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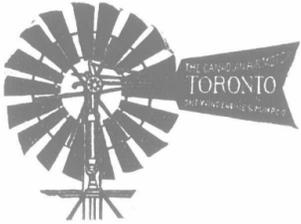
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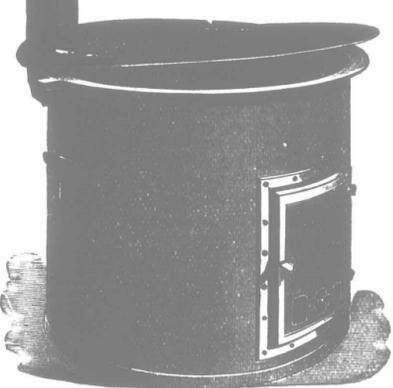
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The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

The importance of the breed society to the live-stock industry, says "The Farmer's Advocate," Winnipeg, might not be appreciated in a country where the Shorthorn lacked the preponderance it has in Western Canada, but while the importance of the association is admitted, it must be a progressive body to maintain its proper position in the agriculture of the Dominion, namely, as leader of all Canadian breed societies. Not many years ago, just previous to the time when the National Records movement was launched, the Western men felt they were not getting the representation in the councils of the association they were entitled to, and, consequently, had no voice in the administration of Shorthorn affairs. Some even advocated a separate association, a project for which we had not sympathy, inasmuch as it would have tended to increased cost for registration and confusion of pedigrees, and would have sown doubt in the minds of many as to the authenticity of records. Fortunately, wiser counsels prevailed, the parent body became somewhat awakened to its duty and accorded a measure of representation to the Western men. At present, the directorate is composed of fifteen members, of which Alberta has one, Manitoba three, and Ontario the balance. We believe a rearrangement in the interest of the breed and the society, would be one director for Saskatchewan, and one for the Maritime Provinces and Quebec. Last year, the expenses of one of the vice-presidents was paid to the annual meeting, a precedent we doubt that the by-laws of the society provide for. In any event, if allowed to one Province, it should be allowed to all. Further, we believe the method of electing directors is antiquated, obsolete and unfair. Undoubtedly, it suited conditions of former days when there were few breeders in Canada of the reds, whites and roans outside Ontario. The directors appointed to represent a Province should be elected by the breeders in that Province, and not as now by the general meeting at Toronto. This might easily be done, the taking of the poll to be done by the secretary of the live-stock associations in the provinces. This idea might not commend itself to those resident in Ontario, but whether it does or not, the principle enunciated here is the correct one, being a restatement of that old British idea—no taxation without representation. Ballots could be mailed in December to the members in each Province, on which would be printed a list of the paid-up members of the society in that particular Province, and when marked by the recipients with a X against the name or names of the men they wished elected as director, could be returned to the secretary aforesaid and the ballots counted in the presence of one of two others authorized to be present for that purpose, affidavits being taken later as to the correctness of the results.

The society has even a greater work to do, namely, to encourage the development of the milking propensities of the breed, and thus make it possible for the general farmer to invest in Shorthorns with the prospect of such being profitable animals from a work-a-day standpoint, or, in other words, that Shorthorn breeders should be encouraged to develop animals that will be of such a type as to be profitable, even if not possessed of a show-ring reputation or aristocratic lineage. It would not be a bad idea to inject some new blood into the directorate. On it for years have been veterans of the show- and sales-ring, men who have done a great work, importing and breeding the very best, on whom Time has begun to lay his hand, and whose interest in the breed has not died out, albeit that is the sum total of their connection with the breed. New blood must be brought in to keep up the virility of the society, but in doing so moderation must be observed, for the accumulated wisdom of the older men will be needed to mingle with the progressive ideas of those of a younger generation.

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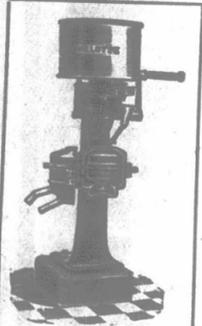
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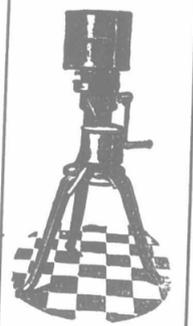
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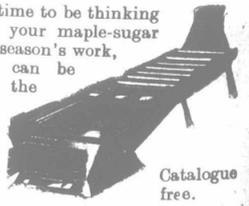
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1866

The Farmer's Advocate

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VOL. XLI.

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LONDON, ONT., NOVEMBER 29, 1906.

No. 740

EDITORIAL.

Is the Basement Stable a Success?

The above heading voices a doubt long obtruding itself on some minds, whether the common two-story barn, with the stock below in a stone, brick or concrete basement, is the success which many take it for granted to be. Go into many such stables of a morning now, and more or less chill will be felt. It may not be cold according to the thermometer's tale, but it will feel more so than a wooden stable at several degrees lower temperature. Moreover, it will be much the same story all winter long, and in the depth of January, one of the best ways to make a man shrink away from his clothes is to set him at work in and about some of these basement stables. When a mild day comes after a cold spell, the stable atmosphere will be damp from the melting of hoarfrost that had accumulated on windows and masonry walls; and when another cold snap occurs, it will be intensely felt by reason of the moisture in the air. It is well known that moist cold air abstracts heat from the body at a much faster rate than dry cold air—hence the chill of a damp basement stable.

Why is the basement barn damp? There are two or three reasons, which dovetail with one another. A stone wall is a good conductor of heat, which is another way of calling it a poor insulating material. Brick and concrete are only a few degrees better. The effectiveness of the masonry wall in keeping up the temperature depends largely on its tightness. It seals the stable up, as it were, but does not prevent heat being lost through the wall by conduction any more than the corking of a hot-water bottle would prevent the water from cooling.

There are two ways in which heat may be lost through walls. One is convection, viz., interchange of inside with outside air. This has the compensating advantage of providing a measure of ventilation, which helps to dry the air, removing gases and vapors and introducing more oxygen, to enable the animals to generate more body-heat, and thus withstand the cold. Ordinary wooden stable walls lose more or less heat by convection.

The other way is conduction; that is to say, the heat passes from inside air to wall, and from wall to outside air. A stone wall loses little or no heat by convection, but even a fairly thick one will lose much by conduction. Consequently, in order to keep the temperature up to what is considered a proper degree, windows and doors must be kept pretty well closed up and ventilators not too wide open.

Take two stables, one with wooden and the other with 18-inch stone walls, both so constructed and kept as to prevent manure freezing. It will be found that the stone stable has much the closer, damper atmosphere.

Cannot the difficulty be overcome by a good system of ventilation? To some extent it may; but the trouble is that admission of sufficient cold outside air tends to lower the temperature, and this, together with the loss of heat continually taking place by conduction through the stone wall, makes the stable colder than would be the case with a proper wooden wall affording the same total amount of ventilation. We have been in a great many basement stables ventilated by various systems—some of them very expensive—and have yet to find the second one that was at all times as dry and comfortable as we deem desirable. The one exception implied was in a barn described in "The Farmer's Advocate" last winter, where the intake air was warmed by being

conducted for quite a distance through underground tile before being diffused into the stable. This permitted the admission of copious quantities of fresh air, without making the stable too cold. With the ordinary attempts at ventilation—which in too many cases, means scarcely any at all—we cannot keep our stables warm enough, dry enough, and as well ventilated as they should be, unless we build the walls of some better insulating material than stone or concrete. Wood and building paper are very much better in that respect, and, by using enough of them, warmth, dryness and ventilation may be secured. Masonry may be all right for a house where artificial heat is supplied by fire, but even here we find stone is not in favor.

Dryness and ventilation are more important than high temperature. Many now prefer to have a wooden-walled stable in which the manure freezes a little, than a basement stable where it does not, but it is possible to have the wooden-walled stable as warm as and much drier than the other.

When basement stables first came in, they were hailed as a great advance over the old barns in which the wind swept under a raised plank floor. If we except those known as "bank barns"—now unequivocally condemned—doubtless, on the whole, they were an improvement, but they are far from representing perfection in stable construction.

Now, to overcome the drawbacks above set forth, two ideas suggest themselves. One is to build the stables as low annexes to the main barn. We expect this will strike many as heterodox, but, considering the lightness of frame necessary, the simplicity of construction and the ease of ventilation, it is a question whether such a barn would be so very much more expensive to build than the compact, high-standing basement barn. As for convenience of feeding, the silo and modern litter-carrier have, to a large extent, obviated the advantage of having the stable under the feed mow. However, if the two-story barn be still considered more economical to build and maintain and to work in, what is to hinder us from building the lower story of frame, set on a stone or concrete wall a foot or so in height? We have been told of such barns giving excellent satisfaction, and believe the idea worthy of consideration. Certainly, anybody who contemplates the effect of ill-ventilated, damp stables on the health of succeeding generations of cattle and men, will consider a few extra dollars expended in improving stable atmosphere to be wisely invested indeed. It is hard to estimate how much tuberculosis in stock, and how much catarrhal, bronchial and allied ailments in human beings may be laid to basement stables, which, besides being chilly, are often dark, for the thickness of the wall allows a window of usual size to distribute in the stable only about half the amount of light that would pour through the same-sized window set in a three-inch or four-inch wooden wall.

In poultry houses, they are getting away from the close house and finding a light, dry, airy pen to be the ideal winter quarters. Is it not time to apply similar principles to the stabling of domestic quadrupeds, especially horses, hogs and sheep.

We know of no more important practical farm question than this one of stable temperature and ventilation, and our columns will be open for its discussion this winter. Take careful note of conditions in your own and your neighbors' stables, and write us your convictions on the subject. In multitude of counsel there should be wisdom.

In education it may be well to polish college benches, but it has been proven that any course of study is defective that does not polish plow handles.—[John M. Stahl.

British Estimate of Canada.

The Financier, of London, Eng., a well-known monetary and business publication, some time ago despatched its editor, Mr. R. J. Barrett, a competent observer, to make a tour of Canada, in order to "size up" the situation here, especially from the British investor's point of view. His matured conclusions, as expressed in a series of articles in the Financier, may be summed up as follows:

In Canada, undoubtedly, we have a country of illimitable possibilities—one that has, indeed, achieved most wonderful results. Her position is sound.

Canada is on the eve of a period of commercial development only equalled in the history of the United States of America.

The only drawbacks are want of capital and labor. There are numberless openings for the profitable investment of British capital. The principals of leading British industries have gone to Canada to study the conditions. For business men with a capital of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, Canada presents chances not to be found elsewhere.

Americans are keenly alive to the great commercial and agricultural possibilities of the country, and are flocking over the border in their thousands. Some people here are nervous lest the influx of Americans should weaken ties that bind the great Dominion to the motherland. Of that there need be no fear. The ties are indissoluble, and incoming Americans make good Canadians. The laws they find are excellent, and what especially appeals to them—are well administered.

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A Tariff Forecast.

At a complimentary banquet tendered Hon. W. S. Fielding in Montreal last week, the Finance Minister gave a forecast of the Tariff Bill, about which interest chiefly centers at the present session of the Canadian Parliament. He intimated that great changes would not be made, although there will be some, but that the Government would adhere to the policy of a moderate tariff and to the principle of giving the goods of Great Britain a substantial preference, as compared with those from foreign countries. There will also be a schedule discriminating between the products of countries anxious to trade with Canada and those putting up tariff bars against Canadian products. On the whole, the avowed aim of the Government was to prepare a tariff that would commend itself to the masses of the people.

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Agriculture in the West for 1906.

Optimism is the main feature of, or, to be more correct, optimistic describes the state of mind of Western men, including the farmers—a fact which is remarkable, seeing that the farmer is generally depicted as a grumbler, one dissatisfied, or a pessimist. In the West he is a different being, whether due to the stimulating climate, constant sunshine, or the evidences of development and general prosperity, or the rise in values of the land he holds, we cannot say definitely. Undoubtedly this optimism is based on the fact that he is thriving.

In the early days of this year the slogan of "Weed Suppression" was heard in the land, and a method (unique in Canada, at least) of carrying the gospel of fungus and weed eradication was started by means of an engine and train of cars, on which the lecturers lived, moved and had their being. The "Seed Special," as it was termed, was a success, and undoubtedly did good, but, from our personal knowledge, this gospel needs to be preached over and over again. An immense area of country was covered, but for all that, the weeds are as far ahead of the farmer as the transportation companies are behind in providing transportation facilities for getting out cattle and wheat. The rush the past season to the unoccupied lands for homesteads, etc., still continues, and the owners of virgin prairie are becoming more enamored of its virginity, and are steadily increasing prices. For example, unbroken land, over sixty miles from railroad, and no prospect of one for a year or two, has brought nine dollars an acre, and ten to twelve dollars are soon to be the figures. The people of the West, generally speaking, are very close to a state which might be described as "drunken with land speculation," which is so common as almost to pass unnoticed, nearly everybody being inebriated with prosperity, or what is taken for it.

The seeding was nothing remarkable, and the growing period of the grain uneventful, save for the amazing crop prophecies issued by those anxious to bull or bear the grain markets. Considered all round, a fair crop was taken off the older lands, which, despite all assertions to the contrary, are beginning to show exhaustion; and good crops were harvested on the newer lands.

The earlier shipments graded well up, but the percentage of high grades gradually diminished as time went on.

In live-stock lines there is nothing eventful to chronicle, save the big increase in shipments of range cattle, which are generally of good quality. Some Ontario men have been up purchasing feeders, which the Western farmer has foolishly let go at 2½ cents, with prospects next spring of 4½ to 5 cents for the same stuff, if properly fed this winter. The Winnipeg stock-yards, owned by the Canadian Pacific, have proved inadequate for the number of cattle shipped during the fall. Hog-production, despite high prices, which steadily hover around 7 cents, is away behind consumption, and it may be said that Manitoba needs an influx of some first-class dairymen. "Farmers won't milk cows," is a quotation which on the older lands will be, by the logic of diminishing crop returns, changed to "farmers must milk cows." Creameries are not kept running as they should be, despite a good and increasing market for the product. The same might be said of poultry production, although in that regard Alberta, with her co-operative creamery, egg-gathering and poultry-fattening system, is not letting those industries fall behind.

Importations of pure-bred stock have been almost entirely limited to Clydesdales—horses, especially heavy-drafts, being in good demand.

In the excitement incident to the general prosperity and land speculation, the upward trend in lumber prices, and the statement by manufacturers that farmers are in favor of higher tariffs—which is not the case—have almost passed unnoticed.

Immigration for the year has been noteworthy in the great and welcome numbers of Old Country Britishers coming to the West, the so-called American invasion not being in it with the crowds



J. Locrie Wilson.

The new Superintendent of Agricultural Societies for Ontario.

from the motherland. Foreigners have been fewer and of a better stamp than some of years gone by; but, after all, the people most to be desired are those accustomed to doff their hats to the Union Jack and the principles it represents. Within the last two years we have noticed a tendency on the part of Western Canadians to fawn on the newcomers from the south, even to the point of adopting some methods not in accordance with the best traits of British life and thought. As a people, the Westerners are verging dangerously on the line of hysteria, rather than sober common sense, and it is for this reason the influx of Britishers from the Old Country and Eastern Canada is welcomed to leaven the mass and instil economy, steadiness, and a stricter respect for the law.

There seems, also, to be a craze for commissions to investigate things—the grain trade, the beef industry—and the latest is to ascertain whether the Mormons are practicing polygamy. The constitution of some commissions, and the readiness with which they are appointed by Governments, looks as if such are not considered seriously. There is a very grave suspicion that abuses exist, and it is hoped that the investigations will go clean to the bottom in every case.

British Columbia has increased her fruit output, and that Province is the Mecca of many farmers of the prairie who have made their pile and tired of the exacting climate. Lumbering in that Province holds out great inducements to young, energetic men with a good knowledge of treecraft and executive ability. Taken all round, the farmer is getting the smallest share of the

general prosperity. Prices for his produce are low or medium; labor is expensive, poor in quality and hard to get, while everything he has to buy is high, for which the tariff now existing cannot be held blameless. The artisan of the town is getting bigger money than ever before, and has more work than he can attend to. Observant men, both of the farm and town, have expressed the belief that the day for public assistance to the transportation companies has gone by, and that no Government will be justified in pledging the credit of the country further; the roads are strong enough to reach out for desirable trade.

Summing up the year, as regards agriculture, there has been a great increase in the area brought under cultivation, and a consequent increase in production, but we cannot truthfully say any marked improvement in quality.

Christmas Number or Premium Pictures.

Notwithstanding the fact that many journals and magazines find it advisable to give premium pictures instead of an especial, illustrated Christmas number, as a Christmas gift to their readers, we have chosen the latter, and for the following reasons: Separate pictures are, no doubt, very fine, but after all they are only pictures. After the first examination but little particular interest attaches to them. We believe that a splendidly-illustrated article is more instructive and gives more pleasure in the end than a separate picture without a context. We aim to give the picture and the context too.

Again, one cannot frame all the pictures that come as Christmas premiums. As a consequence, they knock around for a time, become torn or soiled, and are finally burned. We present our pictures in such a form that they are preserved from year to year without the expense of framing, an item, by the way, costing from two to four or more times the total subscription price of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," Christmas number and all. As long as the book, with ordinary care, lasts, the pictures are as good as ever. When the separate-picture premiums are long forgotten, the "Farmer's Advocate" Christmas number will be an ornament in the library.

But there are always those who wish to frame pictures. These we have not forgotten. We have this year arranged for three handsome colored plates, which may be detached and framed, if preferred. Of the originals of these, two were painted especially for "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine." The first, a fine representation of the Ontario Agricultural College farm and buildings, at Guelph, is the result of two months' work by Artists Manly and Bridgen, who will be remembered as prominent exhibitors in the Art Gallery at the Toronto exhibitions. The second was painted by the well-known artist, Paul Wickson, whose pictures of horses are always a delight.

Now, what more can we do? We have spared no expense or trouble in trying to make this Christmas Number the best possible, and it goes absolutely without any extra charge to all subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," being one of the regular issues of the year. Do not let the opportunity slip, and don't forget to let your friends know about it also. Tell them our special rates to new subscribers—a copy of "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" every week from now until the end of 1907, including two magnificent Christmas Numbers, all for \$1.50.

Remember, Christmas Numbers of this character issued by other publications are sold at 50 cents a copy.

HORSES.

Diseases Resulting from Wounds.

(Continued.)

TETANUS.

Tetanus, commonly called lockjaw, is not infrequently seen as a result of wounds or operations. It may result from a very trivial injury, as a saddle or harness gall, cracked heels, etc., but is more apt to follow punctured wounds, and frequently occurs as a result of punctured foot. The operations which are most commonly followed by tetanus are docking, castration, operations for hernia, the insertion of setons, and it has been known to follow blisters. The disease is due to a germ which gains access to the circulation through the raw surfaces caused by injuries or operations. It may be described as a powerful and painful spasm of the voluntary muscles, which is long-continued and uncontrollable. The spasm of the muscles is that of rigid contraction, of a constant and non-intermittent character. There are several varieties of the disease, according to the muscles principally involved, and the word tetanus is used to denote it generally. When the muscles of mastication alone are involved it is called trismus, or lockjaw. When it chiefly affects the superior muscles of the neck and back, it causes an elevation of the head and a downward curvature of the spine, and is called opisthotonos. When the muscles of one side only are affected it causes a curvature of the body, drawing the head and hind quarter of the side affected towards each other, and is called tetanus lateralis or pleurosthotonos. The first two forms mentioned are those usually met with in horses, and we notice that, while the spasms involve some particular set of muscles more severely, all the voluntary muscles of the body are usually affected to a greater or less degree.

Symptoms.—The symptoms of tetanus appear in a variable period after an injury or operation, but usually in 8 to 12 days. There will be noticed a general stiffness and rigidity; the animal moves with difficulty, the head protruded and the tail usually elevated; the eye has a wild, excited, nervous expression; he will usually champ his jaws and sometimes grind his teeth, and there is often a flow of saliva from the mouth. The breathing becomes accelerated and the nostrils dilated, the eyes withdrawn within the orbits, which causes the accessory eyelid that is lodged in the inner angle of the orbit, and is called the membrane nictitans, to be pushed more or less over the eye. If the patient be suddenly disturbed, as by a slap of the hand on the neck, he becomes greatly excited, the membrane nictitans shoots suddenly over the eye, the head more protruded, the tail suddenly elevated, and the superficial muscles, especially those principally involved, become very hard and tense. The pulse is at first not much altered, but in the course of two or three days it becomes frequent and hard. The progress of the disease is usually somewhat slow, and a horse will sometimes continue to work for a few days after the first symptoms, but the symptoms gradually (sometimes quickly) become more marked, and when the spasms become general the position of the body will be regulated by the action of the most powerful muscles affected. The jaws usually become more or less firmly set, in some cases it being impossible to separate the incisor teeth sufficiently to introduce a fifty-cent piece; in other cases slight motion of the jaws remain. The limbs are extended, and difficult to move. The action of the bowels is checked, and urination is difficult. A husky cough is usually noticed when the patient attempts to swallow, which act is performed with a difficulty which gradually increases. The muscles of the abdomen are rigid, the belly looks small and hard, and breathing is performed with difficulty. Although the spasm is continued, its severity varies. Excitement, meddling attendance, strong light, noises, etc., causes paroxysms of great severity. In a modified light, when the animal is kept quiet, the spasms are usually diminished. In severe cases the symptoms continue to increase, until the animal can no longer keep his feet, he falls, and is unable to rise, and will struggle violently, and apparently suffer great pain until death ends the scene.

Treatment.—If the jaws become firmly locked there is little hope of recovery, but if even a slight motion remains which enables the patient to drink or suck fluids, recovery may take place under proper treatment. As it is a nervous disease, he must be kept as quiet as possible. If unable to stand, he should be placed in slings in a quiet, cool and dimly-lighted apartment, removed from all noise and excitement. If possible, a purgative should be given by the mouth, but where this cannot be done the bowels should be acted upon by the hypodermic injection of 1 to 1½ grams of eserine. If he can eat, he should be given sloppy food, with about 20 drops Scheel's strength of prussic acid, three times daily, but attempts to drench him should not be made, as the excitement defeats all benefit that may be

derived from medicines. The most successful treatment has probably been the hypodermic injection of about a dram of equal parts carbolic acid and glycerine three times daily. When recovery is about to take place, the symptoms gradually disappear; the jaws become relaxed and the nervousness decreases. It usually takes from six weeks to three months for a complete recovery to take place. When the case is going to prove fatal, the symptoms increase in severity despite treatment, and a few days usually ends the scene after the severe symptoms are noticed. It must be borne in mind that in the treatment of tetanus quietude is probably of more value than medicinal treatment, hence none but the attendant should come near the patient, unless a veterinarian be in attendance. Many drugs are recommended and have been tried, but the above treatment has probably given the best results.

"WHIP."

Precautions in Buying a Horse.

Dr. A. S. Alexander, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, believes that the selection of a horse is usually not given the serious consideration that the matter deserves, and offers some suggestions as follows:

There are said to be tricks in the horse-dealing business, but whether that be true or not, it is certainly important for the would-be purchaser to understand what he wants, what the work to be done requires, and what constitutes a sound, serviceable horse for the place to be filled. It is also absolutely necessary to consider every horse unsound until proved the contrary, no matter from whom he is to be purchased. Friends and relatives, when it comes to a horse deal, are

For the first few steps the hind legs will be jerked higher than normal, but when he is trotted, or even walked, there may not be a trace of this unsoundness to be seen, except, possibly, when he is suddenly turned.

After the "at rest" examination, he should be placed on a level floor. Watch him for a few minutes, and if he is sore-footed, the foot that causes pain will be stuck out in front of him, or the hind feet will be eased, turn about, persistently. Walk around him and form a general idea of his shape and quality, and suitability in size, weight and bone.

If all these things are satisfactory, next have him walked and trotted, and note his gait, with any departures from normal, free, open or sound action.

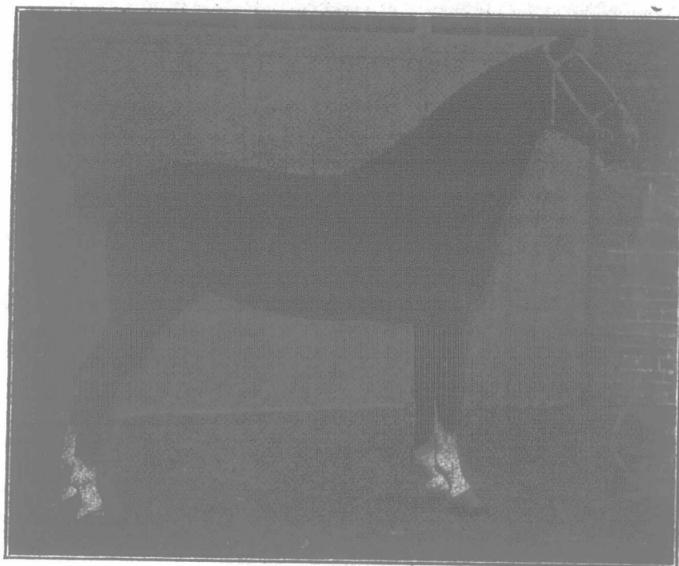
If he stands these tests, the serious examination commences, and this must be a most critical one if the price asked indicates a valuable animal and absolutely sound. If a cheap horse, and only sold "serviceably sound," the examination need only be for wind and lameness, and then a search for anything that will be likely to make him useless, either temporarily, during busy seasons, or permanently, at once or in the near future.

Commence at the head and examine the teeth for age; parrot mouth, which makes a horse unable to graze; diseased molars, which are indicated by foul odor; discharge from the nostrils or a wad of food in the cheek; injured bars where the bit presses on the floor of the mouth; lacerated tongue, or ulcerated tongue and gums. Glance at the nostrils for discharge, red spots, ulcers or tumors in the false nostril. Now test the sight by slightly lifting the hand, as if to will make him wink if he can see. Look at the eye and the lids. Where a horse has had several attacks of periodic ophthalmia (moon blindness) the lids will be wrinkled, and a bluish tinge appear over the eye, or irregularity of the contour of the cornea, while white spots may tell of cataract or merely of injuries that have not affected the eyesight. Examine the bones of the lower jaw for departures from normal, also those of the face under the eyes for enlargements, possibly showing disease of molar teeth or chronic catarh.

