields, and, as far as the eye can see, herds of these great, quiet cattle tell of an honest, thrifty husbandry that is as old as the history of the country itself. Such is rural Holland. One is the richer for having seen it.

H. S. ARKELL.

### SOME DAIRY PROBLEMS IN MAINE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At the annual meeting of the Maine State Dairy Association, recently held in Auburn, several important discussions developed upon matters suggested by the topics assigned.

The first question raised was in regard to the manner exercise of cows should be taken during the winter. Prof. C. L. Beach thought turning out from the warm barns into the cold air conducive to the development of tuberculosis, and cited the Holsteins, which, in Holland, are kept up from fall to spring, and are noted for their hardiness, as an indication that exercise in the open was not imperative, but that proper ventilation, brought about by the King or some similar system, was necessary for the vitality of the herd of the future. He would give needed exercise, but not at the expense of exposure.

Dr. C. D. Smead, of Logan, N. Y., spoke of the need of keeping up the muscular tone, and suggested covered barnyards, with windows covered with canvas or cloth, similar to those of the open-front henhouses on the Gowell Poultry Farm, Orono, Me. Cleaner tie-ups for cows was a matter touched upon by nearly every speaker taking part. Bacteriology, with its germ theories, had come, showing the great danger lurking even on a little piece of straw which might fall into the milk, to say nothing of filth too commonly seen in the tie-up, and of cows with unwashed udders. Here came in the need of pails with small openings, and of milk-room well screened from flies, which were heavily bacteria-laden. Inspection was the watchword, and involved the condition of the tie-up, health of the animals, health of those handling milk, and, also, of their families. It would take a peep into the can of the milk pedlar, and into that of the creamery patron, that the latter might be forced to stand behind his own dirt; it would scrape the rough edges of the milk utensils and expose the dirt lurking there; it would discard the cleanest wipers for scalding-hot water, which would dry by means of its heat, and even hinted that it might be well to pry into some refrigerators, as well as making sure that pails and pans were not left out of doors to air over a pile of refuse, as had been frequently found to be the case. Ignorance and carelessness were two contributory causes for these conditions, hence the need for inspection.

Several of the speakers criticised the wasteful handling of the manure. From twenty cows, six months, the manurial product was estimated to be \$371.95. Much of the liquid was lost by lack of absorbents, much of the solids was allowed to heat or to leach away; large streams of rich dark liquid drained off and wasted, the farmer making up the deficit by the purchase of chemicals—a losing proposition, as can be easily seen.

More clover, more intensive cultivation, which, by a proper rotation of corn, oats and peas, or oats and barley, and clover would support a cow to the acre, was advocated by all who touched upon the question, and was practiced by an occasional dairyman.

Two advantages would accrue to the dairymen following these hints thrown out—better quality and increased quantity.

The main thought running through the whole convention was the proposition of cow-testing associations, and more was said upon this than upon any other subject. Several herds that showed the balance on the wrong side of the ledger, by dropping the unprofitable animals, had become paying propositions.

The cry has long been raised that the dairymen were harboring too many "boarders" in their herds, and this organization comes in as a Sherlock Holmes to expose delinquents.

So much has been written upon the subject, and so many speakers have exploited it in the past two years, that its workings are fairly well known. The increased butter product and increased value of the herds where cow-testing associations give undisputed evidence of their value, and backed by the Department of Agriculture, under the leadership of Hon. A. W. Gilman and Leon S. Merrill, the State Dairy Instructor, their introduction into Maine is only a question of a short time. In fact, in a quiet way, two of the dairy sections are pulling the wishbone to see which will have the honor of starting the ball rolling, and making Maine a pioneer State in New England in the establishment of cow-testing associations.

M. B. AIKEN.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

Prepared for "The Farmer's Advocate" by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

#### FIELD MICE AND THEIR HABITS, AND HOW TO PREVENT THEIR DEPREDATIONS IN ORCHARDS.

In a recent number of "The Farmer's Advocate" was published a paper read by the writer before the annual meeting of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association in 1906, on "How to Protect Trees from Mice." Since thousands of trees are ruined annually by these pests, further information should be of value. A bulletin, entitled, "An Economic Study of Field Mice," by D. E. Lantz, was published by the Biological Survey of the Department of Agriculture, Washington. There are about 165 living species of field mice in the world, of which 78 belong to North America. They have a wide distribution, and outside the tropical zone being found in the greater part of the northern hemisphere. The common meadow mouse, which is the one which does so much harm in Eastern Canada, is found in at least twenty-five States and several Provinces of Canada. Some species of field mice prefer swampy places, while others live usually on drier ground. Some burrow under the ground like the moles, while others make paths along the surface. The nests of field mice are roundish bunches, principally composed of blades of grass. They are usually placed in depressions in the ground in shallow burrows, or are supported on grass stems above the ground. These little nests are very light, but the mice will live in them under the snow and apparently find them quite snug. Under the shelter of weeds or leaves the mice have well-beaten trails leading to their feeding grounds. The trails of some species are almost or quite below the surface of the ground. Most of the nests on the surface of the ground are built for shelter, and the young are produced in more protected places underground. Field mice breed in nearly every month of the year. In mid-winter in cold climates they cease breeding for a time. From four to six litters may be produced by one pair of mice in temperate climates in a year. The number of young produced at each litter varies, from four to eight being usually produced, although the dwarf field mouse is known to produce as many as thirteen young in one litter. It usually takes about twenty days for the mother to bring forth her young. Field mice increase abnormally at certain periods, but the causes for this are not yet clear. In Europe the increase in field mice at certain periods is far more marked than it is in America. Examples are given of some enormous catches there. In 1822, in the district of Zabern, in Germany, 1,570,000 were caught in fourteen days. In the summer of 1861, in the neighborhood of Alskelm, 409,523 were caught. While the field mice are not found in such enormous numbers in America, they increase with wonderful rapidity. The common meadow mouse of the United States (and Canada) is one of the most prolific of our species. Estimating the normal increase at six young, with four litters in a season, and assuming that there were no checks upon the increase, the results are appalling. A single pair and their progeny in five seasons would amount to nearly 1,000,000 individuals. This calculation is under the mark, since it is based on the assumption that the young do not breed until about a year old. The animals, however, mature very rapidly, and the spring young undoubtedly breed in the fall of the same year. If a thousand pairs of mice survive the winter in any neighborhood the potential conditions for a plague are present. If, now, instead of normal reproduction circumstances bring about a considerable increase, both in the number of young at a time and in the number of litters in a season, the probability of a plague is greatly increased; hence the farmer needs the good offices of every creature that preys upon mice to supplement the climatic limitations upon their increase, and to aid in saving his crop.

Some of the greatest friends of the fruit-grower in destroying field mice are the birds and animals which destroy them. Among these are the owls, hawks, shrikes, crows, cats and skunks, most of which should be protected rather than destroyed, as is too often done nowadays. The food of field mice in summer is principally green vegetation and the unripe seeds of grain and grasses. The mice continue feeding on these until the seeds are ripe, after which the ripe seeds form a considerable part of their food, when they can be obtained. In the winter they also feed on bulbs, tubers, and roots and bark of trees. It has been calculated that a single mouse will eat from 24 to 36 lbs. of green vegetation in a year. At this rate a thousand mice would require at least 12 tons of grass and other green vegetation in a year.

It is the common meadow mouse which does so much harm in orchards in Eastern Canada. Most meadows have an abundant supply of these little animals, and if conditions are favorable, or if they are driven out by hunger, they will leave the meadows and go to the orchards. The nearer the soil in orchards approaches the condition of a meadow the more numerous they are likely to be; hence they are worse in sod orchards. They will travel long distances under the snow in search of food, and one is often surprised in spring to see the ravages of mice where no mice were seen in the autumn. The destruction from mice is often noticeable after a winter of heavy snowfall, when, under the protection of the snow, the mice will travel through even well-

cultivated orchards. The methods employed in preventing their depredations and how to treat trees after they have been injured, was dealt with in the November 29, 1906, issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." A plan suggested of preventing the ravages of mice may be mentioned, however, namely: the tramping of snow about the outskirts of a garden to prevent the mice passing under the snow and reaching the trees and bushes on the inside. Tramping about individual trees is often recommended, and the plan suggested of protecting a number at once is a good one. Tramping the snow on each side of a row of currants and raspberries is also suggested. The freer orchards are of weeds the less danger there is from mice. Building paper tied about the trunk and a little soil placed about the bottom is a simple and very cheap method, and will ensure trees being uninjured. If one neglects protecting trees in this way until it is too late, tramping the snow about each tree will often be sufficient. Our closing words are: FARMERS, PROTECT YOUR TREES FROM MICE AND TAKE NO CHANCES.

#### NOVA SCOTIA APPLES IN 1907.

Just a few notes, at your request, regarding the apple situation in the Province for the past season.

Growth.—The continued moist weather of the season, together with the increased attention to cultivation, promoted a vigorous growth, that in a measure warded off disease and gave us fruit of good size and quality, but perhaps not colored as highly as in former years, while almost universal spraying aided the weather in producing clean fruit. The brown-tail moth scare probably indirectly contributed to this sudden increase in spraying. It is to be hoped that the "scare" part of it may continue, if by that means we may get more spraying and better fruit. Owing to the late season throughout, apples matured later than usual, but, probably on account of the rapid and large growth, apples, in many cases, are not keeping as well as usual. The first week in October brought us a gale, but not attended with as much damage as the one in 1906. A heavy snowstorm the third week in October, followed by freezing weather, astonished our growers by the little damage it did to fruit.

Insects.—Of course, all horticultural Canada knows that we have found the brown-tail moth in Nova Scotia. Before this, only two things have aroused the farmers from their accustomed lethargy—murder trials and political campaigns—but the interest in the discovery of this new pest for a time equalled the former, at least. The Department of Agriculture, which, during the past year or two, has wakened from a long sleep, jumped on the thing so quickly that we are led to believe the pest may be kept down, if not totally frightened out of the Province. At one meeting, where the writer advocated strict legislative measures compelling citizens to hunt for and kill the moths and caterpillars, one of the Government officials expressed his belief that more good could be done by holding prayer-meetings, exhorting the people to action. It is hoped, however, that at the coming session of the local Legislature something may be effected besides moral suasion toward the end in view. The other common insects, such as apple worm, tussock moth, bunch caterpillar, etc., have been more in evidence than usual, but, thanks to spraying, have been kept under control.

Picking and Packing.—The tendency has been to pick the early apples too early, partly on account of the temptation to get them on the market ahead of others, and partly, perhaps, because the abundant crop made it necessary to get to work early, in order to get them all housed before severe frosts. The wet weather has made it necessary to get them under cover in any shape, and consequently a greater proportion remain unpacked at this date (Nov. 29th) than in former years. The 96-quart barrel is still the favorite package, and we hope to see the day when this size may be universally used all over North America.

Marketing.—Early reports of the world's crop stimulated speculators to such an extent that many were foolhardy in their buying. During September and early October many whole orchards were sold for from \$2.20 to \$2.50 per barrel, as they came from the trees, unpacked—everything that grew on the tree but leaves; but during the last few weeks it is hard to get a speculator to buy at any price. Now some of them are trying to get the farmers to sell at ridiculously low prices, since the early shipments, both on account of the immaturity of the fruit and the poor quality, gave very disappointing returns. The same system of selling, or shipping through agents on consignment to London and Liverpool jobbers, is still in vogue. Like the penny in the slot, the farmer throws in his barrel of apples, and takes what the machine gives him. Another attempt at co-operative packing and selling has been made at Berwick. It is very quiet. Whether or not the "machine" has killed it, is hard to say. It has



some good men behind it, and may come to something. The air is full of co-operation and central packing, and we may get it soon.

Yield.—This is looked upon by most men as a banner year, both in quantity and quality. Some of the varieties are averaging much higher than usual, while others are lighter in yield. Kings, Northern Spy and Golden Russet are among the former, while the latter class contains such as the Nonpareil and Baldwin. R. J. MESSENGER.  
Annapolis Co., N. S.

**COMMERCIAL FRUIT-GROWING IN WESTERN NEW YORK.**

Paper by Willard Hopkins, Youngstown, N.Y., read before the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, November, 1907.

The subject of commercial fruit-growing in Western New York will be confined principally to the Niagara frontier, and to my own personal experience. Living on the banks of the Niagara District, as I do, where our principal fruit orchards are located, and owning a fruit farm on the Canadian side of the river, I feel a personal interest in the prosperity of the fruit-growing industry of Canada.

**THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE AS A FRUIT-GROWER.**

About thirty years ago I began planting commercial orchards, and have continued to plant and replant ever since, until I have now upward of 300 acres under cultivation, consisting of apples, pears, quinces, plums, prunes, peaches, and cherries. Beginning with the latter, we have almost a continuous gathering of fruit until the last of the apples are harvested. We have trolley cars running through the orchard, with New York Central connections, so we can ship to any part of the country.

In planting the eighty acres of apple orchard, thirty years ago, I made the error of planting almost exclusively the late-bearing varieties, Baldwins and Greenings; consequently, I had to wait twenty years for a remunerative crop. Had I planted Duchess, Hubbardston, Wealthy, and other early-bearing varieties, I should have gotten returns in less than half the time. The quince orchard, of about 1,200 trees, planted thirty years since, has borne almost yearly crops since six years old. The present year it gave us over 600 barrels, selling for \$1,500. It has been necessary to spray them at least three times through the season to prevent the black spot on leaf and fruit. The soil is a dark surface and heavy clay subsoil. I have scarcely used any fertilizer in this orchard. We have about 10,000 pear trees growing, principally Bartlett, Kieffer and Duchess, of various ages, and often gather 3,000 barrels of fruit, which is taken readily by home and export trade. The Bartletts usually go into cold-storage twenty-four hours after gathering. Well do I remember, before the advent of cold-storage for Bartlett pears, when the ordinary life of the fruit was about a week after gathering, seeing selected Bartletts offered on the Buffalo markets for seventy-five cents a barrel. Now, with present facilities for handling them, we get from three to five dollars a barrel. We endeavor to give our pear orchards clean cultivation, and spray them two or three times with Bordeaux mixture. We try to go through the orchards once in ten days and cut out the blight in seasons when it is bad.

Our plums are principally Niagaras, Lombards,

Coe's Golden Drop; and the prunes, the Fellenburg variety. We never fail in having a crop of some variety, and frequently of all varieties. The plums are largely used by local canning factories, and the prunes go to Pittsburg, New York and Philadelphia. They are also given two or three sprays of Bordeaux. In our early experience with prunes, they would make quite a growth up to the last of July, then the fungus would ruin the leaves, which would drop off, and afterwards start a new set of leaves in September, and the trees would go into the winter in bad shape. Since spraying, they and the Lombard plums carry a rank foliage all through the season.

cality and conditions well, and get the benefit of others' successes and failures.

Within three miles of this orchard, on either side of the river, there are a number of farms of 100 acres each, portions of which are well adapted to fruit-growing, that the sales from the entire farm would not amount to the returns from an individual acre of this orchard. The owners are living principally upon scenery.

**SAN JOSE SCALE, AND HOW IT WAS COMBATED.**

About four years ago the San Jose scale appeared in our orchards, coming from an infestation in Niagara-on-the-Lake, four miles away. They thought it had been carried by birds, particularly crows, which made their nests in our large apple orchards. At first we received very little practical assistance from our experiment stations, either at home or in Canada. I often think of the crude way your inspectors and experimenters, Messrs. Fisher and Haley, were preparing the sulphur-lime-and-salt wash on a cold day in the last of March, in an old iron kettle, and testing the effects of it on a few trees in the garden. We concluded that if we had to apply that preparation to our 300 acres of orchards, we would surrender. But we established an experiment station of our own, using whale-oil soap, sulphur and lime, and crude-oil emulsion, and have got to using Pennsylvania crude oil in our large apple orchards, put on just as the buds open, with the finest nozzle. This treatment we recommend as a last resort when the trees have been badly neglected. Ordinarily, we find crude-oil emulsion, prepared by putting thirty or forty gallons of water in spraying tank, then put in twelve or fifteen pounds of whale-oil or other soap, and boil until soap is dissolved; then pump fifty gallons of oil into the tank, keeping the steam turned into the tank all the time; then fill tank to two hundred gallons, keeping agitator going all the time. We use this emulsion one year, and if not comparatively free from scale, follow the second year with sulphur and lime. We removed the upper story from our thirty-year-old apple orchard, and now find comparatively little difficulty in reaching the tops of the trees with the spray, standing on an elevated platform on the wagon.

We use sulphur and lime on our peaches, pears, and most varieties of plums and prunes. In our various orchards we have 3, 8 or 10 horse-power boilers, with elevated vats for cooking the sulphur and lime and emulsion, and use four power-sprayers and two hand-sprayers.

With modern means of applying these remedies, is it not surprising that hundreds and thousands of acres of apple orchards in Western New York and in Ontario, between Hamilton and Niagara River, are being abandoned? In many districts you have scarcely enough apples to supply home demand and canning factories, let alone any for export. There has always been great fear among small-fruit growers that soon there would be an overproduction and no remunerative market, as in 1896, when fine apples sold from fifty to seventy-five cents a barrel, and other fruits in proportion.

This San Jose scale should allay your fears on that score. While orchards that are infested with all other pests may survive and be reasonably productive with careless or no cultivation or spraying for years, these untreated, scaly orchards are fit for the brush-pile in from two to five years. One might as well hope to grow



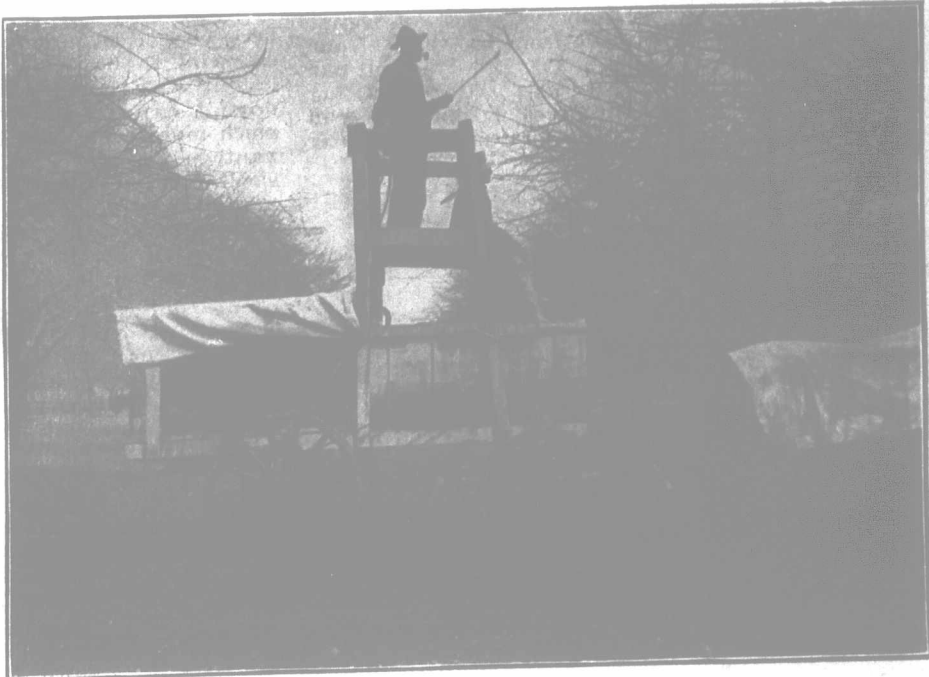
Willard Hopkins, Youngstown, N. Y.

A portion of the land occupied by our peach orchard of twenty acres has been growing peaches for the past seventy years, with scarcely any time elapsing between the removing of the old orchards and the planting of new ones. Nine years ago we removed an old orchard, principally Early Crawfords, that was badly infested with the "yellows" and "little peach." We cultivated the land one year, and the following spring planted it to Reeve's Favorite, Elbertas and Late Crawfords, and it has borne abundantly for five consecutive years. The sales from this orchard of twenty acres the present year were upwards of \$9,000, exclusive of packages or commission. This orchard, now eight years planted, was examined by Government inspectors this season, who found less than twenty trees with yellows or "little peach." We endeavor to keep our peach trees headed back so they can be picked from a six-foot ladder. One cannot be too careful in selecting varieties for planting. Take the Longhurst, or Hill's Chili, for instance, which succeed well on warm, early land, but on ordinary land are absolutely worthless. The Late Crawford and some other varieties which succeed so well with us on the lake shore, are subject to fungous troubles, and are often shy bearers. In planting peaches, as well as other fruits, study your lo-



Preparing the Lime-sulphur Mixture on Mr. Hopkins' Farm.

A 10-h.-p. boiler, with steam pump to pump the water into the two elevated vats, in which there are steam pipes for cooking 200 gallons of mixture.



Power Spraying in Mr. Hopkins' Orchards.

A 250-gallon tank, with 2-h.-p. gasoline engine to apply, with a pressure of 100 to 140 pounds. Two horses are used on the outfit.



potatoes without spraying to eradicate blight and potato beetles as to think of growing a high-class fruit without the use of a spray in a scale-infested district. Such persons had better quit the business, or, what is better, never go into it.

This general distribution of the scale through Canada and the States has been brought about by planting unfumigated nursery stock. Prof. L. O. Howard, of the United States Department of Agriculture, tells us that, in spite of the wide dissemination of scaly fruit in this country, and to some extent abroad, there is not a single authenticated instance of the scale having been established from such material.

In one of our old Greening-apple orchards the scale had killed most of the ends of limbs, and we cut it back to within three or four feet of the trunk two years ago, and we now have a vigorous top, low-down, and hope for good results. The same is true of our peach trees, where cut back on account of scale. They have grown fine crops, and are bearing excellent fruit, equal to young trees.

#### GOLDEN OPPORTUNITIES IN FRUIT-GROWING.

The great question is, "Does fruit-growing pay?" When I see young men in our fruit-growing districts leaving the farm for work in the shops, on the railroads, and many other professions, for the great wheat-growing districts of the West, or chasing the will o' the wisp to the gold-field Klondike or Cobalt, and overlooking the golden opportunities right at home, I think something must be radically wrong. The old-fashioned, happy-go-lucky manner of fruit-raising does not afford sufficient remuneration to keep the boys on the farm, while I could cite hundreds and thousands of instances where small farms of 100 acres in Western New York, between Genesee and Niagara River, with only a portion of them in fruit, have earned for the owners a competency, producing in single years \$5,000 to \$10,000, and even \$15,000.

I will recall an instance of a young man buying, six years ago, a 100-acre farm for \$7,500, with 30 acres of fruit. It was paid for in four years. This year he received \$7,000 for the fruit on the trees from his 20-acre apple orchard. Another orchard, of equal age and size, within half a mile, gave as many hundred dollars. The scale and codling moth took one, and the sulphur and lime and the Bordeaux took the scale and codling moth in the other. Another instance, where a young man a year ago bought a fruit farm of 140 acres for \$25,000, having \$5,000 capital. His sales this year amounted to over \$15,000 from his farm. I could cite instance after instance where neglected fruit farms are bought and paid for in a short time by up-to-date young men.

The fruit-grower's life, it seems to me, is very much preferred to that of a clerkship, even in a Government office, or an ordinary profession. Where is there a more delightful spot for a home than in our Niagara Peninsula or in Western New York? Instead of having to send our products thousands of miles to market, paying often \$300 or \$400 a car, we are within four-hours' ride of 40,000,000 hungry people.

In conclusion, I would say that I have no regrets that I selected fruit-growing as a profession. After all its uncertainties, when three, four and five years ago it seemed as though the scale would ruin all our orchards, it seems like getting back what I thought was lost. The present season being unfavorable for many varieties of fruits, we were satisfied to receive from the sales of our home farm upwards of \$20,000, and, from all our orchards, upwards of \$26,000. After deducting the amount paid for help, spraying material and machinery, we have a nice bank account to winter on.

## POULTRY.

### LIME AND EGG-SHELLS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice an article with the above heading in your issue of December 5th, by Mr. Seare. As he wishes to know whether anybody else has had a similar experience, I may say I have, for one, and I know of several other prominent poultrymen who have had a similar experience. I will not go into details about it, but suffice to say I have been a poultry-breeder for 30 years on a very large scale, and find that there is sufficient lime in wheat to make a strong shell; but, as wheat is too high-priced in some places to be used generally, the addition of oyster-shells in small quantities is beneficial. J. MORRISSON.  
Halton Co., Ont.

Roll in the renewals and the new subscriptions.

### EGGS DON'T HAPPEN BY CHANCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Nothing that happens in the world happens by chance, yet some people shut a lot of hens up in the darkest corner of the barn, throw some grain into the pen (when they think of it), and then wonder why their hens don't lay in winter.

We must remember that the great principle of cause and effect applies as much to egg-production as to anything else—baking, for instance. If a cook were to mix some flour and water and rice in a dish, and set it over a fire, no one would expect it to turn into an apple pie. Why? Because she didn't use the right recipe to make an apple pie.

Now, then, eggs are not produced by chance any more than anything else. People sometimes ask me if I can tell them why their hens don't lay. There is a reason, and it is because there is some condition of egg-production which has not been fulfilled. It is just as natural for a hen to lay eggs as it is for a rooster to crow, and, if the conditions of egg-production are present, I'll risk the hens not laying the eggs. But what are the conditions? Possibly we had better enumerate them:

1. Hens.
2. Suitable henhouse.
3. Good grain.
4. Fresh water.
5. (a) Cut bone or meat scraps; (b) grit—oyster-shells are necessary to make shell; (c) green food—a mangel or turnip should be kept before them.
6. Exercise.

Let us discuss some of these more fully:

1. Hens: Don't think it is necessary to have pure-bred hens to get eggs. The value of the common grade hen has been underestimated of late years. Pure-breds are all right, and have their advantages, but the ordinary farm hen will respond to good treatment, and is not to be despised. Remember, I am not championing the cause of the barnyard mongrel, but I do say that a flock of good grade hens is good enough to start with. It is a good plan to keep pure-bred cocks, and in a few years you'll have a good flock of hens.

In selecting the winter layers, pick out only the matured pullets. May-hatched chickens make good winter layers. Year-old hens often lay well the second winter, but my experience has convinced me that it pays best to keep only pullets. A good many make the mistake of keeping too many. Take only the best. Each hen should have at least 4 square feet of floor space. More is better. Most poultry writers advise from 5 to 6 square feet per bird. However, I have had good success with 4 square feet per pen. According to this rate, a pen 10 x 10 feet would accommodate 25 birds.

Another thing: It is better to have several small flocks than one large one. Of course, it makes a little extra work, but experience proves that, the smaller the flock, the better the results per hen.

Now, then, as to the poultry house. It is not necessary to have a frost-proof building, but it is essential to have one free from draughts. To line it with building paper, tarred or untarred, doesn't cost much, and will make a cold house much more comfortable. Tar-paper has the advantage of preventing lice, on account of its smell, but it gives a building a rather gloomy appearance, and it is very important that the henhouse be light. So, if the building has not many windows, it would be better to use the plain building paper.

As to the floor, a ground floor answers first-rate if it is perfectly dry, but too often they are damp. For myself, I prefer a good board floor. It is always dry, and, besides, has the advantage of being easily cleaned. The roosts should be near the floor, and a means of approach should be erected. If suitable nests are not provided, the hens will begin laying their eggs on the floor; then, before you know it, they will have formed the egg-eating habit. The nests do not need to be expensive. A few small boxes from the grocery store will answer well, but keep nice fresh straw in them so as to make them attractive.

About feeding: It is advisable to feed a variety of grains. Wheat, oats and buckwheat are the best grains for laying hens. In cold weather a little corn should be fed to keep up the body heat, but corn is a fattening food, and should be fed sparingly to the heavier breeds, or they will

get too fat to lay. All the grain should be mixed in the litter, so as to make the hens work for what they get. Don't give very much grain in the morning. Better give a little at a time three or four times during the day. This keeps the hens busy. In the evening, though, give them a little more than they will eat. What is left from the evening meal will be ready for them as soon as they come off the roost next morning.

It is surprising how unimportant a good many people think it is to supply fresh water. Laying hens, especially, require plenty of it, because an egg is composed of a large percentage of water. Let us not neglect to see that the hens have a supply before them all the time. It is surprising how much they will drink in a day.

Again, if we want eggs, we must see to it that the hens have something to make shell from. Lime, coal ashes and crushed oyster-shells are easily procured, and should be kept within their reach. It pays. Besides good grain, water and oyster shells, hens require some animal food. This can be easily supplied in the form of meat scraps and crushed bone.

We have often heard it said that we read too much. It is not that we read too much, but the trouble is we don't put into practice enough that we read. The busy work is over now, so let us get around and make a comfortable place for the hens. Then, with a flock of selected, matured pullets, we can expect to have good returns from them this winter if we give them a little attention. FARMER'S SON.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

### A BEGINNER'S EXPERIENCE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been reading with interest the different methods of poultry management, and, as profit is what we are all aiming at, I thought perhaps my experience would be of use to someone.

I got, as one of your writers expresses it, the chicken fever. Although I never had attended to chickens or hens, I thought selling chickens at 50 cents per pound a very easy way of making money, so I was not long in deciding to get an incubator. However, I got it so late in the spring of 1906 that I could only expect to get one hatch off as broilers. Even in this I was disappointed, for, by the time they were ready, prices were down to 15 cents per pound, so my next best thing to do was to get them weighing as much as I could. I noticed, in "The Farmer's Advocate," articles on crating, and what rations to feed them—a business quite new to me, but I made quite a success of it. I got two or three cents more per pound than market price, and sold all to one dealer as the different lots came. I had set the machine so many times, and had so many to fatten, that the late pullets, about 75 Barred Rocks, started to lay (we fattened the early pullets, not knowing any better). This was the latter part of February, and, as eggs were 35c. per dozen, a new business loomed up before me. I decided to keep the 75 Rocks and see what profit I would have. I kept account since the last of February till the last of November—nine months. I had sold 869 dozen eggs, that came to \$173.21. The feed has to come out of that; I have it all booked, so I can tell real profit. A lot of my hens layed all the time they were moulting, and a few had their new feathers and were laying by the last of August.

As for my henhouse, I had made no preparation, as I had intended to sell the chicks. When cold weather came, I fixed up an old shed by putting rails across the top and covering with straw. I had quite an up-to-date henhouse; the sides had been double-boarded, so I packed some straw in between. I aimed at dryness and light—two essentials. I think feeding has a lot to do with success. I give them three meals a day, wheat twice, and a mixed mash for the third. I notice one writer has no use for the incubator; I differ. I never saw nicer chickens in every way than those were, and a good many others that saw them expressed the same opinion. I think the 200-egg machine the easier to run, for I have tried both. The temperature is not so easily changed. By the time you have one hatch off, with average luck, you will have as many chickens as you would have by setting hens all summer. I find, when you have them in lots, they will stay together, and not lose so many as people say they do when they have them with hens. I will say to beginners, do not set more than twice the first year, as only experience can teach. We got useful articles in "The Farmer's Advocate" last year; there seemed to be more on chickens than this year. YOUNG CO., ONT. BEGINNER.



**APIARY.**

**HONEY IN PAPER SACKS: THE CANDYING OF HONEY, ETC.**

Honey in paper sacks! Who would have believed this possible five or six years ago? Yes, many who may read the above caption may consider this article as belonging to the newspaper canard class. But honey has for several years past really been marketed in paper sacks. Not in its liquid state, however, for that would be something analogous to selling sugar in packages made of wire cloth. Most kinds of honey, upon approach of cold weather, will turn to a semi-solid condition. This change is, in the beekeeper's vernacular, known as candying. Some consumers term it "sugaring." Partly because in this state honey is granular and lumpy, like unrefined sugar, and partly because it is believed that sugar syrup has been added to the honey. This latter is an erroneous idea. Honey is rather inclined not to candy when it is adulterated with sugar syrup or glucose. But it may turn to this semi-solid condition even when such additions have been made to it. However, when one has purchased honey that has candied nice and solid clear through, without being watery, one can be quite positive that it is a pure article.

Why honey candies, is not known. This is something into which the wise ones have not delved yet. For this reason, it is not always possible to get honey to candy when wanted, or to prevent this change; the process is not understood yet.

But why put honey in paper packages at all? Why not market it in tin or glass receptacles? This is a pertinent question. Yes, it is the question on which hangs the reason for putting up honey in paper sacks.

Honey is considered a luxury by the masses; and in a certain sense it is. It costs more than glucose, syrups or other kinds of spreads for bread. These ideas were entertained, too, by a large honey-producer of Colorado. He reasoned that, in order to make beekeeping the most profitable to himself, he would have to dispose of his large crops of sweets direct to consumers. But there were "ifs." If he put up his honey in glass, such as jelly tumblers, Mason fruit cans, or in tin pails, the expense of the packages so increased the price per pound that the masses of working people would not use honey. As the number of well-to-do who could afford to eat honey—the finest sweet in the world—at the increased price was limited, the results sought—the selling of the entire crop direct to consumers—was not accomplished.

About the only way to induce the "common" people to eat his honey was to offer it at a cheaper price. But to sell it cheaper in the receptacles in use meant a reduction in profits, or no profits at all. Finally, this beekeeper conceived the idea of selling in cheaper packages. But what use? He says that he thought of a very thin tin, of wooden boxes, of fibre packages, and some other things, for holding his honey in its candied state. At last he thought of simple paper bags, and the paper honey sack, in its initiative, was invented. The inventor, R. C. Aikin, of Colorado, conferred a great favor upon the poorer classes of people by enabling them to use honey regularly—the most healthful sweet known.

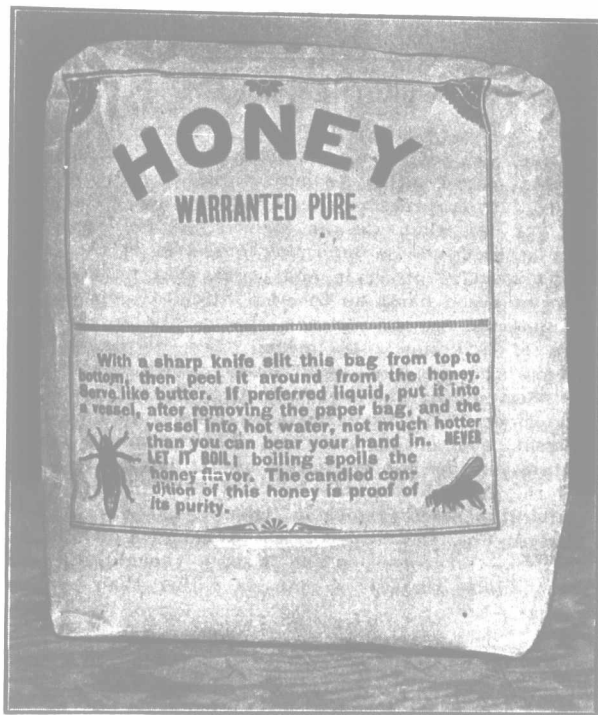
As ordinary paper bags are not made to hold liquid, Mr. Aikin had to experiment still further. He first ordered a bag made of heavier and stronger paper. Then he conceived the idea of coating such on the inside with beeswax or paraffine, to prevent the honey, before it has solidified, from oozing out.

Previous to the invention of his paper honey-containers, he had used tin pails for retail honey. He says, in substance, of the comparative expense of the two kinds of packages: "The tin cost me, on four to seven-pound packages, about a cent and a half a pound. Lately, the price has advanced, so it now costs two cents a pound. I can pack in paper sack for approximately a tenth the cost of tin, for equally large packages. Let me illustrate this by figures. The first order for bags cost me, f. o. b., L., Colorado, \$45.06, and was enough to hold 23,000 pounds of honey, and a little more, while, at the same time, three-pound lard pails, to hold this amount, would have cost me \$150 and upward. For glass receptacles, the cost would have been between five and six hundred dollars."

The paper packages are much more convenient, too, than glass or tin ones. Mostly on account of this, and also for the cheapness, the inventor, several years past, was unable to supply the demand for honey in this form. Of course, other beekeepers of the West now use paper honey-containers. Eastern honey, from white clover and basswood, does not candy so readily nor as solidly as does that which the bees gather from the alfalfa of the irrigated regions of the Western States. This is much to be regretted, but, until the process of candying is better understood, it cannot be helped.

The Western beekeepers who produce honey on

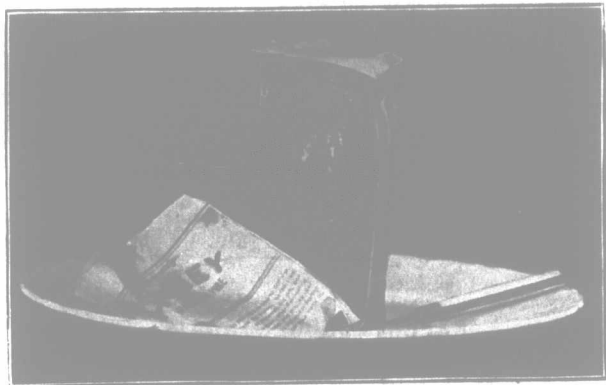
a large scale to "paper" it, remove the honey from the comb with a honey extractor. The cappings must, of course, first be shaved off with a knife especially made for this purpose. Then the combs are put into reels or pockets in the machine, and whirled around at considerable speed. This centrifugal force throws the honey out of the cells. It is then drawn out of the honey extractor through a faucet at the bottom, and stored in tanks holding several tons of the sweet liquid. The combs are returned to the bees to be refilled by them.



Ten-pound Bag of Honey.

As has already been said, alfalfa honey candies readily. After it has been stored in the tanks for a month or more, it will lose its clear, transparent appearance and commence to get cloudy. This is an indication that the candying process has commenced. Then the mass is stirred to produce a finer grain, and to cause the solidifying process to go on evenly. If the honey is not stirred, it may candy in streaks, parts of it remaining semi-liquid.

Before the honey becomes so solid that it will not run, it is put into the paper receptacles. These are then placed close together in trays for

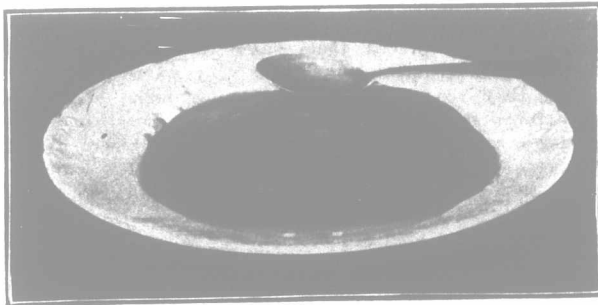


Sack of Candied Honey Cut Open.

the candying process to continue. When the honey is solid, like lard or butter in winter, the tops of the bags are folded down and sealed with starch, paste, or some other adhesive. Now they are ready to be marketed.

The bags are made of various sizes, some to hold one or two, and others to hold five pounds of honey. Even ten-pound ones are made. As honey is hygroscopic—that is, absorbs atmospheric moisture readily—the sacks must not be kept in damp places. Otherwise, the honey will become soft and sticky, and its flavor will also be impaired.

To the housewives, these sacks of semi-solid



Mushed Candied Honey.

honey are very convenient. With a knife, the paper is slit open in several places from top to bottom, and is peeled off. As the bags are paraffined, they will not stick to the honey, but come off nice and clean. And now there is on the plate a chunk or brick of honey from which can be cut off about the amount that will be used for one meal. After it has been "mushed" up with a spoon, it spreads like lard or butter.

On the table, the convenience of candied over liquid honey continues. The children do not daub their clothes or the table with it; nor will the "old man" get it in his whiskers. Well do I remember how I, in my childhood days, used to stuff up the holes in bread with crumbs to prevent the "strained" honey or maple syrup from running through and making my hands sticky. Candied honey would have solved this problem more easily.

As honey is inclined to reliequify upon the approach of warm weather, the paper sacks, for many localities, are not suited for the summer trade. This need not hinder one from getting honey in a package that costs practically nothing, for sacks can be purchased in spring, and the contents emptied and kept in stone jars. Of course, one cannot eat candied honey during the several summer months.

As an experiment, to ascertain the nutritive value, a certain professor of Europe subsisted mainly on white bread (ordinary wheat bread, as is common in this country, is termed "white bread" in some European countries) and honey for a period of six months. During this time he was not idle nor half starved, but exercised as usual, and was well nourished. The professor used—consumed—from one-third to one-half pound of candied honey daily. He found the solidified (candied) article better than the liquid.

Though honey in its candied form is more convenient, and can be purchased cheaper, too, since, as has been shown, it can be put up in very cheap containers, and it also appears to be better as a food, there are some who do not like it in this form. They prefer it liquid. Their wish can be gratified, and yet they can purchase the candied article in its cheap packages.

As has already been said, upon the approach of real warm weather, candied honey is inclined to rechange to its original or liquid condition. Acting on this principle, the housekeepers can, by the application of heat, slowly reliequify solidified honey in the coldest weather. If kept in a fairly warm place, it will not recandy soon, or perhaps not at all.

Great care must be taken, when reliequifying candied honey, not to overheat it. There is a certain point, about 140 degrees F., above which honey cannot be heated without injuring its flavor. If the contents of several paper sacks are put into a stone jar, or other receptacle, and put on the back part of a cook stove, where the heat does not go too high, the honey will be melted in several days, and retain its flavor unimpaired.

Wis. F. A. STROHSCHNEIN.

**THE FARM BULLETIN.**

**OXFORD COUNTY, ONT., NOTES.**

Shortness of feed is the general complaint. A number of farmers have sold stock at a sacrifice. A great many hogs were rushed on the market that were not fit to kill. Hog buyers sent some lots home that would not be accepted at the factory. A few farmers killed their little pigs out of the way. The crop of hogs will probably be short next summer. But some of the best farmers are keeping on in the even tenor of their way, believing that the price of live hogs will be all right next summer. A while ago the price was down to \$4.75, which don't pay, with shorts at \$25 per ton; but we hope that the bottom has been reached. Last week the buyers were paying \$5, but they did not get many; there are not many in the country. The shortness of feed may teach us a lesson in economy in feeding. The straw is good; our cattle don't leave anything but the binder twine. We give a little hay, once a day, and cut straw and pulped roots twice a day, with a little grain for the milking cows and fattening cattle. Cattle seem to be heartier and have a better appetite when they only get as much as they can eat up clean. We feed our idle horses wheat straw and a little chop. We think it is a healthier food for idle horses than hay. Our cheese factory has closed down. We got 12c. for October make. The stringency in the money market has hurt the cheese business a good deal. I understand that the rate of exchange has gone up enough to come to 2c. per box more than formerly, and the banks won't advance money on any cheese in storage.

Hay is not so dear at it was; selling now about \$15. Oats, also, have taken a drop. Butter was retailing here as high as 35c. per lb., but it has taken a slight drop now since the cheese factories have closed down, and it may not be as high again for a long time. We have snow, but no sleighing. There is very little wood to haul now; the majority burn coal. Times have changed very much on the farms. We were nearly all sending all our milk to the cheese factory and buying butter. Fancy farmers buying butter. Tempus Mutantis et Tempora Mutanter. D. L.



### GUELPH OR TORONTO JUNCTION FOR THE WINTER FAIR?

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having spent a week at the Winter Fair, Guelph, and the last two days thinking it all over, a few criticisms suggest themselves. The first, touching personal comfort, prompts one to ask was there ever worse hotel accommodation than that in the Royal City; and, then, were not the exhibits seen to a disadvantage, except the poultry, owing to the building set apart for the purpose.

It is habitual for everybody to be congratulatory at such a time, but, on second thoughts, are congratulations and rosy prognostications likely to remedy the undeniable drawbacks mentioned. The writer would wish to be far from withholding praise where praise is due, and the different committees did all that human mind could devise to meet the emergencies as they arose. Then, the Fair management deserves unqualified credit for the zeal and acumen displayed in making the success so marked with the difficulties there were to be contended against.

In years gone by, the Winter Fair visited many cities, but it remained for the city of Guelph to make a success of it—educationally and financially. This success was due to many causes, not the least of which were the intelligent and careful Board of Management and the splendid agricultural district surrounding the Royal City. This brings us, after the foregoing, to a consideration of the question, "Can the Provincial Winter Fair reach its highest standard of excellence by remaining in the city of Guelph?"

The Ontario Government, too, through her ministers, made propositions whereby the Winter Fair building is to be enlarged, or other buildings are to be erected. The people of Guelph promise increased prize money, and the President of the Fair Board, at the chief meeting of the week, gave some reasons why the Fair should remain in Guelph. Do not the promises of increased Provincial indemnity, the promises of higher prizes, and the advancing of reasons why the Fair should remain in Guelph, suggest that the gentlemen interested see a possibility of the Show outgrowing the city, and of its being more advantageously held elsewhere.

Mr. Arthur Johnston, the President of the Winter Fair Board, argues that the absence of theatres and the other city attractions is one of the chief reasons for holding the Fair in Guelph, when live-stock interests are paramount for the week of the Fair. Some argue, backing their assertions on previous experiences, that the Fair would be a failure if held in any place other than Guelph. Others advance sentimental reasons that Guelph, having done so well, should be assisted with the work she has so ably undertaken. Another good reason advanced against moving the Winter Fair from the Royal City is the educational advantage it offers to the students of the Ontario Agricultural College.

The writer contends that the Provincial Winter Fair should undoubtedly be moved from Guelph, and would suggest Toronto Junction as a more suitable location. The reasons used for Guelph, mentioned above, can easily be answered by anyone who has thought the matter out, and with the exception, perhaps, of the last, and in this regard the ultimate success of the Fair should be considered before any advantage it may offer to the student body. The Government, by its promise of money assistance, certainly smiles in favor of Guelph as the Show's permanent home, and we well know that the possession of the ear of the Government is nine parts of the law, so we are striking a blow in what we consider a worthy, but an almost hopeless cause.

Toronto Junction has been suggested as a more suitable place than Guelph for holding the Winter Fair. Anyone who is familiar with the Union Stock-yards of Toronto Junction cannot fail to be impressed with their capacity, convenience, cleanliness, location and general suitability for the holding therein of a winter fair. Not only could the various classes now provided for so poorly at Guelph be taken care of elaborately, but car-lot classes could be added, and there is room for breeding classes, stabling for the competitors in a horse show, and the conveniences for holding combination auction sales should the exhibitors feel so inclined. The work of judging could be conducted in the new Horse Exchange, and an auditorium for the educational features could easily be arranged.

The proposition I would suggest is this, and none can say it is too radical in its tendencies: Before the Government spends money carelessly at Guelph, let the Show, the Provincial Winter Fair, be moved to Toronto Junction for a year. Let the Spring Stallion Show and the Toronto Horse Show managements be consulted, and, if the proper feeling of organization was imbued, a show could be evolved that, though not so large, would outclass the International at Chicago for the quality of its exhibits. It would be a show that would attract the attention of the live-stock world, and would bring many buyers to our Province.

Are we, as Canadians, and more particularly as natives of Ontario, to let the satisfying of certain factions come in when the good of the Province and the country at large is to be considered? Why can we not look to the greater and grander possibilities of a combined "Canadian International" that will make Ontario as famous for her Winter Fair as she is for her Canadian National Exhibition, which is conceded to be the most successful annual fall show on the continent.

Let the different boards of these different organizations unite for one year. There will be plenty

of work for the different executives to do and try this suggestion. But, in any case, don't spend Provincial Government money on buildings in Guelph, unless the hotels are correspondingly enlarged and improved, and unless the Show can be enlarged sufficiently to include car lots, horse exhibits, etc.; unless, in fact, a winter fair can be evolved such as the writer ventures to prophesy. We have the possibilities of a Canadian International; we can try the experiment next year, with no new buildings and little or no additional expense, and, if it is a success, it could be elaborated upon. Give Ontario farmers a chance to show themselves, and they can compete with the world without fear or favor in any class of live stock.

Ontario Co., Ont.

R. E. GUNN.

### RHAPSODY ON THE PACKERS' PLIGHT.

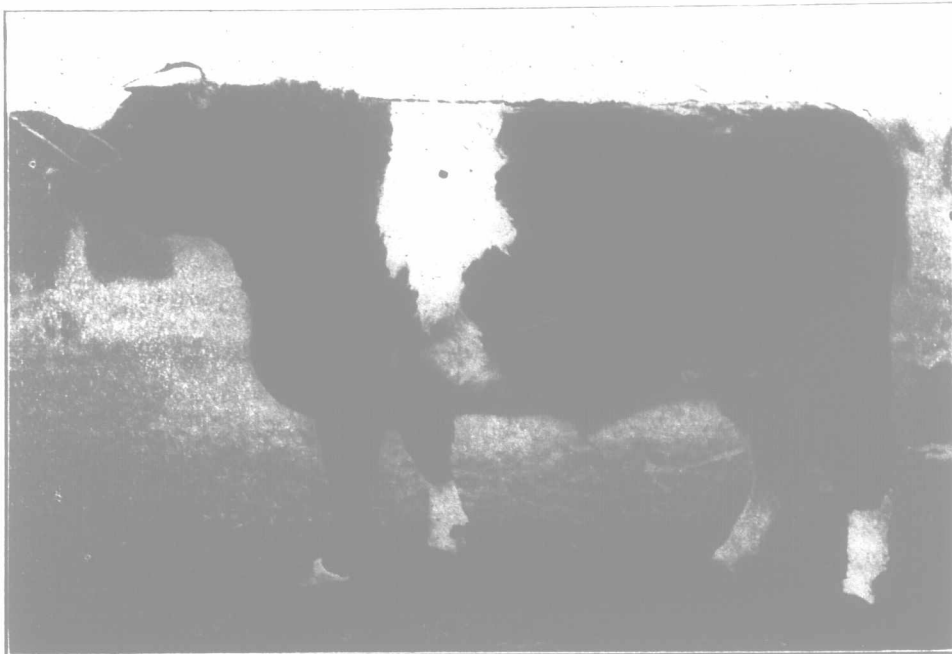
Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Could you inform me, through the columns of your valuable paper, the feeding value of mangels over turnips, from practical tests, for winter feeding of hogs? I feel that we, as farmers, should spare no pains or privileges in informing ourselves of the exact feeding value of all grain and roots, that we may not be so cruel and harsh as to even intimate a disposition to impose on our dear friends, the packers, in their sad hours of affliction, by asking them to accept our products through this awful crisis, which usually befalls them during the month of October and continues until about February, when they usually become convalescent, but, on the contrary, that we might extend to them our deepest sympathy by retaining our stock until the dark cloud passes by, and they are once more permitted to see the morning light.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

A SYMPATHIZER.

[Note.—Our correspondent is very thoughtful. We beg to advise the use of mangels rather than turnips for hogs.—Editor.]



Gentleman John.

Pure-bred Shorthorn steer, two years old. Grand Champion, Birmingham Fat-stock Show, 1907. Weight, 1,847 lbs.; average daily gain from birth, 1.86 lbs.

### EXPERT JUDGES AGAIN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed the remarks made by an exhibitor, Mr. McLean, in one of your recent issues, regarding two judges that were sent out as expert judges in Lambton County. I attended five shows where these gentlemen placed the awards, and I noticed that the exhibitors to whom they had given the first prizes at the first show got them right along. The judges got to know the exhibitor and not the animals. I will give a few instances: One exhibitor had two bull calves; there were four exhibitors; six calves in the ring. The man with the two got first, and nothing. There were first, second and third prizes. At the next show, in three days after, with the same calves, the judge gave the same exhibitor first on the calf that got nothing at the previous show, so it appeared to the public that he knew the exhibitor and not the calves. In sheep at one show, we made a change in the parties who held them, and the awards were placed where they never were placed before, or after, the same sheep competing. The swine judge went up to one exhibitor just before placing the ticket and asked if he was sure these pigs were the same that he had shown at the former show, then he placed them same as before. I think that the Government should be very particular as to whom they send out as experts, for some exhibitors have forgotten more than some of the so-called expert judges ever knew. A man may be a butcher, or an undertaker, and still be a good judge, for I know some men that have retired from farming and gone into other lines of business that were successful farmers and breeders of pure-bred stock; but, in the case referred to, I believe they never were farmers or breeders of pure-bred stock. If they were, they did not make a success of it, and they were never heard of as breeders.

Lambton Co., Ont.

D. A. GRAHAM.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

- Dec. 30th.—Annual meeting of Canadian Jersey Cattle Club, Walker House, Toronto, 10 a. m.
- Jan. 6th to 11th—Eastern Ontario Fat-stock and Poultry Show, Ottawa.
- Jan. 8th, 9th and 10th—Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association, Picton.
- Jan. 15th and 16th—Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, Woodstock.
- Jan. 28th to 30th—Nova Scotia Farmers' convention at Antigonishe.
- Feb. 4th—Annual meeting Dominion Shorthorn Association, in Toronto.
- Feb. 12th to 14th—Ontario Horse-breeders' Show, Toronto.
- May 4th to 9th—Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto.

### PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY NOTES.

We, in common with the rest of Ontario, have had a short crop, more especially in the southern part of the county. There the scarcity of feed is forcing farmers to sacrifice their stock; in fact, they are selling at any price to get rid of them. Prices run as low as \$8 for two-year-old cattle. Pigs, at weaning, have sold as low as 50c.; last spring they were \$3 each. At auction sales last year cows sold as high as \$45 to \$50, now they sell anywhere from \$8 up to \$30. Horses and other stock sell at as great a disparity in prices. Meanwhile, feed of all kinds sells at sky-high prices: hay at \$25 per ton; straw, \$8; oats, 50c. per bushel; barley, 80c.; wheat, \$1; peas, 90c., and everything accordingly.

One regrettable feature of the situation is the great and indiscriminate sale of live stock. There has been at least 100 carloads of cattle shipped, and prob-

ably half that number of hogs, and not half of them fit for the market. A prominent butcher made the remark the other day that in a month there would not be a good beef animal in the country. This is perhaps overdrawn, but not much.

There was a strip through the country that had, on good soil, a good crop. This strip comprised Hillier, Sophiasburgh and part of Ameliasburgh. Here the farmers have enough, on an average, to winter their stock. Hallowell also has a fair crop. One thing worth noting is that summer has proven that it will stand the drouth better than any of the cereals. The writer had a piece that yielded over thirty bushels per acre. It will pay every farmer to try this coming

season, at least one acre. The canning industry, which is an important factor in the prosperity of the county, is putting up only about half the usual amount. In some cases it has been more remunerative to the grower; some factories paid all its growers, both those who had contracted and those who had not, the highest price, while others only paid those who had not contracted the high price.

Apples were fair, though rather undersized, no doubt caused by the drouth, and prices ranged from \$1 to \$1.25 per barrel, up to \$1.50.

Pears were a good crop, a remarkable feature being the absence of blight on the Flemish Beauty variety. Plums were also a fair crop, and a good price. Cherries were rather small, but a good crop, and were also a good price. Berries, both strawberries and raspberries (red, blue and black), were a very poor crop, and sold at extra high prices.

Potatoes will have to be classed as a drouth-resisting plant after this, as everyone says potatoes are good this year.

A. S. W.

### FREE RURAL DELIVERY DISCUSSED IN PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons, Ottawa, J. E. Armstrong, M. P. for East Lambton, Ont., took up, in a most comprehensive fashion, the question of free rural mail delivery, the workings of which in the United States he had carefully studied. Statistics were quoted to show that the tremendous postal deficits in the United States were not to be associated altogether with the expenditures for rural delivery. Mr. Armstrong concluded his address by offering the following amendment in reply to the speech from the throne:

"We desire to express our regret that Your Excellency's speech contains no allusion to the importance of inaugurating a system of rural free mail delivery, un-







## BANK OF TORONTO

Head Office:  
Toronto, Canada.

73 Branches in Ontario, Quebec & the West.

Record for Business Year  
Ending November 30,  
1907.

Capital.....	\$ 4,000,000
Reserve and Undivided Profits.....	4,650,708
Deposits.....	25,407,593
Loans and Investments.....	32,021,510
Total Assets.....	38,097,288

Every item in the list shows an increase over the previous year.

Interest paid on all Savings  
Balances 4 times a  
year.

## MARKETS.

### TORONTO.

#### LIVE STOCK.

Receipts last week at the City and Junction markets were not nearly as heavy as for some weeks past. A few, but not many, good to choice Christmas cattle were on sale. Trade was, if anything, a little firmer, with prices about steady.

Exporters.—Not many on sale and not many wanted. Prices last week ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.75; bulls sold at \$3.25 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Butchers.—Choice Christmas heifers sold at \$5 to \$5.50; best loads, \$4.50 to \$4.75; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.25; common, \$3.40 to \$3.60; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.50.

Feeders and Stockers.—Trade quiet, with few good-quality steers on sale. Prices unchanged, at following quotations: Best steers, 1,000 to 1,150 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.65; feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3 to \$3.25; stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., \$2.50 to \$3; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$2.25 to \$2.50; common stockers, 500 to 700 lbs., \$1.60 to \$2.

Milkers and Springers.—Not as many good cows were offered this week. Prices unchanged at \$40 to \$60 for the best, and \$25 to \$35 for common to medium.

Veal Calves.—Trade in veal calves was steady, at unchanged quotations, from \$3 to \$6 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs were firmer at \$4.50 to \$5.50 per cwt.; export ewes, \$3.75 to \$4 per cwt.

Hogs.—Deliveries light; prices firmer; selects selling at \$5.60 per cwt., on the fed-and-watered basis.

Horses.—Burns & Sheppard report the horse trade as being dull; prices being higher in the country than can be obtained in the city. They quote prices as follows: Drafters of ordinary quality, \$125 to \$165; good to choice drafters, \$170 to \$220; light drivers, \$100 to \$150; carriage pairs, \$225 to \$300 for common, and \$325 to \$600 for extra-quality.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, sellers, 96c.; No. 2 red, sellers, 93c.; No. 2, mixed, sellers, 93½c., with buyers at 92c.; spring wheat, none on sale; Goose, 85c.; Manitoba wheat, No. 1 Northern, \$1.10; feed wheat, 61c. to 62c., at lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 78½c.

Peas.—83½c., outside.

Buckwheat.—62c., outside.

Barley.—No. 1, 70c. to 72c.; No. 2, 68c. to 70c.; outside, No. 3, extra, 65c. to 67c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 44c. to 45c.; outside, mixed, 43c. to 44c., outside.

Corn.—No. 3 American yellow, 70c. to

71c.; Toronto freights; new No. 3 yellow, 64½c. to 65c.