Abscesses under the jaw will be easily found, if present, and indicate "strangles" in quite young horses, but are suspicious in old ones, indicating diseased molar teeth, and possibly something worse. The hand is run over the poll, where "poll evil" is located, under the mane for skin disease, along the jugular groove and at the throatlatch for abnormalities. Then the withers are examined for "fistula" or sores, and the shoulder for sweeny, collar boils or fibroid tumors, and the elbow for shoe boil. The fore limb is next examined carefully for broken knees, splints, bowed tendons, grease or scratches, and any other things that depart from sound condition. The foot has to be examined very carefully for departures from good shape, founder, thrush, corns, quarter-cracks, quittor, sand crack, ringbones, sidebones and nail-prick or stonebruise.

Never accept a horse with leather sole on foot. Have him unshod before deciding that there is nothing wrong. This applies to fore and hind feet, and, as a general rule, it is safest to have the shoes removed where the horse is valuable. The body is next looked at carefully for ruptures, sore back, weak back, sagged back, and washy coupling. The state of the scrotum is to be looked to in geldings, and the udder in mares. Lift the tail to see if it is strong, not false, and not newly docked or affected with melanosis tumors in white animals. At the same time the anus is inspected, and the vulva in mares. Paralysis of the anus is not uncommon, and lacertations of the perineum in mares constitute a "gil flirt." The hind limb is next to be gone over for unsoundnesses similar to those in the fore limb, including spavin, ringbone, thoroughpin, etc., while the stifle will come in for a careful look, and the contour of the hips be noted for injury to the points of the ilium, caused by running in at a narrow door.

Next, test the animal thoroughly for wind, and the work will be fairly complete. In conclusion, it may be added that each limb must be examined in succession, as above advised.



Boquban Sunrise (16469).

Hackney filly. Winner of first prizes at the London, the Royal, and other English shows in 1906.

to be considered the same as strangers until the business has been completed. Even the deacon is not to be given any credit unless the horse he has to sell corroborates in appearance and performance the qualities he claims for him. There is to be no sentiment in the matter—simply business sense.

For the above reasons, when the neighbor has a horse for sale, and our reader goes to inspect the animal, he should go unawares, if possible, and see the horse, first in the stall, and afterwards in action. This is necessary, for the reason that when a horse is at rest in his stall some things will show up that would disappear when he is trotted, or be overlooked were he first seen out of doors. For instance, when looking at a horse in his stall, the flanks should be watched for abdominal breathing, indicating "heaves"—a trouble often temporarily alleviated by drugs when the visit of the intending purchaser has been anticipated, and at the same time a glance will show whether a strap is buckled tightly around the neck back of the ears, indicating that the horse is a "wind-sucker."

We next step up beside the horse and examine the manger, which is always chewed a great deal if the animal is a "cribber," and, finding such evidences, it is but a moment's work to open the mouth and find if the incisor teeth corroborate the suspicion. Next, the horse is made to "stand over" in his stall. If he has a spavin and is lame from it, he will jerk the affected leg as he steps, and this may also be done as an evidence of chorea (shivers or crampiness). The latter disease, which is incurable, is still better seen as the animal is made to back out of the stall.

Clean Mangers.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

A clean manger is the secret of a good appetite. It is a remarkable appetite and a marvelous digestion that will not pall in time, if continually offered an excessive quantity of feed, especially when the ration includes a large proportion of concentrates. A successful boarding-house keeper once remarked to the writer that she always found it paid to have plenty of food on the table. If the supply were "skimpy," it seemed to whet her boarders' appetites. If this is so of human beings, who are supposed to stop short of their stomach's capacity, it applies quite as fully to animals. With no animals is it more important than with horses and pigs. The pig, subsisting chiefly on rich food, is more liable than cattle or sheep to be injured by excessive eating. Many a swine-breeder who wonders why his pigs do not thrive better, would find the reason in his trough half an hour after feeding.

With horses, there is a special reason for limiting the quantity of feed. As in the case of the pig, the horse may be given too much grain for the good of his digestion, but, apart from this, is a special reason for care not to allow too much hay. Over-distension of the stomach is the primary cause of heaves, and that much over-feeding is done, is apparent from the number of broken-winded horses met with.

With live stock, as with men, a pretty safe general rule is to give each time a little less than would be eaten up clean. Uncleaned mangers are the sign of a poor feeder; that is, a feeder who cannot expect to get economical results from the materials he employs. Some horses may require considerably less hay than they would eat. In such cases limit the amount of hay, and use oat straw for the balance of the feed. A horse getting some oats and hay is not very likely to gorge himself on straw. P. F. Lincoln Co., Ont.

Opposed to Stallion License.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I noticed in last week's issue that you invite correspondence from any stallion men who are not in favor of Government license and inspection, as well as those who endorse such measures. Around Mitchell, neither the stallion men nor farmers appear to approve of any such move. The farmers think they are as capable of selecting their horse as any Government appointee would be. As for not allowing any horse to stand for service that is not registered in an approved book, I would say that some of the best carriage horses are bred from unregistered sires; in fact, I know of a pair that sold a short time ago for \$1,000, and notice they are very often the prize-winners in the show-ring. If such a law had been in force, we should have missed the grand family of old "Clear Grit." He was, I believe, only eligible for registration through the performance of his get, being himself largely imbued with Thoroughbred blood. How, in the name of common sense, would it help the stallion men, to be compelled to pay \$25 or \$50 of a license fee? Some may say, oh! by shutting off the scrubs. I venture to say that there are not three unregistered draft stallions or five scrubs for service in the whole of the County of Perth. It seems as though the commissioners were trying to mould the opinion of horsemen, and for the moment they think legislation might help the business, but upon mature consideration don't see how it can. T. SKINNER. Perth Co., Ont.

What the Currycomb is For.

One of the most abused articles about a stable is a currycomb, particularly the old-fashioned kind with sharp teeth. At no time are the results worse than at this season. The currycomb, when used on a horse at all, should be employed with judgment. Otherwise it does more harm than good. We have all seen horses with staring coats and crabbed tempers, whose owners are ever scratching away at them with the combs.

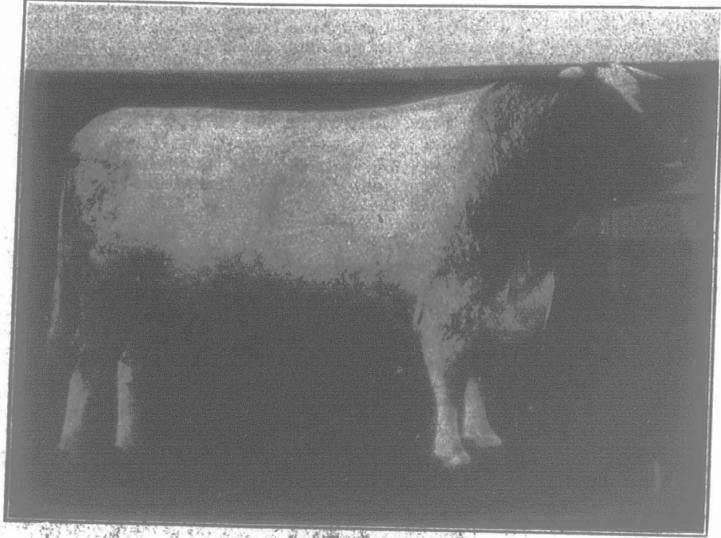
In grooming horses, main reliance should be placed upon the brush. The comb should be used to clean the brush, and is sometimes serviceable for direct application, though it ought to be rubbed in the direction the hair lies. Some men will ruffle the whole coat with the comb in order to loosen up the dirt and remove traces of scurf among the hair. The hard teeth of the comb injure the skin, and thus produce more scurf than they remove. The secret of keeping a horse's coat in good condition is to use the comb but seldom and the brush moderately, taking pains not to rub the hair the wrong way. A little regular brushing is better for the coat than a great deal of reckless currying, and very much better for the horse's disposition.

Wintering Horses.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At this season of the year every farmer is confronted with the proposition: "How may I best winter my horses?" No doubt a great many old horsemen have solved this problem to their satisfaction, but the rank and file of farmers are still in a quandary as to how they can winter their horseflesh most economically, and to the best advantage.

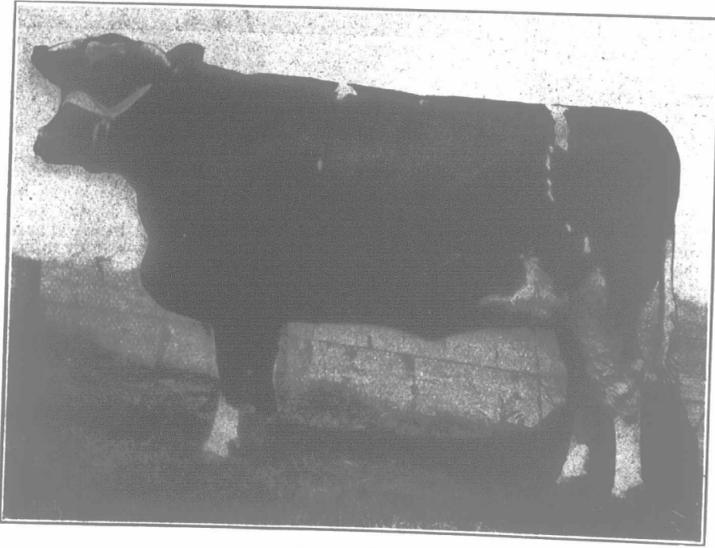
To a great many farmers there will be three divisions of their horses in the winter time, each



Linkfield Champion (86401).

Three-year-old Shorthorn bull. First in class and reserve champion, Royal Show, 1906.

of which require different feed and management. First of all there will be the horses that will be worked throughout the winter. These the average man can care for quite successfully. However, they will put up a much better appearance when taken out if they are kept well groomed; besides, feed will be saved, and the horses will be in much better condition. To this end, blanketing them in the stable gives good results, as a blanketed horse will have a much sleeker coat, at the cost of a great deal less labor, than one that has not been blanketed in the stable. When the horses are blanketed a little more ventilation can



Rolleston Regina.

Shorthorn two-year-old heifer. First at Royal Show, 1906.

be allowed, thus insuring the better health of the animals.

But how to treat the idle horse, and do it economically, and at the same time insure his future usefulness, is a question open for more discussion. First of all, if shod, his shoes should be removed. If the horse is in fair condition, his feed should consist of a maintenance diet; that is, one that will keep him in the same flesh, without either loss or gain of weight. This can

be done by feeding straw (preferably oat straw), with some silage, roots or bran, to keep the bowels in good condition. This, together with say two quarts of oats per day, will keep him thriving nicely throughout the winter. Hay is not at all essential, although, in changing from hay to straw, or vice versa, care should be taken to do it gradually, or you will occasion a harvest for your veterinarian. In watering, it is much to be preferred to have water where the horse can get it at will; but if the horse is watered three times a day (preferably before feeding), no ill results should follow. Next comes the question of exercise, and the system of a horse simply demands this. The best means of solving this, and

the one most commonly practiced, is to turn the horses out to the straw stack in the barnyard for a short period each day, and in favorable weather for a longer time. Where this is practiced, grooming is uncalled for, although a little time spent in grooming, even on these horses, will be repaid in the better health and condition of the animal. Where exercise cannot be given, the horse should by all means be provided with a loose box stall, and in this he will voluntarily obtain enough exercise for the safeguarding of his health.

Lastly, we have the foals to winter, and I might say that there is very little danger, with the average man, of their being too well cared for. Upon no class of stock can our care be so well spent, at present, as upon these youngsters of the equine race. The future of the mature

horse depends, to a very great extent, upon the care given the foal during the first winter. He should be kept in a loose box, alone, if possible, for where two are kept together, the one is usually master of the other, and fares accordingly at the manger. Of course, water and exercise are essential, the barnyard again answering for the exercising paddock. He should be fed liberally upon good clean, well-cured mixed or clover hay. Especial care should be taken not to have feed left in the manger between meals, as this soon tends to put the animal off his feed. For grain, a liberal ration of chopped oats and bran is unexcelled feed—at least a quart three times per day. The foals should not be stinted in this respect, even if the grain

has to be held back from the other stock in order that the foals may have it; for, with the present price of horseflesh, it will pay better dividends here than elsewhere. This ration followed out, with an occasional root or two, or a handful of silage, to keep the bowels in good working order, will be found to prove very satisfactory.

If any reasonable care and forethought is extended to our horses, there should be no excuse for their getting out of sorts, no need for condiments in their ration, and very little call for the skilled practitioner to attend them. I. C. Brant Co., Ont.

Present subscribers who send us two bona-fide new subscriptions (enclosing \$3) will have their own subscription advanced one year; or, for sending one new subscription and \$1.50, we will advance the old subscription six months.

Changing the name from one member of the family to another is not "a new subscriber." Remember, that the new subscribers will get all the copies for the balance of this year, the beautiful Christmas Number and all of 1907 for the \$1.50. This is a splendid offer. Push it hard. Begin to-day.

Notes

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LIVE STOCK.

Notable English Shorthorns of 1906.

Written for "The Farmer's Advocate," and illustrated with Photos by G. H. Parsons.

The time comes round once more for these notes on the English show season. In the one just drawing to a close many stirring events have taken place in the Shorthorn world. The most sanguine partisans of the breed could scarcely hope for the boom in prices, which has been conspicuous during the last few years, to continue, and it would have been no surprise had a reaction set in. Such, however, has not been the case; but instead there has been a marked increase in prices, and more than one record has been broken. The trade with the Argentine is, of course, mainly responsible for this, and the purse of the wealthy "estanciero" seems as far from being exhausted as ever.

The spring sales at Perth opened with a flourish of trumpets, when the record-breaking price of 1,500 gs. was paid for a yearling bull. This was Broadhooks Champion, a red, bred in the famous Beaufort Castle herd, and Mr. F. Miller, for Senor Cobo, the purchaser. Birmingham followed in the wake, and here trade was brisker than ever, 850 gs. being the top price, but three-figure sales were as thick as blackberries in autumn, and few, if any, animals failed to change hands. At both the aforesaid sales there were more animals forward, and the average showed a striking increase. At Perth it more than doubled the previous year.

The dispersion of such a world-famous herd as that of the late Philo L. Mills, at Ruddington, came at an opportune time; this took place in May. As anticipated, there was an enormous attendance and some spirited bidding. The top price was 1,100 gs., for a two-year-old bull; his half-brother made 900 gs., and his dam, with her eight-weeks-old calf, 1,000 gs.; 115 head averaged £155 18s. 2d., the aggregate total of the whole herd being £17,929 16s. 0d.

The "red, white and roan" made a brilliant display in the show-yard during the past season, both in numbers and merit. The "Royal," at Derby, was an event that will not easily be forgotten in Shorthorn circles. No fewer than 318 animals were entered, and almost all of them in their stalls. The large entry was, of course, encouraged by the auction sale held on the ground, at which an excellent average was maintained; but the classes were remarkably strong from the red-rossette winner down to the tail end, and many an animal that could have held its own at more than one show failed to get noticed. The sight presented by classes of, in some cases, over 80 animals in the ring, which was lined six to eight deep by an enthusiastic audience, amongst whom were representatives of many nationalities, during judging, is easier imagined than described; and though the rain fell incessantly, it in nowise damped the enthusiasm displayed, which reached the crowning point, and broke into loud cheering, as Mr. J. Dean-Willis' herdsman received both the male and female champion rosettes, for yearlings bred at Bapton Manor—a triumph which put the hallmark to the many victories gained by the famous Wiltshire herd.

What is generally known as the "Scotch week," comes about the beginning of October, when a number of drafts from the leading North-country herds and the Collynie-Uppermill bull-calf sales take place. Persistent reports had come to hand towards the end of the summer that the Argentine trade had been overdone, and that there was a very considerable slump in prices over the water. Breeders waited for the result of these sales with some anxiety, as it looked more than probable that purchasers would be very cautious. But such was not the case; trade was keener than ever. The Collynie sale eclipsed its own marvellous record, for on no less than three occasions was 800 gs. bid for calves, and an average of £305 speaks for itself. During the week 288 cattle changed hands, the average being £102, which forms a more striking illustration than a sensational price for a single animal.

In dealing with the animals individually, the older bulls first claim our attention. Here Mr. F. Miller's Linkfield Champion stands out head and shoulders over his rivals. This massive sire is a light roan, calved in 1903, bred by Col. C. J. Johnstone, Elgin; sire Scottish Prince 82270, dam Kathleen, by John Peel 67237. He was exhibited, with considerable success, by Miss Staples in Ireland, winning the Challoner Plate at Dublin in the spring of this year, when he passed into Mr. Miller's hands, and for whom he won first and reserve champion at the Royal Show, Derby; first at Birkenhead, first at the Royal Lancashire, first and champion at Belfast, first at Northumberland, first at the Welsh National. Linkfield Champion is a remarkably even-fleshed bull, of great scale, with a level top and faultless underline. His head is well set on a magnificent front, and displays an abundance of

Shorthorn character; in fact, he is as near perfection as any old bull exhibited recently.

Another notable aged bull is Sir Richard Cooper's white Meteor. He was second to Linkfield Champion at the Royal, Royal Lancashire and Northumberland shows, but scored a number of other notable victories, beside being first and reserve champion at Bath, and first and champion at Shrop. and West Midland, first and champion at Hereford and Worcester, first at Norfolk, first and champion of the breed at the Highland, Peebles, first at Great Yorkshire, etc. Meteor, calved in 1903, is by Moonlight, dam Calluna, by Major. His breeder was Mr. C. Morgan Richardson. He is a very lengthy bull, carry-

caused a lot of comment, while an offer of 1,000 gs. was made and refused for him. He made debut for the present year at the Bath & West, at Swindon, winning the championship—a triumph which he followed up with first and champion at the Royal Counties, first and Champion at the Royal, first and champion at Birkenhead, first and 50-gs. cup for best bull at the Royal Lancashire. Mr. F. Miller then purchased this bull for Senor Cobo, Buenos Ayres, at the enormous price of £3,000 (\$15,060). Bapton Viceroy was in every respect far in front of his opponents. His remarkable size, masculine character, rich red color and the trueness of his lines could not be overlooked, but he, like any other outstanding animal, had critics, who called attention to his rather hard touch and slight weakness of thigh. Nevertheless he is a great bull, the like of which is not met with at every show.

The King's herd at Windsor supplied a very beautiful bull in Royal Windsor, who stood second to the Bapton Manor champion at the Royal Counties and Royal, and who would, on an ordinary occasion, have headed his class with ease. He is a roan home-bred son of Luxury and Remembrance.

Lord Calthorp's grand roan cow, Sweet Heart, by the King's well-known Royal Duke, won first and champion at the Oxfordshire, first at the Bath & West, and first at the Royal Lancashire.

The King's Sylph led the cows at the Royal, and was reserve champion female. She is also by Royal Duke.

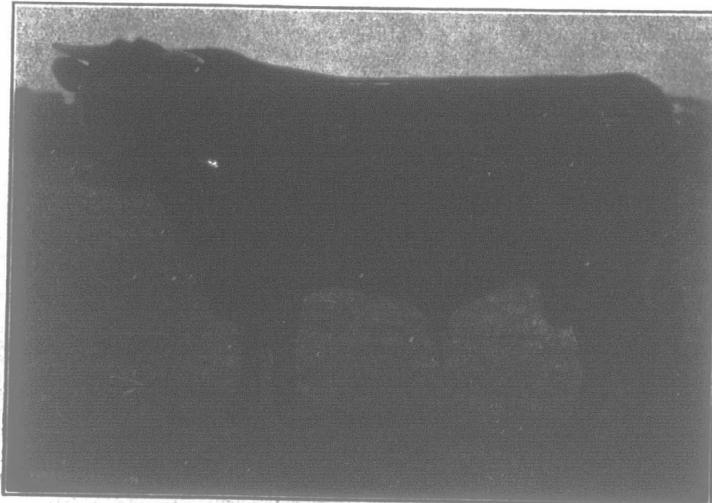
Three beautiful heifers from the Rolleston herd were shown, with conspicuous success, by Sir Oswald Moseley, and it is a noteworthy fact that two are from the same cow, Proud Duchess, a red-and-white by Beauty's Pride 78371, dam Rolleston Duchess, by Lord Lawrence, won first in the three-year-old class at the Royal, first at Peterboro, and first at the Royal Lancashire. Her half-sister, Rolleston Regina, also a red-and-white, by Regulator 84488, from the same dam, led the two-year-olds at the Royal, also won first and champion at Peterboro, and second to Spice at the Royal Lancashire. The last of the trio, Rolleston Spice, secured first at Peterboro, first and 50-gs. cup for best female at the Royal Lancashire, and second at the Royal among the two-year-olds. She is a roan daughter of Beauty's Pride and Crewe Spice, by Cupbearer 68484. All these three heifers were afterwards sold for export.

The plum of the females was, curiously enough, like the bulls, found amongst the yearlings, and from the same herd, and by the same sire, too! This is Golden Garland, by Violet's Fame 78078, out of Golden Geraldine, by Count Lavender 60545. Many competent judges consider this lovely heifer one of the most perfect animals of her sex that the breed has ever produced; no praise is too high for her. Brought out in tip-top form, her wonderful symmetry, sweet feminine head, and thick, mossy coat, of beautiful rich-roan color, made her the recipient of universal admiration, most justly deserved.

It will doubtless be a source of satisfaction to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" to learn that Sir William Van Horne purchased this grand heifer for 600 gs.

Golden Garland was only shown three times this year, and her winnings comprise first at the Bath & West (and champion), first and champion at the Royal Counties, and first and champion at the Royal Show, Derby.

It is what a farmer doesn't know about his cows that hurts.—[Prof. W. J. Fraser.



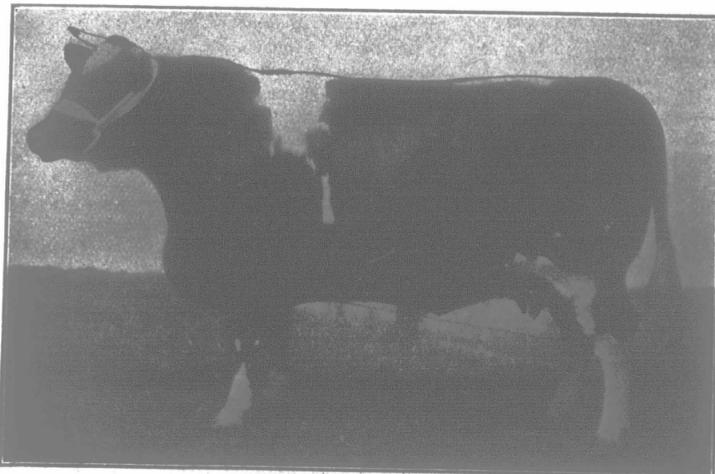
Bapton Viceroy.

Yearling Shorthorn bull. First and champion, Royal Show, England, 1906.

ing a thick covering of flesh in the right places, having an excellent front and nice outlook, but is a trifle weak in the thighs.

Amongst the two-year-olds, there were a number of high-class bulls exhibited. Mr. Henry Dudding's Prince Alastair, by Alastair, out of Wrestler's Pink, by Wrestler, won second at the Oxfordshire, first at the Bath & West, and first and reserve champion at the Royal Counties. The foreigners showed their appreciation of his merits at Mr. Dudding's sale, where he made 1,000 gs., for the Argentine. Prince Alastair bears a distinct resemblance to his famous sire, being a rich roan, very blocky, with great substance.

What was probably the best two-year-old bull of the year was only exhibited once. This was Sir Alex. Henderson's Buscot Victor, who won



Proud Duchess.

Three-year-old Shorthorn heifer. First in class at Royal Show, 1906.

first and the supreme champion at the Nottingham show, afterwards being sold for £1,250, for South America. He is a bull of more than average merit, possessing a spreading top, nicely-sprung ribs, deep underline, standing on short legs, and covered with a thick coat of beautiful hair. Buscot Victor is the get of one of the greatest modern stock bulls, Wanderer's Prince, from Quicksilver 81st, by Royal Nottingham.

The yearling bulls contained the sensation of the year in Mr. J. Deane-Willis' Bapton Viceroy, a red, by Violet's Fame, dam Vanity, by Count Lavender, who went through the season undefeated. When first exhibited as a calf at Newport in the winter of 1905, this wonderful young steer

Wasting Disease Caused by a Stomach Worm.

The Journal of the Department of Agriculture for Ireland, for October, 1906, reports the result of an experiment carried out by J. H. Norris, M. R. C. V. S., at Belmont, Wexford, regarding the nature and prevention of a wasting disease in young cattle which was the cause of much loss to stock owners in that country. As the result of investigations and field experiments, Mr. Norris is now confirmed in his theory that the mortality is due to the presence of a threadworm in the stomach of affected animals. There is grave danger of young calves becoming affected with the disease when pastured on land soiled with infected droppings, or when allowed to graze with sick or convalescent cattle, while calves kept by themselves on clean pasture remain healthy. Mr. Norris has shown by experiments and by evidence obtained from farmers who have followed his suggestions, that the disease may be prevented. Medicinal treatment had proved useless, but the following measures are recommended:

1. By providing a small paddock of fresh grass where the calves could be run by themselves for the first year.
2. If the above is not convenient, an old paddock, which had been dressed with, say, 2 to 3 tons of lime, or from 10 to 12 cwts. of crushed rock salt per acre, would suffice, but the fresh-grass paddock would be incomparably better.
3. Rear the calves altogether in the barn for the first year.

Prof. Mettam, of the Royal Veterinary College for Ireland, has also been studying this disease, but his investigations have not yet been completed.

Experience in Laying Stable Floors Desired.

1. I would be much pleased if you or any of your readers would tell me a good way to put a cement floor in a cattle stable, with full instructions for putting in gutters, stalls, mangers and water boxes.

2. Is it a good plan to have the feed passage raised even with the top of the manger?

G. S.

Ans. 1 and 2.—Instructions for laying cement stable floors have often appeared in these columns, but it occurs to us that, instead of describing the method again ourselves, it might be better to ask our subscribers to do so, in the hope of drawing out new ideas. We will cheerfully give space to several answers, and hope that anyone who has a cement floor with which he is satisfied will sit down and tell how he built it, giving sufficient details for the guidance of an inexperienced person. We may say here, however, that we approve the plan of having a raised feed passage, the edges of which serve as sufficient front for the manger.