Flour.—Ontario patents, \$3.60 bid for export; Manitoba patents, special brand, \$5.80 to \$6; seconds, \$5.20; strong bakers, \$5.10.

Bran.—\$19 to \$20, in bulk, at points outside.

Shorts.—\$21 to \$22, in bulk, outside.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts fair, with prices easier. Creamery, rolls, 29c. to 30c.; creamery, boxes, 27c. to 28c.; dairy, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; tubs, 25c. to 26c.

Cheese.—Market unchanged at 13½c. for large, and 13½c. for twins.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs, 29c. to 30c.; cold-storage, 22c. to 23c.

Honey.—Market steady. Extracted, 13c.; combs, dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.00.

Potatoes.—Car lots, 80c. to 85c. per bag, on track, at Toronto.

Beans.—\$1.70 to \$1.90 for primes, and \$1.80 to \$1.95 for hand-picked.

Poultry.—Receipts were heavy, with prices about the same: Turkeys, 13c. to 15c.; geese, 9c.; ducks, 9c. to 10c.; chickens, 10c. to 11c.; old fowl, 6c. to 7c. per lb.

Hay.—Baled hay, \$17 to \$17.50 for good No. 1 timothy, on track, at Toronto.

Baled Straw.—Market steady at \$9.50 to \$10 per ton, for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front Street, wholesale dealers in wool and hides, report prices as follows: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows, steers, 6c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, steers, 5c.; country hides, cured, 4½c. to 5c.; calf skins, 10c.; kips, 8c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.25; horse hair, per lb., 27c.; tallow, 5c. to 6c.; wool, washed, 22c.; wool, unwashed, 12c.; rejects, 16c.; lamb skins, 75c. to 85c.; deer skins, green, 13c.

### MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—In the local market, offerings of cattle showed a heavy increase last week, purchases being made for the Christmas trade. The stock was from the best sections of Ontario and Quebec, and the attendance of buyers, both local and from outside points, was large. The quality for the most part was very suitable for the Christmas trade, and prices paid were higher than for a long time past. Quebec buyers purchased several carloads of choice steers at 5½c. to 5¾c.; one steer, weighing upwards of 1,900 lbs., and being considered the finest on the market, brought as high as 7½c. per lb. Other purchases worth mention were some choice heifers at 6c. a lb. Extra choice cattle sold at 5½c. to 5¾c.; choice at 5c. to 5¼c.; fine at 4¾c.; good at 4c. to 4¼c.; medium at 3¾c. to 4c., and common at 2¾c. to 3¾c.; canners ranged from 70c. to 90c. per 100 lbs. The activity of the Christmas demand had the effect of advancing the price of lambs, the supply of which was not any too liberal. Demand from local and outside buyers was good, and choice stock sold at 6c., good being 5½c. to 5¾c., and common, 5c. to 5¼c. Sheep were also in excellent demand, but prices showed very little change as compared with the week previous. Choice sheep were sold at 4c.; good at 3¾c. to 3¾c., and culls at 3c. to 3¼c. Some very fine calves were also offered, and a lot of five milk-fed animals sold at 8c. per lb., others bringing 5c. to 7c. Ordinary calves sold at \$5 to \$11 each. The supply of hogs continues light, and, as a consequence, the market is strong. Prices scored another rise of ¼c. a lb., and quotations are 6c. to 6¼c. for selected stock, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Somewhat improved demand last week. Very few heavy animals purchased for local trade, but quite a few taken by contractors and lumbermen for shipment. Some saddle and carriage horses also were disposed of for local use. The offerings on the light side, but equal to demand. Prices: Heavy draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,300 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275 each; good blacks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225 each; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75, and choice carriage and saddle animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs.—Owing

to the advance in the price of live hogs dressed stock sold at ¼c. a lb. more than the week previous. Abattoir, fresh-killed hogs, 8½c. to 8¾c., and country-dressed at 8c. to 8¼c. Demand very good indeed. Hams sell at 12½c. to 14c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. and over; 13c. to 14½c. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs.; 14c. to 15½c. for those of 12 to 18 lbs.; 14½c. to 16c. for those of 8 to 12 lbs. Lard sells at 12½c. to 13½c. for pure, and 10c. to 11½c. for compound.

Potatoes.—Market steady. Dealers paying 80c. to 82c. per 90 lbs. for best white Quebec potatoes, on track, and reselling, bagged, but not delivered, at 85c., in broken lots. They are delivering them into store to grocers at 90c. to 95c. per bag. Of late there has been quite a demand from Cobalt, and from other Western points, and this has absorbed the offerings.

Eggs.—Last week quite a quantity of American eggs came into the market, and prices here experienced a break of a few cents per dozen. No. 1 candled, cold-store eggs could be purchased at 20c., and a choicer grade at 23c. to 24c.; select fall, fresh, about 30c.

Poultry.—The quality of stock this year has not been very fine so far, but last week a number of cases of extra choice were received. These were sold at 14c. per lb. Good average stock sold at 13c.; while ducks brought from 9c. to 11c.; geese from 8c. to 10c.; chickens, 8c. to 10c., and fowl, 6c. to 7c. Trade is fairly active, and very little poultry has, as yet, been put away into cold store.

Butter.—Steady. Receipts exceedingly light. Demand active, owing to the large holiday consumption. Current receipts are changing hands at about 26½c. to 27c., Novembers ranging from 27c. to 28c., and Octobers, 28½c. to 29c.

Cheese.—Market has shown considerable strength of late. Cables from the other side show an advance in price, and holders here are demanding higher figures. Quotations are 12½c. for best Octobers, and 13½c. for best Septembers, although some buyers claim that they can get these prices shaded.

Grain.—Market dull. Trade principally in the lower grades of oats, which are offering here in fairly large quantities, the stock being very largely from Manitoba. No. 2 oats, 53c. to 54c.; No. 3, 52c. to 53c., and No. 4, 50c. to 51c. per bushel; rejected, 47c. to 48c.

Hay.—Demand very light, but has been about sufficient to absorb supplies. Prices steady; dealers paying \$17 to \$17.50 for No. 1 timothy, \$16 to \$16.50 for No. 2, and \$14.50 to \$15 per ton for clover and clover mixture, Montreal.

Hides.—Prices steady at 6c. per lb. for No. 2 calf skins, and 8c. for No. 1. Dealers continue to pay 6c., 6c., and 7c., respectively, for No. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, and are selling to tanners at ¼c. advance. Sheep skins, 80c. to 85c. each, and horse hides, \$1.25 for No. 2, and \$1.75 for No. 1. Tallow, steady, at 1c. to 3¼c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. for refined.

Flour and Feed.—The market for flour exceedingly dull at \$5.50 for Manitoba strong bakers, or second patents, and \$6.10 for first patents, Ontario winter wheat patents being \$5.75, and straight rollers, \$5.50 per bbl., in bags. Trade in millfeed fairly active, and prices steady at \$23 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$25 for shorts; Ontario bran being \$23.50 to \$24, and shorts being \$23 to \$24 per ton.

### CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$3.90 to \$6.25; cows, \$2.75 to \$4.50; heifers, \$2.50 to \$5.25; bulls, \$2.60 to \$1.90; stockers and feeders, \$3 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Choice heavy spring, \$1.40 to \$4.50; butchers', \$1.40 to \$4.50; light, mixed, \$1.35 to \$1.46; choice, light, \$1.40 to \$4.50; packing, \$1 to \$4.49.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$2 to \$4.50; lambs, \$5.40 to \$6.15; yearlings, \$4 to \$4.65.

### BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.25 to \$5.75; heavy and mixed, \$4.50 to \$4.70; yearlings, \$4.55 to \$4.95; pigs, \$4.40 to \$1.50; roughs, \$1.40 to \$1.25; hags, \$2.25 to \$3.50; stores, \$1.50 to \$1.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to

\$6.65; yearlings, \$5 to \$5.40; ewes, \$4 to \$4.25; Canada lambs, \$6 to \$6.35.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables are firmer, at 11c. to 12½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9½c. per pound.

### Judging Competition, Winter Fair, 1907.

The results of the Judging Competition at the Ontario Winter Fair are given below:

Beef Cattle.—1, A. A. Knight, O. A. C.; 2, J. D. Tothill, O. A. C.; 3, R. J. Allen, O. A. C.; 4, P. E. French, O. A. C.; 5, C. A. Whetham, O. A. C.; 6, C. F. McEwen, Byron, 7, N. Foster, O. A. C.; 8, F. R. Martindale, O. A. C.; 9, N. M. Ballantyne, O. A. C.; 10, O. C. White, O. A. C.

Dairy Cattle.—1, C. G. McKillican, O. A. C.; 2, N. D. McKenzie, O. A. C.; 3, P. E. Angle, O. A. C.; 4, A. J. Cowie, O. A. C.; 5, J. H. King, O. A. C.; 6, F. H. Rice, O. A. C.; 7, T. O. Clark, O. A. C.; 8, S. H. Culp, O. A. C.; 9, M. S. Middleton, O. A. C.; 10, J. M. Jewson, O. A. C.

Sheep.—1, Jas. A. Telfer, Paris; 2, W. A. Barnett, O. A. C.; 3, C. F. McEwen, Byron; 4, M. S. Middleton, O. A. C.; 5, David O. Bell, Glanford Station; 6, A. M. Shaw, O. A. C.; 7, S. Wilson, O. A. C.; 8, G. H. Culter, O. A. C.; 9, C. M. Learmonth, O. A. C.; 10, D. H. Kelly, Shakespeare.

Swine.—1, J. F. Metcalfe, O. A. C.; 2, A. Snyder, O. A. C.; 3, J. M. Lewis, O. A. C.; 4, D. Johnson, O. A. C.; 5, J. M. Jewson, O. A. C.; 6, W. Irvine, O. A. C.; 7, O. C. White, O. A. C.; 8, C. L. Robertson, O. A. C.; 9, S. Wilson, O. A. C.; 10, P. E. French.

### GOSSIP.

Messrs. Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ont., write: "We have sold to James J. Black, Winchester, Ont., the imported five-year-old Clydesdale stallion, Adam Bede, sired by the renowned Baron's Pride, dam by Macgreggor. Adam Bede won second at the Toronto Industrial at two years old, fourth at the Clydesdale Show, Toronto, in Feb., 1907, in a class of eighteen of the best stallions in Canada. He also won second at Ottawa in the fall of 1907 in a class of twelve stallions. Mr. Black is to be congratulated, and his district is fortunate in securing such a well-bred and excellent horse for the improvement of its horse stock."

Mr. Geo. D. Fletcher, of Green Grove Stock Farm, Binkham, Ont., in ordering a change of advertisement, writes: "I have sold my noted stock bull Imp. Joy of Morning =32070=, to Mr. James Douglas, of Caledonia, Ont. Joy of Morning is classed among the most noted bulls in Ontario. He was bred by Mr. Wm. Duthie, Collynie, Scotland, and was purchased from him by the late Mr. W. S. Marr for service at Uppermill, where he was secured by Hon. M. H. Cochrane, of Hillhurst, Que., at a cost of \$2,000. One of his calves, Good Morning, sold for \$1,800 by auction. Mr. Cochrane stated he could not replace him, and would not part with him till he dispersed his herd. He won first prize at the Dominion Exhibition, Toronto, and has been, for the past four years, of excellent service in my herd. Mr. Douglas has, for some time, been anxious to secure him, and, after coming to Green Grove Stock Farm and examining his calves, purchased him at once, and I can but congratulate him on securing such a bull for service in his noted herd."

The English Royal Show for 1909 will be held at Gloucester.

The attention of veterinary students is directed to the advertisement in this issue of an outfit of veterinary instruments and text books for sale at a very reasonable price.

For the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair prize list, see page 2066 in this issue.

Two young Jersey bulls are advertised for sale in this issue by G. W. A. Deadman, Brussels, Ont.





Life, Literature and Education.



Mr. G. A. Putnam.

Superintendent of Farmers' and Women's Institutes.

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

The great Jamestown Tercentennial Exposition of last summer resulted in a debt of \$2,500,000.

William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), the greatest scientist in the world, died in London, Eng., on December 16th. He was born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1824.

Some weeks ago German excavators found certain papyri in Egypt which indicate that the ancient Jews had a temple there, as well as in Jerusalem, and that in it they worshipped Jehovah under the name of Yah. It is thought that the recovered MS. may be a lost chapter from the book of Nehemiah.

The increase in the British mails with Canada, on account of the reduction in postage on magazines, periodicals and newspapers, has been phenomenal. From May 1st to October 31st, last, the number of British mail bags received at Canadian ports was 16,591, as compared with 6,288 during the same period of 1906, or an increase of 10,303 bags.

Some years ago there died in Sweden a wealthy dynamite-maker, Sir Alfred Nobel, whose name was destined to live, henceforth, in the famous "Nobel" prizes. These prizes, five in number, are made up from the income of the deceased baronet, and are awarded annually to those persons who shall have contributed most materially to benefit mankind during the year. They are divided as follows: One share each to the persons who have made the most important discoveries in physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine; one share to the person who shall have produced in the field of literature the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency; one share to the person who shall have most promoted the fraternity of

nations and the abolishment or diminution of standing armies, and the formation and increase of peace congresses. The prizes, each of which now amounts to a little less than \$40,000, are awarded by the Swedish academies of science and literature, with the exception of the peace prize, which is placed by the Norwegian Storting. This year, Professor Michelson, of the University of Chicago, has been awarded the prize for the greatest discovery in physics; Sir William Crooks, of London, England, that for chemistry; Charles Louis Alphonse Laveran, of Paris, France, that for medicine; and Rudyard Kipling that for literature.

OUR LITERARY SOCIETY.

Our Literary Society for the winter of 1907-8 has made a most auspicious beginning. Many of our old members have already appeared, bringing with them several new ones. To all, we accord a hearty welcome.

In our first study, the word-filling contest, the first places have been won by "L. E. H.," Simcoe Co., Ont.; "L. M. C.," Kent Co., Ont.; and Miss Jane McFaden, Wellington Co., Ont.

The Honor Roll is made up as follows: "Elic," Huron Co., Ont.; K. McDiarmid, Russell Co., Ont.; "A. E. B.," Renfrew Co., Ont.; "Pansy," Grey Co., Ont.; "Son of Erin," Grey Co., Ont.; N. K. Gothorp, Waterloo Co., Ont.

We are sorry that lack of space prevents criticism in detail, but may state that, while nearly all of the reconstructed passages made "good sense," and in some cases presented even picturesque scenes, several mistakes in rhythm were made. The rhyme was, as a rule, good, although one competitor tried hard to make "fill" rhyme with "swell."

The poem, taken from a translation of the Persian poet, Nizami's "Laili and Majnun," is, it will be noticed, composed chiefly of iambic tetrameters, a trochee appearing only at the first of lines 2 and 19.

The test in word-values was to fill in the blanks in the following:

"A — of damsels ruby-lipped,  
Blooming like — of Samarcand,  
— bowed to her command.  
She glittered like a — among  
The — of the starry throng,  
With lovely forms as Houris bright,  
Or Peris glancing in the —;  
And now they reach an — spot,  
Beside a cool — grot.  
And soft — beneath the —,  
By a delicious rose-bower made;  
There in soft —, sport and play,  
The hours unnoted glide away;  
But Laili to the Bulbul tells  
What — grief her bosom —,  
And fancies, through the — leaves,  
She from the garden breeze receives  
The breathings of her own true love  
— as the cooings of the dove."

As translated, the passage stands:

"A train of damsels ruby-lipped,  
Blooming like flowers of Samarcand,  
Obedient bowed to her command.  
She glittered like a moon among  
The beauties of the starry throng,  
With lovely forms as Houris bright,  
Or Peris glancing in the light;  
And now they reach an emerald spot,  
Beside a cool sequestered grot,

And soft recline beneath the shade,  
By a delicious rose-bower made;  
There in soft converse, sport and play,  
The hours unnoted glide away;  
But Laili to the Bulbul tells  
What secret grief her bosom swells,  
And fancies, through the rustling  
leaves,  
She from the garden breeze receives  
The breathings of her own true love  
Fond as the cooings of the dove."

"L. E. H.," whose work was considered the best, wrote as follows:

"A troop of damsels ruby-lipped,  
Blooming like roses of Samarcand,  
Gracefully bowed to her command.  
She glittered like a gem among  
The radiance of the starry throng,  
With lovely forms as Houris bright,  
Or Peris glancing in the light,  
And now they reach an embowered  
spot.

Beside a cool inviting grot,  
And soft repose beneath the shade,  
By a delicious rose-bower made;  
There in soft slumber, sport and play,  
The hours unnoted glide away;  
But Laili to the Bulbul tells  
What mournful grief her bosom swells,  
And fancies, through the whisp'ring  
leaves,  
She from the garden breeze receives  
The breathings of her own true love  
Soft as the cooings of a dove."

Simcoe Co., Ont. L. E. H.

"Roses," in line 2, it will be noticed, upsets the rhythm somewhat. Yet this was the word chosen by nearly all of the competitors, "L. M. C." being the only one to fix upon the right word, "flowers." "An embowered" is also rather awkward, but conveys a pleasing idea.

For information regarding the next competition, kindly refer to "The Farmer's Advocate" issue for November 14th; and remember that, in sending essays, etc., the full name and address, including county, should be given. No fees are necessary in becoming a member of the F. A. & H. M. L. S.

ANOTHER SUCCESS FOR THE WOMEN.

It is perfectly astounding that so much misapprehension still exists regarding the aims and work of the Women's Institute. A few months ago, in reporting the organization of one of the branches, we had occasion to state that some of the people of the neighborhood referred to were of the impression that it was "a sort of religious institution." Equally astounding is the conclusion of one of the dailies which reported the big convention of Dec. 11th and 12th, that it has been formed "for the purpose of keeping the young women at home on the farms!" Truly, this might be a laudable object, and occasionally the Women's Institute does touch upon it; it would scarcely be human nature—rural human nature, at least—to stand quietly by and see rural young women drift into the cities, to work in stores and factories, at \$5 a week, without uttering a word of protest now and again; but, that the Women's Institute owes its existence and is directing its tremendous efforts to such an object alone!!! From such misapprehension as this, deliver us!

As we understand it, the Women's

Institute originated as an offshoot of—or, perhaps, more properly speaking, its possibility was suggested by—the Farmers' Institute. At first it was designed chiefly for the benefit of the farm women of the Province, but as time went on, its programmes proved so attractive that village and town women came in in ever-increasing numbers, so that to-day the institution may be said to be fairly cosmopolitan, being made up of country women and town women, of representatives from all the churches, and from every political party—of women gathered to consider, pre-eminently, one common and vital subject, The Home.

When the breadth of this subject is considered, the wonder that the Women's Institute grew up in consideration of it may be lessened. "The Care and Training of Children in the Home," "Literature for the Home," "The Sanitation of the Home," "Illness in the Home," "Domestic Economy," "The Beautification of the Home and its Surroundings," "Home Dairying," "Bee Culture," "Gardening,"—these are but a few of the topics dealt with by this, to a great extent, marvellous institution. "For Home and Country," is the motto; but does this addition, "and Country," more than emphasize the fact that the "country" is but made up of all the units, each one a home, that dot the vast Dominion from the salt waves that wash the shores of the Eastern Provinces, on and on, through the habitant districts of Quebec, across Ontario, with its garden farms, then over the vast, busy prairies to the mountain stretches that mark the western limit of our home-land? Raise the homes of a nation to the highest type, and you have produced a country of the highest type. This the Women's Institute realizes, and this is the ideal towards which it strives.

THE BIG CONVENTION.

Once a year the Women's Institute of Ontario holds a big pow-wow at Guelph. (Pardon the term—it is meant in all reverence.) At this pow-wow, all the chiefs and chieftainesses gather, war-painted with enthusiasm, with quivers full of shafts to be directed against every abuse or shortcoming in or about any of the homes the country over. Needless to say to those who have been there, that the big chief of all—and naturally so—is the indefatigable Mr. G. A. Putnam, Superintendent of the Association, whose heart must surely swell with pride as he looks down upon the sea of faces upturned toward the speaker's platform of Massey Hall, and which speak, by force of numbers, as well as enthusiasm and expectancy, of the success of the work which he has been so largely instrumental in accomplishing. . . The audience this year numbered upwards of 600 women, representing 80 electoral districts, and 400 societies.

Guelph has been chosen for the place of meeting for two reasons: First of all, because it is the arena of the annual winter stock show for the Province, and consequently many of the women may be accompanied by their husbands and sons en route; secondly, because of the educative influences which must be felt in visiting a city which is the seat of such



an institution as the famous O.A.C. with its sister, Macdonald Institute. A trip to the dairy of "The Farm" (to Guelphites, take note, there is only one farm, and it is spelled with a big F) is alone sufficient to indicate why Guelph should have been chosen as the annual meeting-place for the Women's Institute Convention.

But now to business, or "our three minutes will be up." "Oh, dear!"

#### ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE.

The Convention for 1907 began on the morning of December 11th, with the Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Nelson Monteith, in the chair. In his opening address, the Minister, who is deeply interested in the work of the Institute, dwelt strongly on its influence, and the possibilities of its influence. "There is still much to be done," he said, "in regard to home influences in this Province." The responsibility for this improvement rests largely on the efforts of this institution, which has in its hands so great a power for the improvement of home conditions. One trend of the times which he deplored was the drifting of women into commercial activities. Too many people believe the home dull and uneventful, and seek a broader field in public life. It lies largely in the power of such organizations as the Women's Institute to turn the trend of events, and shows that the dignity of home-keeping and the uplifting of the standard of the home is, after all, the best office of women. In closing, the Minister promised the financial support of the Government as soon as the Institute is in need of assistance.

#### ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT CREELMAN.

President Creelman, in his address of welcome, also dwelt upon the high office of women in uplifting the home. We are privileged, he considered, in living in Canada, with its variety of climate and productions, from the sub-tropical growth of the Lake Erie district, to the No. 1 Hard of the far Northwest; with its success in the raising of fruits and grains, and animals—and here the pardonable pride of the President in the recent stock-judging prowess of the O. A. C. bubbled over. The trophy is evidently dear to his heart; and why shouldn't it be? It is a privilege, he continued, to live in a country place. When the best conditions have been reached there, girls will not want to take situations in the city. Not that he would wish to see all the girls and boys stay on the farm; the professions need to be supplied from the country. He was referring to the drifting out of it of those who must take inferior positions in the town. Coming to the Macdonald Institute, he stated that it is prospering. He was often amused at things that happened there. Frequently, girls came to him stating that they had never done manual work at home, would never have to do it, and didn't want to do it. They didn't understand how necessary it is to learn to do things by doing them. After things had been explained, however, these girls invariably went back, put away their fine dresses, rolled up their sleeves, and went to work. Presently they became interested in women's work, and learned new ideals of life. He hoped that the Institute would stand for broader things, also, than turning out experienced cooks, seamstresses, and laundresses. Girls should know how to work scientifically. They became larger women, stronger women, better mothers of the country, by getting into closer touch with works of the Creator. In closing, he invited the members to visit every part of Macdonald Hall and Institute.

Mrs. Gardener, of Kemble, replied happily to Mr. Creelman. After a few words in appreciation of his welcome, she alluded to the work of the Women's Institute. She hoped that next year one of the subjects for

consideration might be, "What a Child Can be Taught Before it Goes to School." The "unconscious" influence of home surroundings she considered of inestimable importance. In creating that influence, the women must, of necessity, be most instrumental. Man might make the houses, but women must, to a great extent, make the homes. A campaign had been started in the United States for the beautification of the country. She thought the women of this country might well begin a similar work. It doesn't hurt a woman even to help her husband a bit in clearing away rubbish and planting vines and shrubs and flowers about the homes. Then, there are dilapidated fences, defacing signs, etc., to be thought of. The women might exert their influence in having these removed. They might also do something for their country by sending literature to be distributed by the Aberdeen Association among the lonely homes of the far Northwest.

Hon. Mr. Monteith, replying, recommended that those in authority, municipal and otherwise, be approached in regard to the improvement of the highways. Beautiful highways, as well as beautiful homes, exert a strong influence towards elevation of citizenship.

#### ADDRESS BY MR. PUTNAM.

In beginning his address, "A Review of the Year's Work," Mr. Putnam humorously referred to the "thrifty child" ex-Superintendent Creelman had left him in the Women's Institute, "a child which had grown almost beyond the control of one poor man." With such a band of earnest workers, however, there could be but one result—success. "For Home and Country" is a motto that has become more full of meaning as the time has passed. He believed that each branch of the Institute has within itself a power which, if developed, will do much to develop its surrounding district. Comparing the work of the Women's Institute with that of the Farmers' Institute, he thought that, if the Government can afford to spend large sums in finding out the value of feeding raw food to farm animals, it should be prepared to spend much more for home economics. The training of the young child is of much more importance than the training of the young colt, of which so much is written. Passing on to the objects which the members of the W. I. have in view, Mr. Putnam said that, while the mother in the home is ready to co-operate with the husband in making money, she thinks much more of the development of her child. Referring to the address given by President Falconer on the preceding evening, he remarked that we must do something to break down that self-centered narrowness which is so detrimental, where it gains a foothold, to womanhood. The W. I. affords a means to this end.

With Institutes to the number of 400 in 80 electoral districts, and composed of 11,000 members, and an attendance last year of 75,000, he felt that the institution could approach the Government with assurance. The day is coming—and the W. I. is a great force in bringing it nearer—when life in the country, provided with all the comforts of city homes, will be ideal. The aim of the institution should be to bring the conveniences and social conditions in the country to the level of those in city homes. Outside of these, there are many advantages and pleasures in the country to which city people, who have ever lived in the country, would gladly go back. Were conditions in the country what they might be, the rural home would be far in advance of that in the town. He felt that the greatest good would result when the officers of the institution joined to study local conditions. Two county conventions had been held, in Grey and Waterloo. This he thought a step in advance. The Department was aiming at better system. He asked the Institute to form a committee of two officers and one lecturer to consult

with the Department in regard to the work. The Department would select two others to add to this number. The success of the Institute must depend, not on this convention, but on the individual efforts each society makes in its own locality.

\*\*\*

Following Mr. Putnam's address, came a short discussion, in which various members took part, after which the session adjourned for the morning.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

During the afternoon, Miss Laura Rose graciously presided. In her address she humorously referred to the fact that men have been so strictly left out of the Institute work. The women had been orthodoxly clinging like the scarlet runner, but the men had been "too much like the bean-pole—useful, but out of sight." She thought some advantage might be had by leading them to take a more active interest in the Institute. Men should also take a more active part in the home than they do. They should not feel that they have done all when they have supplied food and clothes; they should be, in truth, the heads of the home, taking an interest in the children and their studies. They should "play with" the children, to teach them honesty and fairness.

#### PROF. HARCOURT ON BREAKFAST FOODS.

The first speaker on an especial topic, for the afternoon, was Prof. Harcourt, of the O. A. C., who gave a most comprehensive report on the work of his department in investigating breakfast foods. As this paper will be embodied in a bulletin which is to be issued at an early date, and will eventually find its way into the Institutes, we need not here take space for a resume of it. Suffice it to say that Prof. Harcourt is firmly convinced that the good old-fashioned cereals—oatmeal, wheat meal, corn meal—are, when well cooked, much better than the "Force," "Wheat Berries," etc., ad infinitum, now flooding the market. "Wheat Germs" he also considers a very valuable food. This preparation, he had found by experiment, contained the largest quantity of digestible matter of all the newer breakfast foods. "Force" the smallest, containing only 17 per cent. of soluble matter.

#### ADDRESS BY LADY EDGAR.

Lady Edgar, of the National Council of Women, next spoke to the assembly on the work of the Council. Victor Hugo had said that the nineteenth century was the women's century. Looking at the sea of faces before her, she felt that the twentieth century must be more so. Woman has entered into her kingdom, and she must learn to rule it wisely and well. Speaking more directly of the Council, she stated that it had been founded in 1893, under the auspices of Lady Aberdeen, and is composed to-day of 22 local councils, having in affiliation about 300 societies. Its work has dealt with feeble-minded women; with the welfare of women and children working in factories; with that of women prisoners. It has obtained the appointment of women on school boards; has brought about the introduction of manual training and domestic science into schools in Canada; has extended sanitary information, and dealt with the questions of the circulation of immoral literature, and laws for the better protection of women and children. In closing, Lady Edgar gave the names of delegates from the W. I. who had been appointed on committees for various purposes in the National Council.

#### PROF. C. C. JAMES, ON "THE HOME."

Professor C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, followed with a most excellent paper on "The Home," which we have obtained permission to reprint in full, and which will appear in this department of

"The Farmer's Advocate" some time within the next few weeks.

\*\*\*

Mrs. Dignam, of Toronto, President of the Women's Art Association, spoke on the work of that Association in developing arts and crafts industries among the women of Canada. She also placed on exhibition some very artistic samples of lace, portieres, etc., made chiefly by the women of Quebec and Nova Scotia in their own homes. Such work is disposed of through the Arts and Crafts Associations of Toronto and Montreal. She hoped similar work might be done in Ontario.

#### THE FEEDING AND CARE OF CHILDREN.

(Mrs. Brown, Sr., Winterbourne, presiding.)

Miss C. A. Aikens, a trained nurse from Detroit, entertained, as well as instructed, her audience on this topic. Referring humorously to the attitude with which some mothers regarded the taking up of such a subject by an unmarried woman, she proceeded most ably to justify herself. One woman had said to her, "Oh, you can't tell me anything about raising babies. I've raised eleven."