The Sow-farrowing Competition.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

When reading "The Farmer's Advocate" I saw where Mr. J. Drewery's sow has raised 33 thrifty pigs. He would like to hear of a sow that has done better. I have a sow which farrowed 16 pigs on Dec. 26th, 1905, 11 more on June 10th, 1906, and 12 more on Nov. 10th, 1906, or 39 in less than a year, all good, thriving pigs. Would like to hear from anyone that has a sow that has done better than this.

Grey Co., Ont.

SIMON PORTEUS, Jr.

THE FARM.

Disk Harrow for Winter Roads.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice an inquiry in your columns regarding the breaking and making of winter roads, and I would like to give our experience on the above matter in this section of the country, where we have as much snow to contend with between the months of November and April as falls to the lot of any part of Canada. However, the task of keeping the roads in shape is not so great as it once was, owing to the amount of wire fencing now found along our highways, taking the place, as it does, of the old rail fence, which has not much that can be said in its favor, unless it be that it always kept plenty of snow on all parts of the road, thus preventing the bare spots that come so hard on team and sleighs. But the problem of good winter roads cannot be solved by a study of the fence question, as has been proved by experience. It is well known that a road with a wire fence on either side of it will drift full in a shorter time and with less wind than one which lies in proximity to the rail fence; and, on the other hand, the latter road will be found, in case of a strong wind or heavy snow-storm, to be so filled in as to be almost impassable. So, taking things as we find them, the question is, what method shall we pursue to

not only make our winter roads passable, but have them good nearly all the time? We have found the answer to this, after many experiments in different quarters, in an article of farm machinery that has found its way, in the last few years, onto almost every farm, namely, the disk harrow. It is unnecessary to say what it will do. That will be found out by experience. Just try it, and the chances are that you will not go back to the patent snowplow you may have been using in the past, the chief characteristic of which piece of machinery was that it piled the snow higher and higher, till it was next to impossible for two sleighs to pass one another on meeting, and it also left the road almost impassable for either buggy or sleigh for an indefinite time in the spring. The tendency of the disk harrow, on the other hand, is to keep the part of the road travelled on lower than that on either side. Some farmers make a practice of following the harrow with a land roller; but this is not absolutely necessary. A regular use of the harrow alone, commencing after the first snowstorm, will keep your roads in such a condition that it will be a pleasure to travel on them and a profit to all concerned.

J. E. M.

Glengarry Co., Ont.

Special Opportunity.

Business men find that there is no better advertisement than a well-satisfied customer; and a well-satisfied reader is the strongest reliance of a public journal. Right at this point "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" grips the loyal support of the farmers and home-makers of Canada. Ten, twenty, thirty, and even forty, years is not an uncommon period during which subscribers have regularly taken the paper. They like the paper. It is the best, and it helps them. Now, we confidently ask them to extend its benefits, not only by renewing promptly, but by getting their friends to subscribe for it. Though larger and better than ever, the price (\$1.50 per year) has not been increased. We make this special offer, which is good only till Dec. 31st:

Present subscribers who send us two bona-fide new subscriptions (enclosing \$3) will have their own subscription advanced one year; or, for sending one new subscription and \$1.50, we will advance the old subscription six months.

Changing the name from one member of the family to another is not "a new subscriber." Remember, that the new subscribers will get all the copies for the balance of this year, the beautiful Christmas Number and all of 1907 for the \$1.50. This is a splendid offer. Push it hard. Begin to-day.

Convention American Farmers' Institute Workers.

The 11th annual meeting of the American Association of Farmers' Institute Workers, although held in the far south, Baton Rouge, La., was largely attended, and those present represented a vast territory, delegates being in attendance from Saskatchewan, Alberta, Wisconsin and Dakota in the north, Maine and Massachusetts in the east, Montana, Wyoming and Utah in the west, Georgia, Alabama and Florida in the south.

In welcoming the delegates, Colonel Schuler, Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration for Louisiana, pointed to the fact that the net returns per acre for the State of Louisiana was greater than in any other State. Mr. H. A. Morgan, a graduate of the Agricultural College, Guelph, and Director of the Tennessee Agricultural Experiment Station, responded to the address of welcome.

G. C. Creelman, in his annual address as President of the Association, reviewed at some length the history of the Association. The first meeting was held at Watertown, Wisconsin, March 18th, 1896, with six States represented. The numbers in attendance have greatly expanded from year to year, until now a large number of the States of the Union and Provinces of the Dominion are represented, and reports are received from nearly all regarding the work done along Institute lines. He then drew attention to the fact that the

work of the Institute had broadened, and that it was now more a presentation of underlying principles, rather than a rehearsal of the details by which individual farmers have made a success of a particular line.

In the report of the Farmers' Institute specialist for the United States, it was recorded that the total attendance in 40 States and Territories which had reported was 1,525,176. This number included picnics, round-up Institutes and special trains. An examination of the reports would indicate that not more than 750,000 individuals attended Institutes in the United States during the past year. This is a small proportion of those who should take advantage of the meetings.

A feature which has been introduced in a number of the States is that of running special Institute trains. The consensus of opinion regarding this method of work was that it is an effective means of interesting persons who have not, as yet, taken any part in Institute work, but Institute work can be done most effectively and cheaply by holding Institute meetings in the usual way. As a means of arousing interest and giving definite instruction upon some special and important lines to a large number of people in a short time, the Institute train is a success. A feature of the convention this year was the reports of standing committees. The committee on "Institute Organizations and Methods" drew attention to the necessity for having officers in various parts of the State or Province, if effective work is to be done. The system adopted in Ontario is looked upon as one of the most complete. Many of the Superintendents for the States find difficulty in forming these local organizations, claiming that it is practically impossible to do so in some sections. While the farmers are interested, and apparently benefit by attending, it is impossible in some sections to get leading men to take an active part in the work.

There is considerable difficulty experienced by Superintendents in securing suitable speakers, and it is generally considered that provision should be made for the proper equipment of lecturers, if the most effective work is to be done.

One of the essentials in successful Institute work is that co-operation exist between Institutes and other educational agencies, such as public schools, county superintendents of schools, agricultural associations, etc. Very little has been done in the way of holding special sessions for boys and girls. In some districts the pupils have been asked to write compositions upon Institute meetings, while exhibits of farm produce have been made by boys, and judging classes have been conducted, with these exhibits as a basis. The reports of the Women's Institutes were very much in favor of the Ontario work. None of the other Institutes have done nearly so much in this line as has been accomplished in Ontario.

Probably the most instructive and interesting address was that by L. H. Bailey, of Ithaca, N. Y., upon "The Rural School; How can the Farmers' Institute aid in Improving?" Dr. Bailey is a strong advocate of vocational education. "It is fundamentally wrong," said he, "to teach a child out of books before he has learned to work with his hands. Some of the best educational institutions in the world are not called schools; they are shops and factories; and some of the most proficient instructors are not called teachers, but bosses and foremen." Dr. Bailey believes that a few subjects well taught are much more effective than many botched. He prophesies that the time is not far distant when many of the subjects of to-day will not be taught in the schools of the country, but that instruction will be chiefly along industrial lines.

With reference to the improvement of live stock, J. H. Skinner, of Lafayette, Ind., thought that too much theory and not enough practical work had been the trouble in the educational work of the past, but believed, however, that more practical work, with the use of a regular scale for scoring, would have a marked effect.

The representative of the Frisco Road gave a brief account of what had been done through his efforts to increase the production of the land contiguous to the road referred to. In some cases the returns per acre had been increased from 5 to as high as 38 bushels. This has been done chiefly by the introduction of good seeds, and instruction as to the best methods of cultivation. The improvement of the county fair brought forth a lot of discussion, from which it was evident that many of the fairs on the other side of the line are run on the fake method. The Institutes have a great opportunity to increase the usefulness of the county fair from an agricultural standpoint, and should also use their power to see that the objectionable features are eliminated as far as possible. Among the special work done by Institutes at fairs, the following may be mentioned: Stereopticon views of desirable classes of stock, and representations of fungous diseases and insect pests. The phonograph has been used to some extent in giving instruction as to the nature and methods of combating the above. In some places the Institute has assisted in making

forestry plantations, and the setting out of shrubs as recommended for the ordinary farm—all this on the fair grounds. Milk-testing, the running of separators; tuberculosis exhibits have been introduced by the Institutes at the county fairs. In one county in Ohio, \$1,000 in book prizes is given to the school children for exhibits and competitions of various kinds—not sports.

Professor Soule, of Virginia, expressed regret to find so many farmers who were untidy in their methods. It was not always an indication of laziness upon the part of the farmers, but the result of lack of early training. School teachers could do much to overcome this uncleanly and careless habit on the part of boys and girls raised on the farm. Prof. Soule exhibited some approved plans of farmhouses and other buildings, and announced, as an important feature of work in connection with his duties, the furnishing of advice as to remodelling of farm buildings, and the furnishing of plans for new buildings.

G. A. P.

THE DAIRY.

The Quality of Holstein Milk.

In reply to a Toronto newspaper attack on the quality of Holstein milk, Mr. G. W. Clemons, Secretary of the H.-F. Association of Canada, makes the following points:

1. That the nutritive value of milk does not depend altogether on the amount of fat contained in it, but is derived largely from other solids held in solution in it. As asserted by Dr. Sharp, of Baltimore, "The flesh and blood forming elements, viz., nitrogen, sulphur, phosphoric acid and lime, which must be in the food, are all found in the skim milk, and not a trace of any in the fat or butter"; and Dr. Rockwell, of Worcester, Mass., is quoted as follows: "The milk of the Holstein breed far excels all others for practical dietetic purposes, particularly in children, and probably in all forms of diseased conditions, save, probably, in tuberculosis alone."

2. The milk of Holstein-Friesian cows comes nearer to the human standard than that of any other breed. . . . Infants' food prepared from cows' milk is much more likely to contain too much fat than too little. Fat is the least digestible of all the ingredients of milk, and—except in very moderate proportions—the least essential.—Dr. Craik, for many years Dean of the Medical Faculty of McGill College.

3. Holstein cows are not outclassed as butter-makers, the quantity of milk making up for the lower percentage of butter-fat, as has been proved in hundreds of tests made throughout Canada and the United States. The average in these tests has shown 17½ pounds of butter per cow per week. In one test, at the Provincial Winter Fair, held at London, Ont., a Holstein cow in 48 hours produced 6.7 lbs. of butter-fat—a record never equalled by any other cow in the world.

4. Very few Holsteins average as low as three per cent. butter-fat.

5. "The vitality of milk is closely associated with the vitality of the animal producing it. Strong, vigorous cows, such as the Holstein-Friesians, Shorthorns, and some few families of the Jerseys and Guernseys, are bound to be required for this purpose. The physicians recognize the importance of a strong vital temperament in the human mother, and I do not see why it does not apply with equal force to cows."—Prof. Carlyle.

How Pure Milk was Made.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has just issued a bulletin by Prof. C. B. Lane on the milk and cream exhibit at the National Dairy Show at Chicago. Prof. Lane tells how the milk and cream which won the medals were made, and draws some conclusions from his facts.

THE GOLD-MEDAL MILK.

The herd consists of choice pure-bred and grade Jerseys, numbering about thirty milking cows. It is the practice of the owner to raise heifer calves from the best cows. The barn is well lighted and ventilated, the floors are of cement, and the walls and ceiling are kept thoroughly white-washed. The manure from the stables is hauled direct to the field.

The feed used in this dairy consists of corn silage (well eared), shredded-corn stover and mixed hay for roughage, the grain part consisting of wheat bran and middlings, and buckwheat middlings, besides the corn in the silage. Care is taken during milking to have as little dust as possible in the barn. The cows are kept thoroughly clean. The milk from each cow is weighed after milking, and as soon as a small can is filled it is taken to a separate building, used only for handling milk. Here the milk is strained through a wire strainer and three cloth strainers, and stored in cold water until bottled. After bottling, the milk is placed in cases and packed in ice ready for delivery. All dairy utensils are rinsed, washed, scalded with boiling water, and drained. The herd is tuberculin tested, and great care is exercised to keep it healthy.

The milk retails at 6 cents per quart throughout the year in a small town of 3,000 inhabitants. The owners take much pride in producing clean milk, free from dangerous germs.

THE SILVER-MEDAL MARKET MILK.

The barn is a frame structure, of ordinary type. The herd of 28 cows is of mixed breeding, and includes Jersey, Holstein and Shorthorn grades. The cows are fed a well-balanced ration the year round. When the milk was produced for the contest, the ration consisted of millet hay and cut-corn stover, supplemented with corn and cob meal, dried brewers' grains, and molasses feed. The milk was produced and handled in a cleanly manner, cooled and aerated immediately after being drawn, and stored in spring water.

THE GOLD-MEDAL CREAM.

The milk from which the cream was taken was the mixed milk of a herd made up of pure-bred Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires and Holstein-Friesians. The grain fed consisted of a mixture of 400 pounds wheat bran, 100 pounds cottonseed meal, 100 pounds cornmeal—six to eight pounds of this mixture being fed to each cow. For roughage, each cow received 40 pounds of silage and five pounds of hay. Previous to milking, the udders were wiped with a damp cloth and the milk was drawn into covered milk pails. After being drawn, the milk was taken at once to the dairy, separated by means of a centrifugal separator, and immediately cooled and iced.

THE KEEPING QUALITIES OF SANITARY MILK.

As stated at the outset, the object of this contest was wholly educational. It was desired to show that milk and cream produced under sanitary conditions could be shipped long distances and held for several weeks without any other means of preservation than cleanliness and cold. The results were most gratifying, and some of the samples remained perfectly sweet after being shipped a thousand miles across the country, put in storage at a temperature of about 32 degrees

Fahrenheit for two weeks, and then reshipped a distance of 900 miles to Washington, D. C., where they were stored in an ordinary ice-box for several weeks longer, some of the certified milk samples being still sweet after five weeks. A part of a box of cream, entered in this contest, was placed in cold storage in Chicago, at a temperature of 33 degrees Fahrenheit, and remained sweet and palatable for a period of seven weeks.

GARDEN & ORCHARD.

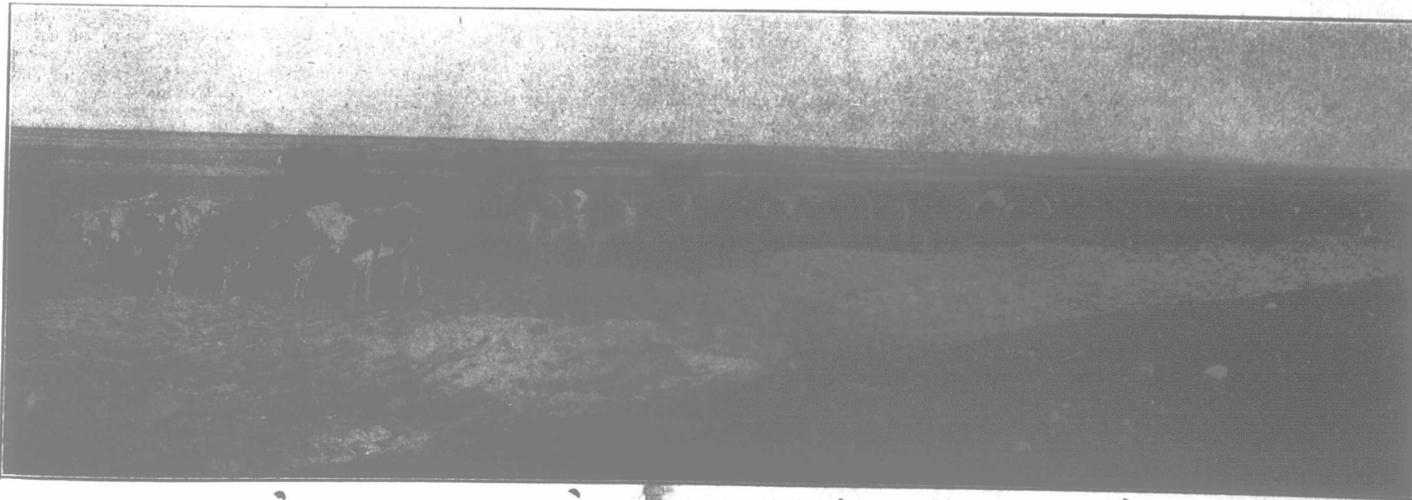
Horticultural Progress.

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

The writer has for a long time felt that there should be some medium through which the farmers and fruit-growers of Canada could obtain in a concise form the valuable information relating to fruit culture and general horticulture which is being published by agricultural colleges, experiment stations, fruit-growers' associations and Horticultural Societies in Canada and the United States. Although many bulletins and reports are issued from these sources during the year, comparatively few come under the notice of those interested in horticulture in Canada. Moreover, a large portion of the bulletins published in the United States contain recommendations which are not applicable to Canadian conditions. Hence it is our purpose to extract from these publications what is of value to Canadians, and to publish the same from time to time, making such comments on the information given as it is believed will increase the usefulness of it. It is hoped that these reviews will accomplish the object for which they are written.

THE TIME FOR PLANTING.

Bulletin No. 9, Wisconsin State Horticultural Society, Madison, Wis., contains timely hints for the horticulturist in planting fruit trees and ornamental plants. The most important part of it deals with the question of Fall versus Spring Planting of fruit trees in Wisconsin, and the recommendation is made to plant early in the spring, rather than in the fall. This agrees with our own experience, for while fall planting is successful where there is a long autumn, as in the milder parts of Canada, there is great danger of losing the trees where winter sets in early and dry, cold weather lasts a long time. Trees are not dug in the nursery until October, and it may be November before they are delivered; in consequence, there is little time for root growth before winter sets in and the trees are subjected to five or six months of cold weather, during which time there must be a great loss of moisture from evaporation, the result of which is that the trees frequently die or come through the winter in a very weakened condition. Hence, early spring planting is much to be preferred where there is a long, dry, cold winter. The importance of ordering trees early for planting in the following spring is dwelt on in this bulletin. Too often farmers leave their orders until spring, with the result that they get the trees which are left after all the early orders have been filled, and may not procure as good stock as if they ordered early in the winter; and, furthermore, by the time the trees arrive it is almost too late to plant. Trees should, therefore, be ordered early in the winter. Before the nurseryman had such good accommodation for storing trees during the winter, a good practice was to have the trees delivered in the fall and heel them in over winter, so as to have them for planting the first thing



Wholesale Breaking in Saskatchewan.

Thirty-five oxen at work on J. E. Miller's farm, Lumsden, Sask. Two acres broken each round by each team; one hundred and sixty acres broken this season.

in the spring; but now this is not so necessary. The importance of planting early is well summed up in these words: "Everything depends on early spring planting. One day gained may mean twenty-five per cent. in the growth of the tree during the season; a week may mean success versus failure." This bulletin also gives lists of the most desirable fruits to plant in Wisconsin, and of hardy ornamental shrubs, including roses.

INFORMATION FOR BEGINNERS IN IRRIGATION.

By S. Fortier, Irrigation Engineer, in Farmers' Bulletin No. 263, U. S. Department of Agriculture: Fruit-growers in the irrigated districts of British Columbia need such information as is contained in this bulletin, which not only treats of the irrigation of fruit trees, but of other farm crops as well. We believe that already considerable injury has been done to fruit trees in British Columbia owing to an imperfect knowledge of the principles of irrigation. As an example, trees which should have been checked in their growth earlier have grown too late in the autumn, and have been injured by winter without the grower realizing that there was something wrong with his methods. There is so much valuable information contained in this bulletin that every fruit-grower in the irrigated districts should have a copy if he can procure it. The importance of a thorough preparation of the land previous to irrigation is one of the factors in the successful practice of it, upon which stress is laid. If the surface of the ground is uneven the water is not properly distributed; the low parts will get too much, and the higher parts not enough. The difference in cost between a smooth, well-graded field and one which is poorly graded and rough may not exceed \$5.00 an acre, yet this sum is often lost in one season by diminished yields, due to imperfect watering caused by a rough, uneven surface.

Complaints were received from British Columbia this summer that water rose too near the surface in different parts of the orchard, showing that the ground was very wet. This evidently was caused by seepage from the supply ditch, which is often not made water-tight. In the bulletin referred to, cement concrete, cement plaster, asphalt, heavy crude oil, or clay puddle, are recommended for lining the ditches to make them watertight. Irrigating with streams of water in the furrows for a comparatively long period is a much more economical and better method than with large streams which flow rapidly to the bottom, often only wetting the surface layer of soil. In order to have an even flow of water through all the furrows, small wooden pipes from the supply ditch are recommended for the entrances of furrows. Too often nothing of this kind is provided, the result being an irregular flow. Few applications of water and thorough cultivation is much better than more frequent irrigating and less cultivation, and this is especially apparent where drainage is not good. Good drainage is quite as necessary in irrigated districts as in non-irrigated sections.

COVER CROPS FOR YOUNG ORCHARDS.

R. A. Emerson, in Bulletin No. 92, Agricultural Experiment Station, Lincoln, Neb.: During the past ten years much has been written about cover crops for orchards, and this is the latest bulletin on the subject. The uses of a cover crop vary according to climatic conditions, hence the plant which may make the best cover crop in one district may not do so in another. In the East, where the soil has been cultivated for a long time, and is often much impoverished of available plant food, a leguminous plant, or one which will take nitrogen from the air, and when turned under add this valuable fertilizer to the soil at little expense, is usually to be preferred to the non-leguminous plant which, although useful in helping to form humus, and when turned under returning plant food to the soil in a more available condition, does not add much which was not there before. In the North and West, where the soil still retains much of its original fertility, the value of a cover crop as a factor in holding snow, preventing deep freezing of the soil, and in preventing alternate thawing and freezing, is of more importance than its ability to add plant food to the soil. In the colder parts of Canada a good cover crop is very important for protecting the roots of the trees, and in the State of Nebraska, where the snowfall is not nearly so heavy nor so regular as it is with us, a good cover crop is even more necessary. For the past seven years experiments have been conducted by the agricultural experiment stations to determine which was the best cover crop, and the results of these experiments are published in Bulletin No. 92. The cover crop sought for was one which "should start growth promptly, in order to insure an even stand and to choke out weeds. It should grow vigorously to insure a heavy winter cover and to dry the ground in the case of late-growing trees so as to hasten their maturity. It should be killed by early frosts so that it will stop drying the ground after danger of late tree-

growth is passed, and help to conserve our light fall rains, so much needed by the trees in winter." Rye, winter wheat, winter vetches and clover lived over winter, and hence are not suitable. Field peas, rape, oats and barley, though winter-killed, grow too late in the autumn and make the soil too dry. Most of these, also, do not start early, and the weeds get a bad start. Buckwheat, cow peas and soy beans are killed by early frosts, but do not hold the snow well. Annual weeds are not very satisfactory. Corn, cane and millet come nearest the ideal, and of these the best is millet, which stands nearly erect and holds the snow well. A drawback to this, however, is that if early frosts are delayed it ripens its seed and becomes a nuisance. The German millet is best. If millet gets six weeks' growth before frost, it will make a good cover. At Ottawa, the English horse-bean has made one of the best cover crops for holding the snow. This was evidently not tried in Nebraska. Useful figures are published in this bulletin showing the moisture contents of the soil under various cover crops in spring and fall, and also the relative value of different cover crops in preventing deep freezing. It was also shown by experiments that by the use of a cover crop young peach trees ripened their wood sufficiently early to enable them to withstand the cold of winter, while similar trees which were cultivated late, and hence had immature wood, were seriously injured. However, while cover crops are valuable in hastening the maturity of the wood, their use is not so important as the planting of hardy varieties.

Protection of Fruit Trees from Mice and Rabbits.

[From an address by W. T. Macoun, Horticulturist, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, before the Ontario Fruit-growers Association.]

While the depredations from mice and rabbits in winter vary from one year to another, depending on the scarcity or abundance of food, the number of mice which are in the vicinity, and the character of the winter, the injury is always greatest when the orchard is in sod and when there is rubbish lying about, hence the latter should be removed before the winter sets in. In most cases it is not necessary nor advisable to have the orchard in sod, particularly when the trees are young, although it is highly important to have a cover crop, which is also sometimes a harbor for mice. As mice may be expected in greater or less numbers every winter, young trees should be regularly protected against their ravages. Mice usually begin working on the ground under the snow, and when they come to a tree they will begin to gnaw it if it is not protected. A small mound of soil, from eight to twelve inches in height, raised about the base of the tree, will often turn them, and even snow tramped about the tree has been quite effectual; but the cheapest and surest practice is to wrap the tree with ordinary building paper, the price of which is merely nominal. Tarpaper is also effectual, but trees have been injured by using it, and it is well to guard against this when building paper will do as well. Last winter Mr. G. C. Miller, Middleton, N. S., at the meeting of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association, reported injury to 800 trees from tarpaper. It would appear that some brands of tarpaper are more injurious than others, as many use it without injury to the trees. After the paper is wrapped around the tree and tied, a little earth should be put about the lower end to prevent the mice from beginning to work there, as, if they get a start the paper would not stand in their way. It may be stated, however, that, although at least two thousand young trees are wrapped with building paper yearly at the Experimental Farm at Ottawa, there have been practically no instances where the mice have gnawed through the paper to get at the tree. The use of a wire protector, or one made of tin or galvanized iron, is economical in the end, as they are durable.

As in the North, protection from sunscald is almost as important as protection from mice. At the Central Experimental Farm we have for several years been using wooden veneer protectors for the standard trees, as these protect from mice, and, on account of being loose about the tree, leave a good air-space, which appears to protect the tree from those sudden changes of temperature which seem to be the main cause of sunscald. These veneers cost \$5.00 per thousand, and can now be obtained from one or more Canadian basketmakers. As those sold in Canada are only 18 inches in length, it is necessary to use two for each tree, if it is desired to protect the trees from sunscald, although we believe a longer veneer could be obtained if specially ordered.

For the past two winters an experiment has been conducted at Ottawa in painting the trees to protect them from mice. In neither of these winters have the mice been very bad at Ottawa, so that the results so far are not very conclusive

as regards protection from mice. It may be said, however, that none of the painted trees were injured by mice, while a few of those left unprotected were injured. It may be stated, also, that no injury to the trees from the paint has so far been observed. Paint has been used at the Virginia Experiment Station for more than fifteen years with good results, they not having had an apple tree injured. It is not, however, recommended for peaches and cherries, as some injury occurred from the use of it on these fruits. If paint is tried, it should not be bought ready-mixed, as it may contain some injurious mineral oil. Whitelead and pure linseed oil should be mixed together to a consistency about the same as for an outside coat on a building. The tree should be heavily coated with this.

There are a number of washes and poisons recommended for the protection of the trees and the destruction of the mice and rabbits, but none of these are very satisfactory, as, if the mice or rabbits are numerous, the poison has not sufficient effect upon them to prevent injury altogether.

POULTRY.

Proposed Egg-laying Contest in Rhode Island.

The numerous egg-laying contests that have been and are being conducted in England, Australia and New Zealand, are attracting a widespread attention over the entire civilized world, but America has either neglected this aid toward a greater poultry industry, or the contests have not been so conducted that poultrymen could place confidence in the results. The Department of Animal Husbandry, Kingston, Rhode Island, now comes forward with a proposition to undertake a national egg-laying contest at their Agricultural College. The scheme proposed is outlined as follows by J. Willard Bolte, acting chief of the Department:

"Our idea in this move is not so much to discover the best-laying variety—which we doubt the possibility of doing—as to create a widespread interest in all breeds competing, and especially in their profit-producing qualities. We feel that our unique position gives us a certain right to conduct such a contest, as we are situated right in the heart of 'poultrydom,' and this was the first institution to take up poultry matters on a large scale. To achieve the success such an undertaking richly deserves, we must have the hearty financial support of poultrymen in general, and the specialty clubs in particular. Our working plan at present is this:

"The contest is to be open to one pen of eight (8) pullets of each of the standard varieties of chickens. These fowls will be furnished with one male, by their respective specialty clubs, f. o. b., at Kingston, R. I., between Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1907, each pen to be accompanied by two extra fowls, to substitute for fowls sick or injured during the contest. Previous to July 1st, 1907, each specialty club desiring to enter the contest shall deposit with the treasurer of this institution a sum of money sufficient to provide a small colony house, temporary fencing, and apparatus for housing and caring for each variety of their particular fowls. Receipted bills for the material so purchased will be returned to the secretary of the specialty club, with the balance of the money. The apparatus will be the personal property of the club during this and subsequent contests of this character, and may be removed by it at the close of the contest, Nov. 1, 1908, if so desired. The College will bear all running expenses, and issue the results of the contest in a bulletin upon its close. The contest will be under the direct supervision of this division, and the most expert attendants procurable will be in charge of the actual work. Methods of handling must be left to our discretion, but all pens will be treated alike; the fowls will be trap-nested throughout, and accurate records will be kept of egg yield and market value per hen; weight and fertility of eggs; weight of fowls; kind, quantity and market value of feed consumed; profit and loss per hen; length of molting and broody periods. Fowls will be crated and placed on cars at close of the contest.

"The initial expense to each club entering fowls will doubtless be less than \$50 for each variety, and express charges will cover the yearly expenses thereafter. The eggs will be the property of the College, to assist in defraying the attendant expense involved in feeding and keeping records.

"Our main object in making the specialty clubs the competitors is to avoid the unpleasant consequences of unnecessary discrimination among would-be individual competitors, and to secure as many varieties as possible. The impossibility of using our present equipment for the contest, and our inability to use Government funds to secure buildings for this purpose, renders financial

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aid necessary. We desire secrecy regarding the source of obtaining the fowls—meaning the breeder—to avoid the personal advertising aspect. We feel that we cannot afford to handle less than fifteen varieties, and must make this our minimum. If this number is not entered, the project will have to be abandoned.

"The plan outlined has the hearty endorsement of a number of the leading poultrymen of America, is largely the result of their suggestions, and is subject to amendment. The rules of the contest may be slightly altered, and will be given out later."

Coal Ashes Not a Good Poultry-house Floor.

In reply to a correspondent who inquired whether coal ashes would be good to fill up a poultry-house floor which, by constant cleaning out, had become too low, the editor of Farm Poultry says:

"Coal ashes may be used, but they do not make a desirable floor. I would hardly say that they were especially injurious to the fowls, but it is quite difficult to keep fowls looking well on a floor of coal ashes, and though I do not like board floors in henhouses, if it came to the matter of using coal ashes or putting in a board floor, I would put in a floor and keep it littered. Coal ashes, if dry, bleach and roughen the skin of the legs and feet, and make it more likely for the fowls to develop scaly leg. The dryness of the ashes, and perhaps in part, too, the sharp cinders in them, break and cut the feathers to such an extent as the fowls wallow in the ashes that the plumage does not look well. If the ashes get wet, they are dirty, and soil the plumage. Many people do use them, but as I would not do so myself, I would not strongly advise anyone else to. Picking the grain from the ashes would not injure the fowls any more than picking it from earth or sand. In any case, there would be danger to some fowls if the floor on which the fowls were fed was allowed to become very dirty, especially if it also became somewhat damp."

APIARY.

Alfalfa for Beekeepers.

At the annual conference of the Victorian Apirarists' Association, Melbourne, Australia, Dr. Cherry, Director of Agriculture, chose the above subject as topic for an address. He thought he might, perhaps, get beekeepers to act as propagandists in the culture of lucerne. He believed that if alfalfa were more generally grown the bees would gather more honey. Honey produced by the legumes is of the best quality. This family of plants produce in their tissues abundant nitrogen, the element which enters into the composition of protein. From analysis of samples of pollen submitted to him he had found in the case of pollen from cultivated plants of alfalfa as much as 27 per cent. of protein; eucalyptus showed 20 per cent., and weeds 10 per cent. Pollen, with a high percentage of protein, is said to be necessary for the rearing of strong brood, and if Dr. Cherry's claims are well founded, Canadian beekeepers should become enthusiasts in extending the area of this invaluable agricultural plant.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Death of Mr. R. P. Snell.

With sincere regret we announce the death, which took place from pneumonia, on November 18th, at the age of 55 years, of Mr. Richard Pointer Snell, of Snelgrove, Peel Co., Ontario, youngest son of the late John Snell, of the same place. He was for many years the junior member of the firm of John Snell's Sons, later of the firm of J. G. Snell & Brother, and, finally, of Snell & Lyons, of Snelgrove, breeders of pure-bred live stock, their specialties in late years being Cotswold sheep and Berkshire swine, of which these firms were, for many years, successful prizewinners at leading Canadian exhibitions. The subject of this sketch was a man of kindly disposition and upright character, of good business ability, ambitious and enterprising, and did his part well in the effort to improve the live stock of the country in the lines of his specialties, of which he was a competent and discriminating judge. Handicapped for most of his life with a delicate constitution, his activity, perseverance and success as a business man were in the highest degree commendable, and his death removes from the neighborhood the last of the family of his parents, which numbered seven daughters and four sons. A widow and a young daughter mourn the loss of a devoted and affectionate husband and father; six sisters and one brother, Mr. J. C. Snell, editor of "The Farmer's Advocate," London, also survive him.

Fair Dates for 1906.

International, ChicagoDec. 1-8
Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.Dec. 3-6
Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, GuelphDec. 10-14

Ontario's November Crop Bulletin.

The following statement containing crop conditions on the 1st of November, based on the reports of 2,000 correspondents, has been prepared by the Ontario Department of Agriculture:

FALL WHEAT.—The favorable reports at harvesting of both the yield and quality of fall wheat have been borne out in the threshing. Several correspondents report the grain as running well over standard weight. But slight mention is made of injury to the crop by insects or rust.

SPRING WHEAT.—The crop was up to the mark in yield, but while much of it is described as good in quality, some shrunken grain is also reported. Spring wheat appears to be steadily going out of favor as an Ontario crop.

THE NEW FALL WHEAT.—The splendid yield of fall wheat this year and the almost entire disappearance of the Hessian fly, has encouraged farmers to sow a slightly extended acreage of wheat this fall. Some of the crop was got in as early as August 25th, and sowing continued as late as October 10th, the bulk being sown in the first half of September. The seed-bed, as a rule, was rather dry and lumpy for a good catch, but timely rains helped the crop to pick up, and most correspondents report the young wheat as looking healthy and ready for the winter. Very little mention was made of the Hessian fly or wireworm.

BARLEY.—This crop, like fall wheat, was one of the best in years. Although much of the grain was discolored, its plumpness rendered it first-class for feeding purposes, which is now the chief use of Ontario barley. The straw was long, and some "lbdging" was reported.

OATS.—The cutting of oats was a difficult matter, owing to so much of the crop being lodged by rainstorms. There was a good yield of both grain and straw. Reports vary as to the quality of the grain, the weight running from light to heavy. Grasshoppers also attacked the crop, but very little injury from rust or smut was complained of. Even with all the drawbacks against it, the crop is away above an average one.

RYE.—Correspondents have but little to say of rye as a grain crop. The quality is described as being from fair to good.

PEAS.—Reports regarding peas differ considerably. Taken all together, however, the crop is an improvement, both as to yield and quality, over the records of more recent years. The presence of the dreaded weevil or "bug" was reported only at scattered points, and the crop is again coming into general favor.

CORN.—This has turned out to be a remarkably fine crop, both as to yield and quality. The plant had most favorable growing weather all along, was well clobbered and fully matured, and for both husking and silo purposes was all that could be desired. Only a little of the latest was caught by frost.

BUCKWHEAT.—This crop is not generally raised, but where grown it did fairly well.

CLOVER SEED.—Winter-killing and midsummer drouth told on clover fields reserved for seed, and the crop is a rather light one. When correspondents wrote but little of the crop had been threshed, owing to the rush of other farm work. While not at all general, the midge was at work in various localities both east and west. Alsike, however, has turned out well where reported upon.

LUCERNE.—This plant, which is also known as alfalfa, is referred to in most favorable terms by several correspondents, as it permits of frequent cutting during the growing season, and is very nutritious. It thrives best on high land.

RAPE.—The use of rape is approved of by a number of correspondents who speak from personal experience. It is used for finishing off lambs in the fall, and cattle and other live stock are turned upon it with advantage. The spreading habit of the plant has a tendency to kill weeds, by smothering them out.

POTATOES.—Reports concerning potatoes are varied. While a number of correspondents speak of rot, others call attention to its absence this season. The bulk of the returns are to the effect that the crop will not give an average yield, and the tubers will be rather small in size, but of good quality. A blight of the vines before maturity occurred in some sections, and a "white grub" was complained of by several correspondents in some of the West Midland counties. However, with less rot reported than in recent years, the outlook for potatoes is, on the whole, comparatively favorable. All the crop was stored as correspondents wrote.

TURNIPS.—While some correspondents speak well of the turnip crop, the majority of the reports are rather unfavorable. The seed made a poor catch, and some of the weather later on was too warm and dry for the best results. The yield will be light. There was some report of injury by the aphid and from rot. The storing of turnips was not completed as correspondents wrote.

MANGEL-WURZEL.—These roots are reported as being somewhat smaller in size than usual, but otherwise the crop is regarded as a good one, and especially in the West Midland counties. The crop was well secured as correspondents wrote.

CARROTS.—Field carrots are not grown as much as formerly, but the few reports regarding them are, upon the whole, favorable. There has been a steady

decrease in area year by year, from 12,418 acres in 1898, to 4,980 in 1906.

SUGAR BEETS.—These roots are coming more into favor for feeding purposes. Like other roots, they are hardly as large in size as ordinarily, but in other respects they are regarded as a fair, average crop. They were pulled and stored in good time. A separate report will appear on beets for sugar manufacture.

PASTURES AND LIVE STOCK.—Pastures were rather short in midsummer, but picked up later on. Live stock, generally, are in a healthy condition. The breed and quality of horses are just now commanding more attention from farmers. Cattle are, perhaps, a trifle thin, but otherwise are in excellent shape for wintering. Sheep have been in demand, and are growing in favor, more especially as the price of lambs ranged high. While one correspondent in Muskoka speaks of losses by bears, several complaints come from some of the oldest-settled districts of sheep being killed by dogs. A special enquiry as to the present condition of the sheep industry is now being made by the Department, and a bulletin will be issued soon on this subject. Hogs are somewhat scarcer than usual at this time of year, but are being sent steadily forward to market. There is a smaller supply of hay on hand than for years; millfeed is high in price, and more care and judgment than usual will have to be exercised to carry live stock through until spring. The splendid crop of corn comes in most opportunely; but while there are many champions of the silo, a number of correspondents are disposed considerably to discount its benefits, especially when farm labor is so scarce. This winter will afford many practical tests of the value of corn ensilage in helping live stock through economically.

THE DAIRY.—Dairying has been a most profitable branch of agriculture, on account of the high prices prevailing for both butter and cheese. The former appears to be gaining upon the latter, as many farmers now use cream separators, sending the cream to the butter factory, and feeding the skim milk to calves and pigs. The milk flow was hardly as full or as steady as during the three or four years immediately preceding, but good prices have fully compensated. Shorthorn cows and their grades are still most commonly used, but Holsteins are gaining much in favor in dairy districts, followed by Ayrshires (particularly in the St. Lawrence counties) and Jerseys.

BEEES AND HONEY.—The honey crop has been a failure this season. The average yield per colony is small, and the quality of the honey, generally speaking, is poor, both as regards color and flavor. The cold, wet season at the time of the main honey flow was the chief cause of disappointment. The situation was somewhat relieved by the good buckwheat bloom, but, notwithstanding this aid, some feeding back will be necessary in many apiaries. Bees otherwise are reported to be in good condition.

POULTRY.—Farmers are giving much closer attention to the raising of poultry, and the comments of correspondents regarding this industry are more sympathetic and enthusiastic than formerly. Both eggs and dressed poultry have been in strong demand at paying prices, and there has been more profit than usual in their handling. More attention is being given to the matter of breed, and the industry in most quarters is now a recognized branch of progressive farming.

FRUIT.—Considerable injury to orchards was done in the second week of October by an early but heavy fall of soft snow, which settled on trees still laden with leaves (and some with fruit), the result being that many branches and limbs were broken off. In some of the Lake Erie and Lake Ontario counties complaints are made of injury to trees by the San Jose scale, and the borer is also reported as doing harm. Otherwise, orchards appear to be in good condition for wintering. Fall apples were so abundant that many of them could not be used. Winter varieties have not given a full yield, but many heavy shipments are reported, and there is still a surplus on hand. Apples suffered less from spot or scab than in recent years, but the codling moth was too common, and there are many complaints of wormy fruit. Plums were never scarcer, but all other fruits were more or less equal to the demand.

FALL PLOWING.—Correspondents are about equally divided as to whether the progress of fall plowing is well advanced or backward. Reports differ greatly, even in the same localities. It would seem, however, as if the comparatively hot and dry weather of August and September had rendered the land rather hard for plowing, but that, later, more favorable conditions prevailed, and a large area was still being turned under as correspondents wrote. The rush of other fall work, and the absence of skilled labor, also had a tendency to delay plowing.

THRESHING AND MARKETING.—All over the Province threshing was well advanced as correspondents reported. Wheat has not been so largely marketed as usual, prices not being considered as satisfactory by those who could afford to hold, while others are keeping it over to feed stock unless prices rise. Barley is now mainly fed to hogs and other live stock, and while considerable oats have been marketed, much more will be used on the farm. Several correspondents claim that farmers are too busy with fall work to go to market, preferring to wait for the sleighing season.

LABOR AND WAGES.—Only in a few localities was the supply of farm labor equal to the demand. The continued exodus from this Province to the Northwest

and New Ontario is given as the chief cause of the scarcity of able men to help on the farm. While some correspondents belittle the English immigrants as farm laborers, others aver that there has been a great improvement in quality during the last year or two. The general opinion is that wages will remain at about the present rate, as farmers cannot afford to pay more. The situation is being somewhat relieved by the use of improved farm machinery, and by turning more land into pasture. It is almost impossible to secure domestic servants on the farm, as girls seem to prefer town life.

FARM IMPROVEMENTS.—More or less activity in farm improvements is reported all over the Province. An immense amount of fencing has been done, some form of wire being substituted for the old rail or "worm" fences. A considerable number of new dwelling houses and barns have been erected, but much more has been done in the way of building stone or concrete foundations under remodelled houses and barns; in the latter case affording more comfortable and convenient stabling for live stock. More work would have been done in all these lines but for the scarcity of labor.

SUGAR BEETS.—The Ontario Sugar Company, whose factory is at Berlin, are now receiving beets for sugarmaking from 5,148 acres. The area in 1905 was 4,477 acres, and the yield was 48,085 tons, an average of 10.7 tons. The company estimate an increase in the yield per acre for 1906. The Wallaceburg Sugar Company are handling the product of 5,700 acres, and estimate a yield of between 55,000 and 60,000 tons. The latter company report the sugar yield this year as a little below the average.

FIELD CROP ACREAGES AND YIELDS FOR 1906.

The following are the final estimates of the product of the 1906 crop, as compiled from returns of actual yields made by threshers and our staff of correspondents. The figures are slightly below the forecast of August:—

FALL WHEAT.—787,287 acres, yielding 18,841,774 bushels, or 23.9 bushels per acre, as compared with 17,933,961 and 22.5 in 1905.

SPRING WHEAT.—171,745 acres, yielding 3,267,000 bushels, or 19.0 bushels per acre, as compared with 3,582,627 and 18.8 in 1905.

BARLEY.—756,168 acres, yielding 25,253,011 bushels, or 33.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 24,265,394 and 31.4 in 1905.

OATS.—2,716,711 acres, yielding 108,341,455 bushels, or 39.9 bushels per acre, as compared with 105,563,572 and 39.6 in 1905.

PEAS.—410,856 acres, yielding 7,888,987 bushels, or 18.0 bushels per acre, as compared with 7,100,021 and 19.0 in 1905.

BEANS.—51,272 acres, yielding 950,312 bushels, or 18.5 bushels per acre, as compared with 846,443 and 16.7 in 1905.

RYE.—79,870 acres, yielding 1,327,582 bushels, or 16.6 bushels per acre, as compared with 1,714,951 and 16.9 in 1905.

BUCKWHEAT.—106,444 acres, yielding 1,792,903 bushels, or 16.8 bushels per acre, as compared with 2,199,652 and 21.7 in 1905.

POTATOES.—136,064 acres, yielding 15,020,299 bushels, or 110 bushels per acre, as compared with 14,866,049 and 108 in 1905.

CARROTS.—4,980 acres, yielding 1,598,698 bushels, or 321 bushels per acre, as compared with 1,846,659 and 385 in 1905.

MANGEL-WURZELS.—69,352 acres, yielding 32,863,192 bushels, or 474 bushels per acre, as compared with 33,216,930 and 481 in 1905.

TURNIPS.—132,512 acres, yielding 57,060,151 bushels, or 431 bushels per acre, as compared with 57,654,086 and 426 in 1905.

CORN FOR HUSKING (in the ear).—289,456 acres, yielding 23,988,682 bushels, or 82.9 bushels per acre, as against 20,922,919 and 70.9 in 1905.

CORN FOR SILO AND FODDER (green).—180,796 acres, yielding 2,149,413 tons, or 11.89 tons per acre, as against 2,284,812 and 12.36 in 1905.

HAY AND CLOVER.—3,069,917 acres, yielding 4,862,830 tons, or 1.58 tons per acre, as against 5,847,494 and 1.94 in 1905.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.

HORSES.—No. on hand 688,147, against 672,781 in 1905. No. sold in year ending June 30, 64,761, against 62,588 in 1905.

CATTLE.—No. on hand 2,963,618, against 2,889,503 in 1905. No. sold in year, 741,476, against 714,007 in 1905.

SHEEP.—No. on hand 1,304,809, against 1,324,153 in 1905. No. sold in year, 574,416, against 603,736 in 1905.

SWINE.—No. on hand 1,819,778, against 1,906,460 in 1905. No. sold in year, 2,222,758, against 2,267,588 in 1905.

POULTRY.—No. on hand, 10,254,834, against 9,788,493 in 1905. No. sold in year, 3,473,708, against 3,340,802 in 1905.

Received the Premium.

Received the premium books all right, and I like them fine. The premium knife, which I got two years ago, turned out to be a dandy. My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and would not be without it. We wish you every success with your valuable paper.

Lambton Co., Ont. CECIL PATTERSON.

The Farmer's Position.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Collectively, and as a class, the farmer is the largest and most essential force in the industrial world today. Individually considered, he presents a wide diversity of characteristics, and exhibits various grades of ability. Farming enlists men of mediocrity and men of distinguished capability. Among farmers are found some who are yet deficient in education and training. This deficiency is not an inherent or an essential condition, nor does it arise necessarily out of anything in the farmer's calling. This is shown in the fact that many practical farmers are also prominent figures in the legislatures of the nation, and that others are known outside the precincts of their local environment in other avenues of human ambition demanding special training and acumen. On the other hand, many obscure but patient tillers of the soil are, undoubtedly, "mute, inglorious Miltons," or "Cromwells guiltless of their country's blood," men of "brain and brawn," doing useful work nobly and well, but, through lack of education or through unfavorable circumstances, unknown in literature or the political arena.

Persons in the professions have an accepted and recognized standing. Their qualifications are definite and of a high order. They receive special training fitting them for their vocation. Why should not the farmer be qualified for his? If the lawyer and the physician study literature and science, and technical subjects as a preparation for their professions, why should not the farmer study agricultural chemistry, botany, domestic and political economy, the elements of veterinary science, etc., as a preparation for his vocation? If the physician reads current medical literature—and he does—that he may keep in touch with advances in his profession, why should not the farmer also read current matter pertaining to his? Is a vocation which potentates and statesmen honor and patronize, a vocation which the immortal George Washington characterized as "the most healthful, most useful and most noble occupation of man," not worthy the farmer's best efforts in order to qualify to pursue it creditably and successfully? And yet some farmers there are who do not measure up to the standard of advanced agriculture. Such persons will take umbrage if the term "mossback" be applied to them, though they are the type of farmer who bring derision upon their occupation. Those who do not dignify their calling should not expect others to dignify it, be it ever so noble. Let those of us, then, who have been "mossbacks," rouse ourselves, stand erect, look the world in the face, and say, "If I am not as ornamental as members of other professions, I am at least as useful, and more independent; I also contribute to the support of all other classes."

Let us emerge from the shady places where "moss" grows, and stand in the sunlight of science, our watchwords being knowledge, action and progress. You don't find much moss on a tree that stands out in the sunlight and battles with the elements, neither will you find "moss" on the farmer who pursues his vocation in the light of science.

W. J. WAY.

Kent Co., Ont.

Toronto-Parry Sound Line Running.

On Monday, November 19th, the Canadian Northern Railway Co. began a regular daily passenger service on its new road from Toronto to Parry Sound. The line will be continued to Sudbury, and, eventually, form part of Mackenzie & Mann's transcontinental railway system, reaching from Nova Scotia to the Pacific, and already comprising stretches of road in Nova Scotia and Quebec, besides two thousand miles already in operation from Port Arthur west. The C.P.R. is also pushing its new line from Toronto to Sudbury, thus, when accomplished, bringing the Ontario capital in direct touch with its transcontinental trunk. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific will give the Queen City a third direct and practically all-Canadian connection with the great West. The Canadian Northern section from Port Arthur to Winnipeg dips a few miles across the international boundary, in order to get around the southern shore of Lake of the Woods. Thus, from a thriving Provincial capital, Toronto will press into a new field of metropolitan commerce, not the least important feature of which is that it is headquarters of the Canadian Northern system.

It is hard to grasp the immense import of the railway development taking place in Canada. A few short years ago one transcontinental Canadian railroad was considered ample. Then came Mackenzie and Mann, quietly buying and building the links of what they planned to be a new system—the Canadian Northern. Then came the Grand Trunk Pacific project now being constructed, and close upon it the Hill proposition, to beat the latter from Winnipeg to the Pacific Coast. This will give Western produce a fourth outlet to navigable water.

Already evidence accumulates of the prophetic vision of the O. A. C. orator, who declared a few years ago that there would soon be room in the West for not one, but half a dozen roads, "till from the length and breadth of our Western and Northern wilderness reverberates the shrill blast of the locomotive, blazing the way for the teeming millions who are yet to make this fair Dominion the coming Empire of the North."

Against the Tin-plate Tariff.

Barring, perhaps, the monster petition presented to the Government recently by the W.C.T.U., the largest petition ever presented at any department was taken up to Parliament Hill a short time ago, and presented to Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance. It was signed by 10,000 farmers, representing the agricultural calling from Edmonton to Quebec. The substance of the prayer of their petition was "that the request of the promoters of the Canada Tin-plate and Sheet-steel Corporation, for the removal of tin plate from the 'free list,' and the increase of the duty on Canada and black plates, plain and galvanized sheets now dutiable at 5%, to 33 1-3%, be not granted."

The petitioners urged that the materials mentioned are the raw materials that enter into the different classes of articles and goods used as necessities by the Canadian farmer in the manufacture of his finished product, particularly in the dairy department. They urged, further, the injury to the canning industry that would be brought about by the increase of the duty. One factory alone in Prince Edward County used three million cans per year, and the increase of the duty, the petitioners urged, would mean an increase in the price that would be proportionately more than all the taxes combined. Again, the tin utensils used in the various farm operations have frequently to be renewed, and this expenditure is a constant source of expense to farmers, dairymen, fruit and vegetable growers. The deputation bearing the petition was headed by John Hyatt, of Prince Edward County, Vice-President of the Farmers' Association of Ontario, and introduced by John Tolmie, M.P. for North Bruce. Mr. Hyatt pointed out that there were millions of cans of tomatoes put up in Canada in a year, and nearly all were consumed in Canada. The co-operative canning factory gave a large profit to the farmer for the produce he grew. In the case of tomatoes, he said, the increase in the duty would mean an increase in the cost of canning of \$9.80 per acre. This would be a very serious thing for the industry. Again, in the maple-sugar industry there were neighbors of his who used hundreds of tin pails during the sugar season. The cost of these and the other utensils made up quite a considerable capital, and the pails had to be renewed very frequently.

Hon. Mr. Fielding commented favorably upon the practical nature of the petition, and asked whether some other material would not do in the operations named. Mr. Hyatt showed that nothing yet devised had been found so serviceable at the price. He urged that it would not be just or advisable to handicap thousands of farmers for the sake of building up an industry that, at the best, would only employ a few hundred men. The Minister of Finance gave the deputation a good hearing, and while he did not make any specific promise, gave those who waited upon him a favorable impression of his attitude in the matter.

The petition mentioned was gotten up in a very short time, the names being secured by volunteer farmers, who canvassed their own districts. New lists of names were still coming in while the deputation was in Ottawa.