"And where are they now?" asked Miss Aikens.

"All dead but one, and I don't know where he is."

"At what ages did they die?"

"Oh, some at two months, some at six months, some at three or four, one at eleven—Oh, you can't tell me anything about raising babies!"

Miss Aikens considered this woman had made a marked success of the business.

She was convinced that motherhood does not always bring knowledge, and that children are too precious to be experimented on. Experience, when not supplemented by study and common sense, is likely to be a very unsafe guide. She especially cautioned young mothers against following the advice of all the aunts, and cousins, and old ladies of the neighborhood. People were so afraid of the baby's taking cold, they were likely to shut out all the pure air from it. And yet, pure air was most essential to it. Men have lived 40 days without food, but they could not live many minutes without air. She didn't believe in putting the baby outside to sleep on a cold day in winter, as some do, but most earnestly pleaded that it should have pure air every moment of its life. No mother would give her baby dirty water to drink, yet many of them had no scruples about giving it dirty air to breathe, notwithstanding the fact that impure air always gives rise to colds, and often to bronchitis, pneumonia, and such diseases. Houses should be thoroughly ventilated with pure air from outdoors at all times. It is not necessary to keep the baby in a temperature higher than 70 degrees during the day, and 65 degrees at night, even 10 degrees less at night after the first month or two.

Mothers should provide plenty of warm clothes for the babies. She knew of one who had made ready a wardrobe of "a lace bonnet and package of safety pins." A baby should not be tightly bandaged, and its arms, chest, legs and abdomen should be warmly covered. Booties were absolutely senseless things; protection, not decoration, is needed.

The bath should be given in suit conditions; at night, if the baby is inclined to be restless; otherwise, in the morning, if that suits better. The natural supply of milk is usually best for babies. When artificial foods have to be used, the advice of a competent physician should be secured; what is one baby's food, may be another's poison. For increasing the natural supply, nothing is better for the mother to drink than good sweet buttermilk. Copious drinks of tea, soups, gruels, etc., help sometimes, but not always; the quality of the milk may be deteriorated by using them.

"Don't give the baby food every



time he cries," she continued. He may be crying because of indigestion. Don't trot him and joggle him; let him rest as much as possible, and beware of soothing syrups. Give him drinks of water three or four times a day, and don't let him suck "comforts" or other dirty abominations. Sore mouth is usually due to carelessness on this point.

The diet in the second year, she touched upon lightly, for lack of time. As a rule, children are overfed, and the mistake of giving them food that needs chewing before they have teeth to chew it with, is often made. Little children should not be given such viands as corn, cabbage, and chunks of potato. They should be taught to chew such food as is given them thoroughly, and to sip, not drink, milk. In closing, she warned her audience not to give advice about babies unless they understood the subject, and the physical condition of the babies.

MISS WATSON'S ADDRESS.

Miss M. U. Watson, of the Macdonald Institute, continued the subject begun by Miss Aiken. She emphasized the necessity of proceeding slowly from "baby food" to the complex diet of the adult. The change should be spread gradually over the years from one to seventeen, and should never be made abruptly between the years of one and seven. The diet from two to five should consist largely of milk and well-cooked cereal foods, beginning with gruel and changing gradually to the more solid forms. Little meat should be given, but lightly-cooked eggs might be added. Children do not crave a great variety; that comes of training. If they clamor for what the elder ones eat, it is because of the imitative faculty. Teach them self-control by training them to wait a little longer for the heavier foods. There is no objection to giving tender vegetables after the third year, but the tougher kinds should not be given until after the sixth year. Great pains should be taken to teach the children to masticate thoroughly at all times. A little fruit juice might be added to the diet during this period, but seedy fruit, such as strawberries and raspberries, should be given in great moderation until the eighth or tenth years.

The best time to largely increase the variety is during the adolescent years, when there is more or less capriciousness of appetite. Children should not be permitted to drink tea or coffee, or any other stimulant, neither should they be permitted to eat highly-spiced foods for the first fourteen years. Pickles, rich cake and pastry should be prohibited, even at Christmas, when a pretty dessert should be provided, instead of the usual plum pudding and mince pie.

In conclusion, Miss Watson begged the Women's Institute members to make a study of this question. She would be glad to answer questions sent to her at the Macdonald Institute, especially in regard to giving the names of books upon the subject of dietetics, etc. "Feed a child reasonably for the first seventeen years," she said, "and no diet is likely to disturb it much afterwards."

THE YOUNG WOMAN ON THE FARM.

Dr. Annie Backus, of Alymer, took up the above topic in a very bright and comprehensive manner. She is a devotee of the rural life, and made a strong plea that conditions of home life on the farm should be made as nearly ideal as possible. The homes should be so bright and desirable that the boys and girls would not want to leave. "Don't be afraid to bring in all the modern conveniences," she said, "and give the girl a room of her own." Give the girls a chance to think for themselves, and don't keep them in the house. Let them develop physically out of doors as much as possible.

The girl on the farm should be permitted to introduce social conditions into the home, and to make the rooms and the dining-table attractive. It is very important that

she be given a chance to develop these talents. It is deplorable that girls sometimes do not care for home; love of the old home means much. Send them to school in the town, but make their home-coming on Friday nights an event to be looked forward to.

Love of nature should be developed. It is a regrettable fact that we sometimes get too fond of artificial beauty, to care more for the rose on a hat than a rose in the garden. If we love nature—flowers, woods, bird-songs—we can seldom be alone or lonely.

There are, of course, advantages in the city—lectures, social intercourse, etc.—and when the country girl goes to the city, she feels, sometimes, at a disadvantage. She should remember that, if she only behave naturally—"doesn't put on airs"—the chances are that she will get along nicely.

Mothers are too apt to teach girls that the boys should be waited on. This is a mistake. It is also a mistake to give the daughters no share in the financial arrangements. Every girl should have some source of income—a share of the butter, chickens, etc.—which she may spend for herself, and so learn self-reliance. It is also unfair to give the boys all the educational advantages. A crying evil is that so often the girl's share in the will is so small. How often we see a will apportioning this farm to William, another to Henry, while two or three feather pillows and a feather bed go to Sarah. It is a shame that sometimes a girl is simply forced to marry a man for whom she does not care, in order to get a home.

Give the girls a thorough training in the art of housekeeping; make them happy and independent; and don't let them go stringing into the cities to take positions behind counters, and in factories and telephone offices. The temptations for such girls in the city, and in the poor boarding-houses to which they must go, are many.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

"Women's Institutes and Rural Schools."

A leading feature of the last session was an address by Miss Joan Hamilton, of the Guelph Consolidated School, who indicated many ways by which the members of the Institute might help in raising the standard of the rural school. Rural schools are not doing the work they should do, because they are handicapped. The true value of agriculture is not understood by the children as it might be under favorable school influences. The women of the Institute can largely control the influence of the school-room and its surroundings, if they will. . . . The transition from home to school should be easy and natural. When a child goes to school, he usually finds the playground surrounded by a high, close, wooden fence. He gets the impression that he is not trusted; he is shut in—a prisoner; his first impulse is to climb the fence. . . . Untidy surroundings also have a distinctly demoralizing influence on the child-mind. Too often the playgrounds are uneven, the gate hanging by its hinges, the well in a low place to which the land on all sides slopes. Too often, also, there is no screened approach to the closets, whose walls may be adorned with very questionable literature; occasionally but one building is provided, with a thin partition between. Then, the woodshed is apt to be dull, dark and damp, and filled with the accumulation of years, and the yard in spring is often full of mud-holes. . . . The school-room itself is, as a rule, vastly in need of improvement. No shelf is provided for the lunch-baskets, which are, accordingly, set on the floor; the hooks may be gone or broken, the plaster dropping from the ceiling, the stovepipes rusty and crooked, the windows dirty. The walls, moreover, are usually painted gray. This is a mistake; there is enough of dull gray in our lives. . . . Again, the

blackboards should be of good quality; much trouble of the eyes has been caused by boards from which the light reflects. Heating and ventilation should be seen to; it should be impressed upon the trustees that it takes less fuel to heat pure air than impure. The health and thinking power of the children depend more than is understood upon this matter of ventilation. The throat, lungs, blood—all are injured by breathing bad air. Dr. Thorndike, a famous physician, of New York, has stated that it is also one of the conditions leading to poor eyes.

The seats and desks should be graded in height, so that none of the children have to sit with their feet dangling, or with shoulders hunched up. To desks of the wrong height are often to be attributed curvature of the spine, contracted chests, etc. Then, both seats and desks should be individual. You can't get independent work from children when two are in a seat; teachers can't watch everything.

Miss Hamilton thought that nearly all the conditions might be made right if the women of the Institute would visit the schools and take the matter in hand. "If you can't get the trustees to clean the school-room," she said, "why not make an old-fashioned bee and clean it yourselves?" A well-kept school increases the value of the surrounding farms—an additional benefit. Have shades for the windows and long-handled brushes for the walls. Elect trustees who will carry out a broad-minded policy, not those who will lose by trying to "save" money. Provide a school and grounds of which the children will be proud, and give a better salary to a teacher brought up on the farm, who will be in sympathy with rural life. Have a teacher, too, who can teach continuation work, and let the children get advanced work in the country, and under rural conditions.

In conclusion, she referred to the fact that the Minister of Education is working out a plan to form a curriculum more suitable to rural life. With this, and the best conditions otherwise, she looked to such a development of the rural school as will send forth men and women impressed with the idea that their profession is a good one; who are able to distinguish the glittering bauble from the real thing; and who will understand fully that it requires intelligence and skill to be a farmer or a farmer's wife.

\*\*\*

Following this address, came a discussion on the organization, workings and promotion of the Women's Institute, which was taken part in by Mrs. Hunter, Brampton; Mrs. Yeo, Mt. Forest; Mrs. Crandall, Lindsay; Mrs. Gardner, Kemble; Mrs. Gilchrist, Toronto Junction; Miss Maddock, Guelph; Mrs. Bell, Tavistock; Mrs. Pritchard, Springfield; Miss Campbell, Brampton; Mrs. Kastner, Sebringville, and others. . . . A question drawer was also opened, during which Superintendent Putnam, Dr. Backus, and others, answered such questions as were put to them by members of the audience. Mrs. Hoodless' suggestion that a short course for farmers' wives be instituted at the Macdonald Institute, was considered, and a request made that the Superintendent approach President Creelman on the subject. The Woman's Home Journal was also decided upon as the official organ of the Institute.

After an enthusiastic vote of thanks to Superintendent Putnam, to whose energy and capacity for organization so much of the success of the Institute is due, the Convention was closed, and the members returned to their homes, filled, it is to be hoped, with a new inspiration, a new enthusiasm, and ready to accomplish "still greater things" during 1908.

"I can pronounce your name, but I can't spell it," she said to her partner, trying to remember who he was. "J-o-n-e-s," he replied, gravely.

OUR SIDE AND THEIR SIDE.

It is but a truism to assert that, however great has been the enjoyment of a long holiday away from one's usual surroundings and daily duties, there is always the greater joy still of the return to home and friends once more. Yea, verily, this is very pleasant, indeed, and so also is it to take up again one's own little special links in the chain of service for and with others; to compare notes with fellow-workers as to the needs which may or may not exist in common on both sides of the Atlantic; and, whilst full of heartfelt sympathy for sufferers in the crowded slums of the cities of the motherland, to rejoice and thank God for it that our own lines have fallen in more pleasant places, and that, as dwellers in the great Dominion of Canada, ours is truly "a goodly heritage." Christmas has come and gone, and we are upon the very threshold of the New Year, during which it is more than likely that the ever-increasing influx of the newcomers from all parts may make even larger claims upon us than in the years gone by. Already, perhaps, some of our usual Christmas gifts may have had to take a wider range, and assume, in many instances, the character of benefactions—benefactions bestowed, let us hope, as ungrudgingly as were all the other tangible proofs of affection which have passed from friend to friend at the sacred season. Whilst rejoicing, however, to do our share towards giving a practical welcome to the crowds who are flocking to our shores, and, in a measure, understanding and sympathizing with the causes which brought them to our side of the Atlantic, yet to realize how really great was their need, one has to have been in personal contact with the sufferers themselves, or to have heard all about what they have gone through from the lips or pens of those who have been, so to speak, down into the depths with them.

REMINISCENT.

May I, then, tell you of some of the facts I gathered from one source and another, just one year ago, when it was my privilege to be amongst friends who at least did what they could to alleviate sufferings, which, alas, they were powerless to wholly cure, but who, by personal effort, did their utmost towards the support of the various agencies, such as hospitals and creches and day-nurseries, which exist in the crowded centers of the old land, in some cases obtaining work, where it was possible to get it, for those who craved work rather than take charity, but whose footsteps seemed to have been clogged by misfortune rather than crime,—the very class of immigrants, in fact, to repay Canada for opening to them her hospitable arms.

Here is something about motherhood in Whitechapel:

"A woman of Whitechapel, with a five-day-old baby on her knee, sits shivering before a meagre handful of firing in a grate. Three other children form the family group. This mother, exhausted and weak, has so sat with her children from early morning till late evening. Not one of them has tasted food all day, save the infant, who has a 'milk ticket' from the London Hospital.

"All are awaiting the return of the father—a hawker of shirt-studs. He will bring home a few coppers. Little enough to feed and clothe the hungry, tattered brood; little enough to give strength to this weak, newly-made mother, anxious to return to her work as bottle-washer in a factory.

"These are the life-stories the maternity nurses connected with the London Hospital are facing each hour of the day and night down Whitechapel way.

"Here are women in plenty whose recent and fifth baby opens its eyes in the one living-room, where the father it will never know is in the last stages of consumption.

"The only articles of clothing worn by many of these mothers during the lying-in period are a ragged



skirt and a cotton blouse. A pair of stockings and other decent womanly apparel is absolutely unknown to some.

"You will find these poor souls, on the second morning after the birth of a child, sitting up in bed washing out a few family rags, that their children may bear some semblance of respectability at school.

"They peel potatoes and make ready such rough fare as their husbands need, a little girl meanwhile doing such meagre domestic duties as the mother can direct from her bed in the corner.

"Thousands of infants are born yearly in the slums, the rookeries, and noisome courts which compose the 'maternity district' of this beneficent Whitechapel hospital. A bare floor, a broken bedstead, one rickety chair, and an old deal box for a table, constitute the 'furniture' of the one room in which the new baby joins an already existent family of four or five. On one occasion a London Hospital maternity nurse found nothing with which to cover a newly-born baby save a cotton brush-and-comb bag. She split the sides and bottom of the bag for arms and legs to pass through, drew the string around the neck, and the baby was clothed!

#### A BARROW-BABY.

"It's no use coddling him, nuss," remarked a young mother in the beautiful "Marie Celeste" maternity wards of the London Hospital. 'He's got to be hardened, for him and me goes out with the barrow to-morrow.'

"Fourteen happy, cosy days had been spent in these wards—a Paradise for the mothers and babies of Whitechapel. New and urgent cases await the vacant bed and cot. This mother and child must go home.

"Baby should be wrapped up warmly," said the kindly ward Sister, 'for a barrow is a cold cradle.'

"But the only outfit the mother could muster for her child was a torn tea-towel. Think of this tender child with but a cotton rag to shield him from hail and sleet and rain, his cot a corner of a cold coster hand-cart. Thus equipped, he would be exposed for nine or ten hours daily in the crowded streets, where thousands of his ill-clad kind gather to huckster and chaffer for cheap food and the bare necessities of human life.

"But the London Hospital is too kind and protective towards its Whitechapel proteges to suffer a little child to thus leave its comfortable wards. The baby was fitted out in flannel garments suited to the chilly nature of the coster-calling to which he was born and thus early apprenticed.

#### THE POOR GOOD TO THE POOR.

"The poor are good to the poor. In some rickety Whitechapel rookery, where poverty to-day and potential starvation to-morrow look each in the face, the arrival of a new baby softens the hearts of the women. Rough rag-sorters, hawkers of the lowest caste, they are kind souls, and they are themselves mothers. A round-robin plan is formulated when a whisper goes about that there are no clothes for the new baby. One woman produces a bit of ragged flannel, another lends a little, much-patched petticoat, a third brings out the lilliputian shirt of her own dead infant.

"In one case a child was born under the auspices of a London Hospital maternity nurse. The mother lay on a bed of sorts. But there was no pretence of sheet, blanket or bed-clothing. Two ragged and begrimed muslin curtains hung at the window. These were taken down to form a covering for the mother. For the baby there was nothing, not even an old towel or a shred of cloth or rag. Naked he came into the world, and naked he remained, there being no baby's bundle available until the helpful nurse paid a visit to the linen cupboard of the London Hospital."

Think you the hand of rescue is never put out to these sufferers in

the slums? Not so, for, from our gracious queen herself, to the poorest wage-earner of the land, efforts are made to stem the torrent of suffering and to bring some practical tokens of Christian sympathy (not at Christmas and New Years only) to those who are too weak to help themselves. But, perhaps, amongst these efforts, none are so solid, real and lasting as those which enable the man, who, against his will, has joined the army of the unemployed, to follow the star of hope to Canada, where he can begin a free and happy life undreamt of hitherto, and where he can give proof of the real grit which is in him by making a new home in the land of his adoption, and becoming one of its valuable assets in the years to come.

H. A. B.

## Children's Corner.

### THE STORY OF PETER PAN.

I would like to tell you a pretty story which I saw acted one day at the theatre. I wish you had been there, too, with all the other happy children. First, you would have seen a big nursery bedroom, with three little beds in it, and a nice fire in the grate. In a moment, in came a great clumsy brown dog. He trotted about, turning down the bed-covers with his big paw, and then went out and came back with a little boy, called Michael, with long yellow curls, and a very cross face.



The Day After Christmas.

"I don't want to take my bath, Nanna," cried Michael, but the old dog pushed open the bath-room door, and turned on the water, and shut Michael in. Then Michael's mother came in, all dressed to go to a party, with two more children, whose names were John and Wenda. Nanna trotted them off to the bath-room, one after another, and got them all ready for bed. Their mother kissed them good-night, and tucked them into bed. She felt afraid to go to the party, because one night she had seen a queer light dancing round the room, and a strange boy standing on the window-sill. But Nanna had growled, and the boy flew out of the window. She shut the window so quickly that she caught his shadow, and she put it away in a drawer. She was afraid something else might happen, for her husband, who was very cross that evening, had made up his mind to tie Nanna up in the yard. But she had to go, and very soon the children were all asleep, and the room was quite dark.

Presently, the window opened, and a boy came flying in. He wore a tight grey suit, and a little grey cap, with a red feather. And there were a lot of little bells tinkling in the room, and a funny light began to dance all over the walls. The boy flew on to the mantel-shelf, and then he flew over John's bed and looked at him.

"Where can they have put my shadow?" he kept saying. "Oh, how

shall I find it? I can't bear not to have it."

The little light hopped about the room, and stopped on the right drawer, and very soon the boy had the shadow in his hand, and was dancing all over the room with it. Then he thought he would stick it on with soap, and while he was working away, Wendy woke up.

"Who are you?" she said.

"Peter Pan," said the boy. "I live in the Never-Never Land, with all the lost boys, and we have no mothers to tell us stories. And one night I was outside the window, and I heard a lovely story about a prince and a lady who lost her slipper, but I don't know the end."

"Why, I can tell you the end," cried Wendy. "The prince married Cinderella, of course."

"Oh, I'm so glad he did!" shouted Peter, dancing round the room.

"Wendy, won't you come back with me, and tell stories, and be a mother to the other boys."

"I don't think I can," said Wendy. "But I'll show you how to fly like this," said Peter, stretching out his hands, and rising up to the ceiling. Py this time, John and Michael were awake, and they all tried to fly, but they fell all over themselves. So Peter blew some fairy dust on their backs, and they all flew about beautifully. Just then they heard a tinkling of little bells again.

"Why, that's my little fairy, Tinka," said Peter. "Where can she be?"

He looked all over, and, at last, found her shut up in the drawer. So the little

en pie? Ans.—Because it contains fowl-ing pieces.

What is the difference between a blind beggar and a sailor in prison? Ans.—One cannot see to go and the other cannot go to sea.

MARY SMITH (age 9),  
Jamestown, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I go to the Stone School almost every day, and have about a mile and a half to walk, but on bad days I generally get driven. I am in the Senior Third Class. I take music lessons every Saturday, to which I enjoy a two-mile drive. My pets are three kittens and a dog, whose name is Sport.  
NETTIE FRASER (age 13),  
Galt, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl, ten years old. Our farm is on the fifth concession in Westminster. I know two of the girls who write to the Corner; they are Marigold and Carnation. I thought I wouldn't write on the debate, as it is rather hard for a little girl like me. There is going to be a concert at the Methodist church next month, and we are practicing now. I'm in two dialogues, and have a piece to sing alone, too. Before I close, I want to ask if some of the Cousins would write to me. If you will, I will write back.  
White Oak, Ont. IRENE MANNING.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I read nearly all the letters in "The Farmer's Advocate," and think they are very interesting. We live on the farm, and take "The Farmer's Advocate," and like it fine. I go to school every day that I can, but I am not going now; I have to help at home. Three of my sisters go to school, too. I have five sisters and two brothers. Father goes to Berlin every Friday and comes home on Saturday; he takes out pigeons and pigs.  
MELISSA KENYON (age 14),  
Washington, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have just finished reading the Children's Corner, and thought I would write too. I think a dog is much nicer than a cat, because we can play with a dog and a cat, too, but dogs always fetch the cows, and bite the tramps, if they come near; but a cat cannot. Cats can scratch, bite and climb trees. I have a dog for a pet; he likes me best. We have three young cats and one old cat.  
FLORENCE KNECKTEL (age 10),  
Mannheim, Ont.

Dear Cousin,—I live on a farm. I was seven years old this fall. I go to school every day. Last summer I got my arm broken; but I am back to school now. For pets I have a cat and a calf, whose name is Maud. She is a very pretty calf. I am collecting post cards. I have about fifty in my album.  
ISABEL SANDERSON,  
Strabane, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first letter to the Children's Corner. I go to school. I am in the Fourth Reader. I have to walk a mile and three-quarters, besides a big hill to go down. We have a natural-gas well to go by every day on our way to school. I think I will close with a few riddles.

1. What goes through the water but never touches it? Ans.—An egg inside of a duck.

2. Black within and red without. Ans.—A chimney.

3. White told White to go and drive White out of White. Ans.—The white lady told her white dog to go and drive the white cow out of the white buck-wheat. MARTHA BALDWIN (age 11),  
Lynn Valley P. O.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I thought I would write and tell you about my visit to the great cataract power-house. It supplies Hamilton and St. Catharines with power and light. My cousin's home is all lighted with electric lights. There are over three hundred steps to get down the mountain to the power-house. The Decew Falls is about two hundred yards from my cousin's home, also, the St. Catharines reservoir is just across the road. I think I will close, wishing the Children's Corner every success.  
JESSIE BALDWIN (age 9),  
Lynn Valley, Ont.

light began to hop around the walls once more, and then Peter said, "Come along," and they all flew out of the window, and disappeared. C. D.  
(To be continued.)

### THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I think I will write to your "Corner," as I have never written before. I go to school, and I am in the Junior Third; our school is about a quarter of a mile from here. We live two mile from Lake Erie, and two miles from Harrow. I think the lake is a nice place to spend twenty-fourth of May. I always go there to spend it, and have a good time.  
FERN BROWN (age 11),  
Harrow, Ont.

Polly Crawford (age 11), Camlachie, Ont., would like some of the Cousins to write to her.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live on a farm, and I have a little canary, and I call it Tuckie. I caught it in the garden, and he sings very nicely. I also have four chickens, and I call one Queeny. I have a dear old dog; his name is Major, and he is almost as tall as the table. I may send his picture to you some time. I will close with some riddles.

Why is a gunsmith's shop like a clock



Dear Cousin Dorothy.—There are three railroads running through our township. I live on a farm, and can see the trains on two of these railroads. There is a construction train on one of these railroads laying steel. Last summer we could hear them blowing out stumps with dynamite on the right of way. The stumps would go up about one hundred feet, and would be blown to pieces. I go to school, and am in the Senior Fourth Class.

PERCY WADDELL (age 12).  
Burns, Ont.

### The Quiet Hour.

#### PUT HEART INTO IT.

Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might.—Eccles. 9: 10.

It is not the deed we do,  
Though the deed be never so fair,  
But the love, that the dear Lord  
looketh for,  
Hidden with lowly care  
In the heart of the deed so fair.

The love is the priceless thing,  
The treasure our treasures must hold,  
Or ever the Lord will take the gift,  
Or tell the worth of the gold  
By the love that cannot be told.

Behold us, the rich and the poor,  
Dear Lord, in Thy service draw near,  
One consecrateth a precious coin,  
One droppeth only a tear;  
Look, Master, the love is here!

Our Lord, in His marvellous parable of the Good Shepherd, contrasts the two kinds of shepherds, showing how differently they act in a crisis. One is the "shepherd of the sheep," the sheep are "his own," he finds it the most natural thing in the world to defend them and care for them, not one day only, but every day, not in safe pastures only, but in a dangerous wilderness. The idea of deserting them never for one moment enters his mind, any more than a mother would think of deserting her children, unless all true motherhood were dead within her. The other shepherd is "an hireling," the sheep don't belong to him, he cares nothing for them, but only thinks of the wages he will receive for taking charge of the flock. Of course, when it appears that more can be gained by leaving the sheep than by staying with them, the hireling deserts his charge. He is only working for wages, and what good are wages if one is killed by the wolf? The most natural course for an hireling is to secure his own safety, he does not understand how there can be any question in the matter. It seems that neither kind of shepherd can understand the action of the other. One who is caring for "his own," must stand by them when he is needed; and one who is working only for money, runs away when danger threatens himself.

None of us want to be "hirelings," then, for—in theory, at least—we strongly disapprove of anyone who deserts his post because of danger or difficulty.

What is an hireling? Is it a man who is paid reasonable wages for his work? Surely not. Our Lord declares that the laborer "is worthy of his hire," and St. Paul expressly says that when a man is doing good work, the reward is not to be considered a gift, but a "debt."—(Rom. iv.: 4). Whether men pay just wages or not, God sees to it that men reap what they have sown. Sin brings the wages of misery and death, righteousness receives the reward of joy and life. Those who find themselves free to serve, and who feel it a great privilege to wear out their lives in volunteer work, are paid splendid wages. They are given the happiness that money cannot buy. God says that masters must not defraud their servants, but must pay the wages of him that is hired, when they are due. Is it likely that He will unduly hold back the wages of His own willing servants, or do the thing He forbids: "the wages of him that is hired shall not abide with thee all night until the morning." The "hireling" is not the man who works for money, but the man who cares only or chiefly about the money. The newspaper reporter who said: "I won't trouble myself to do very much work for my paper, because I

am only paid \$10 a week," was "an hireling." The man who is paid so much a day, regardless of the amount of work he may accomplish, and who digs away cheerily with as much energy as if he were paid by the job, is not "an hireling," though he is hired.

Some people complain that they are paid very poor wages. Well, if that is your case, see to it that your work is of such quality that your employer cannot afford to part with you. If you are paid \$10 a week, and are worth a great deal more to the people who employ you, the gain is yours, and the loss theirs—a gain in character, which is the only true wealth. But if you are being paid \$10 a week and are only doing work worth \$5, then you are flinging away character for gold, which is a terrible waste.

A country doctor may go on for years in his self-sacrificing work. He may get up from a warm bed on stormy nights and drive many miles in the teeth of a blizzard, saving lives, and, perhaps—though that means shame to someone—perhaps receiving not one dollar of his rightful pay. Does that doctor suffer loss? No, the loss is suffered by the patient who is brought back from the gate of death, and is too mean of soul to make any attempt to show gratitude to his preserver. Even if he gets his lawful fee, he need not be "an hireling." Surely very few doctors are thinking how many dollars they will make by their work as they fight their hardest to save a life. The joy of the battle, the joy of the victory, stands in the foreground—the money to be gained by the work is a very secondary consideration. The nurse may earn her \$20 a week, and be very glad to get it; but she will be only "an hireling," and no true nurse, if the money is the first thought in her mind and her patient the second. There may be such nurses, but their service is of very poor quality, no matter how well trained they may be. There should always be joy in the work itself, outside of any reward that may be obtained by it. It was when our Lord was going straight to the Cross that He talked most constantly of "My joy," promising to give this, His joy, to His disciples. What is this marvellous "Joy" of the Good Shepherd which shines out so wondrously as He presses forward to give His life for His sheep? Is not the secret of it hidden in that word of ownership? They are "My" sheep, He says. It is a glad privilege to give Himself to the uttermost for them. St. Paul expresses the same idea of privilege, when he says: "I seek not yours, but you: for the children ought not to lay up for the parents, but the parents for the children. And I will very gladly spend and be spent for you; though the more abundantly I love you, the less I be loved." He found plenty of joy everywhere, because he was pouring out his whole being in hearty service. It always is true that there is more blessedness in giving than in receiving—as long as the giving, the serving, is done "heartily." Grudging service is drudgery; willing service is the noblest and most joyous opportunity anyone can have. Christ came to earth, not to be waited on, but to be a minister. God is pouring out His Life in ceaseless energy in the service of all creation. The angels, the highest order of created things, are called "ministering" spirits—their highest duty and their highest joy is service. Can we rise higher than that? Compare a mother who seldom visits her nursery, leaving the care of her own children almost entirely to hired servants—compare her, I say, with the mother who spends her time and strength in caring for and training the priceless souls God has placed in her hands. The first may have soft, white hands, but she has missed the great joy of motherhood. The second may have to work hard all day and be disturbed at night, but she knows that she is privileged. How terrible it would be for her if she were cut off from her children, and forced to trust them to a hired nurse—especially if they were dangerously ill.