The Government also received a strong joint memorial from the Manitoba Grain-growers' Association, the Dominion Grange and Farmers' Association, asking that the protective principle be eliminated from the tariff, and putting it upon a revenue basis.

Cheese Factory Interests Discussed.

The first of the Nov-Dec. series of district meetings for cheesemakers, patrons and factorymen, under the auspices of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association, was held at Dunnville. A general feeling prevailed that the past season was one of the best ever had in that section, in regard to prices and the quality of the cheese. The quantity of cheese made in the Dunnville district this year was not as large as last on account of the very dry weather during the summer months. In the Brantford district, there has been very much improvement made in the quality of the cheese during the last two years.

The subject that seemed to be of the greatest interest to those present was the question of factory men coming to some understanding with each other in regard to the division of the territory between factories. In several cases there are wagons from two factories going along the same road. This, of course, makes the cost of drawing very much greater than if the territory was divided. There seemed to be a strong feeling that on account of the high prices necessary to pay for drawing the milk, the advance in factory supplies, and the improvements necessary each year to keep the factory up to the requirements of the trade, that the prices charged for manufacturing are too low, and the factory men pledged themselves that in case any of them found it necessary to ask patrons for higher prices for manufacturing, that they would not interfere with one another's patrons.

The system of instruction for 1907, as outlined by the committees of the dairymen's associations and Dept. of Agriculture, at their recent meeting, in Toronto, seemed to meet with the approval of all present. The members present expressed themselves as receiving much benefit from meeting together and discussing the questions that are of local interest; and all went home with the firm determination to do better work next year, and make the cheese in the Brantford and Dunnville sections equal to any in the Province.

Good Chance.

Next year "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine" will be better than ever before in every department. We therefore ask all our old friends not only to renew promptly, but, as a special inducement to extend its circulation, we make this special offer, good only till Dec. 31st.

Present subscribers who send us two bona-fide new subscriptions (enclosing \$3) will have their own subscription advanced one year; or, for sending one new subscription and \$1.50, we will advance the old subscription six months.

Changing the name from one member of the family to another is not "a new subscriber." Remember, that the new subscribers will get all the copies for the balance of this year, the beautiful Christmas Number and all of 1907 for the \$1.50. This is a splendid offer. Push it hard. Begin to-day.

Conserve the Mineral Wealth.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of the 15th inst. you quote Toronto Saturday Night's remarks concerning the gobbling up of the rich mineral deposits at Cobalt by New York capitalists, and comment thereupon, in part, as follows: "The Farmer's Advocate" believes that the lesson we Canadians should take from this Cobalt experience is to avoid 'bucking' the foreign tiger over his prey, but be on the alert next time to beat him to the quarry."

Now, while I agree with you in your advice to farmers to keep away from all speculations of that sort, and yet to be alert and enterprising in their farming operations, I must dissent emphatically from your views as stated above. We might about as well allow the New York capitalist to find and eat all the plums as to permit his Toronto or Montreal confrere to do the same. The general public will suffer equally in both cases. What we need to learn, and that quickly, is to prevent any capitalist from finding and appropriating wholly for himself those treasures intended for all the people. What shadow of justification is there for the law which permits a miner to buy up for a few dollars an acre of land that may yield millions? The conditions described by Saturday Night are too true; but they will not be remedied by encouraging our own people to rush into the game. The only solution of the problem, and an easy and simple solution, is to impose a progressive royalty on all mineral output. This royalty should be so graded as not to act as a deterrent to the industry, but to very effectually remove the immense opportunities for gambling which, under present regulations, tempt many to destruction. The mining industry, particularly as it exists in and about Cobalt, is one peculiarly suited for Government ownership or control, in order that the temptations for gambling may be removed, and in order that any extraordinarily rich deposits may be used to enrich the general public rather than to debase the plutocrat and his satellites. Already it is estimated that some \$20,000,000 of ore is "in sight"; and it is high time that the Government put an immediate and effective stop to the great game now proceeding. Leading Toronto papers are demanding a royalty; the Farmers' Association has now for two years in succession appealed to the Provincial Government for thus much-needed legislation. Surely "The Farmer's Advocate," if it examines the situation, will join in this emphatic and imperative demand for a royalty.

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

[Note.—"The Farmer's Advocate" is in hearty accord with the idea of a royalty on the products of Northern Ontario mines, and also approves the policy of retaining the mineral wealth of the Gillies timber limit as Provincial property; but in the editorial referred to we were considering merely the individual aspect of the subject, not dealing with the larger public question at all. For, no matter what our public policy may be, the necessity for individual enterprise and action will always remain.—Editor.]

Halton Plowing Match.

The postponed annual match of the Halton Mouldboard Association was held on Monday, on W. F. Inman's farm, adjoining the corporation of Milton. The weather was fine, the ground in good condition, and a goodly number of crack plowmen competed. The champion class was short, however, there being only two competitors, both non-residents of Halton. The first prize (\$15.00) was won by William Ostracer, Malton. The annual banquet of the association came off very successfully in the evening at the Commercial Hotel. President H. W. Cook took the chair, and a number of toasts were honored.

The annual Poultry, Pigeon and Pet-stock Show, to be held in Chicago, Jan. 23rd to 30th, inclusive, 1907, will be an improvement on any of the series of high-class shows heretofore held under the management of The National Fanciers' and Breeders' Association. Write to the Secretary, Fred L. Kimmey, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill., for information.

The Institute Workers at School.

Probably one of the most important conferences ever held at the Ontario Agricultural College was the one which met there Nov. 20th to the 23rd. Delegates, lecturers and representatives from all over the Province were in attendance, and being, for the most part, instructors themselves, they formed a very unique class. The Hon. Nelson Monteith recognized this fact in addressing them at the opening session, and attached great importance to the quality of the gathering he was addressing. It was not, he said, an ordinary meeting, for the men before him were the chosen trustees of the agricultural interests of the Province. They had done a great deal of hard work, and yet only about one-tenth of the farmers were being benefited by the Institute. To reach and aid the other nine-tenths was the commission of the men in charge of the work.

Very helpful addresses were delivered at this session by Professors J. B. Reynolds and G. E. Day, on the preparation and presentation of material for Institute lectures. Professor Reynolds stated that a speaker's first duty was to his audience. To discover the main difficulties of his people and render assistance was his first and proper care. In the preparation of material, judgment should be exercised to suit the subject matter to the conditions obtaining in the locality of the meeting. The speaker, he asserted, should even, in some cases, be allowed to change his subject if the nature of the locality demanded a different theme. Soil and climatic conditions should both be taken into account. The speaker should, if possible, have a scientific as well as a practical knowledge of his subject, and should be fully conversant with the latest advances through bulletins, magazines and periodicals. His matter should be fresh, and the speaker himself logical, clear, impartial and original. He should avoid the use of technical terms, except in so far as he was sure to be understood, and should neither be dogmatic nor stubborn.

Prof. Day, supporting Prof. Reynolds, recognized that the men he was addressing were no ordinary class of students, and appreciated the fact that many of them were men of wide experience. He had noticed that many of the subjects submitted to Institute speakers were altogether too general, and placed the speaker at a disadvantage from the outset. He urged his hearers, especially the younger men of the conference, never to give over a subject when they thought they had reached the bottom of it, but to dig a little deeper still at that time, as it was just there they might avail themselves of information which the ordinary man did not possess. It was always well, too, to have more than one way of presenting a subject, and never good policy to hurry through it, no matter how small the audience. Above all things, he urged courtesy towards the enquirer, even though his questions were of the simplest and most irrelevant kind.

The following morning, the horticultural section of the delegates were met by Professor Hutt, who addressed them on the subject of Spraying, bringing prominently before them the following points:

1. That a fruit-grower in order to do effective spraying should have a knowledge of the insects and diseases to be treated.
2. A knowledge of the most effective remedies to be used against them.
3. He must be acquainted with the best machinery for applying the spray.
4. He must do the work thoroughly and at the proper time.

Mr. Thompson, of St. Catharines, and Mr. Johnson, of Forest, took part in the discussion. In order to be most effective, they claimed, spraying should be done four times in the season. In sections where this had been practiced, the yield had been more than quadrupled.

Building Up the Dairy Herd was the subject under consideration in the dairy department during the same hour. Mr. Whitley, of the Dominion Dept., Ottawa, adduced some valuable information from the figures obtained from the cow-testing associations during the current year. The fallacy of farmers depending upon averages was most strikingly brought out. Here, Mr. Whitley proved that in hundreds of cases the unprofitable cow is kept and shielded from observation by the better animals of the herd. He drew attention to the complacency with which many men accepted enormous shrinkages during late summer and early fall, while a little bit of extra care and attention at this period would keep the yield nearly up to the mark. He strongly recommended the use of scales and Babcock testers, not only for the herd, but for the individual cow.

Running concurrently with the two above lectures was a discussion on the Beef Animal, led by Professor Day and Mr. John Gardhouse, of Highfield. A large class of Shorthorn and Angus steers was used by the speakers to illustrate the prominent features of the beef type. It was not so much a stock-judging class as an object lesson to the delegates in the examination of beef animals. The idea was not to place the animals in their order of merit, so much as to instruct the members how to elicit from the farmers their ideas of quality and type in the stock under consideration.

Following this discourse, Mr. Arkell, assistant to Professor Day, gave an address on How to Conduct a Model Judging Class. One of the points he urged was the importance of inducing farmers to study conformation. Some of the greatest mistakes were made in selecting and mating, and, hence, in training young men to judge it was highly important to get them to exercise care and judgment in these particulars. To

get them to see differences, no matter how slight. When conducting meetings, he said, the finest stock in the locality should be brought in and contrasted with the poorest. There was no need for haphazard work, such as is generally practiced if a few of the main points of breeding were emphasized.

Modern ideas regarding the dairy cow was next taken up by Prof. Day. The character of the score-card used in judging dairy cattle was the subject of a great deal of criticism, both on the part of the lecturer and the Institute representatives present. It was pointed out that a great variation occurred in the score-cards used for the different breeds, and in many cases, altogether too much importance was attached to the most trivial features. The score-card should be revised, and even then great care should be exercised in its use. The young man's eye should be trained to take an animal in from head to tail at a glance. The general appearance of the animal should produce the main impression, details could be attended to afterwards. Dairy form and breed type were also discussed, and many noteworthy points brought forth.

Seed Grain: Production and Selection was treated by Messrs. J. Buchanan, of the college, and J. S. Pearce, of London, Ont. A number of important factors, said Mr. Buchanan, were necessary for the successful production of seed grain. An interest in the business; a thorough knowledge of plant life; a fertile soil; good cultivation; business ability, honesty, industry, vigilance and patience were among the many requisites mentioned by the speaker.

Mr. Pearce followed with instructive remarks from the seedsman's point of view. He urged the importance of having leading seedsmen attend their meetings; of encouraging and assisting them to secure better quality, and not to grumble at paying a good price for the No. 1 article. He discouraged the practice of untrained dealers dabbling in seeds, many of whom, he said, not only knew nothing of cleaning seed, but didn't know what clean seed was. Mr. T. G. Raynor, of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, explained, by use of carefully-prepared charts, the eligibility of seed for registration.

Professor A. M. Soule, of the Experiment Station, Blacksburg, Va., displayed some magnificent material, useful to Institute workers in their meetings. He is an ardent advocate of the lantern for this class of work, and showed how many phases of agriculture might be impressed by the aid of slide and screen. Contrast was one of the prime factors of his illustrations. Over against a Texas scrub, he would place a Hereford prize-winner, and against a dwarf specimen of plant he would place one of luxuriant growth. His lecture was simple, but certainly to the point.

Co-operation, by Messrs. Robt. Thompson, of St. Catharines; A. E. Sherrington, of Walkerton, and W. L. Smith, was one of the most interesting sessions of the conference. Messrs. Thompson and Sherrington pointed out the many difficulties in the way of forming co-operative associations, but showed that the advantages derived therefrom were overwhelmingly in favor of them. To say nothing of the indirect benefits, the direct gain accruing from those organizations were sufficient to warrant their formation in every possible locality.

Mr. Smith suggested that co-operative associations need not confine their operations to selling alone, but might buy as well. That there was a part for co-operation to play in the farm-labor problem, and also in the problem of transportation.

Beautifulizing Home Grounds and Farm Forestry occupied one of the sessions during the convention. Mr. E. J. Zavitz and Mr. H. Glendinning were the principal speakers. Mr. Zavitz mentioned the fact that there were many undesirable species of trees now to be found in the farmer's wood-lot. These were an injury to the better trees, and should be removed. Ironwood, Hawthorne and Blue Beech were merely weeds, and just as injurious as weeds in a field crop. Defective and over-mature trees should also be taken out. Grazing should, under no circumstances, be allowed, and immediate planting was in many cases a necessity. Choice of planting, planting as an investment, species to plant, density of planting, the hardening of planting stock were dealt with to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Mr. Zavitz further informed the delegates regarding the efforts being made by the Department to encourage the reforestation of such land as is suitable for that purpose, and unfit for other cultivation. Few seemed to understand that young trees of the first quality are available for the purpose of restoring the wood-lot merely for the asking.

Upon the subject of Noxious Weeds and Weed Seeds, Mr. T. G. Raynor and Mr. W. S. Fraser presented about all that is known regarding the eradication of weeds. To enable the farmer to become acquainted with the weeds under the Seed Control Act, the Dominion Government has published a bulletin, with a picture of each of the weeds in its natural coloring. This may be had from the Department upon application. A hundred-bottle set of the seeds of the most noxious weeds may also be purchased for \$2. Mr. Raynor spoke of the weeds as belonging to three classes, annual, biennial and perennial, and showed how they might be distinguished. The only kind to cause alarm was the perennial. Short rotations, good cultivation and observance of the laws for keeping weeds in check were the only means of extermination. In reference to the Seed Control Act, Mr. Raynor stated that a great deal of inferior seed was sold last year under the Government stamp, as guaranteed seed. He did not think that there were many dealers dishonest

enough to practice this, but it was clear that some who had sent re-cleaned samples to Ottawa for inspection had used the same seals to dispose of low-grade seed. This was to be regretted, and steps would be taken to prevent its recurrence.

Prof. Harcourt made some remarks on the adulteration of foodstuffs at present coming from the Northwest. Much of it had no feeding value whatever, and, worse than that, contained large quantities of the most injurious weed seeds. It would be well, he said, for Institute lecturers to warn their constituents against this danger.

Feeding Live Stock was dealt with by Prof. Day and Dr. H. G. Reed, of Georgetown. Does the composition of a food indicate its feeding value? This was the question around which the professor clustered most of his remarks. The percentage of digestible constituents, he said, gave a closer indication, but neither should be followed blindly, though some idea might be obtained. Composition might be determined by a chemist; digestibility only by the animal. It was a slow and difficult process at best, and even by actual experiment, approximate results only could be arrived at. The ease with which the protein of different foods was digested varied. Some required a great deal more time to carry on the process than others, and, hence, the net returns of energy to the animal might be far less than what the digestible constituents of the food might indicate. Digestibility of food varied again with different animals. Method of feeding mixture with other foodstuffs would also cause a difference. Hence, no feeder should follow feeding standards blindly. Feeding standards were a very good basis for a feeder to start upon; but each individual case had to be studied, and it was only in this way that the feeding standards or balanced ration could be of value. You can't feed animals by cast-iron rules.

Dr. Reed discussed the digestive disorders arising through injudicious feeding. Heaves was often caused by dusty hay; acute indigestion by overloading the stomach with coarse fodder, and lymphangitis, through careless feeding when horses are idle.

The speakers upon the Care in Production and Handling of Milk were Professor Dean; Messrs. Publow, of Kingston; Echlin, Sanitary Inspector of Eastern Ont., and Dillon, Sanitary Inspector of Western Ont. The care of handling milk and cream, the cooling of milk, facts that determine cooling temperature, advantages of thick cream, remarks on separators, drainage, water supply, and climatic conditions, were some of the points enlarged upon during the session devoted to this subject.

The Principles of Cultivation and Rotation, discussed by Messrs. W. H. Day, of the College, and E. C. Drury, Crown Hill, was the closing subject of the programme. Mr. Day considered the scientific side of the question, and Mr. Drury the practical. Evaporation was one of the most important facts in the whole realm of agronomy. It was estimated that over 100 barrels of water per day passed off into the air from an acre of land. Cultivation arrests this by placing a blanket of loose soil over the surface of the land, which, by forming a soil blanket, prevented the rapid escape of the moisture from below.

The danger of clover sickness was touched upon by Mr. Drury, under the subject of Rotation of Crops, and it was shown that losses were liable to occur if too frequent use of a clover crop were practiced.

The animated discussion at the close of each lecture

showed how great was the interest taken in the subject under discussion. The conference dispersed at 5.30 on Friday evening.

In the Highlands.

In the highlands in the country places
Where the old plain men have rosy faces,
And the young fair maidens
Quiet eyes;
Where essential silence chills and blesses,
And forever in the hill-recesses
Her more lovely music
Broods and dies—

O to mount again where erst I haunted;
Where the old red hills are bird enchanted,
And the low green meadows
Bright with sward;
And when even dies, the million-tinted,
And the night has come, and planets glistened,
Lo, the valley hollow
Lamp—bestarr'd!

O to dream, O to wake and wander
There, and with delight to take and render,
Through the trance of silence,
Quiet breath!
Lo, for there, among the flowers and grasses,
Only the mightier movement sounds and passes;
Only winds and rivers,
Life and death.

—Robert Louis Stevenson.

A Free Paper.

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The student-judging team to represent the Ontario Agricultural College at the Chicago International Show will consist of Messrs. N. Barton, A. McKenny, R. S. Hamer, W. J. Hartman, and C. C. Nixon.

Successful Sheep Sale at Ilderton.

At the auction sale of Lincoln sheep, held at Ilderton, Ont., comprising drafts from the flocks of R. S. Robson, Ilderton; John T. Gibson, Denfield, together with the dispersion offerings of Capt. T. E. Robson, Ilderton, and John Geary, London, Mr. Geary disposed of 80 head; Mr. Gibson, 20; Mr. R. S. Robson, 30, and Capt. T. E. Robson, 82 head. There was a good attendance, and several men were present, buying sheep to start new flocks. Capt. Robson's offerings averaged \$22 apiece, one pair of ewe lambs fetching \$70, a ram lamb, \$35, and an aged ram, \$75. Among the buyers were: Messrs. J. H. Patrick, Ilderton; John Ross, Ilderton; John Squires, Duncleif; A. G. McGugan, Rodney; Bert Little, Ilderton; T. Kingsmill, London; Stephen Robinson, Ailsa Craig; Robert Leitch, Ailsa Craig; John Mitchell, Alex. Cameron and D. L. Carmichael.

Farmer who Wouldn't be Plucked.

Representative Smith, of Pennsylvania was recently in one of the departments at Washington "looking after" one of his constituents. "I wrote you a letter," said the representative, "and I am reminded of what happened in my State about a letter of introduction.

"A rich old farmer who lived near Philadelphia got tangled up in a money matter with one of his neighbors. Mr. Alston, for that was his name, sought an attorney, who gave him a letter of introduction to a brother lawyer in Philadelphia, at which place it was necessary to enter the suit. The letter was delivered to the lawyer, and while he was reading it he was called out of the room, leaving the letter on his desk. Mr. Alston let curiosity get the best of him and picked up the letter and read it. The letter closed with, 'Mr. Alston is a fat goose; pluck him heavy.'

"That was enough for the rich old farmer, and, seizing a pen, he wrote:

"P. S.—The goose has flown, feathers and all."

"It took him about three seconds to amble down stairs and into the street, and he has not had anything to do with lawyers from that day to this, preferring to pluck his own geese."— [Philadelphia Record.]

The largest mass of ice in the world is probably the one which fills up nearly the whole of the interior of Greenland, where it has accumulated since before the dawn of history. It is believed to now form a block of about 600,000 square miles in area, and averaging a mile and a half in thickness.

According to these statistics, the lump of ice is larger in volume than the whole body of water in the Mediterranean, and there is enough of it to cover the whole of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland with a layer about seven miles thick. If it were cut into two convenient slabs and built up equally upon the entire surface of Wales, it would form a pile more than 120 miles high. There is ice enough in Greenland to bury the entire area of the United States a quarter of a mile deep.—[Chicago Journal.]

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GOSSIP.

On the occasion of a brief call, last week, at the home of Messrs. Wm. Stewart & Son, of Menie, Ont., near Hoard's Station, on the Belleville-to-Peterboro' branch of the G. T. R., their noted herd of some 50 head of Ayrshires were found comfortably housed in the spacious stables, and in thrifty condition, the stock bull, Rob Roy, first and champion at the Western Fair, London, this year, and the other members of the first-prize herd looking exceedingly well; the grand old champion cow of former days, Jean Armour, now in her 15th year, strong and vigorous yet, having given her 50 lbs. of milk a day during the past season, while her sister and daughters show much of the same desirable type and milking capacity. The charming young cow, Bessie of Warkworth, first and champion at London, where she was greatly admired, is showing herself a high-class worker in the dairy as well as a winner in the showing. The grand yearling bull, Queen's Messenger, who is to follow Rob Roy as head of the herd, a worthy son of his sire, the champion, Lessnessock King of Beauty (imp.), and of Queen of the Sonics (imp.), promises to well uphold the character of the herd for type and quality, while the typical and richly-bred yearling heifer, Queen of Beauty 2nd, daughter of the champions, King of Beauty

and Garclaugh Bloomer 2nd (imp.), promises to do credit to her illustrious parents as one of the best of the breed. Essentially a profitable working herd as well as a prizewinning sort is the Menie herd of Ayrshires, which has long ranked as one of the standard herds of the breed in Canada.

Elsewhere, announcement is made of the postponement, on account of bad weather, till Dec. 7th, of the Shorthorn sale of Mr. J. W. Ackrow, at Weston, Ont.

Owing to unfavorable weather, the dispersion sale, announced by Mr. J. W. Ackrow, of Highfield, for Nov. 21, was postponed, and the date now chosen is Friday, Dec. 7th, next, when will be sold the entire herd of Shorthorns, belonging to Mr. J. W. Ackrow, of Highfield, Ont., five miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., eight miles west of Toronto. The herd is headed by the imported Marr Roan Lady bull, Deeside King, bred by Mr. John Young, of Tilbouries, Aberdeenshire, sired by Sittyton Choice, and out of Rosetta 15th, by Scottish Prince. Included is the two-year-old Miss Ramsden heifer, Lady Ramsden, by Imp. Chief Ruler, dam Imp. Miss Howe 9th, and most of the cows are heavy milkers and bred from deep-milking, dual-purpose strains, and the younger heifers are sired by first-class imported Scotch-bred bulls. Conveyances will meet the morning trains at the Eagle House, Weston, to carry visitors to the sale, and the terms, twelve months' credit, are favorable to buyers.

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Receipts Junction especially quality of good. T tion of cattle of at about our last.

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Milkers choice-qua was not buyers ranged fro at \$55, a Veal Cal calves, an ing marke to \$6.50 p

Sheep ar trade du \$4.80; lar to \$3.50 p

Hogs.—T large as the year. cwt. high fats, \$5.65 to \$3.50 p

Horses.— on sale at Canadian were from nearly all

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

Chartered by Dominion Parliament.

... A NEW CANADIAN RECORD ...

31st October	Capital Paid up	Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Sovereign Bank Notes in Circulation	Deposits.	Excess of Assets over Liabilities to the Public
1902	\$1,173,478	\$ 240,000	\$ 759,995	\$1,681,730	\$1,413,478
1903	1,300,000	362,838	1,237,650	4,309,432	1,662,838
1904	1,300,000	420,373	1,284,840	7,196,741	1,720,373
1905	1,610,478	523,461	1,550,790	10,134,209	2,133,939
1906	3,942,710	1,335,847	2,850,675	15,578,920	5,278,557

31st October	Cash on hand and at Bankers	Bonds, Debentures, etc.	Loans at Call	Commercial Loans and Discounts	Total Assets.
1902	\$ 383,097	\$ 439,363	\$1,630,199	\$1,358,469	\$3,855,203
1903	622,774	713,397	1,747,342	4,074,048	7,209,920
1904	1,214,822	672,034	1,179,540	7,014,123	10,201,954
1905	1,491,398	791,153	1,566,144	9,578,850	13,818,938
1906	3,916,842	1,612,831	4,614,067	14,640,510	25,343,401

Savings Department at all Offices Deposits of \$1.00 and Upwards Received. Interest Paid Four Times a Year.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

BANK MONEY ORDERS

ISSUED AT THE FOLLOWING RATES:
 \$5 and under..... 3 cents
 Over \$5 and not exceeding \$10..... 6 cents
 " \$10 " " \$20..... 10 cents
 " \$20 " " \$50..... 15 cents

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

NEGOTIABLE AT A FIXED RATE AT

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE, LONDON, ENG.

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

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets were large last week, especially cattle, sheep and lambs. The quality of fat cattle was generally not good. Trade was dull, with the exception of a limited number of butchers' cattle of prime quality, which sold readily at about the same prices as quoted in our last.

Exporters.—Shipping cattle sold at \$4 to \$4.65, and one extra good load, \$4.70; the bulk ranging from \$4.30 to \$4.50; export bulls, \$3.50 to \$4.25.

Butchers.—Prime lots sold at \$4.25 to \$4.60; one load of choice heifers, \$4.50; medium to good, \$3.80 to \$4.12; common, \$3.40 to \$3.65; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners, \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a fair trade in heavy feeders of good quality at following quotations: Short-keep feeders, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., sold from \$3.85 to \$4.10, and one to two extra-quality at \$4.25; steers, 1,008 to 1,100 lbs., \$3.40 to \$3.70; steers, 850 to 950, \$3.20 to \$3.35; good stockers, \$3 to \$3.25; common, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Not as many choice-quality cows were offered. Trade was not nearly as brisk, fewer outside buyers being on the market. Prices ranged from \$30 to \$50 each, with one at \$55, and another at \$60 each.

Veal Calves.—Too many horsey, heavy calves, and too few prime-quality are being marketed. Prices ranged from \$2.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large, with trade dull. Export sheep, \$4.50 to \$4.80; lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.90 per cwt.