But this question of being "an hireling" or a true servant, enters into everything. We can turn all our work into "drudgery," or transform it into "service"—the noblest privilege we possess. Our work may be sewing or scrubbing, it may be plowing or reaping,

it may be the teaching of children or the writing of a "Quiet Hour." The kind of work we are called to do, matters very little. If it is the work God has called us to do, it may be as beautiful as the work done by Jesus the King in the cottage home of Nazareth, or in the little workshop. And let us remember that His manual work in Galilee has ennobled all work ever since.

Hearty work is not dropped when the difficulties come thick and fast, or danger is to be faced. Even an hireling can do pretty fair work when everything is going smoothly. The test of the worker is difficulty and danger. When God calls you to meet these, prove that you are no hireling, prove it by standing firm where you have been placed; even though you cannot see that anything can be gained—gained for yourself—by your faithfulness. An hireling thinks: "What can I gain by doing this thing?" But a worker who looks on the work as his "own," thinks: "What can I give?"

Some people are continually talking about their "rights," but, as I heard a clergyman say the other day, we should never stand on our rights unless it be to trample them under our feet—at least if the claiming of our rights means the putting under our feet of the rights of other people.

Two little boys in Poland were once found frozen to death. The eldest—a child of six or seven—had taken off his own shoes and put them over the felt shoes of his little brother. His own feet were bare. Such a giving up of one's own "rights" is a far more glorious thing than insisting on claiming all lawful advantages. Anyone can insist on his own "rights," it takes a hero to give them up. We can admire the courage of the hero who gives up his life willingly for others. Can we not all be heroic enough to give up our lives by living for others? Whatever we find to do for God or men let us do it with our might, putting heart into it. Then we shall be ready to die the death of a hero, if God should see fit to give us such a privilege. We all have the privilege of giving our lives for others in daily, loving service.

Herein is love: to strip the shoulders bare,  
If need be, that a frailer one may wear  
A mantle to protect it from the storm;  
To bear the frost-king's breath so one  
be warm;  
To crush the tears it would be sweet  
to shed,  
And smile so others may have joy instead.

Herein is love: to daily sacrifice  
The hope that to the bosom closest  
lies;  
To mutely bear reproach and suffer wrong,  
Nor lift the voice to show where both  
belong;  
Nay, now, nor tell it e'en to God  
above—  
Herein is love indeed, herein is love."  
HOPE.

### Current Events.

Sixty men were killed on December 16th by a mine explosion at Yolande, Ala.

Many fishing vessels were lost recently during severe storms in the English Channel.

Twenty-seven Social-Democratic members of the second Duma have been exiled to Siberia.

Hon. Israel Tarte, at one time Minister of Public Works for Canada, died at Montreal on December 18th.

A recent statement of the finances of the Canadian National Exhibition shows that the profits of the last exhibition amounted to \$40,626.03.

The United States fleet, on December 16th, started on its voyage around Cape Horn to the Pacific

Ocean, where it will remain for some time. A wireless message states that it made 240 miles in the first day's sailing.

Mr. R. F. Stupart, Director of the Dominion Meteorological Service, stated recently, at a Canadian-club luncheon, that he sees no reason why Northern Ontario, from the Height of Land up to James Bay, should not become a good agricultural country.

The Shah of Persia has come into collision with his Government, and has ordered the arrest of the Premier, Minister of the Interior, and Governor of Sheraz. The Parliament has demanded an explanation of his conduct, and is sitting in permanent session until an answer is received.

### The Ingle Nook.

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



6042.—Ladies' Tucked Shirtwaist, 6 sizes, 32 to 42 inches bust measure.



6000.—Ladies' Three-piece Skirt, 7 sizes, 20 to 32 inches waist measure.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Order by number, and be sure to give waist and bust measurement. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

[Note.—Where two numbers appear, ten cents must be sent for each number.]

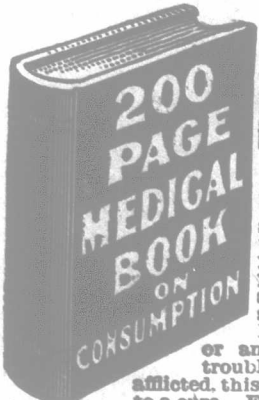
Over and over again the question of too much work on the farm has come up in these columns, and each time it has been received by an outburst of indignation on the part of the apparently many who find no drudgery in country life, and a plaint from the few who do.

I am not trying to bring the subject up again, but I just want to call the attention of those who feel that little work and much play is the ideal life for women, to the following, from the Chicago Daily Record:

"Only an able and laboring womanhood can give birth to an able and laboring manhood. In early Rome, when



## Consumption Book



**FREE**

This valuable medical book tells in plain, simple language how Consumption can be cured in your own home. If you know of any one suffering from Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or any throat or lung trouble, or are yourself afflicted, this book will help you to a cure. Even if you are in the advanced stage of the disease and feel there is no hope, this book will show you how others have cured themselves after all remedies they had tried failed, and they believed their case hopeless.

Write at once to the **Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co.**, 402 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

## Pimples & Blotches

are often the bane of a young man or woman's existence. We've been treating these troubles successfully for over 15 years, both at our office and by mail. Call and see us. If you can't come write.



### Aone and Pimple Cure

is successfully used by many physicians in their practice. Use it and get your face cleared. Price \$1.50, postpaid.

### Superfluous Hair,

Moles, etc., eradicated permanently by our method of **Electrolysis**. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send ten cents for booklet "F" and sample White Rose Cream.

**HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**  
FORMERLY **GRAHAM** (M.D.)  
161 COLLEGE ST. COR. LAPLANTE AVE. TORONTO.



## LADIES

Send for a **FREE** Sample of **ORANGE LILY**.

If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days' treatment of **ORANGE LILY**, which I will send to every lady enclosing 8 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, lacerations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic.

You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to day for the **FREE TRIAL TREATMENT**. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address **MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.**



## Every Woman

is interested and should know about the wonderful **Marvel Whirling Spray Douche**.

Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the **MARVEL**, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. **WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.** General Agents for Canada.

**\$12 Women's Fall Suits \$6.50**

Tailored to order. Also suits to \$15. Send today for free cloth samples and style book. **Southcott Suit Co., London, Ontario.**

## FREE TO YOU

**LORD'S PRAYER BANGLE PIN**  
We mean what we say. We will send to you **ABSOLUTELY FREE** THIS LOVELY BANGLE PIN with the entire Lord's Prayer engraved on it if you will send us your name and address.

**STAR MFG. CO., 246 St. James St., Montreal, Can.**

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate

women bore their share of the burdens, the republic was virtuous and vigorous. When wealth and slave labor came, the Roman women ceased to work. Their old fields of labor were closed to them, and they sought no new ones. They sank into a state of female parasitism. When their feeble and enervated sons met the sons of the mightily-laboring Germanic women, the fall of Rome was sure."

Such a result is manifestly reasonable. A woman weakened to a shadow by overwork cannot hope to rear strong, vigorous, intellectual children, but neither can she, surely, whose powers of mind and body are enfeebled by a life of idleness and luxury.

Possibly the worst effect of great wealth, so far as the weakening of character goes, is, as a rule, on the women. A man who is making money fast must, of necessity, busy himself about his affairs. He has to keep, to some extent at least, in the rush and swim of things, and therein—in this necessity for activity—lies some measure of salvation. But his wife, in nine cases out of ten, eases off little by little from all the things that mean most to her real development. She gets more servants and does less work herself; at last, possibly, nothing, for the less she does the less she wants to do. She lies in bed longer in the mornings; she lets her mind drift more to dress and society. The latter, it is true, encroaches more and more on her time—but what is life spent in a round of afternoon teas, and evening parties, and theatre-going, usually to see very indifferent plays?

Such women, one might think, should have plenty of time for mental improvement, but, as a matter of fact, very few of them spend much time in exercising their mental faculties. That would mean exertion, and such exertion becomes less and less pleasant. Many of them, it is true, keep up with the latest novels, and so cheat themselves into believing that they are very intellectual. But there is a great difference between merely reading over the latest novels and engaging in the sort of reading plus thinking, which makes for mental development.

Surely those women make the best mothers, and bring the most capable children into the world, who are themselves bright and strong, both of body and mind, and how can any woman be thus strong without sufficient exercise, both physical and mental? This is a consideration which must surely mean something to every woman upon whom rests the responsibility of motherhood. For the sake of her children, the mother should be glad to have work to do, sufficient work to make her strong, and energetic and capable; nor should she ever repine because she cannot have the enervating, rose-leaf existence which, in the long run, might only mean deterioration for her and for those to whom she may bequeath her own characteristics, her own personality.

### Making Soap.

"Jack's Wife" sends a suggestion for a Christmas gift, which came too late for insertion this year, but which will keep for another. She also says: "Tell the Chatterer who asked about making soap with different kinds of grease that any grease, lard, butter, tallow, or a combination of all, may be used with most of the concentrated lye recipes, provided she first removes the salt. This is done by boiling the fat in plenty of water, and allowing it to cool, when the fat can be skimmed off."

### Home Nursing.

Dear Dame Durden,—I enjoy reading the chats in the "Ingle Nook." There are many helpful hints in it for us farmer women. We certainly need to know the easiest and best way of doing things. There is one thing about which many of us need to know more than we do; that is, about caring for the sick. Sooner or later sickness will come to every family, and many of us are not in a position to pay twenty dollars a week for a professional nurse in every case of illness. It is hard to see our friends lying on beds of suffering, and not know what to do for them, when possibly there are little things we could easily do to make it easier for them, if only we knew what. I would like very much to know the name of some reliable book on nursing,

suitable for and fitted to the needs of the home. If you will kindly furnish this information, I, and, no doubt, other farmer women, would be very grateful. And please tell us where such a book can be obtained.

ROSE.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

Write to J. A. Carveth & Co., medical-book publishers, 406 Yonge St., Toronto, for a catalogue of books for nurses. They will send you a good list to choose from.

## Carmichael.

BY ANISON NORTH.

Copyrighted—All rights reserved, including that of translation into foreign languages, including the Scandinavian.  
CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

As I grew into womanhood, and, at first, somewhat to my consternation, I found that the management of the farm was gradually devolving upon me. Chris, good faithful old Chris, was becoming "too much used up with the rheumatics" to be up with the sunrise, and to go about directing the labor of the hired help, and seeing to their hiring, as had been his wont; and, as his bodily powers declined, he seemed to lose confidence in his mental powers also, and began, at first, to refer every question, no matter how trifling, to my mother.

She, however, never accustomed to pronouncing upon momentous matters, and having developed all her business capacity in the line of small economies, was, upon each occasion, so genuinely distressed to know which course would be the better to follow, and so fearful of taking a wrong one, that, from the very beginning, she called upon me to express my opinion in the matter, and with such ostensible relief that before long even I recognized that she had become only the figurehead of the little establishment, and I the acting manager.

Almost daily such little dialogues as the following occurred with un-failing regularity:

"Peggie, my dear, Chris wishes to know which it 'd be best to hev'—oats or barley—put in the hill field."

"Which do you think, mother?"

"Gracious sakes 'alive, how do I know! Yer father alwus attended to sich things, 'n' with all the work o' that big house to attend to how could I be botherin' my head. Dear, dear! To think I'd ever come to hev' to see about the like, 'n' maybe go wrong 'n' lose! Really, Peg, ye'll hev' to go over to Adam Might 'n' talk to him about it."

So I would set off and discuss the matter with Adam Might with all the gravity of an old farmer, and all the anxiety of a novice.

On my return I would, perhaps, say, "Mother, Mr. Might thinks we should have a root crop out in that field this year."

"Of course, of course," my mother would respond, with an air of recovering something that had slipped her memory. "How stupid of us, Peggie! I might ha' known that yer father 'd ha' put roots in—turnips 'n' mangels, 'n'—'n'—potatoes."

In time it dawned upon me that books on agriculture might be of value; and so, upon the very first opportunity, I procured some at Saintsbury. After that I was never in want of occupation, and, much to my surprise, found out how very interesting chapters on tillage and drainage, corn-culture and rotation of crops may be, provided one's interest in such subjects is thoroughly aroused. Burroughs says you must have the bird in your heart, before you can find him in the bush; and, again, you must have the trout in your heart before you can get it on your hook. I am very sure that as soon as I got the farm in my heart I found the interest in it on my hook—aye, and the profit too, for although we made some mistakes, and were compelled to move slowly, it was a proud day to me to find that some of my very own suggestions had proved "paying."

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Condensed advertisements will be inserted under this heading at two cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word, and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order for any advertisement under this heading. Parties having good pure-bred poultry and eggs for sale will find plenty of customers by using our advertising columns. No advertisement inserted for less than 30 cents.

**BARRLED** Rock cockerels, related to 237-egg hen. J. R. Henry Asterdown

**FOR SALE**—White Holland turkeys, \$7 a pair; toms, \$5; hens \$4. Buff Orpington cockerels, \$1 Miss Anderson, box 104, Sutton West Ontario.

**LARGE** Narragansett turkeys Rose-comb Rhode Island Red and Barred Rock cockerels. Fred Baldwin, Colchester, Ont.

**MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys. High class, choice young birds at moderate prices. Geo. Braven, Dunnville, Ont.

**MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys for sale. Bred from a heavy prizewinning tom and high-class hens. T. Hardy Shore & Sons, Glanworth, Ont.

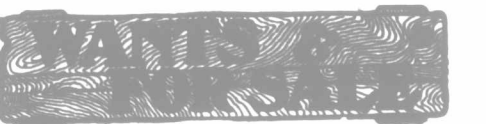
**MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys. Bell's strain. Toms, \$3; hens, \$2.50. B. L. Anderson, Crossland, Ont.

**MAMMOTH** Bronze turkeys—Healthy young toms for sale. Geo. H. Tolchard, Chesley, Ont.

**PURE BRED** Barred Rocks, White Wyandotte and White Leghorn cockerels, \$1 each. John R. Morgan, Wales, Ont.

**WHITE** Plymouth Rocks. Best American line bred. Cockerels, two dollars to ten dollars. Pullets reasonable. Eggs two and three dollars. Willowdale Stock Farm, Lennoxville Quebec. J. H. M. Parker

**Hatch Chickens by Steam with the EXCELSIOR INCUBATOR Or WOODEN KEN**  
Simple, perfect, self-regulating. Hatch every fertile egg. Lowest priced first-class hatching made. **GEO. H. STAHL, Gaiquey, Ill.**



Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock. **TERMS**—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 60 cents.

**WANTED**—A few good subscription agents for The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine. Liberal terms. The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.

**WANTED**—Married or single man to feed stock and do farm work. Apply, stating wages, with reference, to H. Advocate Office, London, Ont.

**WANTED**—Man and wife (no children). Man to work on stock farm; wife to do housework in home of owner. Also two married men, with small or no family, to work on farm. Home furnished and satisfactory wages paid to men who are willing to work in interest of employer. References required. Address: M. D., care of Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

**Wanted!** I want to tan your hides, skins and furs soft and pliable; never get hard. Also to make and line your robes, or make your fur coats. Try me for best of satisfaction. I aim to please you. Address: **B. F. BELL, Delhi, Ont.**

## To Veterinary Students and Practitioners.

**FOR SALE:**  
Outfit of Veterinary Instruments and Text-books. All new. Splendid chance for student. Price very reasonable. Full particulars on request. Apply:

**V. S., Lumsden's Mills, P. Q.**

## YOUNG JERSEY BULL AND A BULL CALF.

Dam a grand cow. Choice sires. A bargain. **G. A. DEADMAN, BRUSSELS, ONT.**

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, discussing a rather flincky attack that had been made on certain recent statements, smiled and said:

"But who or what is blameless? It is like the case of the Scottish hen."

"An old Scottish woman wished to sell a hen to a neighbor."

"But tell me," the neighbor said, "is she a' thegither a guid bird? Has she got nae fauts, nae fauts at all?"

"Aweel, Margot," the other old woman admitted, "she has got one fault. She will lay on the Lord's Day."

Hawley—I wonder why a dentist calls his office a dental parlor?

Smart—I don't know. Drawing-room would be more appropriate.



"I tell you what," Mrs. Might said one day, sitting up very erectly in her chair, and beaming upon me, while she tapped her smelling-salts bottle, "the way Peggie's handlin' things around here 's a credit to her. It was only last night I heard my man Adam say, 'Peg Mallory's goin' to make more money with her brains than half the men in the townships is with brains 'n' hands too.' That's what he said, Mrs. Mallory, sure 's my name 's Amanda Might. I alwus knew what she'd come to, Mrs. Mallory"—shaking her forefinger impressively—" 'n' ye see I wasn't mistook."

My mother looked at her mystified. "Oh, yes," she said, "Peg's a great help to me. It's a hard thing for a woman to hev' a farm to manage when her husband's gone, 'n' her help's gettin' too old to be what he used to be. But Peg's been a great help; I must say that."

And it was a great joy to me to hear my mother say so, and to know that she appreciated my efforts.

For me, it is true, there was much worry in all this head farming and fussing with hired help; but it is to be much doubted if we ever do anything that is of much real value without finding some sort of hardship in it; and, after all, it is just such hardship that brings the keenest satisfaction. I should have liked to go on to school longer, and my having to give up so soon, especially when Gay Torrance went off to "Miss Vincent's School for Girls" in Saintsbury, and Hud Jamieson to study medicine, was, for a time, a source of keen disappointment. But there was no possibility of my having such opportunities, so I had to content myself with determining to read and study in the evenings, as Dick Carmichael, so I heard, was doing, with the assiduity characteristic of him.

As for Chris, he seemed often filled with a sort of vague unrest, which betrayed that, after all, his mental weakness was the result of bodily infirmity, rather than the approach of senility. Old age, as a rule, comes on with a gentle gliding, like the waters of a great, quiet river, which pass imperceptibly out into the bosom of the calm, deep lake; and so we see contented old men and women, puttering about, busying themselves with small tasks, and cheating themselves with the sweet delusion that they are just as energetic and able to accomplish as ever they were.

But Chris sometimes sat moodily, without a word to say; or, if he spoke at all, in a tone of gentle complaint.

"Aye, Peggie," he said to me once, when I came in all aglow from a tramp over the farm, "ye're young 'n' strong, 'n' it's right fer ye to rejoice in yer strength. Aye, I've been through it"—dropping into that low tone of far-away reminiscence—"I've seen the rosy skies, 'n' the sunrises 'n' sunsets all light, 'n' the storms jist outries o' strength, makin' ye exult in life 'n' the power to rise beyond them. But now I'm old, 'n' already the heavens is gray, 'n' the steady clouds lowerin', 'n' jist a little streak o' light on the far sky-line to show that there's light, 'n' youth, 'n' strength waitin' yet. It'll be a glad endin', but the waitin' 's long."

"But, Chris," I said, "you are not yourself now. You'll be well again, and able to go about, and then you'll not find the time so wearisome."

"Aye," he said, "I'd like to be o' some real use again."

"You've done so much, Chris. You ought to be satisfied to take a bit of a rest."

"Aye," looking about the clearing, "I've turned the mulleins 'n' thistles to corn 'n' 'taties, 'n' the rest o' the farm didn't go back, neither. But dash it, Peg"—with a spurt of the old spirit—"it's all the harder to sit here with one's foot in a sling!"

It was Miss Tring, however, who was my real stay and inspiration

through all this time of stumbling and proving. She was one of those whose good acts it is not easy to tick off like beads in a rosary. So quiet and gentle was she that, indeed, it is hard to tell just how and wherein she influenced those about her; yet I do know that whenever she was near I was never wholly discouraged, and that my best thoughts and firmest steps have almost invariably been due, directly or indirectly, in some way, to her. Her name was Violet, but often I thought it would have been more appropriate "Hope."

CHAPTER X.

A Paring Bee.

It may seem somewhat far-fetched to say that the whole tenor of my life was changed by an unusually large apple crop which the Might's had in the fall of 18—, and yet, how can I help thinking so, when I know what followed, and that, by just such trifles, is often set free the lever which swings with mighty force in carrying out the thing we call destiny?

However that may be, in the fall which I have mentioned the Might orchard showed a tremendous apple crop. I saw it at the height of the apple-picking, when the maple woods all about were aflame with scarlet, and the yellow apple leaves, just beginning to drop in a thin, golden rain, left all the more open to view the bending crop of brown russets, rich-red Baldwins, and pippins round and full as the harvest moon.

Amanda Might was perched upon a ladder up among the branches, but she came down as soon as she saw me, untying the red kerchief from her head.

"D'ye know what I've been thinkin'?" she said, looking round upon the bountiful harvest concentrating into little heaps beneath the trees. "I've been thinkin' I'll jist hev' a parin' bee Hollow Eve (Hallowe'en) Night. It's an awful bother, I know, hev'in' people tapsalteerin' all over a body's (she pronounced it 'buddy's') house; but, as I said to Adam Might, it 'ud be a burnin' shame to let all them apples go to waste. There's no sale fer them this fall, 'n' fer pittin' them, why the half o' them 'ud roll out rotten in the spring. Jist so much labor lost, says I, 'n' it never was the way o' the Greens to work fer nothin', 'n' I guess it won't be the way of a Green that's turned a Might."

"But," I hesitated, "what will you do with all the dried apples you'll have after a paring bee, and only you and Mr. Might to eat them?"

"There's good sale fer dried apples in the spring," she said, "now that dryin' apples has gone out o' fashion among the farmers, 'n' there's not many o' them comin' in. And,"—giving her head a toss—"it's beneath no one to turn an honest penny, you know that, Peggy, brought up as ye were with such a savin' mother. O' course, it's not that I hev' to make by sellin' apples, or anything else fer that matter"—with conscious satisfaction—"but 'waste not want not' 's a good motto fer us all, 'n' was alwus the way o' the Greens."

After this peroration she sat down on a step of the ladder and began to finger the apples in her basket in a half ashamed way, as though about to make a confession.

"Besides," she went on in a lower tone, and with that peculiar softness in her face which I had noted, most strongly, perhaps, at the time of my father's death, and which, after all, gave a glimpse of the real goodness in Amanda Might's heart, "besides, me 'n' Adam Might's been talkin' things over lately, 'n' we've come to the conclusion that we've lived too much to ourselves, 'n' never give others the little pleasures we had a right to give them. I s'pose it's the way folks gets into that hesn't neither chick nor child. They jist git into a sort o' rut, 'n' there they are joggum' along, their own two

BEST BOOKS ON ALL AGRICULTURAL SUBJECTS

Offered as premiums for sending in new subscriptions, or sold for amounts named after each book. Any book valued under \$1 for one new subscriber; any book valued from \$1 to \$1.50, two new subscribers; any book valued from \$1.50 to \$2, three new subscribers; any book valued from \$2 to \$2.50, four new subscribers; any book valued from \$2.50 to \$3, five new subscribers. For books valued over \$3 it may be reckoned that one new subscriber will count as 75 cents cash.

- Live Stock.**
  - VETERINARY ELEMENTS—A. G. Hopkins, B. Ast., D. V. M. A practical farm live-stock doctor book. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.
  - THE STUDY OF BREEDS (cattle, sheep and swine)—Prof. Shaw 400 pages, 60 engravings. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
  - HORSE BREEDING—Sanders. 428 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
  - HORSE BREAKING—Capt. Hayes. "Far and away the best on this subject."—(The Field.) \$5.00.
  - POINTS OF THE HORSE (3rd edition)—Capt. Hayes. \$10.00.
  - LIGHT HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 266 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - HEAVY HORSES—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 219 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - CATTLE—Breeds and Management. (Vinton Series.) 270 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - SHEEP—Breeds and Management—(Vinton Series.) 239 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - PIGS—Breeds and Management. Sanders Spencer. 175 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - FREDS AND FEEDING—Henry. 600 pages. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
  - DISEASES OF SWINE—Craig. 50c., postpaid 55c.
  - LIVE-STOCK JUDGING—Craig. The only work on this subject \$2.00, postpaid \$2.10.
- General Agriculture.**
  - AGRICULTURE—C. C. James. 200 pages. 30c., postpaid 35c.
  - BOOK OF ALFALFA—F. D. Coburn. Very complete. 350 pages. Illustrated. Price \$2.
  - CHEMISTRY OF THE FARM—Warrington. 128 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - FARMYARD MANURE—Aikman. 65 pages. 50c., postpaid, 55c.
  - SUCCESSFUL FARMING—Rennie. 300 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.55.
  - AGRICULTURAL BOTANY—Percival. A useful book for student farmers. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
  - SOILING CROPS AND THE SILO—Shaw. 366 pages \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
  - CLOVERS—Shaw. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.
  - PHYSICS OF AGRICULTURE—King. 604 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.
- Dairying.**
  - MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Wing. 230 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - TESTING MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS—Farrington & Woll. 255 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - CANADIAN DAIRYING—Dean. 260 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - CHEESEMAKING—Decker. 192 pages. \$1.75, postpaid \$1.90.
  - MODERN METHODS TESTING MILK—Van Slyke. 75c., postpaid 80c.
- Poultry.**
  - POULTRY CRAFT—Robinson. \$2.00, postpaid \$2.05.
  - FARM POULTRY—Watson. 341 pages. \$1.25, postpaid \$1.35.
  - AMER. STAND. OF PERFECTION—\$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
- Aplary.**
  - THE HONEYBEE—Langstroth. 521 pages. \$1.50, postpaid \$1.60.
  - PUBLIC SCHOOL NATURE STUDY—A useful text-book. Postpaid, 45c.
- Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables.**
  - VEGETABLE GARDENING—Green. 294 pages. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.10.
  - FLOWERS AND HOW TO GROW THEM—Rexford. 175 pages. 50c., postpaid 55c.
  - AMATEUR FRUIT-GROWING—Samuel B. Green. 5x7 inches 184 pages, with numerous fly leaves for notes; bound in cloth and illustrated. 50c., postpaid 55c.
  - THE NURSERY BOOK—By Prof. L. H. Bailey. A complete guide to the multiplication of plants. 365 pages; illustrated. Very practical. \$1.00 postpaid.
- Plant, Animal Life, Nature Study.**
  - THE STORY OF THE PLANTS—Grant Allen. 213 pages. 40c., postpaid 45c.
  - INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUITS—Sanders. 428 pages \$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.
  - HOW TO TEACH THE NATURE STUDY COURSE—By John Dearness, M.A., London Normal School. Best work issued on this subject. Illustrated. 205 pages. Postpaid, 65c.
- Miscellaneous.**
  - "BRIGHT IDEAS FOR ENTERTAINING."—Best book on subject ever published. 235 p. For one new subscriber. Price, 60c., postpaid.
  - LANDSCAPE GARDENING—S. T. Maynard. 338 pages. \$1.50 postpaid \$1.60.
  - BIRDS THAT HUNT AND ARE HUNTED—Neltje Blanchan 360 pages. \$2.25, postpaid \$2.40.
  - CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' HANDBOOK—75c., postpaid 80c.
  - AMERICAN TANNER—Briggs. 25c., postpaid 30c.
  - TAXIDERMY—Haaluck 50c., postpaid 55c.
  - BACTERIA, YEASTS AND MOLDS IN THE HOME—Prof. W. B. Conn. \$1.00, postpaid \$1.05.
  - TRACTION ENGINE—Postpaid, \$1.05.
  - FARM BUILDINGS—\$2.00, postpaid \$2.15.

We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.

The William Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.



selves, 'n' not much use to themselves or anybody else. 'N' I jist said to Adam Might, 'I don't care if the house is all mussed from cellar to garret, I'm goin' to hev' them young folks in, jist as if I'd had a daughter o' my own to hev' them in fer.' It's queer the way things is divided up"—looking off wistfully toward the distant woods—"There's Mrs. Torrance with more 'n she can handle, 'n' her house in a tother from one year's end to another. 'N' then there's me—well, my house is clean enough, it was alwus the way o' the Greens to be clean—but I wouldn't ha' minded hev'in' it mussed up with jist one or two."

"So you thought you'd begin by making a paring-bee," I said, amused at my friend's expedient of giving the young folk an evening without going back on the principles of the Greens for savingness and lack of "tother."

"Oh yes," more briskly, "young folks hes fun at parin' bees, 'n' if they can hev' their fun 'n' be o' some use beside, I see no harm in it. Anyway, I jist thought I'd like to see them again bitin' at apples on strings, 'n' dodgin' after 'em in tubs o' water, 'n' throwin' a peelin' over their left shoulder the way we did the night Adam Might came home with me. That was jist two years before he married his first wife. I was jist twenty then."

"But if they go to all that play, what about the dried apples?"

"Oh," she said, "many hands makes light work, 'n' what's left 'll jist keep me busy fer the rest o' the fall."

So the invitations were issued which electrified us, and, although some of the young folk were dubious about the "sort of time" we should have at Might's, and expressed an opinion that we'd have to "pitch into the apples" all evening, I, who had the opportunity to penetrate Mrs. Might's little ruse, had some idea of the work that would be expected of us.