Hogs.—The run of hogs has not been as large as was expected at this season of the year. Prices are quoted 25c. per cwt, higher. Selects, \$5.90; lights and fats, \$5.65; sows, \$4 to \$5; stags, \$2.50 to \$3.50 per cwt.

Horses.—A large number of horses were on sale at the Repository, and at the Canadian Horse Exchange, and prices were from \$5 to \$10 lower, although nearly all offered were sold. Burns &

Sheppard report prices as follows: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$125 to \$140; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$125 to \$155; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$250 to \$425; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$125 to \$160; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$130 to \$165; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$140 to \$185; second-hand workers, \$40 to \$75; second-hand drivers, \$50 to \$80 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Grain.—Wheat—No. 2, white, winter, 71c.; No. 2, mixed, 70c.; No. 2, red, 70c. Manitoba, No. 1 Hard, 83c.; No. 1 Northern, 82c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow American, 54c., on track, at Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2, white, 35c.; No. 2, mixed, 35c.

Rye.—73c., at Toronto.

Barley.—No. 2, 50c.; No. 3X, 48c.

Peas.—No. 2, 78c.

Buckwheat.—52c.

Bran.—\$16 to \$17.50, at the mills; shorts, \$19 to \$20.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—The market for butter is firm at last week's quotations. Creamery prints, 27c. to 29c.; creamery boxes, 25c. to 26c.; dairy pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; tubs, 23c. to 24c.; bakers' tub, 17c. to 18c.

Eggs.—Strictly new-laid are scarce and worth 30c. to 35c. per dozen; cold-storage, 22c. to 23c.; pickled, 20c. to 21c.

Cheese.—Large, 13c. to 14c.; twins, 14c. to 14c.

Honey.—Light supplies cause honey to sell at high prices. Combs, \$2 to \$2.65 per dozen; strained, 10c. to 13c. per lb.

Evaporated Apples.—Prices steady at 8c. to 9c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Prices firmer at 82c. to 85c. per bag for car lots of New Brunswick Delawares, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry.—Heavy receipts caused prices to decline, with the exception of turkeys, which sold at 13c. to 16c. per lb.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 9c. to 11c.; chickens, 9c. to 10c.; old fowl, 7c. to 8c.

Hay.—Baled hay is scarce, selling at

\$11 per ton for No. 1 timothy, and \$8 to \$9 for No. 2.

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

Beans.—Prices steady at about \$1.75 for hand-picked; prime at \$1.55 to \$1.65.

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

SEEDS.

The market for alsike is still dull, with prices steady, as follows: Fancy lots, per bushel, \$6.30 to \$6.60; No. 1 alsike, \$6 to \$6.20; No. 2, \$5.25 to \$5.40; No. 3, \$4.50 to \$4.80 per bushel; red clover, No. 1, per bushel, \$7.20 to \$7.50; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$6.90. Timothy, No. 1, \$1.50 to \$1.80; No. 2, \$1.20 to \$1.40 per bushel.

HIDES.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., have been paying as follows: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 steers, 10c.; inspected hides, No. 1 cows, 11c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows, 10c.; country hides, cured, 10c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 11c.; lamb skins, each, 90c. to \$1; horse hides, \$3.50 to \$3.75; horse hair, per lb. 30c.; tallow, 5c. to 5c. per lb.

Montreal.

Live Stock.—On the whole, the offerings of live stock on the local market are lighter, and prices are correspondingly firmer, cattle being fully 1c. up. Sales of prime steers were made at better than 4c., the range being 4c. to 4c. Fine cattle were 4c. to 4c.; good, 3c. to 4c.; medium, 3c. to 3c.; common, 2c. to 2c., and inferior under 2c. There was a good demand for lambs. Prices were firm, at 5c. to 6c. Sheep were also wanted, and best sold at 4c. to 4c. Calves, 3c., or less, to 5c., or more. Choicest milch cows ranged from \$40 to \$60 each, and others down to \$25. Hogs were in better demand. Prices ranged from about 6c. to 6c. per lb., off cars, for selects.

Horses.—Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft or coal-cart horses, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs. each, \$200 to \$250; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; common drivers, \$100 to \$150; old animals, \$50 to \$100 each, and choice saddle or driving horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs, Provisions.—The price of fresh, abattoir-killed, choice, dressed hogs ranges around 8c. to 8c., that of country-dressed being 8c. to 8c. Lard, prices are about 1c. up, at 8c. per lb. for compound, and 12c. to 13c. for finest pure. Hams, 14c. for large, and 15c. for selects. Bacon is in fair demand at 11c. to 12c. for green and long clear, and 13c. to 15c. for smoked and choicest. Pork is in fair demand; heavy flanks at \$22; clear, fat backs at \$23.50, and short-cut mess at \$23 per bbl., being the only sorts available.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—Hides are 10c., 11c. and 12c., paid to shipper, laid down here, and 1c. more selling to tanners. No. 1 calf skins, 18c., and No. 2, 11c. per lb; sheep skins, 90c. each; horse hides, \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1. Tallow, 1c. to 3c. per lb. for rough, and 3c. to 5c. for rendered. Wool continues quiet at: Pulled lambs, brushed, 30c. to 32c. per lb., and unbrushed, 30c.; Canada fleece, tub-washed, 26c. to 28c., and in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Canada pulled, brushed, 30c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c.; N.-W. Merinos, 18c. to 20c. per lb.

Cheese.—There has been almost no demand for some time past, although at the moment there seems to be a sale for Quebecs. These are selling at about 12c. to 12c. for current receipts, best Townships being 12c., and Ontarios, 12c. to 12c.

Butter.—Choice, fresh makes, 21c. to 22c., and fall held at 20c. to 21c., seconds bringing 18c. to 19c. Fancy Townships creamery, from 25c. to 25c., fine being 24c. to 25c., and good, 24c.

Eggs.—A fairly accurate quotation would be 22c. to 23c. for best cold-storage, 20c. to 21c. for ordinary and for limed.

Potatoes.—Finest Quebec stock is quoted at around 62c. to 65c., and sold, on track, again at a profit of a few cents. In a jobbing way, potatoes sell, delivered in store, at 70c. to 80c., and even 85c. per bag of 90 lbs.

YOUR . . . SAVINGS ACCOUNT

May be small at first, but the noticeable feature of our Savings Accounts is that

THEY GROW

We are constantly opening accounts for small sums, but these rapidly increase to amounts that are pleasant for the depositor to contemplate.

BANK OF TORONTO

INCORPORATED 1855.

Capital - - - \$ 4,000,000
 Reserve - - - 4,000,000
 Assets - - - 35,000,000

Grain.—The market for oats has strengthened considerably since a week ago. No. 4 oats cannot be had less than 40c. to 40c., store; No. 3 at 41c. to 41c., and No. 2 at 42c. to 42c. Buckwheat holds steady at about 56c. to 57c., store, or 1c. less in some instances, peas being 90c.; No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat, 85c., and No. 2 Ontario winter, 80c.

Flour and Feed.—Millers report a fair demand for Manitoba flour at \$4.10 for strong bakers', per bbl., in bags, and \$4.80 for patents. Millfeed is in active demand again. Prices are as before, at \$20 per ton, shorts being \$28 per ton.

Hay.—Prices are \$18 to \$18.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$12 to \$12.50 for No. 2, and \$11 to \$11.50 for clover and clover-mixture.

Hay Seed.—Alsike has been arriving freely for some time, and is more than half in, prices being \$5 to \$6.50 per bush. Red clover is commencing to arrive, and is \$6.75 to \$7.75 per bush., country points.

Buffalo.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.65 to \$6.10; shipping, \$4.75 to \$5.60; butchers', \$4.35 to \$5.25.

Veals.—\$4.25 to \$8.25.

Hogs.—Yorkers a shade lower; others about steady; Yorkers, \$6.45 to \$6.50; roughs, \$5.75 to \$5.95.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.85; ewes, \$5.50 to \$5.75; Canada lambs, \$7.60 to \$7.75.

Chicago.

Cattle.—Common to prime steers, \$4 to \$7.40; cows, \$2.65 to \$4.75; heifers, \$2.60 to \$5; bulls, \$2.40 to \$4.50; calves, \$8 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$4.50.

Hogs.—Choice to prime heavy, \$6.30 to \$6.40; medium to good heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.25; butchers' weights, \$6.80 to \$6.40; good to choice, mixed, \$6.15 to \$6.30; packing, \$5.80 to \$6.20; pigs, \$5.50 to \$6.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.25 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$5.26 to \$6.50; lambs, \$5.50 to \$7.65.

D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ont., write: "Our Yorkshire trade this fall has been the largest in the history of our business, but, in spite of it all, we have more hogs yet than our pens can properly accommodate. We will make a special offering of imported boars, ten months old, the kind that any man should be proud of; also imported sows, nine to eleven months old, safe in farrow. We are preparing for a very heavy trade in young sows, safe in pig, and have the best bunch ever on our farm. Reader, don't you think you need a good young sow to farrow in the spring? Better write and see about one."



Life, Literature and Education.

Our Literary Society.

Study IV.
Who is she—the lady of the boat shown in our illustration? Answer this question, and write a critical essay on the poem which tells about her. Note.—We do not want a reproduction of the story in prose, but a complete study of the poem, its beauties, etc.; the questions asked in regard to "The Three Fishers" and "Break, Break, Break," may possibly afford a key to the kind of study we mean. Kindly send all criticisms so that they may reach this office on or before December 15. Write on one side of the paper only, and send full address, also nom de plume, if one has been adopted. Address "Literary Department, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont."

Literary Quotations.

(See Oct. 25.)
The names of those who sent in the greatest number of correct answers to the questions asked in our issue of October 25th are: Mrs. Duval Whelpley, Round Hill, King's Co., N. B.; F. S. Milliken, Middlesex Co., Ont.; Mrs. Geo. Earle, Dundas Co., Ont.; Donald MacCallum, Frontenac Co., Ont.; Mary Earle, Dundas Co., Ont.; H. Waterman, Durham Co., Ont.

The correct answers are as follows:

- 1.—The quality of mercy is not stained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath.
—Shakespeare: Merchant of Venice.
- 2.—'Tis the mind that makes the body rich;
And as the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honor peereth in the meanest habit.
—Shakespeare: Taming of the Shrew.
- 3.—The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on.
—Shakespeare: King Henry VI.
- 4.—The evil that men do lives after them;
The good is often interred with their bones.
—Shakespeare: Julius Caesar.
- 5.—What's in a name? That which we call a rose,
By any other name would smell as sweet.
—Shakespeare: Romeo and Juliet.
- 6.—Auld Nature swears the lovely dears
Her noblest work she classes, O;
Her 'prentice han' she tried on man
An' then she made the lasses, O.
—Burns: Green Grow the Rashes, O!
- 7.—To err is human; to forgive, divine.
—Pope: Essay on Criticism.
- 8.—An honest man's the noblest work of God.
—Pope: Essay on Man (quoted by Burns).

- 9.—Thus to relieve the wretched was his pride,
And e'en his failings leaned to virtue's side.
—Goldsmith: Deserted Village.
- 10.—God made the country, and man made the town.
—Cowper: The Task.
- 11.—There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
There is society where none intrudes,
By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
—Byron: Child Harold.
- 12.—A thing of beauty is a joy forever.
—Keats: Endymion.
- 13.—'Tis better to have loved and lost
Than never to have loved at all.
—Tennyson: In Memoriam.
- 14.—Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate.
—Longfellow: Psalm of Life.
- 15.—Silence is more eloquent than words.
—Carlyle: Heroes and Hero-worship.
- 16.—A primrose by the river's brim,
A yellow primrose was to him,
And it was nothing more.
—Wordsworth: Peter Bell.
- 17.—Barkis is willin'.
—Dickens: David Copperfield.
- 18.—It's ill livin' in a hen-roost for them
as doesn't like fleas.
—G. Eliot: Adam Bede (Mrs. Poyser).
- 19.—My advice is, never do to-morrow
what you can do to-day. Procrastination is the thief of time.
—Dickens: David Copperfield. Last part—Young, Lord Chesterfield, Franklin.
- 20.—A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,
And most divinely fair.
—Tennyson: Dream of Fair Women.
- 21.—A lie which is all a lie may be met
with and fought outright,
But a lie which is part a truth is a
harder matter to fight.
—Tennyson: The Grandmother.
- 22.—Ask me no questions and I'll tell you
no fibs.
—Goldsmith: She Stoops to Conquer.
- 23.—Cups that cheer but not inebriate.
—Cowper: The Task.
- 24.—Do noble things, not dream them all
day long.
—Kingsley: A Farewell.

Rhyme, Rhythm and Meter.

The following has been written expressly for those who found the answering of Question VIII in our "Three Fishers" study difficult, also as a guide to the study of poetry in future. Kindly save this number of "The Farmer's Advocate" for reference.

Possibly the characteristic of poetry most patent to the uncritical is its rhyme. Ask any child what poetry is, and he is likely to tell you in his own crude way that it is a sort of composition which is "written in



Who Is She?

(From a painting by J. W. Waterhouse, R. A.)

lines, and rhymes." The real student of poetry, however, recognizes the deficiency of such a definition as this. He knows that rhyme is not even essential to poetry (as in Blank Verse) and that some of the most magnificent poems in our language, as in parts of the Old Testament, have not even found form in "lines." A discussion of this, the higher quality of poetry, must, however, be deferred until some time in the future. Today we have elected to deal solely with the more mechanical attributes of poetry—rhyme, rhythm and meter.

RHYME.

Rhyme has been defined as the "correspondence of sound in the terminating words or syllables of two or more verses, one succeeding another immediately, or at no great distance." By taking "verse," as used here, not as a synonym for "stanza," but in its close signification, "a line consisting of a number of metrical feet," the meaning of the definition will be clear.

In the following, for example:

1. "Afar in the desert I love to ride,
With the silent bush-boy alone
by my side."

"ride" corresponds in sound, or rhymes, with "side."

In—

2. "He prayeth best who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God that loveth us,
He made and loveth all."

"small," it will be noticed, rhymes with "all," while the words "best" and "us," ending the first and third lines, do not rhyme.

But these examples only illustrate two arrangements of rhyme. There are, in fact, endless variations in the way in which rhyming verses (metrical lines) occur, hence, for convenience in describing the different arrangements, the expedient of using the different letters of the alphabet has been fixed upon, the same letter in each case representing a similar sound. Example 1 would in this way be described as a a, example 2 as a b c b. The following

"Beyond the shadow of the ship, (a)
I watched the water snakes; (b)
They moved in tracks of shining
white, (c)

And when they reared, the elfish
light (c)
Fell off in hoary flakes." (b)

would be described as a b c c b. In future, when comments on the "rhyme" of a poem are asked for, we wish our students to use this device.

RHYTHM AND METER.

Rhyme, however, as mentioned above, is only an incident of poetry, or, rather, is essential only to certain kinds of poetry, being entirely eliminated from other classes. There is, however, a characteristic of poetry—of all poetry—which cannot be so set aside.

Take any stanza, or even any part of a stanza, and read it slowly. If you have any ear for "time," you must recognize that each line is divided into more or less regular "measures," very much akin to those of music, with syllables instead of notes, and a beat or accent falling (except when variety has been intentionally introduced) upon the same syllable in each measure, or, "poetic foot." Compare the following, and note how regularly the accents occur. (For convenience "x" is used to designate an unaccented, "a" an accented syllable—a device which, also, we shall require our students to use.)

"She had | a rus|tle wood|land air."
x a x a x a x a
"For a field|of the dead|rushes red|
x x a x x a x x a
on my sight."
x x a

Also note the regular occurrence of the accents in the following example of Blank Verse (xa):

"Be wise | to-day; | 'tis mad-
ness to | defer,
Next day | the fa|tal pre|cedent|
will plead,
Thus on | till wis|dom is | push'd
out | of life; |
Procast|tina|tion is | the thief |
of time."

When, then, the words of a composition are so arranged that the succession of accented syllables produces harmony, a musical flow of sound, we have "rhythm." When the accents occur regularly, as in all of the above examples, we have verse or meter. Rhythm is essential to poetry, yet it is not peculiar to it. It is also a characteristic of melodious prose. Meter, however, is confined to poetry.

For still further convenience in describing rhythm, or "meter,"—the term which, perhaps, in treating of poetry, is the better to use—certain terms have been called into requisition, as follows:

1. Iambus.—To signify a poetic foot consisting of two syllables, the first unaccented, the second accented (xa); e.g., the following consists of three "iambic" feet:

"What should | it know | of death?"
x a x a x a

2. Trochee.—A poetic foot consisting of two syllables, the first accented, the second unaccented (ax). Example of three "trochaic" feet:

"Welcome | wild North|easter."
a x a x a x

3. Spondee.—A foot of two syllables, each accented or each unaccented (aa or xx), not common in English. In the following, the words "sea-weed" and "sea-maids" form Spondees:

"Rose from their sea-weed chamber,
the choir of the mystical sea-
maids."

4. Amphibrach.—A foot of three syllables, the first and third unaccented, the second accented (axx). Example of four "amphibrachic" feet:

"Farewell, be | it ours to|embellish|
x a x x a x x a x x
thy pillow."
x a x

5. Dactyl.—A foot of three syllables, the first accented, the others unaccented (axx). Example of three "dactylic" feet:

"Up with me !!|Up with me|into the|
a x x a x x a x x
clouds!"
a

6. Anapest, or Anapæst.—A foot consisting of three syllables, the first and second unaccented, and the third accented (xxa). Example of four "anapæstic" feet:

The Assyr|ian came down|like a wolf|
x x a x x a x x a
on the fold.
x x a

In indicating the number of poetic feet in each line, the terms, dimeter (signifying two feet), trimeter (three feet), tetrameter (four feet), pentameter (five feet), hexameter (six feet), etc., are used. Hence, Example 1 would be described as an iambic trimeter; Ex. 2, trochaic trimeter; Ex. 3 is, of course, irregular, consisting chiefly of dactyls, with spondees interpolated, the line being a hexameter; Ex. 4, amphibrachic tetrameter; Ex. 5, dactylic trimeter, with an extra syllable at the end; Ex. 6, anapæstic tetrameter.

Now, the explanation of all this has required a great many words. The advantages of the system will, however, notwithstanding the rather formidable nature of some of the terms involved, be apparent. For instance, in describing the construction of an intricate stanza, such as the following:

"Grow old | along | with me!
The best | is yet | to be,
The last | of life, | for which | the
first | was made;
Our times | are in | His hand
Who saith | 'A whole | I planned,

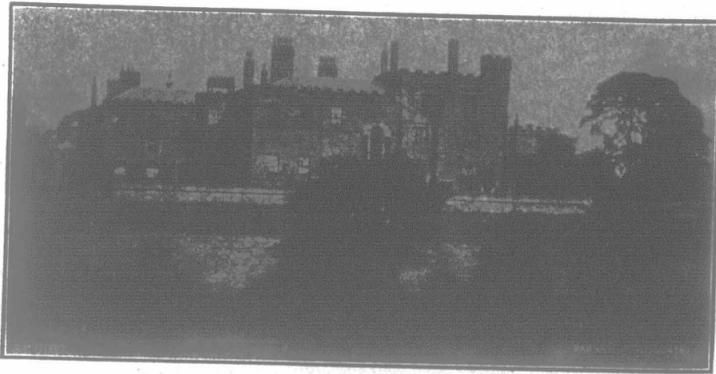
'Youth shows | but half; | trust
God: | see all, | nor be | afraid.'"

the rhyme may be indicated by a a b c c b (or, if preferred, by 1 1 2 3 3 2); the meter as follows: lines 1, 2, 4, 5 (iambic trimeters)—3 xa; line 3 (iambic pentameter)—5 xa; line 6 (iambic hexameter)—6 xa.

There are also terms by which the various kinds of stanzas are designated—Spenserian, etc.—but these must be left for a later date. We trust the hints given above will be found useful in our next study of poetry. If anything is not clear, kindly let us know, and we will endeavor to be more explicit.

A CORRECTION.

By a slip in the last number of the



Ripley Castle.

"F. A." "dactylic" was written instead of "amphibrachic." The line should read:
And the har|bor bar | be moaning.
Anapæstic Iambic Amphibrachic

A Question for School Teachers and Trustee Boards.

We Canadians are awaking to the fact that we are citizens of a great Dominion and greater Empire. We strive to inculcate patriotism by teaching our children to sing national songs, to observe Empire Day, by flying our flag on the schools, etc. The following facts will show that our patriotism is only lukewarm as yet.

An "Atlas," placed in many of the schools, has a page devoted to the flags of all nations. The first



Ripley Castle from the Rear.

on the list is a beautiful Stars and Stripes; a curious-looking Union Jack occupies the second corner. Flags adorn the cover of a scribbler in use in the schools, and the Stars and Stripes again wave triumphantly first. A map, given as a premium by one of the papers, is embellished with flags, "Old Glory" again taking precedence of the Union Jack. A footnote states that the map is the work of a Chicago firm. These instances were noted in a limited area, and there may be many more

to be found in Ontario. Hoping that our own printing establishments will make an effort to supply publications in which our flag will have its proper place,
LOYALTY.
Lanark Co., Ont.

Work.

Thou stumbling-block to our sweet will,
Thou barrier to our pleasure's fill,—
When hearts are light and cheery!
A blessed boon, when dark our noon,
And souls are sad and weary.
And so, the whole eternal plan
Is thus designed for good of man;
God saw that human hearts must break,
And dropped you in—for love's dear sake.

—Boyle Laperriere.

the inmates of the castle of approaching danger, and man the walls with archers or musketeers. It can easily be imagined the time—

"When 'neath the pile's rude battlement,
The trembling flocks and herds were pent,
And maids and matrons dropped the tear,
While ready warriors seized the spear."

The village adjoining is now a typical English scene of rustic quiet and neatness; owned entirely by the Ingilbys, who have erected a beautifully-designed Hotel de Ville, for the benefit of their tenantry. Only one person of each trade or profession is allowed in the place, life being placidly in contrast to the rude scenes before referred to.

Ripley Castle, Yorkshire, Eng.

(By a subscriber.)

This is one of the few ancient English fortified residences still inhabited. It is kept in perfect repair by its owners, who trace their descent from the earliest records of the counties of the White Rose. During the Civil War, when the Royalist and Parliamentary forces were in frequent conflict in the vicinity of this place, the great leader of the latter, Oliver Cromwell, quartered himself at this castle during the time his army was besieging Knaresbro Castle, a few miles south. It is related that Lady Ingilby (Royalist), although thus forcibly compelled to entertain the victorious general, flatly told him that should any of his soldiers commit any excesses on the tenantry of the estates, she would shoot him; and that she sat with a brace of pistols confronting her guest in the great

A CURE FOR TIRED FEET.

A hot foot bath, with plenty of salt in it, taken just before going to bed, will take the ache out of tired feet and insure a good night's rest. After wiping the feet give them a liberal powdering with talcum powder and the hot, uncomfortable feeling will be banished as well as the ache. Talcum powder is also good to sift on the feet when putting on the stockings in the morning, especially if they perspire profusely. It is a very good plan to change shoes and stockings in the middle of the day, as it rests them more than one would think possible. If there is time to lie down and rest after dinner, do so by all means, not forgetting to take off the shoes and stockings and put on a clean pair of stockings before lying down. Even if there is not time to lie down, it will take only a few minutes to slip off the shoes and stockings, dust the feet with talcum powder, put on a pair of clean stockings and let the feet rest on a soft footstool without shoes for a while. While the sewing or mending is being done, the feet are having a breathing time, and they will feel enough better in an hour to pay for all the time it has taken to prepare them for that rest.

Children's Corner.

P.-C. Collectors.

Melvin A. Craven, Shelburne, Ont.
 Violet Holme, Atkin P. O., Ont.
 Leo. W. Challand, Marburg P. O., Ont.
 Harry Misner, Renton, Ont.
 James Dargie, Harrisburg, Ont.
 Anna Hall, Hagersville, Ont. (not leather ones).
 Mina M. Wilson, Hagersville, Ont. (leather ones only).
 O. M. Cheeseman, The Philip Carey Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, would like to get some of the current issue of Canadian stamps higher than 2c. in value.

Making Christmas Presents.



Sand Peeps, Cacouna, Que.

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have enjoyed the Children's Corner ever since I can remember. We have a large shepherd dog, and his name is Uno. Then we have Bessie and Pete, two canary birds, and I am going to get a kitten.

Grosse Isle, on which I live, is situated in the Detroit River. My sister and three brothers and I have fun in bathing; we all can swim, except my youngest brother. We all go hickory-nutting in the fall. We have almost two bushels of nuts. I am in the Seventh Grade. I am going to be a teacher when I am grown up. I guess I will stop now. I will write again after Halloween, and tell you how I spent it. Anybody wanting a post card of places on Grosse Isle will please send me one, so that I may send them one. MARY KNIGHT (age 13). Grosse Isle, Mich.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I have never written before, so I thought I would try. I have eight rabbits. I let them out in the summer-time to find their own food. I have a dog named Carlo; he is good to hunt the cows. I am very fond of reading, and have read a great many books. I like G. A. Henty's best, because they are about adventures. My teacher's name is Miss Campbell. I like her well. I am eleven years old. I am

Thirty-two Chinamen from Hong Kong have been refused permission to land in Great Britain—the first time such a prohibition has been made.

The passenger service on the C. N. R., between Toronto and Parry Sound, began on Nov. 19th. The trip, from a scenic standpoint, is an especially interesting one.

Over one hundred Nonconformist Members of Parliament have signed a memorial asking the Government to reject all the amendments to the Education Bill made by the House of Lords.

The Standard Oil Trust at present occupies the unique position of being prosecuted by the Federal Government of the United States. Its magnates will appear in court to plead to indictments on December 6.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co. are preparing to add another blast furnace to their plant at Sydney mines early next spring, which will enable them to produce about four hundred tons of pig iron per day.

An estrangement between China and Japan may possibly ensue because of Chinese resentment against

in the Fourth Class. There is a river running within thirty yards of our house. I have great fun fishing. I guess I will close for now. ELMER GARLAND. Dwyer Hill, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for ten years. I have never written to the Corner before, so I think I will write now. I live on a farm. We have eleven cows and four calves and five horses. I am ten years old, and in the Fourth Book. I walk a mile and a half to school. We live a mile from a lake, where they have picnics in summer and skating in winter. I must stop now, or there will not be any room for any person else. LOUIE MONKMAN. York County.