On one point, however, all were at one, that we should have a "supper" the like of which had not been known about Oroway Centre, for Mrs. Might's culinary skill was as well known as her faculty for never doing things by halves.

On the night before, Gay Torrance and Hud Jamieson arrived home from Saintsbury, not loath to seize the opportunity of a holiday and a party combined.

Calling in the morning at Torrance's, Miss Tring and I found the house in unusual turmoil, with the center of the swirl in the parlor, which had always been the one spot in the Torrance household sacred to peace and order, a sort of holy of holies, to be entered but upon rare occasions. This parlor, from the once or twice I had been permitted to cross its threshold, was marked in my memory chiefly by reason of the bunches of feathers, dyed in all shades of the rainbow, which adorned the walls, and the difficulty with which one engineered one's way across the room without stumbling over the baskets and small footstools, and mounds of stones and shells which adorned the floor.

(To be continued.)

The venerable Rev. R. L. Dabney, D.D., is well known in the United States and abroad. Upward of twenty years ago his youngest son, Lewis, was a sharp-witted lad who promised to become a respected "chip of the old block." The lad was whipped one day for an act of disobedience, and then had to undergo the more trying ordeal of sitting quietly on the sofa. He became deeply absorbed in thought and presently asked: "Ma, why do you whip me?" "So as to make you a better boy," was the response. Lewis again became lost in thoughtful reflection. Presently he blurted out: "Ma, do you believe in prayer?" "Yes, my son." "If you were to ask God to make me a better boy do you think He would grant your prayer?" "I think He would, son." "Well, then, ma, I wish you would pray a little more and whip a little less."

## The Whole Truth In A Nut Shell

Middleburgh, N.Y., Sept. 4, 1907. I am using your U. S. Separator and am well pleased with it. My U.S. is not out

of order every week or two as my neighbors who are using other makes, ARE. DAVID L. VAN WORM.

### It's "Reliable"

And RELIABILITY is "THE quality of qualities." A reputation for RELIABILITY is not won in a day, a month or a year. Consistent performance during the slow testing of time, alone is sufficient to prove that most satisfactory of qualities—RELIABILITY. Each year for past sixteen years, the

## U.S. CREAM SEPARATOR

has been adding to its reputation for RELIABILITY which is UNEQUALLED today. Dairymen today choose the U. S. because they KNOW it can be depended upon to do the Best work ALL the time and the Longest time, too. Time has PROVED it.

Mr. Van Worm's few words sum up completely the many reasons why dairymen everywhere are fast exchanging their old style, unsatisfactory or "cheap" separators for the RELIABLE, clean skimming, up-to-date U. S. If you have one of "the other kind," we've a proposition to make you. Just ask us about it, please.



The thirty illustrations in our new catalog enable you to easily SEE why the construction of the U. S. makes it the most RELIABLE and profitable. Won't you send today for free copy? Just ask for "No. 110."

### VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO.

BELLOWS FALLS, VT. 482

Canadian Shipments made from our Warehouses at Sherbrooke, Hamilton, Calgary and Winnipeg, but correspondence should be addressed to our Head Office, Belows Falls, Vt.

### GOSSIP.

#### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Jan. 8th.—H. M. Vanderlip, Cainsville, Ont., Berkshires.

Feb. 12th.—John E. Disney & Son., Greenwood, Ont., Shorthorns and Clydesdale mares (imported and home-bred).

March 4th.—Provincial sale of pure-bred cattle, at Guelph.

Mr. W. E. Wright, of Sunnyside Farm, Glanworth, Ont., breeder of Shropshire sheep and Chester White swine, was very successful in winning prizes at the Ontario Winter Fair, at Guelph, winning seven first prizes, ten seconds, and five thirds; also, winning championship for best Shropshire wether, beating the Shropshire wether which won first prize and championship at the International Fat-stock Show in Chicago. Mr. Wright also captured the championship prize for the best Oxford wether at Guelph.

Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont., writes: "The Christmas number just to hand, and am well pleased with it. Wish you the compliments of the season and a successful and profitable year. Our herd of Ayrshires is doing well. We are in receipt of many inquiries through our advertisement in 'The Farmer's Advocate.' Have just sold two calves to a party in Wisconsin, U. S. A. Our Mr. J. Retson, in Scotland, has just completed the purchase of a few young bulls and females of extra milking strains for us for spring importing from Scotland. We will be pleased to fill any orders for Scotch Ayrshires."

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

#### Veterinary.

##### CHRONIC NASAL DISCHARGE.

Mare had distemper six months ago, and now has an irregular discharge from her nostrils, more from the right than from the left. There is no discharge when she is standing, and she seems to have difficulty in breathing. I have been giving half a dram of iodide of potassium once daily.

Ans.—Chronic nasal discharges, such as this, are hard to treat. The difficult breathing may be caused by a growth in the nostrils, and, if so, it will require an operation by a veterinarian. Take 6 ounces each of sulphate of iron and sulphate of copper and three ounces iodide of potassium. Mix, and make into forty-eight powders. Give a powder every night and morning. If necessary, repeat the prescription.

#### Miscellaneous.

##### FEEDING A COLT.

1. Would you advise feeding a spring colt all he could eat of bran and oats mixed in equal parts?

2. Is it better to feed dry or wet?

3. For fall plowing, would it be better if the ground were worked up with a disk harrow after plowing or not?

Ans.—1. Yes, as long as he cleans up each meal within half an hour.

2. Dry.

3. No.

##### SILAGE MOULDING.

What is the cause of red and blue mould in ensilage?

Ans.—Moulds are organisms a little higher in the scale of life than bacteria, and probably require more oxygen for their development than many of the lower forms. It is likely that the development of moulds in ensilage is due to unequal distribution of the materials put into the silo, and to uneven settling or tramping of the mass. Moulds occur more frequently in large silos, where the materials may not be so evenly distributed as in the smaller ones.

R. HARCOURT.

##### Ontario Agricultural College.

##### CEMENT-SILO CONSTRUCTION.

We intend building a silo, ten feet deep, in bank, with stave top, eighteen feet high.

1. What amount of material would be needed for a twelve-foot diameter (inside), ten feet high, one foot thickness of cement; also, for same dimensions of stonework, excepting eighteen-inch wall.

2. Would ten-inch plank, dressed on edges and inside, eighteen feet long, make good staves?

3. How many iron hoops are required? Huron Co., Ont.

READER.

Ans.—It would be unwise to build a silo of the kind proposed. It would be difficult to join the staves with the concrete or stone and make an even, smooth face. Then the air would certainly leak through at the joint and spoil more or less ensilage. Why not run the concrete to the top? Readers are warned against building any considerable depth of the silo underground, unless the bank slopes steeply, allowing of a door within three or four feet from the bottom.

1. If the concrete was mixed in the proportion of one to eight, three and a half cords of gravel and thirteen barrels of cement would be sufficient. Four and a quarter of stone would do the stonework.

2. Ten-inch plank is too wide, especially for a twelve-foot silo. Eight-inch plank would be better; six-inch better still. A good many prefer to have the plank sized with the saw, claiming that the rough edges make a closer fit. Dressing on inside would be a good plan.

3. Six.

A. B.

### VALUE OF SILAGE PER TON.

I am working a place on shares, and, as we are about to divide up, I would like to know what is the value of ensilage per ton.

G. A. R.

Ans.—Prof. Grisdale estimates that corn silage can be produced for \$1.50 per ton, but at present prices for hay and other feeds, the feeding value of good silage should be \$3 per ton. It is pretty hard to appraise satisfactorily the values of such feeds, owing to the fact that the keeping of stock on the farm gives them their value, and, on the other hand, estimating them at too high a figure prejudices the showing made by the animals. In ordinary seasons, \$2.50 is a fair estimate.

### SEEDING ALFALFA WITH OATS OR BARLEY—PRICE OF SEED.

1. Can I seed a piece of ground to alfalfa, with oats or barley, the same as for seeding with clover? The ground was manured last summer, and should be in good shape.

2. If it is a good catch, how many years will it bring a crop?

3. Where can a person get the seed, and what is price now?

4. Will it grow on low land that is pretty well drained?

I. S.

Ans.—1. Yes; of the two, barley is the better nurse crop. Sow 20 pounds of alfalfa seed per acre, along with five pecks of barley.

2. That depends. Some rolling clay land is yielding heavy crops after having been twenty or even thirty years continuously in alfalfa. On more level and loamy land, it does well to maintain a good stand for six or eight years. Sometimes it kills out the first winter, if conditions are unfavorable and the winter severe.

3. Order from your local seed merchant or from leading firms of seedsmen advertising every winter in our columns. Just at present we are informed by local (London) dealers that they have not yet laid in their supply, but that prospects are for a retail price of about \$11 or \$12 per bushel.

4. Only experiment can prove whether it will thrive and stand the winter on such land. The chances are very uncertain.

### MILLET IN QUEBEC—SEED MERCHANTS.

1. Is millet a good crop in Quebec cut as hay as an auxiliary?

2. When should it be sown, and how much to the acre?

3. At what stage should it be cut for hay?

4. Is there danger of abortion in feeding cottonseed meal sparingly to cows, say mixed with bran and oats?

5. I have been looking over "The Farmer's Advocate" advertisements for seed merchants. Send me name of a good reliable firm.

J. H. M. P.

Ans.—1. The requirements of the millet plant are a good soil, warm weather, and a sufficiency of moisture, and these are to be found in nearly all parts of agricultural Canada, with the possible exception of the Maritime Provinces, where the mean summer temperature is rather low. Most parts of Quebec should prove adapted for the growing of the Japanese varieties, but the Pearl millets, which require about 150 days to mature seed, might not prove very suitable for the production of winter fodder. We shall be pleased to hear from Quebec, Eastern Ontario and Maritime Province subscribers who have had experience in growing millet.

2. Not till the weather is settled and the ground warm. It should not be sown before the season for planting corn, and may be sown considerably later.

3. Cut for hay just after the seeds have formed and the crop is commencing to turn color.

4. To the best of our knowledge and belief, cottonseed, fed as suggested, will not predispose to abortion.

5. William Rennie Co., Ltd., Steele, Briggs Co., and J. A. Simmers, all of Toronto, Ont.; Wm. Ewing & Co., Montreal; D. M. Ferry & Co., Windsor, Ont.; and John A. Bruce & Co., of Hamilton, Ont., are firms of the highest standing among Canadian seedsmen.



## DYSPEPSIA AND STOMACH DISORDERS MAY BE QUICKLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED BY BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Mr. P. A. Labelle, Maniwaki, Que., writes us as follows: "I desire to thank you for your wonderful cure, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Three years ago I had a very severe attack of Dyspepsia. I tried five of the best doctors I could find but they could do me no good.

I was advised by a friend to try Burdock Blood Bitters and to my great surprise, after taking two bottles, I was so perfectly cured that I have not had a sign of Dyspepsia since. I cannot praise it too highly to all sufferers. In my experience it is the best I ever used. Nothing for me like B.B.B.

Don't accept a substitute for Burdock Blood Bitters. There is nothing "just as good."

### Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of bruise on his Ankle, Hoof, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

### ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankin, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Allays Pain. Mfd. only by

W-F-JOHN, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass  
Canadian Agents: LITTLE BROS & CO., Montreal.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

## EPPS'S

A delicious drink and a sustaining food. Fragrant, nutritious and economical. This excellent Cocoa maintains the system in robust health, and enables it to resist winter's extreme cold.

## COCOA

Sold by Grocers and Storekeepers in 1/2-lb. and 1-lb. Tins.

### Liquor and Tobacco Habits

A. McTAGGART, M.D., C.M.,  
75 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada.

References as to Dr. McTaggart's professional standing and personal integrity permitted by:

Sir W. R. Meredith, Chief Justice.  
Hon. G. W. Ross, ex-premier of Ontario.  
Rev. John Potts, D.D., Victoria College.  
Rev. Father Teofy, President of St. Michael's College, Toronto.

Right Rev. A. Sweatman, Bishop of Toronto.  
Rev. Wm. McLaren, D.D., Principal Knox College, Toronto

Dr. McTaggart's vegetable remedies for the liquor and tobacco habits are healthful, safe, inexpensive home treatments. No hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a certainty of cure.  
Consultation or correspondence invited.

"This is from the philosophy of Mrs. Louisa Schmitt, who berated a teacher in the Nixon School for not promoting her daughter because the latter was deficient in geography:

"Teacher, you don't know it all, I guess," said the irate Mrs. Schmitt. "I wish it that my daughter gets through school so she gets a man. Never mind about the geography, just promote her without it.

"Why, my other daughter, she didn't know geography, and she got a man. I don't know geography, and I got a man. And you know all about geography, and you ain't got a man at all. What is this geography good for?" See that my daughter gets through school."

### GLEANINGS.

One of the very best ways to stimulate the appetite is to vary the food.

As a feed for all kinds of farm animals, clover is nearly a perfect ration.

The more vitality you can produce in an animal, the stronger power it has to ward off disease.

Breed is not all there is to a good horse. Care and feed have considerable to do with it.

No animal can be kept in the highest vigor and health without a certain amount of exercise.

Live stock can never do well when subjected to frosty nights and cold rains with insufficient feed.

Cost of production usually increases with the age of the animal, and also as the animal approaches ripeness.

The best fleece will ever be the mark of the best sheep, provided, of course, that it has a good, thrifty form.

Excess of food weakens a working animal and disables it. It induces indigestion, and is worse than a spare diet.

Economical feeding is meant feeding to the best advantage. It does not necessarily mean feeding at least cost.

It is better to try kindness on the kicking cow than to beat her. If that does not work, the best remedy is to send her to the butcher.

A balanced ration is an allowance of food which is so mixed and proportioned as to produce the maximum of food value and the minimum of waste.

Early maturity and profit in feeding are so closely associated that every feeder realizes the necessity of securing the former to obtain the latter.

Intensive farming means utilizing every inch of space, making it yield the largest possible returns. This cannot be done when land is lying idle half of the year.

Pedigree is valuable in a way, but it must be backed up by the performance of ancestry at the milk pail. This, after all, is the best test of a cow's ability and worth.

If milkers would just remember how painful a sore finger is when squeezed, they would not blame the cow with sore teats for kicking the pail over. A little vasoline rubbed on after each milking is good.

When the cow goes dry turn her out and allow her to shift for herself. She must have good food to nourish the embryo calf, otherwise you need not be surprised if the calf is weak and good for nothing.

It is never desirable to feed any kind of injured grain or hay to horses, yet it is customary and probably advisable to utilize all feed materials produced upon the farm to the best advantage possible, and to do this some injured grain must at times be fed.

The mere feeding of a pig because he squeals is practiced by far too many owners of the pastureless porker, and it is only reasonable to believe that if the men who impose this solitary confinement upon their swine would stop and realize how unjust and cruel it is, they would cease being so wicked.

Although cattle, as a whole, have increased in Ireland, and although dairying is generally regarded as having much improved, the 1,496,234 milch cows there last year were 21,388 fewer than in 1854, and 194,195 less than in 1859, when the record number of 1,690,389 milch cows were returned.

The cow should not be expected to maintain her milk flow if she is allowed to find shelter on the lee side of the barn and is forced to drink ice-cold water when the weather is down to zero. These are some of the conditions we meet with frequently. But it is needless to say the man who practices this kind of method is not considered a howling success as a dairyman.—[Livestock Journal.

"Why in the world are you carrying two umbrellas?" somebody asked the forgetful man, and he looked amazed at the question.

"I should think you'd see that easily, knowing me so well," he said. "I'm carrying two so that if I forget and leave one anywhere I shall still have the other."

### GOSSIP.

#### BIRMINGHAM FAT-STOCK SHOW.

At the Birmingham, England, Fat-stock Show, the first week in December, the President's Cup and the Elkington Challenge Cup, value 100 gs., for the best beef animal in the Show, was awarded to Sir J. R. G. Cotterell for a two-year-old Hereford steer, which, at 940 days, weighed 1,935, a daily gain of 2.08 lbs. The Thorley Challenge Cup, value 100 gs., to the breeder of the best animal in the Show, went to the Short-horn two-year-old steer, Gentleman John, bred by John Ross, Meikle Tarrel, and exhibited by Peter Dunn, the reserve being Sir J. R. G. Cotterell's Hereford steer above mentioned. The Shorthorn steer being ineligible to compete for the President's and the Elkington Challenge Cups, owing to not having been long enough in the present owner's possession, the Hereford was placed reserve to the Shorthorn, making the latter virtually the champion of the Show. Gentleman John's weight at 993 days was 1,847 lbs., and his daily gain, 1.86 lbs. The champion Aberdeen-Angus was Mr. J. J. Cridlan's two-year-old heifer, Elegance of Maisemore, which, at 1,035 days, weighed 1,657 lbs., a daily gain of 1.60 lbs. Her quality and finish was fine, but she was undersized. The first-prize two-year-old steer of this breed, at 940 days, weighed 1,649 lbs., a daily gain of 2.07 lbs.

The Challenge Cup for the best pen of three sheep went to T. F. Buxton for a pen of Hampshire lambs, which, at 300 days, weighed 207 lbs. each, an average daily gain of .69 lbs. The reserve was a pen of Southdown yearling wethers, shown by the executors of Col. McCalmont, which, at 630 days, weighed 221 lbs., an average daily gain of .35 lbs. The King's first-prize pen of Southdown lambs, at 270 days, weighed 155 lbs. each, a daily gain of .57 lbs. The first-prize pen of Shropshire yearling wethers weighed, at 630 days, 276 each, an average daily gain of .43 lbs. The first-prize pen of lambs of this breed, at 270 days, weighed 169 lbs., a daily gain of .62 lbs. The first-prize pen of yearling Oxford wethers weighed, at 644 days, 301 lbs. each, average daily gain of .46 lbs. The first-prize pen of lambs of this breed weighed, at 291 days, 222 lbs., a daily gain of .75 lbs.

Mark Twain, at a publishers' dinner in New York, talked of his reporting days in Virginia City.

"We were trying a horse thief one day," he said, "and all of a sudden the big, burly scoundrel pulled off his boot and threw it at the judge. It was a heavy boot, too. It was studded with hobnails.

"I am still rather proud of the way I wrote up that little incident, doing it neatly, and at the same time getting back on a rival reporter whom I disliked. I got it all in one paragraph—something like this:

"Suddenly, the blackguardly thief, pulling off his boot, hurled it with all his might straight at the judge's head. This desperate act might have been attended with most disastrous consequences, but, fortunately, the missile only struck a reporter, so that no harm was done."



#### Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions and Fillies), Hackneys, Welsh Ponies.

I have now on hand Clydesdale stallions and fillies—Scotland prizewinners and champions; Hackney fillies and Hackney pony; also Welsh ponies. There are no better animals, nor no better bred ones, than I can show. Will be sold cheap and on favorable terms. A. AITCHISON, GUELPH P. O. AND STATION.



#### SIMCOE LODGE GLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Call and see what we have before buying elsewhere. JOCKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R. Long-distance phone.



IMPORTED GLYDESDALES! 9 stallions, 1 to 6 years of age; 10 fillies, 1 to 3 years of age, several of them in foal; 1 two-year-old Hackney stallion; 1 two-year-old Shire stallion; 3 Percheron stallions, 3 years old. All are selected animals, bred in the purple. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT. Phone.



#### Imp. Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies.

Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, RAYENSHOE P. O., BROWN HILL STA.

## Tea, Coffee, Beef Extracts and Bovril.

Tea stimulates!

Who could get strong on tea?

Coffee stimulates!

Who ever grew lusty on coffee?

All Beef Extracts stimulate!

But stimulation is not enough.

Bovril does not stop there. It stimulates certainly—but that is the least part.

It nourishes—that is the important part.

Stimulation may often be desirable—nutrition is

essential.

What causes the difference?

Bovril contains the albumen and fibrin of meat,

which are necessary to maintain life. Other extracts of meat do not contain them.

Therein lies a world of difference, and the difference is all in favor of Bovril.

Palatable—Stimulating—Nourishing.

— Stimulating — Nourishing —

### WOODSTOCK COLLEGE

Woodstock, Ont.

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

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

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

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

A new gymnasium under medical supervision ensures healthy physical conditions.

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

College reopens Tuesday, Jan. 7th.

Write for calendar.

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

POOR COPY



## HORSE OWNERS! USE


**GOMBAULT'S  
CAUSTIC  
BALSAM.**

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, most BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Proves to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Sample free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

# Ring-Bone

There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee

**Fleming's**

**Spavin and Ringbone Paste** to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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

Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

FLYING BROS., Chemists,  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario


**Cure Your  
Horse**

with Kendall's Spavin Cure—the one reliable cure for all Bone Diseases, Swellings and Lameness.

FAIR GROUND,  
Ont., May 3 '06.

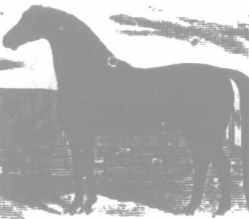
"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure with great success, and think it an excellent remedy for Spavins, Sweeney, Sprains, etc."

Wm. LINDSAY,  
Accept no substitute. \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5. Write for free copy of our great book—"Treatise on the Horse."

Dr. R. J. KENDALL CO., Essexburg Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hocks, Strains or Bruises. Thick Neck from Distemper, Ring worm on Cattle and to remove all unnatural enlargements.



This preparation (unlike others) acts by absorbing rather than blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Fredrick A. Page & Son, 7 and 9 Yorkshire Road London, E. C. Mailed to any address upon receipt of price \$1.00. Canadian agents: see

J. A. JOHNSON & CO., Drumheller,  
171 King St. E., Toronto, Ont.

### Imported Clydesdales

Just arrived, a choice shipment of stallions and fillies; dark colors; all first-class breeding. Inspection invited. Terms to suit. Long-distance 'phone.

Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

### HACKNEY STALLION

MARQUIS OF DUFFERIN—Rising 4; registered; Silver Medal, Dominion Exhibition. A beauty. One seat, 15 1/2, fine action; splendid condition; sire getter. Sire Bell B. y., champion of Canada Exhibition, recently sold for a large sum in U.S.; dam first at Dominion Exhibition, by Barthelemy Performer. Bargain for quick buyer. Railway fare of purchaser deducted from price. MOUNT VICTORIA STOCK FARM, (Clydesdales and Hackneys), Hudson Heights, P. Quebec, Can.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds—For individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.

J. O. ROSS, Jarvis P.O. & Sta.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS—Canadian-bred, registered. One stallion, rising 3, by Imp. Macqueen. Two stallions, rising two, by Imp. Primrose. Also my stock bull, Gilbert Logan 36424 W. D. PUGH, Clarendon P. O. and Station.

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### Miscellaneous.

#### CAPACITY OF AND MATERIAL FOR SILO.

1. How many tons of corn will a silo hold, ten feet in diameter and thirty feet high?

2. What is the best to build of, wood or cement concrete? J. A. R.

Ans.—1. Between 50 and 55 tons, if well filled, i. e., settled and refilled once or twice.

2. Cement concrete is the best; wood is cheaper.

#### SEEDING ALFALFA—RAPE FOR HOG PASTURE—RATION FOR DAIRY COWS.

1. Which would be the most suitable to seed alfalfa on, fall-wheat ground (well-drained clay), or on barley ground after corn? What time would be best to sow it, and how much to the acre? If sowing on barley ground, should I sow with the barley or later, in front or back of the hoes?

2. Am intending sowing some rape for hog pasture. How early would it be safe to sow it to come in early pasture for pigs, and how much per acre?

3. Would you consider this a well-balanced ration for milk cows that have been milking since July, and are giving three times the value of grain fed: Two bushels ensilage, half a bushel mangels, six pounds shorts, and two lbs. oil meal, and what oat straw they will eat?

Ans.—1. By all means seed it with barley after corn, as early in the spring as the land can be worked up to a fine tilth, say the end of April or the first of May. Some sow as little as ten or twelve pounds per acre, while other very successful growers are convinced that it pays to sow thirty. We advise twenty to twenty-five pounds per acre. Sow at the same time as the barley, and in front of the drill hoes.

2. Rape is not usually sown before corn-planting time, but may be sown as soon as the ground is warmed up nicely in the spring, say about the first of May, or, perhaps, even in April. Four pounds of seed per acre broadcast or three pounds in drills should be ample. It is well to use plenty of seed, as swine do not like the coarse stalks.

3. Yes, excellent. It will undoubtedly pay, however, to vary this somewhat, according to individual response. To do this to the best advantage it is necessary to weigh and test each cow's milk.

#### TRADE TOPIC.

PRaise FOR STUMP PULLER.—The Smith Grubber Co., of La Crosse, Wis., are sending out free copies of a book called "Evidence," containing letters from owners of the famous Smith Grubber or Stump Puller, and actual pictures of the hundreds of stumps they pulled with this machine. One man tells about pulling 50 stumps per day with a Smith Grubber and one mule. Another man says: "My son and myself have pulled 100 stumps a day with the Smith Grubber." The only man, apparently, who finds fault with the machine is a fellow in Ohio, who "kicks" because the neighbors want his Smith Grubber all the time, as it does such good work. Write a postal to the above company for the free book of "Evidence."

A motor car was proceeding along a country lane. In it were seated two motorists wearing the most correct thing in the way of fur coats, goggles, etc.

On swinging round a curve they came full upon a groom who was exercising a couple of horses. As the animals appeared to be very restive the car was brought to a standstill, but the horses' terror only grew worse.

One of the motorists called to the groom:

"Can't you get them past? We've stopped the car."

To their surprise the man responded: "Oh, it ain't the motor, sir! If you gentlemen will only get out and hide behind the hedge for a minute it'll be all right."



## Tudhope Sleighs

Over half a century's experience goes in every Tudhope Sleigh. Those at the head of the great Tudhope Works have been brought up in the business and "know how."

Every Tudhope Sleigh is guaranteed to be free of any imperfection in material or workmanship. And this guarantee is backed by a Canadian house established in 1855.

**TUDHOPE No. 43**

Two beams Democrat Bobs. Body 7 feet 5 inches long. Supplied with one or two seats, pole or shaft, as desired. A splendid family sleigh—excellent for general use.

Let us send you a free copy of the Tudhope Sleigh Book. THE TUDHOPE CARRIAGE CO., Ltd. • ORILLIA, Ont.

## Nothing but the Best!

Importation of

### Clydesdales and Hackney

Stallions Just Arrived.

I am prepared to offer for sale more Old Country premium and H. and A. Society Winners than any other importer in America consisting of such horses as Acorn, Moncrief Marquis, Gazelle, Ardethan Goldsmith, King's Seal, Baron's Charm (a full brother to Benedict), Baron Carrick, Abbey Fashion, and Medallion (a full brother to the great horse Silver Cup), and many others equally as good. Thirty-six in all. Prices will be found most reasonable, and within the reach of every one.

Oswald Sorby, Guelph P. O., Ontario.

## Canada's Leading Horse Importers

CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.—Greatest collection of stallions and mares ever assembled at Cairnbrogie Farm. Champions of two continents. Stallions and mares imported and home bred. The kind that win at the big shows. No firm on either continent can supply more satisfactory foundation stock. Our new importations arrived August 20th, and are now in fine condition for sale. Come and see us, or write us for anything you want in Clydesdales or Hackneys. We have it at reasonable prices and terms to suit.

GRAHAM BROS., Cairnbrogie Stock Farm, CLAREMONT, ONT.

Cairnbrogie Stock Farm is 25 miles east of Toronto on the C. P. R. Long-distance 'phone.

### Largest Importation of Clydesdales, Hackneys and Percherons of the Year.

My latest importation has just arrived home. I have now on hand for sale: 20 Clydesdale stallions from 1 to 5 years of age; 25 Clydesdale fillies from 1 to 4 years of age; 12 Hackney stallions from 2 to 8 years of age; 12 Hackney fillies, all young; and 4 Percheron stallions 3 and 4 years of age. A total of 73 head, with size, quality and action, and bred in the purple. Largest selection in Canada. Will be sold right, and on terms to suit.

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.

### CLYDESDALE STALLIONS

Our new importation has just landed. An exceedingly good lot. Some extra big fellows. They may be seen at our stables, Fraser House, London. Call and see them, or write

MESSRS. DALGETY BROS., GLENCOE, ONT.

### Imp. Clydesdale Stallions

My latest importations are the sons of Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Baron Hood, Fickle Fashion and Sir Christopher; are up to a ton in weight; with strong, flat bone, the best of feet and ankles, and big, smooth, flashy tops. A choice lot. My past 47 importations and straight way of dealing are my guarantee.

Wm. Coquhoun, Mitchell P. O. and Station, 'Phone.

### Graham - Renfrew Co.'s

CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS.

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

GRAHAM-RENFREW CO., LTD., Bedford Park, Ont.

### CLYDESDALES

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we've made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 30 head to select from.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

### 25 Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies 25

Two Clyde stallions, 1 Hackney stallion, over 20 Clyde mares and fillies, from 1 to 5 years of age. Many high class show animals among this lot. Many winners in Scotland among them. They have size, quality, style, action and breeding. Come and see them.

GEO. A. BRADIE, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville and Gormley Stations.

### Oak Park Stock Farm

BRANTFORD, ONT. IMP. HACKNEYS, SHROPSHIRE, AND BERKSHIRES. A large number of Hackneys (stallions and fillies), imp. and out of imp. stock; all ages; show stock. Shropshire and dam. Everything strictly high class.