Dear Sir,—I have never written to "The Farmer's Advocate" before. We have one dog (his name is Bruce), four cats, four horses and one colt. I am in the Fourth Reader, and go to school regularly. I am ten years old. But I must not take up too much room. HAROLD ALBERT SNELL. Hagersville, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I take such an interest in the Children's Corner that I cannot resist the temptation of writing a few lines. I live a mile and a quarter from school. I am in the Fourth Book. We have one horse; his name is Prince. We pet him a great deal. We have one cow and three pigs. Now, as I am a beginner, I do not want to take up too much space, so I will close with a few riddles:

1. Why is the letter I never too late? Ans.—Because it is always in time.
2. As I went through a field of wheat, I picked up something good to eat; it was not either meat or bone, and I kept it till it walked alone. Ans.—An egg.
3. A beggar had a brother; the brother died, and the man who died had no brother. Ans.—The beggar was a woman. LEO HOLLAND (age 11). Beechwood, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I live on a large farm, and have plenty to do, morning and night, before school-time, helping milk and feed the horses. We have twenty-two head of horses, many cows and one dog. I will not name all the horses, but will name some of them: Roman, Warrior, Lady Cocking, Ambassador, Royal Saxon, Peerless and Lady Whitefoot. We have a fine herd of cattle (Jerseys), a flock of Southdown sheep, some ducks, a hundred hens and a fine collie dog. I have one brother and sister. My sister and I go to school. My father and grandfather have taken "The

Japan's aggression in Manchuria. Japan claims to be acting entirely according to the terms of agreement.

Niagara power was flashed to Toronto over the wires of the Toronto and Niagara Power Co. on Nov. 19. The experiment was a complete success, the lighting of the transforming station on Davenport Road proving perfect.

The Bond Government has arrested two Newfoundlanders who violated the Bait Act by putting herring aboard an American vessel outside of the three-mile limit. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the Province.

The situation in Morocco is becoming acute. Spain and France, carrying out the power to police Morocco, granted them by the Algeiras Convention, have despatched squadrons to Tangier. Great Britain will also send vessels.

Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, speaking in Montreal, recently, said that the Georgian Bay Ship Canal, from the Georgian Bay to Montreal, is assured for the near future. The canal, which will save a distance of 500 miles between the Great Lakes and Montreal, will be constructed via

Farmer's Advocate" for forty years. We would not be without it. I will close, giving a recipe for tardiness: Go to bed early, get up before breakfast, and do all your work between meals.

LORNE W. BROOKS. Glen Ross, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is my first attempt to write a letter to you. We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years. We have one hundred acres of land, and milk twenty-one cows. I have four brothers and two sisters. I have a mile and a half to go to school. I am in the Third Reader. We study grammar, geography, reading, spelling and arithmetic. We have a collie dog. I think I will close my letter now with some riddles:

1. How many peas in one pint?
2. I was going along the road with some sheep and I met another man with some sheep, and I said: "Give me one of your sheep and I will have as many as you." He said: "No, give me one of your sheep, and I will have twice as many as you." How many sheep had each? Guess the riddles. ALEXANDER BRINK (age 9). Woodstock, Ont.

I have every good intention of returning a post card for every one I have received, but, you see, I have got quite a big number, as many as 40 in a day sometimes. Isn't that a big number for a little girl like me? I will not be twelve till next April. I walk three miles to school every day, and have a big lot of lessons to do every night. I sometimes get a drive up to school, but not often; you see, the boys are always so busy on the farm. Now, Cousin Dorothy, I am going to tell you something. Some of your post-card collectors should be glad that I haven't made a complaint. I have received nearly one hundred post cards from Canada posted with a one-cent stamp. When they arrive at my post office, I have two cents to pay for them. I received one this week; there was eight cents to pay for it, but I returned it. Now, the most of these have come from grown-up people, who ought to have known more correctly about their postage. I would have excused little boys and girls like myself. Now, Cousin Dorothy, I intend to return a post card for every one I have got from Canada, but I will just need a little time. I love these American views; a lot of them are very pretty.

Your little friend,

FANNY QUIRIE.

Little Meldrum, Tarves, Aberdeen, Scot. I think Fanny might well be excused for returning cards on which she has had to pay double postage. C. D.

French River, Lake Nipissing and the Ottawa River.

The members of the Advisory Council of Education for Ontario, as determined by the votes of the teachers of the Province, are as follows: High School Representatives.—Dr. Parkenhant, Toronto; S. Martin, St. Mary's. Public School Teachers.—Miss Johnston, Toronto; T. A. Reid, Owen Sound; A. A. Jordan, Port Hope; J. W. Plews, Chatham. Separate School Teachers.—J. J. Rogers, Lindsay. P. S. Inspectors.—Rev. W. H. Colles, Chatham; W. I. Chisholm, Kincardine.

The Dominion Parliament opened at Ottawa, November 21st. The following legislation is foreshadowed for the session:

- A bill to amend the election act.
- A bill to amend the post office act.
- A bill to amend the Dominion lands act.
- A bill to provide for the more effective supervision and inspection of Canadian food products, meat and fish.
- A bill relating to the manufacture and sale of patent medicines.
- A bill to give increased representation in the House of Commons to Alberta and Saskatchewan.
- A bill to ratify the commercial treaty with Japan.
- A bill respecting juvenile delinquents.

ment.

The gold sensation at Battleford has died out. The old story—iron pyrites.

Imports of wheat from Canada to Japan have nearly doubled during the past nine months.

Hon. C. S. Hyman, owing to ill-health, has resigned as Minister of Public Works for Canada.

Inventories of French Church property are being steadily taken, in the face of strong opposition from the clericals.

An attempt was made on Nov. 18 to damage St. Peter's Cathedral, at Rome, by means of a bomb. No lives were lost.

By the recent death of Senator Vidal, of Sarnia, and Senator Kerr, of Cobourg, there are now six vacancies in the Senate of Canada.

The Quiet Hour.

The Value of Cheerfulness.

A merry heart is a good medicine (margin: causeth good healing): But a broken spirit drieth up the bones.—Prov. xvii.: 22, R. V.

All the days of the afflicted are evil: but he that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast.—Prov. xv.: 15.

Not by sorrow or by sighing
Can we lift the heavy load
Of the poor, the sick, the dying,
Whom we meet upon the road;
For we only help when bringing
Faith and courage to their need,
When we set the joy bells ringing
In their hearts by word and deed.

By the glow of thoughts uplifted
To God's everlasting hills,
We can melt away the drifted
Snow some lonely life that fills;
By the hand-clasp strong, unfeeling,
Thrilling hope from palm to palm,
We can nerve some soul for scaling
Heights that rise in sunny calm.

All around are those who linger,
Weak, despairing, full of fear,
While with feeble beckoning finger
They implore us to draw near.
Let us pour the oil of gladness
On their hopeless misery,
Banishing their grief and sadness
By our radiant sympathy."

Of course, we all want to enjoy our life in this world, and equally, of course, we want to help others to enjoy themselves. Here is a valuable tonic, as described by a wise man long ago: "A merry heart is a good medicine." And it is food as well as medicine, for "he that is of a merry heart hath a continual feast." If you doubt the value of the medicine, try it.

But, perhaps, you may object that a merry heart can't be obtained at will—and yet it is true in this matter as in others, that where there's a will there's a way. Like other valuable accomplishments, it needs plenty of practice. A difficult piece of music that is impossible to a beginner may be easily played after years of earnest effort. These words, which are easily read by you, would be absolutely meaningless marks on paper to many of my Russian neighbors, and could only be read after years of painstaking application. So it is with the far more valuable accomplishment of gladness—gladness that can shine in the darkness where it is most needed. Anyone can rejoice "When there's nothing whatever to grumble at"—though some people often fail to do it, even then—but, as Mark Tapley would say, there's "some credit in being jolly" when everything goes dead wrong. Even the easy kind of "merry heart," that is uncultivated, and goes down before adversity, is a good medicine. What a pleasure it is to see anyone with a beaming smile, even though we know that the face wearing it often looks gloomy or cross. But, when the joyous look may be depended on, the effect is magical. Happy people are like sunshine, cheering up everybody around them. When we meet one of these glad souls, we find our smiles rising to match theirs, and we go on our way feeling cheered and helped. I am not talking about aggressively cheerful people—who are often very wearing—but those who are glad at heart like a sunshiny child.

But, it is quite true that no one can make himself happy, though everyone may rejoice if he will. This is a medicine to cure life's ills, for which we must apply direct to the Good Physician. The first step, when faith has brought a sick soul to seek His help, is to give Him full control of the case, telling Him everything without reserve and submitting unquestioningly to His directions. Though He knows our sins far better than we can do, yet confession is necessary before the disease can be cured, and sometimes He demands of us a harder kind of confession, without which no peace of mind can be obtained. It is far harder to tell a person we have injured or deceived that we have been dishonest or untruthful, than it is to tell God. But when the hand of the

Good Physician is pressing painfully on a tender spot, giving a constant feeling of discomfort, and the conscience leaves no doubt about the fact that He wants us to confess some particular sin to the person to whom we owe a frank apology or explanation, it is useless to ask Him to heal the sin when we are afraid to obey orders. Such a sin is like an ulcer slowly eating its way into the soul, and the sooner it is removed the better for us, and the less painful it will be. When once we have obeyed the order, given so imperiously by that mysterious part of our personality which we call conscience, the cloud which hid God's face from us is instantly removed, and the heavy burden of unforgiven sin slips off at the foot of the Cross. Conscience is not to be trifled with. We may say that it is only a part of our own nature, but it takes and keeps the position of our stern, unrelenting judge, and we are at its mercy in a very mysterious way. We can't enjoy real peace of mind when it condemns us, and it is a just judge which we can neither coerce, bribe, nor escape from. St. Paul says that "an heretick... sinneth, being condemned of himself," and St. John shows us the reverse side of this strange law-court, a court from which there is no possibility of appeal. "Beloved, if our heart condemn us not, then have we confidence toward God."

Having found the peace of relief from sin, through repentance and confession, we must be careful to start and maintain the habit of gladness. This is not easy, but it is grandly worth while. We must try to check the tendency to find fault with everything and everybody, the critical spirit which, if it is allowed to grow strong, will make any soul ugly and unattractive. It is not only the great sin of backbiting and harsh judgment of our neighbors against which we should be on our guard, but also the fault-finding spirit which makes us look at everything from the darkest point of view. This is illustrated by the familiar story of the two children, who described the same garden in such an opposite fashion. One said that it was a horrid garden, for every rose had a thorn, and the other said that it was a beautiful garden, because there was not a thorn in it without a rose. So it is in life. Two people will come home from the same picnic, and one will talk about the overpowering heat, describe how the ants got into the food, and say that it was a stupid affair. The other may come in with a radiant face and talk about all the nice things that happened—really forgetting the small disagreeables. There are always pleasant things to talk about; and there are also unpleasant things, which we only intensify and fix in our memory when we expatiate on them.

Dorothy Quigley tells about a girl who grumbled at everything, thus making life a burden to her roommate at a boarding-school. Her companion turned upon her one day, and said, "I wouldn't be you for all the money in the world, even if you are the first in all your classes. You always see the worst side of things. Nothing pleases you. Do you know I've been keeping an account of the things you've grumbled at this morning? It is only eleven o'clock, and you have scolded about twenty things. If you don't stop finding fault I'll ask Mrs. Parsons to let Sally Ridge room with me. She's untidy, but she always has a good word for everybody, and is not carping at everything."

The girl was shocked to find that she was making herself so disagreeable, but her companion convinced her that she was judging her schoolmates, teachers, clothes, bed, everything, not by their best points, but by their defects. She set herself to look at things more justly, and in later life her condemnation or praise of anybody had unusual weight because she was famous for never judging hastily or rashly. While avoiding the danger of fault-finding, we must not fall into the insincere habit of pretending to admire everybody and everything. We all know people who gush over everything, and know also that their opinion carries no weight at all, because it is not the sincere expression of a true spirit. If you ask such an one, "How do you like my new hat?" you are prepared for a burst of ecstatic admiration; but if you really want to know whether the hat is a success, you go to someone who, you know, will tell the absolute truth about it. Flattery may be sweet, but it is

very unsatisfying. If we want to give others real help in life's battle, we must learn to look out for all the pleasant things within sight, without sacrificing truth in our desire to give pleasure. Dickens' story of the father who made his blind daughter happy by an untrue description of her surroundings, is pathetic and beautiful; but such fiction—such a doing of evil that good may come—is an attempt to build happiness without any foundation but shifting sand. The truth will out, and then everything will be instantly swept away. The truth is always best, even when it is hard and unpleasant, but it is not truthful to judge things or persons by their virtues and advantages. And it is very discouraging to deal with people who are continually finding fault, no matter how much trouble you take to please them. The weather is never exactly right—though it comes straight from our wise, loving Father's hand, and grumbling about it is really grumbling at what He has seen fit to send us. Then they seem to think they have liberty to grumble about their clergyman as much as they choose, forgetting our Lord's awful words: "He that receiveth whomsoever I send receiveth Me; and he that receiveth Me receiveth Him that sent Me." "He that despiseth you despiseth Me; and he that despiseth Me despiseth Him that sent Me."—(St. John xiii.: 20; St. Luke x.: 16.) We see that it is no light offense to speak lightly or disrespectfully of an ambassador of the Most High, even though he may not be worthy of his high office—one of the men sent out by Christ was the traitor, Judas.

Then there is the bad habit of grumbling about the work and environment which God has given to us, as though we could have chosen better than God has done. We forget that we are as a vessel on the Potter's wheel, and that He understands perfectly the shaping we need, and that the pressure of circumstances, which frets us sometimes, is prepared on purpose to shape our soul for eternal joy:

"Machinery just meant
To give thy soul its bent,
Try thee and turn thee forth, sufficient-
ly impressed."

Chronic grumblers are drags on the world's wheels, hindering where they should be helping, weighing down instead of lifting up. Let us never dare to forget that it is good for us to be here—here where God Himself has deliberately placed us.

May I quote again from Dorothy Quigley?

"Everything proves to us that cheerfulness upbuilds, uplifts, attracts. Be cheerful. Grumbling, whining, complaining are just so much capital taken from your bank account of mental force, and put to a very poor use; indeed, to no use at all. If you drew your money out of your bank every day, and tossed it into the sea, people would deem you insane. You would soon become poor and neglected. You waste your precious God-given force just as foolishly, and lose your power of attracting by fretting over trifles—a letter expected, a bit of dirt on the floor, imaginary insults, and a hundred other silly, false ideas. Your vital energy, your very life is thus uselessly dissipated, and soon you rebel, and people study how to avoid you and you lose opportunities of success. . . . Determine to be cheerful. Project a vision, a picture of yourself as cheerful, lovable, courageous, hopeful, and make yourself like it. Concentrate your thoughts upon cheerfulness. Concentration is one of the chief forces of success in anything. You even comb your hair better if you concentrate your thought upon doing it. Your good-morning is more magnetic, more helpful to both yourself and your hearer, if you concentrate your thought upon the person as you utter it. You project a shaft of concentrated spiritual light that warms and brightens."

We have no right to add to the sorrows of the world by being gloomy or discontented. We all create a certain soul-atmosphere. Let us see to it that the atmosphere we are creating every day may help others to thank God and take courage. We can all walk in the glad consciousness of sins forgiven and in the radiance of God's wonderful Love.

"We cannot, of course, all be handsome,
And it's hard for us all to be good;
We are sure now and then to be lonely,
And we don't always do as we should.

To be patient is not always easy,
To be cheerful is much harder still,
But at least we can always be pleasant,
If we make up our minds that we will.

"And it pays every time to be kindly,
Although you feel worried and blue;
If you smile at the world and look cheerful,
The world will soon smile back at you.

So try to brace up and look pleasant,
No matter how low you are down,
Good humor is always contagious,
But you banish your friends when you frown."

HOPE.

God Will Sprinkle Sunshine.

If you should see a fellow man with trouble's flag unfurled,
An' lookin' like he didn't have a friend in all the world,
Go up and slap him on the back, and holler, "How d'you do?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know he has a friend in you.
Then ax him what's a-hurtin' him, an' laugh his cares away,
And tell him the darkest night is just before the day.
Don't talk in graveyard palaver, but say it right out loud,
That God will sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain;
Some days are bright and sunny, and some all sloshed with rain,
And that's just how it ought to be, for when the clouds roll by
We'll know just how to preclude the bright and smiling sky.
So learn to take it as it comes, and don't sweat at the pores
Because the Lord's opinion don't coincide with yours;
But always keep rememberin', when cares your path enshroud,
That God has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud.

—James Whitcomb Riley.

"Gentlemen."

Gentlemen have to learn that it is no part of their duty or privilege to live on other people's toll. They have to learn that there is no degradation in the hardest manual or the humblest servile labor when it is honest. But there is degradation, and that deep, in extravagance, in bribery, in indolence, in pride, in talking places they are not fit for, or in coining places for which there is no need. It does not disgrace a gentleman to become an errand-boy or a day-laborer; but it disgraces him much to become a knave or a thief. And knavery is not the less knavery because it involves large interests, nor theft less theft because it is countenanced by usage or accompanied by failure in undertaken duty. It is an incomparably less guilty form of robbery to cut a purse out of a man's pocket than to take it out of his hand on the understanding that you are to steer his ship up channel when you do not know the soundings. On the other hand, the lower orders, and all orders, have to learn that vicious habit and chronic disease communicates itself by descent; and that by purity of birth, the entire system of the human body and soul may be gradually elevated, or by recklessness of birth degraded, until there shall be as much difference between the well-bred and ill-bred human creature (whatever pains be taken with their education) as between a wolf-hound and the vilest mongrel cur. And the knowledge of this great fact ought to regulate the education of our youth and the entire conduct of the nation.—Ruskin.

Recipes.

Sally Lunn.—One cup sugar, 1 cup butter, 1 or 2 eggs, 1 pint sweet milk, enough "Five Roses" flour to make a batter, 3 teaspoons baking powder. Eat hot with butter.

Coffee Cake.—One cup sugar, 1 cup molasses, 1/2 cup butter, 1/2 cup strong coffee, 2 beaten eggs, 1/2 teaspoon soda, 2 cups "Five Roses" flour.

The Ingle Nook.

The "Miss Darlington" Discussion.

Dear Dame Durden,—Really, did you ever read such a base calumny against the farmers of Canada as that of Miss Ella Darlington? Has she ever been on a Canadian farm? Doubtful! For one, I am firmly convinced that the Canadian men make much better husbands than Old Country men. Certainly, the farmer's wife should have more help, that is the greatest drawback to life on the farm. As we cannot have human help, let us have washing machines, sewing machines, and everything to lighten labor. And, tell me, in what country do women have more of these comforts than they do in Canada? If Miss Darlington could see the strings of covered buggies that I can see any holiday passing my door, filled with happy pleasure-seekers out for the day, leaving their cares behind them on the farm, she might change her mind.

First and foremost on a farm, you can breathe good pure air and have good nourishing food, two of the chief things in raising a healthy family, which is not done without work in any walk in life. Let a woman teach her husband to do a little in the care of the children, and just as soon as those children can do anything, train them to do little things to help mother. They will be happier when they knew they can do something useful.

There is too much talk in these days of the hardship of work. If a woman is healthy and strong, work is a pleasure to her. The average young person will do three times as much work in pursuit of pleasure, and think nothing of it. I think most of us have given up all hope of ever again having those fine, strong, willing maids of a quarter of a century ago. Yes, we have had to give them up to our poor, over-strained city sisters, who are weighed down with the weight of fashion and the ring of the telephone, and who cannot go out without having to rush after electric cars, and keep out of the way of automobiles. After months of this sort of life, they come to the country for a rest, and coolly walk off with every maid within their reach by offering them twice as much as farmers can afford to give, and telling them they will have next to nothing to do.

If work people come out to this country, and do their duty in that state of life unto which it shall please God to call them, they can look for comfort, if not wealth. Many of those dear philanthropical people puff their dear little waifs up with the idea they are coming out to Canada to be adopted by farmers and become the wives of the rising generation of farmers. Why should the farmers be expected to adopt them? Have we not daughters of our own? And we hope our sons look a little higher than the slums of London for their wives. Think of one of our good farmeresses struggling for years to train some of these waifs to be good, useful maids, and only one out of many turned out what she could wish.

After the greatest kindness and forbearance, she was told by one of them, "I wish you was in your hashes."

I do not think the letters in the Ingle Nook read as if they were from farm drudges. Let us members of the Ingle Nook carry our heads a little high, and not allow that we are slaves, and teach our children to look upon farming as a noble calling. I was born on a farm; have lived all my life on a farm, and sincerely hope I may have the privilege of dying on a farm. So said my mother before me, and so say my daughters.

York Co., Ont. WRINKLES.

From Another "Drudge."

Dear Dame Durden,—If that were an Irish writer, I would say to her, "Arrah go on now, you're only foolin'," but being an English writer, she is surely not making a joke. I do think it is too bad of writers not to learn more about the subject before they give their ideas to the public, and especially a subject like that, that means so much in these times of immigration.

No, indeed, we are not "drudges," at least not as I understand the word. We work—who don't? But our work is healthful, without monotony and full of

interest. We have families, but I rather think they have in other parts of the world as well.

If that writer could see an army of Canadian women, gathered from all parts of our great Dominion, and saw the intelligence, self-reliance and independence shown in their faces, she would say, "Pity the man who would attempt to control one of those women and make her his drudge."

Canadian women are in a position to help their husbands more than those of other callings. Sometimes we can work right with him; always his business is a part of ours. I have read of how Gladstone's wife was such a helpmate for her husband. Well, you find just such helpmates all over Canada.

I wish that writer could take a peep into our homes. Would she not be surprised? Signs of poverty are rare, while homes of comfort are plenty; homes where all from the wee boy, with his rabbits and chickens, to the father and mother, contribute toward the welfare of all. A farmer's wife, and, of course, her help, also, must be a good deal better educated than the wife of a man who does not live on a farm. She must know all about dairying, poultry-raising, gardening and horticulture. All the cooking and baking must be done at home. She must know something of diseases and their prevention. What is there she does not need to know?—and "knowledge is power." There are hundreds of just such powerful women in Canada; so, if you want your daughter to get a practical education, send her to a farmer's home, where all are equal and labor a detriment to none.

This is speaking of the work. Of course, we have our recreations also—music, painting, reading and social life. There are very few homes without some musical instrument, and Mechanics' Institute libraries are within reach of almost all, while the painting and fancywork seen in our homes show that not all our time is devoted to drudging for our husbands. 'Tis strange what some of the English ideas of farming are. I read of three men who were taken from the London Poorhouse to work on the Salvation Army's farm. They footed it back to the poorhouse, saying, "They wanted us to be bloomin' farmers." We would scorn the poorhouse.

Grey Co., Ont. MARGARET.

A Practical Letter from "Grandma."

In regard to your letter of October 4th, no woman should marry unless she can put entire confidence in the man of her choice. But I don't think the woman of this enlightened day sets her ideal on as high a pedestal as that man would try to make himself believe. As we go through life we are likely to find just that we are looking for, and I believe the intelligent wife rates her husband at his proper value. If he has shortcomings, she does not ignore them, but is sad; nor will she make them apparent to others, if a true wife. Yes, the man who is not counted a hero by the woman he loves has himself to blame, for what will not a wife forgive her husband?

To Bernice,—It was too bad you were so disappointed in not getting pointers for the fall fairs. The country fair should be an event of importance in every community. It should be a big factor in influencing the lives of our young people, more so than we generally stop to consider. But many a farmer boy gets his first taste of gambling there, and many other false ideas, when the questionable side-shows and gambling devices are allowed. Our country fair should, by all means, be a clean place, where boys and girls from both the town and farm can go without danger of contamination. The young people will find just as much fun in something educational, if it is arranged rightly. Could the boys not have judging contests in stock, grains and fruit, under competent judges? The girls, in fine arts, sewing, darning, yes, and even cooking? I believe they would be more interested in contests of this kind than they were formerly in the side-shows.

Our fairs should be educational for old and young. Get judges who understand judging, and who can give a good reason for every decision. Capable judges can teach many valuable pointers, if people are disposed to learn. Then use the score-card when possible. Then we

know wherein we excelled, or where we failed. Make the fair a clean, educational representative of the country, its resources and its people. I fear the fair has carried me beyond the limit, Dame Durden.

GRANDMA.

Fancywork.

Dear Dame Durden,—As the cold weather and long evenings approach, one does not want to go out very much if she can find something to do indoors that suits her fancy. Here are some suggestions, which will give pleasure and profit to the lovers of fancywork.

The most of us think that weeds are of no use. This is a mistake. The cotton or milkweed, as it is sometimes called, makes a beautiful sofa cushion. Make a cover, seventeen inches by sixteen inches, with a frill four inches deep, out of mosquito-netting (green is the prettiest). The frill should be given a half-inch hem, which is feather-stitched with white silk. The seeds may be taken off the cotton, if wished.

Hat-pin holders are useful and pretty. One can be made easily. Take a piece of stiff white paper, ten inches by nine inches, and at the right side fasten a test tube (the largest size), laced upon the paper with any color of baby ribbon. On the left side, directly opposite the test tube, paste the picture of a lady's head, and above the head draw the picture of a bow-knot, and color it with crayon to match the ribbon. The holder is hung up with a piece of the ribbon.

At the Toronto Exhibition this year, I noticed a plant that I had never seen before. I would like very much if, from my description, you could tell me its name and nature. It was growing in a small-sized pot, and was of bushy appearance, not rising more than five inches above the pot. The leaf resembled the Beefsteak plant in the following particulars: shape, size, color, hairy underneath, and smooth above. It was petalate. The flower was dark red, round in shape, about four inches in diameter, and looked like a huge red-velvet rosette.

Would you kindly devote a small space in the department next week to recitations suitable for Christmas entertainments? HATTIE L. SLEEP.
Ontario Co., Ont.

From your description we think the plant must have been one of the *Tuberous Begonias*. I am sorry that we cannot afford the space for the recitations.

From One of Our Pioneers.

Dear Dame Durden,—It is almost a year since I drew up my chair beside your cosy fireplace, and I thought I would look in and see if you could make room for me this evening.