T. A. COX, Manager, Brantford, Ont.



a \$3,000 Stock Book Free

Contains 183 Large Engravings

This book cost us over \$3,000 to produce. The cover is a beautiful live stock picture, lithographed in colors. The book contains 180 pages, size 6 1/2 x 9 1/2, gives history, description and illustration of the various breeds of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry.

Mailed Free Postage Prepaid Write for it at once and answer the following questions:

1st-Name the paper you saw this offer in. 2nd-How many head of stock do you own?

ADDRESS AT ONCE INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO, CANADA

Sole Manufacturers of INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD

THREE FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD, FEEDS FOR ONE CENT, is a purely vegetable MEDICINAL preparation composed of roots, herbs, seeds, barks, etc. It is equally good and very profitable to use with horses, colts, cattle, cows, calves, hogs, pigs, sheep or lambs, because it purifies the blood, tones up and permanently strengthens the entire system, keeps them healthy and generally aids digestion and assimilation, so that each animal obtains more nutrition from the grain eaten.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

Largest Stock Food Factories in the World

CASH CAPITAL PAID IN, \$2,000,000

- We Manufacture and Guarantee: International Stock Food, International Poultry Food, International Louse Killer, International Worm Powder, International Heave Cure, International Colic Cure, International Harness Soap, International Foot Remedy, International Hoof Ointment, International Pheno Chloro (Disinfectant), International Compound Absorbent (Spavin Cure), International Gall Cure, International Stock Dip, International Distemper Cure

Sold on a CASH GUARANTEE OF Satisfaction by 125,000 Dealers

Dan Patch Mailed Free When you write for Stock Book mentioned above ask for a picture of Dan Patch 1.55, and it will be included free of charge.

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO. TORONTO, CANADA

A man once rushed into a restaurant, and, seating himself at a table, proceeded to tuck his napkin under his chin. He then called a waiter, and said, "Can I get luncheon here?" "Yes," responded the waiter in a dignified manner, "but not a shampoo."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

UNTHRIFTY COLT.

Weaning colt is not doing well. It is dull. Its hind legs swell, and its hair does not look right. M. D.

Ans.—Give it a laxative of 6 ounces raw linseed oil. Follow up with the following powders: Take 1 ounce each of sulphate of iron, gentian, nux vomica and ginger, and 2 ounces nitrate of potassium. Mix, and make into twenty-four powders. Give a powder every night and morning. Feed well on good clover hay and scalded, chopped oats and bran, with a little linseed meal; also, give a carrot or two daily, and see that it gets regular exercise. Keep in a box stall when in the stable. V.

BLADDER TROUBLE.

Mare, three years old, strains and passes a little urine about every five minutes, and it is milky-looking. The skin on inside of hind legs is raw from the trouble. She does not act this way when in harness. She was the same last winter, but when on grass during the summer she appeared all right. A. C.

Ans.—It is probable there are calculi (stones) in the bladder, but it may be simply an irritation of a tiny membrane and a partial inactivity of the kidneys. Give her 3 drams nitrate of potassium and 1 1/2 drams solid extract of belladonna, three times daily for a week. Do not drive her during the week. If an improvement is not noticed during treatment, or in a week after, it will be necessary to have her examined by a veterinarian. V.

UNTHRIFTY COLT AND CATTLE.

1. Three-year-old colt has dry, staring coat, and his bowels are costive. His legs stalk when he stands.

2. Cattle have poor appetite. They are fed on oat straw, chop and roots, but will not eat the straw. D. McC.

Ans.—1. Purge with 8 drams aloes and 2 drams ginger. Follow up with the following powders. Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, nux vomica and nitrate of potassium. Mix. Give a tablespoonful three times daily. Feed well on good hay and oats, with a feed of bran and linseed twice weekly, and a few raw roots daily. Give regular work or exercise.

2. Give the same powders as recommended for the colt in the same doses. If you cannot give them hay, pulp the roots, and cut the straw, and mix roots, straw and chop together. V.

Miscellaneous.

PLAN OF BREEDING RACK.

I have a heavy Holstein bull which I will be compelled to breed to some rather small yearling heifers this coming spring. Will you, or some of your breeders, kindly describe how to construct a breeding rack, so as to avoid injury to male or female? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We have never seen or read a description of a device of this kind for cattle, but should think little ingenuity is required to construct one that would serve the purpose, in the form of a narrow stall, boarded on the inside of posts, with a plank on each inside surface, placed on short or low posts, on which the bull's fore feet may rest, as in the case of a breeding crate for hogs. If any of our readers have used or seen such a device, we shall be pleased to have a description sent us for publication.

The janitor of a small church on the south side raises a few chickens in a small inclosure in his back-yard. The eggs of these he sells to some members of the church in which he works.

Last Saturday one of his customers asked him if he could spare a dozen eggs within the next two or three days.

"Oh, yes, ma'am," replied the janitor. "I'll bring you a dozen fresh eggs tomorrow morning."

"Oh, no," protested the housewife; "I shouldn't want you to bring them on Sunday—not on Sunday, John."

"Well," replied John, "all right, ma'am, if you say so; but it don't make no difference to the hens."

LOOK \$200.00 IN CASH AND 500 VALUABLE PREMIUMS

In order to introduce our goods into homes where they are not already known, we have decided to give away the above-named sum and 500 handsome premiums. The cash and premiums will be given in order of merit to persons sending in the best ending to the Limerick Verse that is written in part below.

- 1st prize \$50.00 in cash
2nd prize \$40.00 in cash
3rd prize \$35.00 in cash
4th prize \$25.00 in cash
5th to 9th prizes, five prizes of \$10.00 each \$50.00 in cash
10th to 14th Five Ladies' or Gents' Gold Filled Hunting Case Watches.
15th to 19th Five Family Dinner Sets (97 pieces).
20th to 24th Five Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Plated Watches.
25th to 29th Five sets of half a dozen Silver Plated Knives and Forks (Rogers)
30th to 34th Five Ladies' or Gents' Solid Silver Watches.
35th to 39th Five Handsome Violins and Bows.
40th to 44th Five Hardwood Accordeons.
45th to 49th Five Magnificent Fur Ruffs.
50th to 54th Ten Ladies' Toilet Sets
55th to 59th One Hundred Ladies' or Gents' 14k Gold Filled Rings.
60th to 64th One Hundred Waterton Fountain Pens.
65th to 69th One Hundred Sets of 6 Silver Plated Tea Spoons (Rogers).
70th to 74th Forty Ladies' Hand Bags.
75th to 79th 110 Sets of Silver Plated Sugar Spoons and Butter Knives (Rogers)

Below will be found the Limerick Verse WITH A MISSING LINE, which line we expect our competitors to supply:

In giving good prizes we take pride, They make known our goods both far and wide: Why delay, Call or write to-day,

(Fill in the line above.)

Please note that the last line should rhyme with the first two lines. As a last WORD for the missing line, we would suggest the use of any of the following words: "divide," "applied," "led," "simplified," "provide," "confide," "supplied," "denied," "beside," "sighed," "tried," "decide," "betide," "cried," "dried," "bride," "side," "compiled," "died," "implied," "spied," "inside," "died," "tried," "ride," "abide," "aside," "deride," "stride," "belied." These words all rhyme with the endings of the first two lines in the verse.

CONDITIONS

There is another simple condition attached to this contest about which we will write you as soon as we receive your answer to the above. This condition does not involve the spending of one cent of your money.

The judging of the Limericks will be in the hands of a committee of three gentlemen of undoubted integrity who have no connection with this office. No employee of ours or any of their relations will be allowed to compete, and the committee's judgment must be accepted as final.

I agree to abide by the decision of the committee of three appointed by the Bovel Manufacturing Co., and enter this competition on that distinct understanding

Signature.....

Address.....

(State whether we are to address you as Mr., Mrs. or Miss.....)

Please write very plainly. Cut out this advt. and send it to us after filling in the blank line. The filling in of the missing line may take a little thought and time, but it should be time and energy well spent. There are over five hundred prizes, any one of which is well worth the time and energy that we ask you to expend. Surely this is enough for everyone! Write to-day. Do not send any money. We will answer your letter immediately, and tell you of the simple condition that must be adhered to. Address very plainly

BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. 10, MONTREAL

Traction Engineering YOU can make yourself an expert traction engine operator through THE HEATH SCHOOL OF TRACTION ENGINEERING (by correspondence). You study at home in your spare time. The school is conducted under the auspices of The Canadian Thresherman and Farmer, which publication guarantees its reliability to turn out practical engineers. Send for free descriptive booklet. H. H. HEATH & CO., LTD., Dept. T. Winnipeg, Canada.

Brown Swiss Cattle FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES. We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is. C. E. STANDISH, Ayr's Cliff P. O., Trearbarthe Farm, Quebec.

Sunnyside Herefords Present offering: Twenty good breeding cows, yearling heifers, good sappy heifer calves; also some very promising bull calves, the get of Onward and Protector and. In car lots or singly. Come and see them, or write and state what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. ARTHUR P. O'NEIL, Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.

W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST. Durham bulls roans and reds, sired by imported Newton P-inoe, \$75. Shropshire ram and ewe lambs, \$1.00 to \$15 each, sired by our sock rams—Prolific (imp.) a Chicago winner, and Dickens (imp.). A few choice breeding ewes at \$12 to \$15 each. Yorkshire sows due to farrow in February, sired by an imported boar, weighing over 200 pounds, at \$30 each. One boar ready for service at \$15. A Jersey bull, two years old a winner at Toronto' stick sale \$25

Herefords We have one choice female for sale—all ages—of the right sort; also a few young bulls fit for service. Correspond with us. We can please you. J. A. LOYERING, Coldwater P. O. and Station. ELM PARK POLLED ANGUS—For eight years we have won the herd prizes at Toronto, also the male and female championships, and practically all other prizes worth winning at all the leading exhibitions. For sale are female and bulls, all ages—nearly all winners. Also Suffolk Down sheep. JAMES BOWMAN, Weigh, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females by imported sire. Drumbo station. WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate

Maple John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont. Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone. Winners at the leading shows have been sired by bulls bred here. We can sell you a good bull to head your herd of SHORTHORNS, or for use on your good grade cows. The bull catalogue explains the breeding. Write for it. S H A D E.




# LISTEN!

We are offering **Special Bargains in Shorthorns** just now. The **Reason** is that we have a **Large Stock** and **Feed is Scarce**. Most of you know the **Kind of Cattle** we have, so that it is useless repeating the usual formula. In order to **Reduce Our Stock**, so that we may be able to pull through the winter, we **Will Sell at Prices** which will **Well Repay the Purchaser** who has feed to keep them until spring. We have pretty nearly anything **You** want. If you can not come to see, write and tell us as nearly as possible what it is, and we will frankly tell you whether or not we can supply.

**John Clancy, Manager.** **H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.**

## 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 Advisor. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.

**FLEMING BROS., Chemists,**  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

### DEHORN YOUR CATTLE

Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

#### KEYSTONE DEHORNER

does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

**R. H. McKENNA,**  
Late of Pickton, Ont.  
319 Robert St. Toronto

### HERD BULL FOR SALE.

Lord Lieutenant (imported) No. =50060=, five-year-old. All stock bull, quiet and sure. 2 bulls just over 1 year. 2 bulls just under 1 year. Half dozen choice 1 and 2 year old heifers. All from imported sires, and some from imported dams. All are from good milking dams. Visitors always welcome.

**SCOTT BROS., Highgate P. O. and Station.**  
M. C. Ry. and P. M. Ry.

## SHORTHORNS

One roan Shorthorn bull highly bred—will sell at a great bargain. One pure white, two months old, cheap for quick sale. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of Chester White pigs that I will sell cheap if sold at once, as I have not the room to winter them.

**D. ALLAN BLACK,** Kingston, Ont.

### Maple Grove Shorthorns

Herd headed by the grand show bull, Starry Morning. Present offering: Imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. Terms and prices to suit the times. **C. D. WAGAR,** Enterprise Stn. and P.O. Addington Co.

## SHORTHORNS

For want of stable room will sell cheap 10 heifer calves, 12 yearling heifers, 4 two-year-old heifers in calf and 3 red bulls about 14 months old. Right good ones. **CLYDESDALE,**—Two year-old mare in foal, and a good pair 4 and 5 years old. Write, or come and see them.

**JAMES McARTHUR,** GOBLES, ONTARIO.

### PLEASANT VALLEY SHORTHORNS

For sale: 3 young bulls by Old Lancaster Imp. from Imp. dams, including Lancaster Victor, first prize at Don at Sherbrooke, second at C. N. E., Toronto. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

**Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat Stn. & P.O.**  
C. P. R. Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph.

### Brown Lee Shorthorns!

Nonpareil Victor =6307= at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. **Ayr. C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R.**  
**DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr. Ont.**

### MAITLAND BANK SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

7 bulls, superior breeding, 11 to 15 months; 5 high-class bull calves 5 to 8 months; and a number of cows and heifers and heifer calves; at half prices formerly asked. **DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.**

### Scotch Shorthorns

Representing the choicest strains. Young stock of both sexes for sale.

**F. W. Ewing, Salem P. O., Elora Stn.**

WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER

### QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

#### CHIMNEY GATHERING DAMPNESS.

What is the cause of a chimney gathering dampness and leaking? Chimney is cement.

H. B.

Ans.—Did you ever notice, immediately after lighting your lamp, that the inside of the chimney becomes coated with moisture? When the oil burns water vapor is formed thereby, and this warm vapor, coming in contact with the cold glass, is condensed on it. As soon as the chimney becomes heated, the coat of moisture disappears, and no more condenses. The same thing takes place in the cement chimney referred to in your query. When coal burns, water vapor is likewise formed, and this warm vapor coming in contact with the cold cement condenses on it, and will leak until the chimney becomes as warm as the smoke containing the vapor. The cement chimney would be worse than one of brick, because cement is a better conductor of heat, and, consequently, it takes longer to become heated.

W. H. DAY.  
O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

#### PUMPING WATER INTO TANK—VALVES.

We are going to put in new pipes from windmill to tank in barn.

1. Would it not be better to have pipe enter tank at top instead of bottom, and so make less weight of water for windmill to lift? Well is 28 feet deep and 50 yards from tank, and the tank is on a level with top of the well.

2. Do you know of a satisfactory stop valve?

G. J. B.

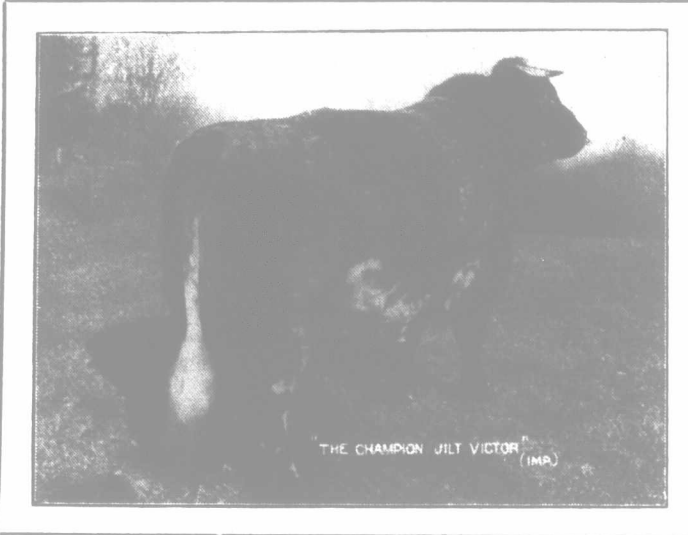
Ans.—1. No. Your pump would really have less lifting to do if the pipe entered the bottom of the tank. The pressure of water does not depend upon the volume of water overhead, but on the depth. The lifting done by the pump would be the same, whether the pipe entered a tank 10 inches square or one 10 feet square, provided the surface of the water was at the same level in the two tanks. If the pipe runs in at the top of the tank, the water has to be lifted to a greater height by the distance from the water level to the top of the tank. But this would be a small amount compared with the total distance the water had to be lifted, and so is not an important factor. If the pipe entered the bottom of the tank, you would need a valve in it to keep the water from flowing out of the tank; but if it enters at the top, the water has no exit from the tank, save through the supply pipe. Therefore, I think it better that the pipe should enter at the top.

2. This question is not specific enough. There are many satisfactory stop valves of different designs for various purposes. A valve in the pipe to prevent back flow would be of one design, one in your watering trough to shut off supply when the tank was full would be of an entirely different design. For the latter purpose, about which I judge you are asking, an air-tight metal float, or even a wooden float, on the end of a lever can be made to press a rubber cushion against the opening of the supply pipe. Any good mechanic could construct it for you.

W. H. DAY.  
O. A. C.

F. C. Pettit, Burgessville, Oxford Co., Ont., advertises for sale young Holstein bulls, cows and heifers. The herd is headed by the richly-bred bull, Sir Morena's Favorit, a son of the champion cow, Favorit 7th. See the advertisement, and write for particulars.

## Salem Herd of Shorthorns



The number of important premiums won by this herd is excelled by no other. It has placed herd headers that have earned distinction for their buyers in many leading herds of the United States and Canada. At present there are a number of this kind for sale; also some high-class heifers. They are bred, fed and priced to the advantage of buyers.

**J. A. WATT, SALEM P. O.**

Elora Stns., G.T. and C.P.R., 13 miles north of Guelph. Long-distance 'phone.

### Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40359 = (78286), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64220 =. Stock for sale at all times.

**KYLE BROS.,** Ayr, Ontario.

### John Gardhouse & Sons

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.

Highfield P. O., Weston Station 2 1/2 Miles. Telephone.

## LIVINGSTON'S OIL CAKE MEAL.

OLD PROCESS

Nothing is better for fattening steers quickly and putting them on the market in prime condition than Oil Cake Meal. Thousands of Canadian and English stockmen use Livingston's, and would have no other. It is equally good for milk cows. They give more and better milk when fed Livingston's Oil Cake Meal. Also used for horses, sheep and hogs. Write for information regarding prices, etc., etc., to

**DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED**  
Montreal, Que. Baden, Ont.

### Glover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Superior breeding and individual excellence. For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans, some from imp. sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station, G. T. R.

**R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.**

### FLETCHER'S SHORTHORNS & YORKSHIRES

Present offering: Young bulls, red or roan, 10 to 12 months old, sired by my noted stock bull (Imp.) Joy of Morning; also heifers and cows in calf. In Yorkshires: Choice sows bred, and boars fit for service, from imp. sire and dam.

**GEO. D. FLETCHER, Binkham P. O., Ont.**  
Erin Stn., C. P. R.

## Shorthorns!

### BELMAR PARC.

**John Douglas,** Manager. **Peter White,** Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailer, Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females, imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

## SHORTHORNS A. EDWARD MEYER, AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Proud Gift = 50077 = (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.**

**BOX 378, GUELPH, ONT., BREEDS**

**Scotch Shorthorns** exclusively. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065), a Shethin Rosemary; Gloster King = 6761 = 283804, A. H. B., a Cruickshank Duchess of Gloster. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.



**MAKE IT YOURSELF.**

There is so much rheumatism here in our neighborhood now that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple homemade mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after a while.

Our home druggists say they will either supply the ingredients or mix the prescription ready to take if our readers ask them.

A gentleman whose temper is easily disturbed was travelling in England recently, and was much annoyed at the reply given him at a railroad station. The gentleman, noticing his baggage, properly addressed, was left on the platform, called out: "Why didn't you put my luggage in as I told you, you old fool?" "Eh, man, yer luggage is na sic a rule as yerse!" answered the porter; "ye're i' the wrang train."

**Shorthorns**—Sweepstakes herd at London, Aylmer, Wallacestown, Rodney, Ridge-town, and Highgate, 1907. We have for sale at reasonable prices 3 choice young bulls, 1 red and 2 roans, of grand type and quality. All sired by the good breeding bull, Ridge-wood Marquis = 48995 =, a son of the old champ on, Spicy Marquis. Also a few young cows and heifers. **JNO. LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.**

**1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907**  
An exceptionally choice lot of heifers and young bulls for sale now. Best milking strains.  
**A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge P.O., Ont.**

**T. DOUGLAS & SONS**  
STRATHROY, ONT.,  
Breeder of Short horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers. 1 imp. stallion imp. and home-bred allies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 miles north of town

Special offering of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns. Herd bull, British Flag (imp.) (50016). Six cows sired by Chief Stars (imp.) and Palermo (imp.). Some with calves at foot and bred again to British Flag. Also heifers and young bulls sired by British Flag and Hot Scotch (champion at London). Prices and terms reasonable for quick sale. **JOHN M. BEKTON, Glencoe, Ont. G.T.R., C.P.R. and Wabash.**

**SHORTHORN FEMALES.**  
I have sold all my young bulls advertised in Advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Claret, Cruickshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens. **Box 556. HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.**

**MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS**  
Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2 year old heifers 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. **L. S. POWELL, Wallerstein P. O. and Str. C. P. R.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!**  
We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from Imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right. **C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P.O., Wyevale Sta.**

**YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS!**  
Am now offering 2 grand ones from Scottish Peer (imp.). Will make show animals. Also Leicester sheep. A number of young breeding ewes to sell. **JAS. SNELL, Clinton, Ont.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**CULVERTS AT ROAD—ENGINE AND BRIDGE.**

A village, connected with a township, has a county gravel road running through it.

1. Who has to build and keep in repair culverts to cross ditch, so as to give an entrance to those living along the street of said county road, so they can get wood, etc., on to their property?

2. Culvert on entrance breaks down by engine crossing to thresh. Who has to repair it, county or man going to thresh?

3. What is the law regarding a farmer getting an entrance to his farm where a ditch is necessary to take water away? Who provides tile, etc., the township or the farmer?

Ontario.  
Ans.—1 and 3. We consider that these are matters to be disposed of by agreement between the individual owners interested, on the one hand, and the municipal corporation on the other; or, if the parties find themselves unable to come to an agreement, then there ought to be a reference of the matters to the municipal engineer.

2. There is not sufficient information before us respecting the facts and circumstances of the case to enable us to form an opinion. We can only refer you to Revised Statutes of Ontario, 1897, Chap. 242, and especially Sec. 10 of that Act, and also to amendments thereof in Ontario Statutes of 1903, Sec. 43, and 1904, Sec. 60.

**FEEDING A FLOCK FOR WINTER EGGS.**

I have 70 hens enclosed in a basement—earthen floor, with stone wall—but on ground level, 15 feet by 20 feet, 4 feet high. The only light is one window, 3 feet by 3 feet, on the south-west side. They can, when weather is suitable, go out by trap-door. I have just closed them in. They are healthy; about 30 or 40 pullets (this year's). I am very anxious to have them lay, if possible, by the New Year. I can give them, for some time at least, all the skim milk they will drink. I would be very grateful for any information suitable to a farmer in ordinary circumstances and with no other place in which to put my hens for winter quarters, which would help me to get any profit, or even some eggs from them. How would screenings from wheat, oats and barley do for them, and, if best, raw or boiled?

Ans.—The amount of light available is very, very small, and perhaps there are a few too many hens. My impression is that with 70 hens in a building of the size mentioned in the letter, we would, in all probability, find the house damp. The only way to overcome this would be to put in a straw loft, or use a curtain door. From the letter, I understand there is no doorway to this building from out of doors, except a small one, through which the hens pass. My idea would be to keep this open all the time, or else tack a piece of bran sacking over it. I understand that there is available wheat screenings. If you want to get eggs, I do not think that the oat screenings and the barley screenings amount to much. If I had this flock of hens I would feed them whole wheat in the morning, the same buried in straw. I think you would require to feed about six pounds wheat. Give them all the milk they want to drink, and if you have not sufficient milk, feed them cooked meat, boiled liver, or something of that nature. At noon feed them some mangels, and keep a constant supply of clover hay or clover leaves in front of them, just taking the leaves, seeds, etc., as you find them in the hay mow. I think it would possibly pay you to feed these hens all the corn they will eat at night. Pullets require to be heavily fed. I am well aware that you will think that this will make the birds too fat, but if you over-ferd them a little they will not get too fat, but if you just give them all they want to eat, they will probably fatten.

**W. R. GRAHAM,**  
Ontario Agricultural College.

**TEN IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULLS**

Just arrived from quarantine. All young and of good quality, representing leading Scotch families. Have some extra good yearling bulls of our own breeding, mostly sired by Prime Favorite, imp., grand champion 1907. Also a number of excellent females suitable for show purposes. Catalogues on application. Correspondence invited. Visitors welcome.  
**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONTARIO.**  
Burlington Junction Station, G. T. R. Bell telephone at each farm.

**Hawthorn Herd of Deep - milking SHORTHORNS**  
6 YOUNG BULLS,  
by Aberdeen Hero, Imp., =28840-. Also females all ages.  
**Wm. Grainger & Son, LONDESBORO P. O.**

**Greengill Herd of High-class SHORTHORNS**  
We offer for sale choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months old, sired by imp. Lord Roseberry, also cows and heifers, with calf at foot or bred, either imp. or Canadian-bred.  
**R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.**

**SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM**  
Bulls in service: Queenston Archer = 48338-, Trout Creek Stamp = 87660-. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.  
**JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ont.**

**Athelstane Shorthorns!**  
Special offering: Three choice young bulls from 9 to 12 months old, and a dozen heifers from 1 to 3 years old, of the low down, thick-fleshed sort, of the following families: Rosewood, Buttery, Rosling, and Courtess, and mostly sired by the Bruce Mayflower bull Star Prince = 53900-. Prices very reasonable.  
**WM. WALDIE, Box 324, Stratford, Ont.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS**—Woolfield Prince, sire the \$9 100 Goldeup, imported, =50038 = (88064), dam Trout Creek Missle 80th = 65267 =; red, little white; calved July 6th, 1906; a show bull. Also four extra bull calves, 8 to 10 months, by the Lavender bull, Trout Creek Wonder = 56167 = (247851), out of Scotch cows; imported by W. D. Flisk; eligible for American Herdbook. Write for pedigrees. **Gibbs' Woodfield Stock Farm, St. Catharines, Ontario.**

**Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS**  
All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock either sex. Ask for catalogue with sample pedigrees.  
**Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.**  
Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

**CEDARDALE SHORTHORNS**  
Owing to scarcity of feed, am offering at special low prices for quick sale: 17 heifers, one to three years old; 4 young bulls from six months to one year old; 16 cows, in calf or with calf at foot. Both beef and deep-milking strains.  
**T. S. Sproule, M.P., Markdale, Ont.**

**STONEYCROFT STOCK FARM, St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.**  
(Adjoining the new Macdonald College.)  
Breeders and Importers of High-class  
**Ayrshire Cattle, Clydesdale Horses, Yorkshire Swine and Collie Dogs**  
Anything for sale. We offer especially a few select young bulls to clear cheap. Orders booked for spring pigs.  
**HAROLD M. MORGAN, Prop. E. BJORKELAND, Manager.**  
Bell 'Phone connection.

**AYRSHIRES** Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. **W. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.**

**Glenhurst Ayrshires** Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 49; milk yield, 40 to 50 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by imp. sire and some out of imp. dams. James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.

**Neidpath Ayrshires** A choice lot of bulls ranging in age from 2, 4, 8 and 15 months. All sired by the world's champion, imp. Doug'sdale W. W. Saltantyne, Stratford, Ontario. "Neidpath Farm." Long-distance 'Phone.

**Wardend Ayrshires** We have only four spring bull calves on hand for sale. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Sired by White Prince of Mele No. 31255, bred by A. Hume, Menie. **F. W. TAYLOR, Woodman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G. T. R.**

**Burnside's Champion Ayrshires**  
My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And. Mitchell the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance 'phone in house.  
**R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.**

**SPRING BROOK AYRSHIRES.**  
Produced nearly 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 4.9 per cent. butter-fat, during the past three years. 30 head for sale before spring. All ages. Write for prices. **W. F. STAPHEN, Box 163, Huntington Que.**

**STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES**  
On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers winners of high honors in Scotland & Canada. 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering.  
**HECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.**

**SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES**  
If you want something really good, we have cows and heifers, all ages, imported and home-bred. Winners in any company. Out of dams with H. A. S. official milk records. Imported bulls, two- and one-year-old "winners." Three extra good Sept. bull calves (imp. in dam). Prices very reasonable, within reach of all.  
**ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.**  
Long-distance 'phone, Maxville 33.

**KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES**  
My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Ared cow in milk, 1st and ch. dry cow, 1st; Canadian-bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. **D. A. McFARLANE, Kelso, Que., Athelstane Sta., G. T. R.**

**HIGH GROVE A. J. C. G. JERSEYS**  
Arthur H. Tufts, Tweed, Ont. (Successor to Robt. Tufts & Son.) On account of scarcity of winter feed herd must be reduced. Males and females, all ages, for sale cheap, quality considered.



### Saves Hours of Cleaning

Of course your wife would try to wash even the worst cream separator bowl properly twice every day. But why ask her to slave over a heavy, complicated "bucket bowl," like either

of the four on the left? Why not save her hours of cleaning every week by getting a Sharples Dairy Tubular Cream Separator with a simple, light, tubular bowl, easily cleaned in 3 minutes, like that on the right? It holds the world's record for clean skimming.

Sharples Tubular Cream Separators are different—very different—from all others. Every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog M-12 and valuable free book "Business Dairying."

**THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.**  
West Chester, Pa.  
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

### Brampton Jerseys

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy heifer, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them. **B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.**

**Pine Ridge Jerseys!** Having more bull calves this fall than usual, we will sell them cheap, considering quality. They are bred from our stock bull, Earl Denton, gr son of the famous Flying Fox. **Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta.**

### "THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Meathilde Olanis. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

**Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.**

**Grove Hill Holstein Herd** Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin. **F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario, G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections**

**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.**

Bobby's mother was often distressed by her small son's lapses from correct speech, all the more because his reports from school were always so good. "Bobby," she said plaintively, on day, "why do you keep telling Major to 'set up' when you know 'sit up' is what you should say?" "Oh, well, mother," Bobby answered, hastily, "of course, I have lots of grammar, but I don't like to waste it on Major when he doesn't know the difference, being a dog."

**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

**CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

Discontinue the use of any other medicine. The public may be misled by imitations. Sold only in original package.

### Ontario Winter Fair Prize List, 1907.

#### CATTLE.

**SHORTHORNS.**—Steer two years and under three—1, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 2, John Barr, Blyth. Steer one year and under two—1 and 4, John Brown & Sons, Galt; 2, W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph; 3, Alfred Farron, Speedside. Steer under one year—1, W. R. Elliott & Sons; 2, Alex. McKinnon, Coningsby; 3, John Currie, Eramosa; 4, John Brown & Sons. Cow or heifer three years or over—1, John Brown & Sons; 2, I. & A. Groff, Alma; 3 and 4, Barber & Aitchison, Guelph. Heifer two years and under three—1, George Amos & Son, Moffat; 2, John Brown & Sons; 3, John Barr. Heifer under two years—1, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa; 2, George Amos & Son.

**HEREFORD OR ABERDEEN-ANGUS.**—Steer or heifer two years and under three—1, James Bowman, Guelph; 2, R. W. McKinnon, Coningsby; 3, John A. Govenlock, Forest. Steer or heifer one year and under two—1, Bowman; 2, McDougall; 3, Govenlock. Steer or heifer under one year—1, Bowman; 2, Govenlock; 3, Peter A. Thomson, Hillsburg. Cow or heifer three years and over—1, Walter Hall, Washington; 2, John A. Govenlock; 3, James Bowman.

**GALLOWAYS OR DEVONS.**—Steer or heifer two years and under three—1, C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills. Steer or heifer under one year—1, D. McCrae, Guelph. Cow or heifer three years or over—1, D. McCrae; 2, Barber & Aitchison, Guelph; 3, C. C. Rudd.

**GRADES OR CROSSES.**—Steer two years and under three—1, James Leask, Greenbank; 2, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 3, John Brown & Sons, Galt. Steer one year and under two—1 and 2, Jos. Stone, Sr., Saintfield; 3, John Barr, Blyth; 4, Peter A. Thomson, Hillsburg; 5, Wm. J. McKerracher, Harwich. Steer under one year—1, Kyle Bros., Ayr; 2, Jos. Stone, Saintfield; 3, John Lowe, Elora; 4, James Leask; 5, John McIntyre, Ridgetown. Cow or heifer three years or over—1, John Barr; 2, James Leask. Heifer two years and under three—1, James Leask; 2, C. C. Rudd. Heifer under two years—1, Peter Stewart, Everton; 2, James Leask; 3, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa; 4, John Brown & Sons.

#### DRESSED CARCASSES.

**PURE-BRED CATTLE.**—1, H. McDougall, Guelph, Aberdeen-Angus; 2, W. R. Elliott, Guelph, Shorthorn; 3, Barber & Aitchison, Guelph, Shorthorn; 4, C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills, Devon.

**GRADE CATTLE.**—1, Wm. J. McKerracher, Harwich, grade Shorthorn; 2, James Bowman, Guelph, grade Aberdeen-Angus; 3, C. C. Rudd, Eden Mills, grade Devon.

#### SHEEP.

**COTSWOLD.**—Ewe under one year—1, 3 and 5, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; 2 and 4, John Sockett, Rockwood. Three ewes under one year—1 and 3, Rawlings & Bailey; 2, John Sockett; 4, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Wether one year and under two—1, Rawlings & Bailey; 2, 3 and 4, E. Brien & Son; 5, John Sockett. Best wether under two years—Champion, Rawlings & Bailey. Wether under one year—1, 4 and 5, E. Brien & Son; 2, Rawlings & Bailey; 3, W. E. Wright. Three ewes under one year—1 and 2, E. Brien & Son; 3, Rawlings & Bailey; 4, John Sockett.

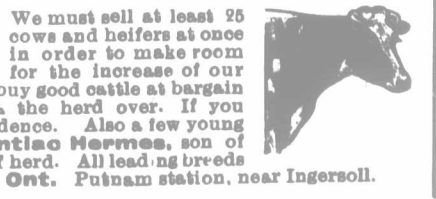
**LINCOLN.**—Ewe under one year—1 and 4, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 2, J. H. Patrick, Iderton; 3, L. Parkinson, Eramosa. Three ewes under one year—1, Gibson; 2, Patrick; 3, Parkinson. Wether one year and under two—1, Gibson; 2, Patrick; 3, 4 and 5, Parkinson. Best wether under two years—Champion, Gibson. Wether under one year—1, 2 and 3, Parkinson; 4 and 5, Gibson. Three ewes under one year—1 and 2, Parkinson; 3, Gibson.

**SHROPSHIRE.**—Ewe under one year—1, 2, 3 and 5, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 4, Abram Rudell, Hespeler. Three ewes under one year—1, J. & D. J. Campbell; 2, Abram Rudell. Wether one year and under two—1, W. E. Wright; 2, 3 and 4, J. & D. J. Campbell; 5, W. E. Wright, Glenworth. Best wether under two years—Champion, W. E. Wright.

(Continued on next page.)

### HOLSTEINS

We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way to arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls, 100 head to select from. Imported **Pontiac Hermes**, son of Hengerveld De Kol world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **H. E. GEORGE, Oranpton, Ont. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.**



**QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.** For sale: seven bulls from twelve months down; good individuals; some have record of merit dams; several of them have full sisters in record of merit. **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O.**

**LOOK HERE** Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and also by son of greatest cow in Canada. **Boutje Q. Pieterje De Kol, 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day.** His sire's dam and granddam have records averaging over 40 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT Fairview Stock Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.**

**Blonwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Jerseys.** Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young York shire sows, about 3 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. E. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O. Cambellford Stn.**

**Ridgedale Farm Holsteins—1 yearling bull 6 bull calves from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dam. Come and see them or write: B. W. WALKER, Union P. O., Ont. Port Perry G. T. R., or Myrtle. O.P.R., Ontario Co.**

**Lyndale Holsteins** Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 30 lbs., and sired by a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. **BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.**

**Annandale Great Dairy Herd** ONLY BULLS, 4 to 10 months old, for sale at present. Bred from great producing ancestors. Bred right. Fed right. **Holsteins and Ayrshires** **GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS** Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 1 month to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls. **P. D. HED, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock Station.**

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS** For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Joseph DeBoer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 5.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day. **J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.**

**Fairview Shropshires.**—Now offering: Ewes bred to our champion rams at St. Louis World's Fair and the International. Also a limited number of ewe lambs, sired by above and other choice rams. Show shearlings in prospect among ewe lambs. **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, FAIRVIEW FARM, WOODVILLE, ONT.**

**SPRINGBANK OXFORDS** A number of select ram and ewe lambs and shearing rams by an Imp Hobbs Royal winner. Prices reasonable. **WM. BARNET, Living Springs P. O. Fergus, G.T.R. and C.P.R.**

**Farnham Farm Oxford Downs** We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable. **Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R.**

**71 Years** WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of **Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies** as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me. **ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.**

**SHROPSHIRE** Choice breeding ewes for sale at reasonable prices. White Wyandottes at all times. **W. D. MONKMAN, BONDHEAD, ONT.**

**Willowdale Berkshires** are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. Young stock, all ages, for sale reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance telephone in residence. **J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

**Large English Berkshires** FOR SALE from imported stock. Sows with 12 to 14 lbs. milk 1 day. All ages. At reasonable prices. Guarantee satisfaction. Boars and sows delivered at Woodstock station. C.P.R. or G.T.R. **JOSHUA LAWRENCE, Oxford Centre, Ont.**

**MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS** Herd of 35 head with A. R. O. breeding, backed up by butter tests of over 16 lbs. as a two-year-old to over 26 lbs. as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A. R. O. test of one is over 26 lbs. for dam and g. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale. **G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.**

**EVERGREEN FARM HOLSTEINS** are headed by the richly-bred bull, Sir Mercena's Favorit. Dam Favorit 7th and sire's dam, Mercena Bred, have records averaging 294 lbs. butter in 7 days—85% fat. Young bulls for spring service, out of Advanced Registry cows; also young cows and heifers for sale. **F. O. PATTIT, Burgessville, Ont.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians** Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices. **G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

**Lelcesters** A few choice ram lambs and ewes of various ages. Also **DUROC JERSEY SWINE, Ontario.**

**40 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES**—First choice of England's best flocks. Ram lamb from the champion ram of Canada, 1906. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.** Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons Buena Vista Farm, Harrietsville, Ont.**

**Southdowns** FOR SALE: 2 imported prizewinning rams, and 60 home-bred and imported ewes. **COLLIER**—1 tuppie by champion sire, and out of prizewinning dam. **Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.**



E. Wright. Wether under one year—1, 2 and 4, J. & D. J. Campbell; 3, W. E. Wright; 5, Abram Rudell. Three wethers under one year—1, J. & D. J. Campbell; 2, W. E. Wright; 3, Abram Rudell.

LEICESTER.—Ewe under one year—1, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; 2, Oliver Turnbull, Walton; 3 and 5, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 4, John Barber, Salem. Three ewes under one year—1, A. & W. Whitelaw; 2, Turnbull; 3, Kelly; 4, Barber; 5, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Wether one year and under two—1, Kelly; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Hastings Bros.; 4, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa; 5, Turnbull, Walton. Best wether under two years—Champion, Kelly. Wether under one year—1 and 5, Turnbull; 2, Parkinson; 3, Hastings Bros. Three wethers under one year—1, Turnbull; 2, Hastings Bros.; 3, Whitelaw; 4, Parkinson.

OXFORD.—Ewe under one year—1 and 4, J. W. Lee & Sons, Simcoe; 2, A. Stevenson, Atwood; 3, Robert J. Hine, Dutton; 5, Alex. Stewart, Living Springs. Three ewes under one year—1, Lee & Sons; 2, Stewart; 3, Hine; 4, Stevenson; 5, J. A. Carswell, Bond Head. Wether one year and under two—1, W. E. Wright, Glanworth; 2, A. Stevenson. Best wether under two years—Champion, W. E. Wright. Wether under one year—1 and 3, J. A. Carswell; 2, Lee & Sons; 4 and 5, Wright. Three wethers under one year—1, Carswell; 2, Wright; 3, Stevenson.

SOUTHDOWN.—Ewe under one year—1 and 4, Robert McEwen, Byron; 2, Telfer Bros., Paris; 3 and 5, Geo. Baker, Simcoe. Three ewes under one year—1, Baker; 2, McEwen; 3, Telfer Bros. Wether one year and under two—1, 2 and 3, Sir Geo. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Quebec; 4, McEwen; 5, John Jackson & Son, Abingdon. Best wether under two years—Champion, Sir Geo. Drummond. Wether under one year—1, 2 and 3, Telfer Bros.; 4 and 5, Sir Geo. Drummond. Three wethers under one year—1, Telfer Bros.; 2, John Jackson, Abingdon; 3, Sir Geo. Drummond; 4, J. W. Lee & Son, Simcoe.

DORSET HORNS.—Ewe under one year—1, 3 and 5, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 2 and 4, Jas. Robertson & Son, Milton. Wether one year and under two—1 and 2, Harding; 3, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 4, Robertson & Son. Wether under one year—1, 2 and 5, Robertson & Son; 3 and 4, Harding. Three wethers under one year—1, Robertson & Son; 2 and 3, Harding.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLKS.—Ewe under one year—1, 3 and 4, John Kelly, Shakespeare (Hampshires); 2, Jas. Bowman, Guelph (Suffolks). Wether one year and under two—1, Jas. Bowman; 2 and 3, Telfer Bros., Paris. Best wether under two years—Champion, Jas. Bowman. Wether under one year—1, Bowman.

GRADE OR CROSSES, sired by ram of Long-woolled breed.—Wether one year and under two—1, J. H. Patrick, Ilderton; 2, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 3 and 5, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 4, L. Parkinson, Eramosa. Best wether under two years—Champion, J. H. Patrick. Wether under one year—1 and 4, Brien & Son; 2, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; 3, Parkinson; 5, Hastings Bros., Crosshill. Three wethers under one year—1, Brien & Son; 2, Rawlings & Bailey; 3, Parkinson.

GRADE OR CROSS, sired by ram of Short-woolled breed.—Wether one year and under two—1, 3 and 4, J. & D. J. Campbell; 2, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 5, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford. Best wether under two years—Champion, J. & D. J. Campbell. Wether under one year—1 and 2, J. & D. J. Campbell; 3, John Kelly; 4, Abram Rudell; 5, W. E. Wright. Three wethers under one year—1 and 2, J. & D. J. Campbell; 3, Abram Rudell.

DRESSED CARCASSES OF SHEEP.—COTSWOLD.—Wether one year and under two—1, 3 and 4, Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 2, John Sockett, Rockwood; 5, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest. Wether under one year—1, 2 and 5, E. Brien & Son; 3 and 4, Rawlings & Bailey.

LINCOLN.—Wether one year and under two—1 and 2, L. Parkinson, Eramosa; 3, J. H. Patrick, Ilderton; 4, J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Wether under one year—1 and 2, Parkinson; 3, Gibson.

LEICESTER.—Wether one year and under two—1, G. & W. Parkinson, Eramosa; 2, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 3, Oliver Turnbull, Walton; 4, A. & W. Whiteaw, Guelph. Wether under one year—1, Hastings Bros.; 2, Whitelaw; 3, Parkinson; 4 and 5, Turnbull.

OXFORD.—Wether one year and under two—1, A. Stevenson, Atwood; 2, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Wether under one year—1 and 2, Wright; 3, J. A. Carswell; 4 and 5, A. Stevenson.

SHROPSHIRE.—Wether one year and under two—1 and 4, W. E. Wright; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 3, Abram Rudell, Hespeler. Wether under one year—1, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 2 and 3, Abram Rudell; 4, W. E. Wright.

SOUTHDOWN.—Wether one year and under two—1, John Jackson & Son, Abingdon; 2, Robert McEwen, Byron. Wether under one year—1, Telfer Bros., Paris; 2, 3 and 4, Lee & Sons, Simcoe; 5, John Jackson & Son.

DORSET HORN.—Wether one year and under two—1, Hastings Bros., Crosshill; 2 and 3, R. H. Harding, Thorndale; 4, Jas. Robertson & Son, Milton. Wether under one year—1 and 2, Robertson & Son; 3, 4 and 5, R. H. Harding, Thorndale.

HAMPSHIRE AND SUFFOLK.—Wether one year and under two—1 and 3, Telfer Bros., Paris; 2, James Bowman, Guelph. Wether under one year—1, Bowman.

GRADE OR CROSS.—Wether one year and under two, sired by ram of Long-woolled breed—1, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 2, J. T. Gibson, Denfield; 3, L. Parkinson, Eramosa. Wether under one year—1, A. & W. Whitelaw, Guelph; 2 and 4, L. Parkinson; 3, Rawlings & Bailey, Forest; 5, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown. Wether one year and under two, sired by ram of a Short-woolled breed—1, Abram Rudell, Hespeler; 2, Lloyd-Jones Bros., Burford; 3, W. E. Wright, Glanworth. Wether under one year—1, J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville; 2, W. E. Wright; 3 and 5, Abram Rudell; 4, John Kelly, Shakespeare.

SWINE.

YORKSHIRES.—Barrow six months and under nine—1, 2 and 4, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 3 and 5, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Barrow under six months—1, Featherston & Son; 2, Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus; 3 and 5, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, J. E. Brethour, Burford. Sow nine months and under fifteen—1 and 3, Featherston & Son; 2, R. F. Duck & Son; 4, 5 and 6, Jas. Wilson & Son. Sow six months and under nine—1 and 2, Featherston & Son; 3, Duck & Son; 4, 5 and 6, Wilson & Son. Sow under five months—1, Wilson & Son; 2 and 5, J. E. Brethour; 3, Duck & Son; 4, Featherston & Son; 5, J. E. Brethour. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, Featherston & Son; 2, Brethour; 3, Wilson & Son.

BERKSHIRES.—Barrow six months and under nine—1 and 2, John Kelly, Shakespeare; 3, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 4, John S. Cowan, Donegal; 5, H. Koelln & Son, Glenallan. Barrow under six months—1, W. H. Durham, Toronto; 2, Brien & Son; 3, Durham; 4, Kelly; 5, Koelln & Son. Sow nine months and under fifteen—1, Durham; 2 and 4, Brien & Son; 3, Cowan, Donegal; 5, Koelln & Son. Sow six months and under nine—1 and 3, Kelly; 2 and 4, Durham; 5, Koelln & Son. Sow under six months—1, 2 and 4, Cowan; 3, Durham; 5, Brien & Son; 6, Joshua Lawrence, Oxford Centre. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1, Kelly; 2, Cowan; 3, Brien & Son; 4, Durham; 5, Lawrence.

TAMWORTHS.—Barrow six months and under nine—1 and 2, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell; 3, 4 and 5, Charles Currie, Morriston. Barrow under six months—1 and 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, 4 and 5, Currie. Sow nine months and under fifteen—1, 2 and 5, Douglas & Sons; 3 and 4, Currie. Sow six months and under nine—1, Currie; 2, 3 and 4, Douglas & Sons; 5 and 6, Currie. Sow under six months—1, 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons; 4, 5 and 6, Currie. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1 and 3, Douglas & Sons; 2, Currie.

CHESTER WHITES.—Barrow six months and under nine—1 and 2, Daniel De Courcy, Bornholm; 3, W. E. Wright.

(Continued on next page.)

Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 600 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. C. COLLINS, Rowsville P.O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C.P.R.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS



The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class, have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

ROBERT CLARKE, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

100 BERKSHIRES 100

Catalogues Ready Dec. 1st.

Dispersion Sale of the Elmhurst Herd on

Write for one.

Sale under cover.

H. M. VANDERLIP,

Importer and Breeder,

Gainville, Brant Co., Ont., Can.

Wednesday, January 8, 1908, at 12 o'clock.

NEWCASTLE TAMWORTHS.

Oldest established herd in Canada. For sale 12 young sows sired by Colwell's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions, and bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret; also younger ones, both sexes, by him, and out of dams by above Cha. sires. Several boars fit for service. Will sell right for quick sales.

A. A. COLWELL, NEWCASTLE, ONT. Count Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins. For Sale: Pigs of either sex, from 6 weeks to 1 month; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 6 months. Phone in real case.

BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

EAST BANK HERDS

Large English Yorkshire and Berkshire Swine, Shorthorn Cattle and Barred Rock Poultry. If you want individual quality, coupled with breeding in any or all of the above breeds, try me with an order. Am offering snags in young sows bred and ready to breed. Boars fit for service. Buckers either bred or sex. Also cows and calves; some prizewinners. Barred Rock cockers, 75c and \$1. For description and breeding, see Gossip, Xmas number. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, call or phone. Ipa L. Howlett, Keldon P. O. Sheburne station, C. P. R.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are looking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a speciality. Write for prices and particulars. DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario. Inspection invited. G. T. R. C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns.

We are looking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a speciality. Write for prices and particulars. DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario. Inspection invited. G. T. R. C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.



Large White Yorkshires! Am offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock, also young pigs of both sexes, not akin. Prices right, and quality of breeding unexcelled. Write or call on

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



MONKLAND Yorkshires Imported & Canadian-bred We keep 25 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Our supply pairs and tries not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-Gilman's Place

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 18577 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 sweetestst over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O. Atwood and Milverton stations.

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old. David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY MASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES!

Boars fit for service. Sows bred and safely in pig. Young pigs just weaned. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and quality. We are winning at the leading Canadian shows. A fine lot of both sexes and all ages. Everything guaranteed and represented. Prices reasonable. H. B. MEDARMIID, Fingal P. O., Shedden Sta.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old, pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address W. D. GEORGE, Ontario Ont.

Yorkshires—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bess strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and tries not akin. J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Daimeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P.O. & Station.

Yorkshires and Tamworths—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. CHAS. CURRIE, Morriston P.O. Behav Sta., C.P.R.

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Daimeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P.O. & Station.

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P.O., Co. of York.

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P.O., Co. of York.



Glanworth: 4 and 5, George Bennett, Charing Cross. Barrow under six months—1 and 4, Daniel De Courcey; 2 and 5, Wright; 3, Bennett. Sow nine months and under fifteen—1, 4 and 5, Bennett; 2 and 3, De Courcey. Sow six months and under nine—1, 3 and 4, Bennett; 2, De Courcey; 5, Wright. Sow under six months—1, 2 and 3, Bennett; 4, Wright; 5, De Courcey. Three pigs, the offspring of one sow, bred by exhibitor—1 and 3, Bennett; 2, De Courcey.

GRADES OR CROSSES, ANY OTHER BREED.—Barrow six months and under nine—1, Charles Currie, Morriston; 2, H. Koelln & Son, Glenallan; 3, E. Brien & Son, Ridgetown; 4, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 5, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell. Barrow under six months—1, Douglas & Sons; 2, Currie; 3, Featherston & Son; 4 and 5, H. Stewart, Burford. Sow six months and under nine—1, Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, Douglas & Sons; 4, H. Koelln; 5, Brien & Sons; 6, John S. Cowan. Sow under six months—1, H. Stewart, Burford; 2, Douglas & Sons; 3, Daniel De Courcey; 4, George Bennett, Charing Cross; 5, R. Houston, Dixie.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Two pure-breds—1, 4 and 6, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 2, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 3 and 5, H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal; 7, Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 8, Jas. Wilson & Son, Fergus. Best pair of export bacon hogs—1, J. E. Brethour, Burford. Two grades or crosses—1 and 5, J. Featherston & Son; 2 and 3, H. Stewart, Burford; 4, Charles Currie, Morriston; 6, D. Douglas & Sons, Mitchell.

DRESSED CARCASSES OF SWINE. Two pure-breds—1, 3 and 5, J. E. Brethour, Burford; 2, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 4, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 6, Geo. Bennett, Charing Cross; 7, H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal. Two grades or crosses—1 and 2, Stewart, Burford; 3, R. F. Duck & Son, Port Credit; 4 and 5, Chas. Currie, Morriston; 6, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville. Sweepstakes—J. E. Brethour, Burford.

**KILLS TICKS** **ZENOLEUM** **CURES SCAB**

**The Purest Coal-Tar Dip**

The successful shepherd watches his sheep as a cat watches a mouse. He dips in Zenoleum to keep the sheep free from ticks and lice. He dips to cure scab, if by accident scab infests his flock. He disinfects the pens to keep them clean and the sheep healthy, because healthy sheep grow into good fleeces and more mutton. This makes a flock profitable. *ZENOLEUM is recommended as a remedy for stomach worms.*

**The Principal Sheep Breeders in America USE ZENOLEUM**

They find it the best of all dips after many years' experience. *Forty-two Agricultural Colleges say "Zenoleum is best."* It is equally good for many ailments and diseases of cattle, horses, swine, and poultry, and has a hundred uses of interest to good housewives.

**No Strings to the ZENOLEUM Guarantee**

Here it is: If Zenoleum is not all we say it is, or even what you think it ought to be, you can have your money back. No talk, no letters—just money.

**The Zenner Disinfectant Co.,**  
112 Lafayette Avenue  
Windsor,  
Ontario

**Free Booklet Veterinary Adviser**

64-page book for Stockmen written by Agricultural College Authorities. *Positively free for the asking. Send postal quick.*



**Prices At All Dealers**

Four sizes: eight ounce tin, 25 cents; thirty-two ounce, 50 cents; medium tin, 90 cents; large tin, \$1.50. Nearly any dealer in Canada will supply you with Zenoleum. If not, send to us. **Ask Your Dealer First.**

**When Writing Advertisers Please Mention this Paper.**

**GOSSIP.**

Vol. 25 of the Shropshire Sheep Breeders' Flockbook of Great Britain has been received at this office. It contains pedigrees of rams numbering from 12,516 to 12,789, a registry of flocks and the sires used, besides much other useful information regarding the breed and its breeders and prizewinners.

Volume 25 of the American Holstein-Friesian Herdbook, recently issued, has been received at this office. It is a substantially-bound volume of 510 pages of pedigrees, the bulls numbering from 41,786 to 46,626, and the females from 85,021 to 94,829. The secretary and editor is Frederick L. Houghton, Brattleboro, Vermont.

We regret to record the death of the noted breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, Sir George Macpherson Grant, Bart., of Ballindalloch, Banffshire, Scotland, which occurred on December 5th, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. Sir George has long held the leading place as a breeder of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and the Ballindalloch herd is now recognized as the fountain-head of the best strains of the breed. The Erica tribe, the foundress of which was originally purchased from the Earl of Southesk, was brought to great perfection at Ballindalloch, and has been for many years in high repute. Only two days before his death, the popular owner of the herd was the exhibitor of the first-prize winner in a splendid class of A-A heifers at the Edinburgh Show. He was a very extensive landed proprietor, and for several years member of Parliament for Elgin and Moray. Sir George had been for some years more or less of an invalid, and was on his way South in search of health, when he died in Edinburgh.

**HELP FOR WEAK MEN!**

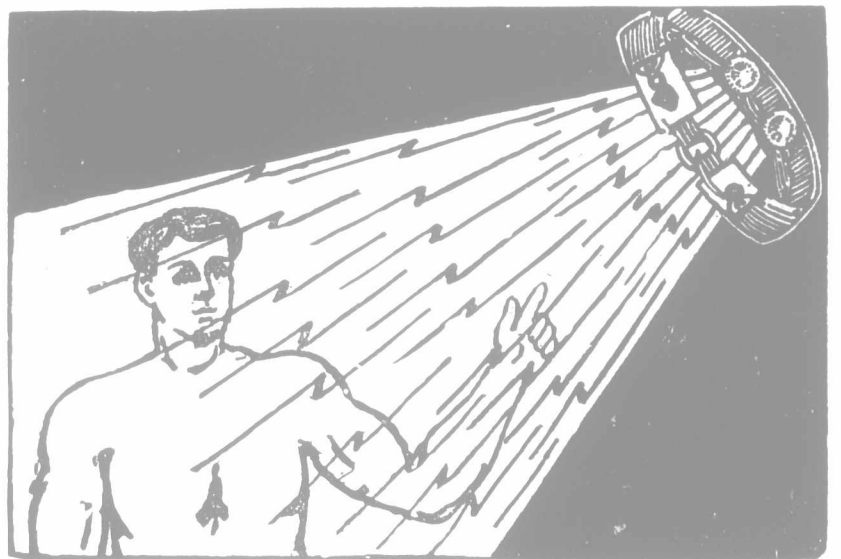
**The Weak and Puny Can Be Cured.**

Show me the men who would not be better than they are. It matters not how the rocks and shoals of life have worn the edge off the spirit of joyousness, have dulled the enthusiasm of youth and left the nerves less vigorous, the eye less bright, the step less springy, the mind less forceful, and the general vitality less powerful than they ought to be at your age, you want to be strong. Hard work wears, and worry, disappointment and the other cares of life drain away the vim and snap of perfect health. Electricity applied my way restores it. It makes you feel strong; it renews your strength.

**Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt**

Does this naturally. I know that the foundation of all strength is Electricity, and that Electricity alone will renew it. I have applied it for years, and have cured thousands of weak people in that time. Every town knows of its cures. My book tells of many grateful men and women who were cured by this Belt after every kind of medical treatment had failed.

It is the one sure remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Weak Kidneys, Weak Stomach, Nervous Debility in young or old, and similar ailments, as well as Dyspepsia, Constipation, etc. How can anyone remain in doubt as to the value of this grand remedy when you see so many cures?



I received the Belt all right, and am very pleased with it. It has done me a lot of good, and I would not be without it now. I only wish I could have got it before.  
E. MAJOR, Port Dalhousie, Ont.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

**PAY WHEN YOU ARE CURED.**

If I don't cure you, my Belt comes back to me, and we quit friends. You are out the time you spend on it—wearing it while you sleep—nothing more.

I am writing to let your know that your Belt that I bought from you a year ago did all you claimed for it. It cured me of all my troubles.  
LEON RAFFE, Lime Ridge, Que.

**Send for My Book To-day.**

Do you want to feel big, husky and powerful, with your veins full of youthful fire, your eye clear and your muscles strong and active? If you do, fill out this coupon and send it to me, and I will send you a book which will inspire you with the courage to help yourself. It is full of the things that make people feel like being strong and healthy, and tells of others like yourself who were just as weak once, but are now among nature's best specimens of strong and healthy human beings. Cut out the coupon, and send it to-day, and get this book, free, sealed, by return mail. Call for free consultation. Office Hours, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Wednesday and Saturday till 8.30 p. m.

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,**  
112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book for men, sealed, free.

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

797