The recent snow-storms and cold evenings remind us that Christmas will soon be here again; and I suppose the majority are already planning their Christmas gifts, I thought the "ideas," given by Faith, in the Nov. 8th issue, were fine, and, also, those which have appeared on another page of "The Farmer's Advocate." And now I should like to tell of two gifts I received, and which I find so handy. One is a hair receiver, the other a little fancywork bag; the latter is splendid for holding knitting. For the former, take a pretty piece of sateen and cut two squares about nine inches each way. Sew these all around the edge, and put an edging of narrow lace all around. Then, in the center of one of the squares, cut a round hole about the size of an eggcup. Face this, and run a piece of wire around to hold it open. Then attach a piece of ribbon to hang it up by. I am sure anyone who tries one will find it very handy if hung on the side of the dresser.

The work-bag is made just the same, only much larger, and instead of putting lace around the edge, attach a tassel to each corner. Little brass rings can be put around the opening, and the ribbon run through these.

Now, before leaving, I would like to know if it would be out of order to ask if any of the Chatterers could give the address of the publishers of the *Youth's Companion*, and also the subscription price. If not, it would very much oblige—AUNT MARJORIE.
Wellington Co., Ont.

The *Youth's Companion* is published in Boston, Mass. The price is, we think, \$1.75 per year.

Chocolate Pie.

Dear Dame Durden,—As "A Little Chatterer" has sent such a good recipe for plain cucumber pickles in answer to my request, I will send her my recipe for chocolate pie, which, I think, is far more easily made, and much more economical than the one given by Dame Durden (please excuse the personal allusion, D. D.).

Place a piece of chocolate, one inch square, in a granite bowl or basin, and set on the back part of the range, with just enough water to dissolve it. When dissolved, shove to the hotter part of the range, and add $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar, yolk of 1 egg, pinch of salt, and, when scalding hot, add 1 tablespoon cornstarch, dissolved in a little milk. Flavor this with vanilla, and pour into a crust previously baked. Add the beaten white of the egg to the top, and brown in the oven, and you will have what we call a splendid pie, and not very expensive either. I would like to say in regard to Miss Darlington's views that I think her sympathy would be more needed by English girls who are married and then come to Canada with their husbands, and, perhaps, one or two children, and make slaves of themselves to their English (not Canadian) husbands. I know of several such, and I know of no Canadian husband who treats his wife as these are treated. One could pick them out in any crowd by their sorrowful faces, whereas English girls who have come out unmarried, are in nice, comfortable, happy homes.

Some have asked for a recipe for tarts, and I am watching for an answer. In freezing weather, if the tart shells are frozen just before baking, they will be very flakey and nice, but this is only available for a very small part of the year, so we will wait patiently for someone to send a good reliable recipe for the year round.

I would suggest for "Jack's Wife," the names Hillside Home or Hillcrest. I think it is nice to have names for our homes. Can anyone give a good, sure cure for chilblains? They are a great annoyance to our little boy, and I would be very grateful for a good remedy. We have tried a number of liniments, etc., and he has derived no benefit. Hoping I have not taken more than my share of space, I remain,—

MOTHER OF TWO.
Oxford Co., Ont.

Christmas Cake Without Eggs.

Dear Dame Durden,—As it has come to the time for making our Christmas cake, and eggs and butter are so high, I thought I would send a recipe for fruit cake without eggs, and very little butter, one I have used for years with success.

Fruit Cake Without Eggs.—Three-quarters pound butter, 2 pounds brown sugar, $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints of sweet milk, 1 ounce soda, 1 ounce cream tartar, $\frac{1}{2}$ pound mixed peel, 2 ounces cinnamon, 2 nutmegs, $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds flour, 3 pounds currants, 2 pounds raisins. Put in tins, and let stand for half an hour; then bake. This recipe will make a large three-storey cake, and will keep fresh as long as you can keep it from being eaten up. JEAN.
Cardwell Co., Ont.

Floor Paint Recipe for Busy Bee.

Dear Dame Durden,—Just a line to send "Busy Bee" a floor-paint recipe. I think it is very good, but, before giving it, I must say how much I enjoy the cozy corner. MODESTY.
Ontario Co., Ont.

To three quarts of water, add $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of glue, let simmer till dissolved, then stir in 4 lbs. of yellow ochre, and 1 lb. of chrome yellow. Paint the floor white hot; when dry, wash over with boiled oil.

Well Wisher, Huron Co., sends a letter re a physical-culture instructor. We cannot insert this letter, as we can put nothing so much in the nature of an advertisement in the Ingle Nook, but we thank Well Wisher for the trouble she has taken.

Mrs. Newriche.—And who is this by? Picture Dealer.—That is a chromo, madam.

Mrs. Newriche.—Oh, yes, of course it is. Now that you mention it, I recognize his style.

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CLOAK shown comes 48 inches long. Two tailored straps in front and back. Velvet trimmed collar and cuffs. Lined yoke, loose back. Comes in Light Grey, medium or dark Butting Tweed at \$6, equal to a \$12 cloak. Same shade tweed in heavy Clonking Tweeds, \$8.50, equal to \$15 cloak. Same style in black Cheviot, \$6.50.

WAIST is made with a box pleat in centre and a box pleat on each side with a group of small tucks between, full sleeves with long tucked cuffs, tucked back. Comes in Black Satzen, \$1.25. All shades Lustre, \$1.50. All shades Craple de Chine or Cashmere, \$1.95. All shades heavy China Silk, \$2.50. All shades Taffeta Silk, \$2.95. Best Taffeta, \$3.50. Lining in silks only. Add 15 cents for postage on waists. Give bust-measure around waist and around hips and length of skirt in front. We guarantee satisfaction or take back goods and refund all money.

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The Ideal.

It is funny what an influence literature has, even on people who don't care much about it. It seems as though, if a writer tells you hard enough to admire something, you just have to think it's fine. In my case, for instance, I don't suppose I ever would have looked at Lucy a second time if it hadn't been for my Cousin Richard's always praising her kind of girl. We call him "Cousin Richard" to people who like his sentimental poetry and stories, but he's really a nice chap when you get used to his queer ways, and in the family we call him Dick. He and I have always been great friends, although two people couldn't be more different. I never read his poetry and stuff, but he just oozes literariness from every pore, and, as I said, that has really had a great influence on me.

I remember so well the time when he got to talking about his "ideal," one night out on the piazza, after all the rest had gone to bed. It was his last evening with us, or anywhere with people he knew. He was going off to hunt up a forsaken New England village and write a new novel—that's the way he always disappears when he has a literary bee in his bonnet. He was talking over his plans with me—what the book was to be, and all. He's very apt to do that with me. He says it's almost as good as talking to himself, I take so little interest. But that night he got me all stirred up. He started in by saying that he was going to make the effort of his life to express his ideal—to create a character who would stand as the embodiment of all he liked in girls and as a contrast to all that American girls are now. He said he hoped to be able to start a reaction against the jolly, easy girl that you see everywhere nowadays, the long-legged, long-armed, tennis-playing, sunburnt good fellow, with flying hair and big, strong hands.

It wasn't their looks he objected to most, though; it was this false idea of comradeship that people talk about. That made him tired (he didn't say it just that way), as no woman could be a comrade—she shouldn't be willing to so lower herself when she might be an inspiration. The hearty openness that is so much praised in American girls he thought was crude and shallow ignorance of their own real natures, and he wished to show "a real woman as she should be, conscious of all that it means to be a woman, of the sacred mystery of sex."

Now, just at that time I had an idea I thought a great deal of my cousin Betty, and as he described her to a T in the girl he was running down, I got excited. I thought of Betty's nice, honest, gray eyes, full of fun and goodfellowship, and of her long brown arms, and how she could smash a tennis ball at you like a man, and of the strings of fish she had caught, and how she could make a fellow work to keep up to her in rowing, and how easy and comfortable you felt with her always—no sentimental ideas in the air—and I just got right up and shouted! I told Dick he didn't know what he was talking about, that he was a fool writer-man, without sense enough to know a fine girl when he saw her, that his "clinging-vine" variety was out of date and justly so, that a modern American business man wanted a woman to be his friend, rather than any sentimental would-be angel; that he was a blamed idiot, in other words. He never turned a hair—just knocked the ashes off his cigar and remarked that it was precisely to convert such deluded people as I that he was going to write his book.

I was red-hot at the time, and I kept thinking about it and boiling up for days after he had gone. I had a few letters from him, high up in the Vermont Mountains, saying he was dreaming and meditating on "Mary." He was going to call her Mary, as being the most womanly name. Then he'd throw in a few

slams at Bet's kind of a girl, and say some poetic nonsense about "the rose-tinted maiden with wide, timid eyes," till it made me sick. I'm not literary, and I couldn't get back at him, but every letter I had from Betty, so breezy and jolly, made me want to hit him.

And then Lucy came to visit the people next door!

As I said at first, I mightn't have looked at her if it hadn't been for Dick, but, by George! she just was his "rose-tinted maiden with wide, timid eyes"! I almost shouted the words out the first time I saw her. She was exploring the Jenkineses' garden, and got into ours by mistake, and I ran on to her when she thought she was alone. She turned quickly, "like a tall white lily swaying in the sun" (that's another of Dick's phrases), and looked at me like a deer that's just caught sight of something moving. It was all up with me! Regular old-fashioned variety! I went in over my head first thing, but as I went down I did Dick the justice to acknowledge he was right.

She is delicate, has incipient heart trouble and can't exercise much, has to walk slowly, and all that sort of thing. I spent the next month sauntering around the garden and up and down the roadway in front of the two houses—no more tennis and golf for me! But I didn't want any. I'd rather have sauntered with Lucy than beat the champion tennis-player of America. I didn't know myself—I don't yet, for that matter. I sometimes think I must be getting literary, I say such sentimental things about Lucy to myself. But I notice they are mostly things out of Dick's letters or things I've heard him say.

It's positively uncanny how they fit Lucy. She just is the girl he went off to try and create; full of delicate scruples that a man would never think of, so sweet and impractical. Why, thank heaven, she hasn't got any sense!—so afraid of being bold, or of having you think something of her that's not just so, that you hardly dare breathe when you're with her. It's like going to church almost, to make love to her—no, not that! It's like going to heaven, that's what it is!

And yet she's no child; you don't treat her like a little girl, for all she's so sort of unworldly. For instance, I saw right away after we were engaged that I'd be a low-down sneak if I kept anything back from her. She can't make change, and she couldn't take a railway journey alone to save her life. (I tell you she'll never have the chance to try as long as I'm alive!) But for anything big that counts, right or wrong, she's got a mind like Socrates, only she doesn't do it with her mind. She just feels right about everything, so that a fellow feels like taking off his hat when he thinks about her. I can't describe her, I'm not literary, but at first I kept thinking all the while how much I wished that Dick could see and describe her. He wouldn't need to invent a thing. She even looks like his imaginary heroine—tall and slender, with pale pink cheeks and smooth yellow hair and steady blue eyes—oh! I say! Her eyes! Well, I wish I were literary when I get to thinking about her eyes. But when I found she likes Dick's poetry, I was scared for fear he would come around—that is, till our engagement—for he's so much more her kind than I am. I keep feeling all the time as though I were imposing on her, as though somehow she couldn't really see what a common kind of fellow I am; but she says—well, never mind what she says, except that I'm going to live up to it if it kills me.

Of course I had to tell her about Betty—I made a clean breast of everything I'd ever done or thought of doing—and she was awfully upset. I told her I'd never said a word of sentiment to Betty (I saw now why not), that not a look of more than just good cousinly affection had

passed between us; but of course I had to say that I had spent summer after summer fishing and rowing with Betty, that we'd always corresponded since we were children, and that, until I saw Lucy, I'd always taken it for granted that when we got around to it Betty and I would be married. I just had a vision, as I spoke, of what I always thought that marriage would be—a jolly, hearty partnership, all open and free—and I thought of what a sacred thing marriage with Lucy meant to me—and then I thought of Dick, and how wonderful it is that literary people can know by instinct what the rest of us have to find out by living. I looked at dear, fragile Lucy, with the sun shining on her smooth yellow hair, and thought of the depth of goodness and purity that I feel in her rather than know, even now when I know her so well, and then rattling, knock-about, hard-headed old Bet came into my mind! Not but what Betty is good enough—she is as square as a man—but just the idea of being in love with her made me smile. Dick is right; it's not enough for a woman to be just square.

Lucy couldn't take it so lightly, though, and she made me promise that I'd go right down to the seashore, where Betty had gone in her series of summer visits, and have it all out with her; tell her about Lucy, but offer to stand by her if she thought I ought. At first I just laughed—the idea of Betty breaking her heart was funny—but Lucy talked so beautifully that I was really convinced.

"Why, Harry . . . dear," she said (she hesitates even now over the "dear" till it gives me palpitations of the heart, I'm so pleased when she gets it out), "a woman is a woman, and has a woman's heart! It makes me feel like crying to think what she may have been suffering all these years. Oh, I know she may cover it up with a careless, indifferent manner—so many girls do. But underneath it is always a loving heart and so often an unhappy one. Why, till I was sure you cared for me . . ." Her lovely mouth quivered till I forgot there was such a person as Betty; "and women are the same now as ever. I know, I feel what it would be—Oh, Harry, think! If you had gone away and left me for another girl! I should have died! Oh, poor Betty!"

I still argued the best I could, but it ended by her taking the engagement ring off her slender finger, kissing it, and saying she must give it back until Betty sent me away of her own free will.

I was just about crazy that night on the train going down to Rye Beach. First, Lucy hadn't let me kiss her good-bye, though she was crying, and then she had me so stirred up and scared about Betty. Perhaps she was right! Women know one another so well, perhaps dear old Bet—! What a beast I must have seemed to her! But what under heaven could I do now? I was perfectly wild when I thought of the future, but in all my uncertainty the thought of Lucy was like a steady star at night. I just ground my teeth together and swore one thing—whatever turned out, I'd act as she'd have me act, if it meant I never saw her again. I'd show her that I could come up to her ideal if I was only an ordinary American and no poet.

But it's hard to keep yourself up to that pitch. When I got to the hotel door next morning I had almost an impulse to run away, back to Lucy at any cost, back to her "tender and honorable eyes"—that was one of the things that Dick wrote. I had the words actually on my lips, when who should I run into but Dick himself. I asked him what in the world he was doing down there and if his story was finished. He rolled up his eyes and said, "That story is only begun, and I pray it may never finish."

When I looked blank—I wasn't feel-

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Auctioneers.

ing like bothering over his nonsense—he went on:

"I'm not writing that story, I'm living it. By the most amazing coincidence possible, in the very place where I went to create my ideal I found her—a living woman, who goes far beyond any fancy I could have had, who shows me gloriously how poor and unreal were my miserable dreams, who fulfils my uttermost imaginings, shows me depths of a new form of beauty I had never conceived."

"You're in love!" I shouted.

"So am I!"

"You may be, indeed," he said, with his literary twist, "but it cannot mean to you what it does to me. Nothing can equal the joy of the artist at seeing his ideal embodied in the flesh. His ideal? No, a new ideal, made of courage and valiance and noble strength, beside which my old vision seems faded and insipid. Harry, you don't know how terribly happy I am! It makes me afraid! It must be a dream." And then he lowered his voice, and looked just the way I feel about Lucy, and said, "She is so wonderful—so wonderful! How can it be she loves me! All my pretty phrases desert me when I try to describe her. There—Harry! There she comes."

He looked down the long veranda as though an archangel had alighted on it, and I turned and saw coming towards us a tall, thin girl, sunburnt and straggly-haired, with long brown arms and honest gray eyes.

It was my cousin Betty—(Dorothy Canfield, in Harper's Bazar.

What Not to Wear when Being Photographed.

When the average woman goes to have her photograph taken, she wears the gown which she believes to be the most becoming, and often is disappointed in the result. To have it take well seems to be as desirable as to get a good likeness. Remember, then, that the success or failure of a photographer in securing a good picture depends largely on the sort of clothes worn by the person who is posing for a photograph.

For instance, a waist of silk with a glistening or polished surface cannot be made to take well in a photograph, and will give a peculiar effect to it that nine out of ten women will not like; yet, when the fact is pointed out to them, they may refuse to believe it. Another thing that does not lend itself well to photographic purposes when made up into garments is goods of a positive pattern, such as large plaids, wide stripes and so forth. Dresses of these goods may look well on the wearer, and, perhaps, in a few cases not detract from the effect in a photograph, but as a general proposition they ought to be tabooed by women when having their pictures taken. Sharp contrasts in pronounced colors ought also to be strictly avoided, and jet or other glistening or glittering jewellery should not be worn, for the light is reflected from them sometimes in such a way as to almost spoil the picture.

Stiff materials in dresses are also apt to act as a contributing cause to an unsatisfactory photograph. Goods that will fall into soft and graceful folds is the best for a dress to be photographed in, for the artistic possibilities in arrangements are well nigh limitless. Sharp, harsh lines at the neck and wrist are bad as well. Did you ever notice that when a woman wears some chiffon or something of that sort about her neck a photograph is always more pleasing than when she wears a stiff collar or stock?

All of these objections I have mentioned help to give a photograph that quality which causes a woman to say it isn't entirely satisfactory, even though the features may be excellent. Skilled photographers know these things and try to have customers avoid them, but oftentimes persuasion is useless, and there comes the complaint when proofs are shown that "there is something about it I don't like."—[Philadelphia Press

Effe.—But, papa, how do you know that it was a stork that brought us the new baby?

Papa.—Because, my dear, I just saw his bill!

Which Shall it Be?

Which shall it be? Which shall it be?
I looked at John—John looked at me.
(Dear, patient John, who loves me yet
As well as tho' my locks were jet.)
And when I found that I must speak,
My voice seemed strangely low and weak;
"Tell me again what Robert said";
And then I, list'ning, bent my head.
"This is his letter:

"I will give
A house and land while you shall live,
If in return, from out your seven,
One child to me for aye is given."

I looked at John's old garments worn;
I thought of all that John had borne
Of poverty and work and care,
Which I, though willing, could not share;
I thought of seven mouths to feed,
Of seven little children's need,
And then of this.

"Come, John," said I,
"We'll choose among them as they lie
Asleep." So, walking hand in hand,
Dear John and I surveyed our band.

First to the cradle lightly stepped
Where the new nameless baby slept.
"Shall it be Baby?" whispered John.
I took his hand and hurried on
To Lily's crib. Her sleeping grasp
Held her old doll within its clasp,
Her damp curls laid like fold alight,
A glory 'gainst the pillow white.
Softly her father stooped to lay
His rough hand down in loving way,
When dream or whisper made her stir,—
Then, huskily, said John, "Not her!
not her!"

We stooped beside the trundle bed,
And one long ray of lamplight shed
Athwart the boyish faces there,
In sleep so pitiful and fair;
I saw on Jamie's rough, red cheek,
A tear undried. Ere John could speak,
"He's but a baby, too," said I,
And kissed him as we hurried by.
Pale, patient Robbie's angel face
Still in his sleep bore suffering's trace.
"No, for a thousand crowns, not him!"
We whispered, while our eyes were dim.

Poor Dick! bad Dick! our wayward son,
Turbulent, reckless, idle one—
Could he be spared? "Nay, He who
gave,
Bade us befriend him to his grave;
Only a mother's heart can be
Patient enough for such as he;
And so," said John, "I would not dare
To send him from her bedside prayer."

Then stole we softly up above,
And knelt by Mary, child of love.
"Perhaps for her 'twould better be,"
I said to John. Quite silently
He lifted up a curl astray
Across her cheek in wilful way,
And shook his head, "Nay, love, not
thee!"
The while my heart beat audibly.
Only one more, our eldest lad,
Trusty and truthful, good and glad—
So like his father. "No, John, no;
I cannot, will not let him go?"

And so we wrote, in courteous way,
We could not give one child away;
And afterward toil lighter seemed,
Thinking of that of which we dreamed,
Happy, in truth, that not one face
We missed from its accustomed place;
Thankful to work for all the seven,
Trusting the rest to One in Heaven.
—Mrs. Ethel Lynn Beers.

Love's Young Dream.

Father—Now, see here! If you marry that young pauper, how on earth are you going to live?

Sweet Girl—Oh, we have figured that all out. You remember that old hen my old aunt gave me?

"Yes."

"Well, I have been reading a poultry circular, and I find that a good hen will raise twenty chicks in a season. Well, the next season that will be twenty-one hens; and as each will raise twenty more chicks, that will be 420. The next year the number will be 8,400, the following year, 168,000, and the next, 3,360,000! Just think! At only fifty cents apiece, we will then have \$1,680,000. Then, dear old papa, we'll lend you some money to pay off the mortgage on this house."

Established 1876. 30 Years. At Home 1906.
This magnificent building and grounds is the reward of our 30 years of honest and earnest efforts.



The new home of the
Canada Business College, Chatham, Ont.,
Canada's Greatest School of Business.

Its 30 year of high-class work, backed by this splendid equipment of building and grounds, costing nearly (\$30,000) thirty thousand dollars, coupled with cheap board and the paying of your railway fare; all of these, combined with its great success in placing graduates in good positions, places its advantages so far above its contemporaries that it does not pay the student to go elsewhere, and is drawing students from Newfoundland on the east to British Columbia on the west. The English-speaking world is our field.

400 students placed in good positions last year.

December is one of the best months in which to start.

New Year Opening Wed., Jan. 2, '07.

If you cannot come to Chatham, and want to learn Bookkeeping, Shorthand or Penmanship, we can train you at your home in these branches through our courses by mail.

Our magnificent catalogues will tell you all about these courses.

General Catalogue tells about the training at Chatham.

Mail Course Catalogue tells about the Home Courses. Write for the one you want, mentioning this paper, addressing

D. McLACHLAN & CO., Chatham, Ont.

Grand Trunk Ry. System

The Mineral Springs of St. Catharines, Mt. Clemens and Preston are famous. Why not spend a few days at one of these points? All situated on the G. T. R. Hotel accommodation is good; rates reasonable.

Ontario Provincial Winter Fair

\$2.15 TO GUELPH AND RETURN.

Tickets good going Dec. 8th to 14th, inclusive, valid to return until Dec. 17th. Pullman sleeper for Ottawa leaves Toronto daily 10.15 p. m.

For rates and information enquire of

E. DE LA HOOKE,
City Passenger and Ticket Agent.
E. RUSE, Depot Ticket Agent.
London, Ontario.

Complete Combustion

by using the

Winnipeg Heater



This heater regulates your draft, which means that no combustible part of your fuel goes to waste. No clinkers, therefore no ashes to sift, as it leaves only a light impalpable powder in the ash pan; therefore it relieves the household of dirt and drudgery. Write for illustrated circular and further particulars to Dept. 6

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

\$12 WOMAN'S SUITS, \$5

Suits to \$15. Cloaks, raincoats, skirts and waists at manufacturers' prices. Send for samples and fashions. Southcott Suit Co., Dept. 27 London, Can. Send for our catalogue, which lists everything you use.

For Sale: 6 YOUNG HORTHORN BULLS

6 to 8 months old, also one 15 months old. All sired by the famous Meringo 9th, which is also for sale. These are from illustrious ancestors, and will make good herd headers. D. M. NAISMITH, one-half mile north of Holstein Sta., G. T. Ry.

'Tis not the food but the content
That makes the table's merriment.
Where trouble serves the board, we eat
The platters there as soon as meat.
A little pipkin with a bit
Of mutton or of veal in it,
Set on my table, trouble free,
More than a feast contenteth me.

—Herrick.

A Modern Parable.

Upton Sinclair, author of *The Jungle*, told at a dinner in New York, apropos of the pure-food laws, a story of four flies.

"Four flies, four brother flies," he said, "set out into the world, one summer day, to seek their fortunes."

"Up and down they flew, and finally, a window being open, they found themselves in a large, delightful room. There was a great white table in the middle of the room, and on it many tempting viands were spread."

"The first fly, with a bozz of delight, settled upon a dish of lovely, amber-colored jam. He ate his fill. Then, with a low cry of agony, he expired. The jam, alas, was adulterated with copperas."

"The second fly saw in his comrade's fate a moral. Luxuries, he reasoned, were deadly. He would stick, therefore, to the plainest, simplest things. And so he fell to upon a crust of bread, and in another moment breathed his last. The bread was adulterated with alum."

"The third fly was so grieved over the fate of his two comrades that he resolved to drown his sorrows in drink. There was a glass of beer handy. He settled into it greedily. But the beer was adulterated with cocculus indicus, and in less than a minute the fly, quite dead, floated with limp wings on the surface of the amber fluid."

"In despair, the fourth fly hid himself in a corner. Sorrow overpowered him. Large tears rolled over his compound eyes. And unfortunately, in this mood, his glance fell upon a large dish of fly poison."

"What is life," he muttered, "without my three dear brothers? I'll kill myself."

"And he sipped a little of the poison. It was palatable, even appetizing. Resolved to make a good job of it, he drank greedily, and, still drinking, awaited the end."

"But the end did not come. The fly poison, like everything else in the room, was adulterated. The little insect found it harmless. Indeed, it cheered, exhilarated, strengthened him, so that he no longer desired death."

The First-born Son a Monk.

Every Thibetan family is compelled to devote its first-born male child to a monastic life. Soon after his birth the child is taken to a Buddhist monastery, to be brought up and trained in priestly mysteries. At about the age of eight he joins one of the caravans which travel to Lhasa. There he is attached to one of the local monasteries, where he remains as a novice until he is fifteen, learning to read the sacred books and perform the religious rites of his faith. The first-born sons being thus "sent into the church," as we would say in this country, the second sons become the heads of the family and marry. Unlike some other semi-civilized races, these young Thibetans have the right of choosing their own wives. A Thibetan girl too, cannot be married off without her own consent. The custom in regard to the eldest sons results, of course, in nearly every Thibetan family acquiring the odor of sanctity.

The Woman Bore.

That woman is a bore who talks and never listens.
That woman is a bore who gives long recitations about matters which do not interest her listeners.
That woman is a bore who harps upon the eternal servant question.
That woman is a bore who has no ideas beyond clothes.
That woman is a bore who is always telling you of her aches and pains.
That woman is a bore who recounts all the nice and silly things said to her by supposed admirers.
That woman is a bore who is always singing her own praises.
That woman is a bore who whines that she is not properly appreciated.—[London (Eng.) Star.

A kindergaten teacher explained to little Dorothy that an Indian woman was called a squaw, and asked her what an Indian baby was called. The reply came promptly: "A squawker."

Near the Creamery.

O, I squandered my life without child or wife,

Light-hearted, joyous, and acting free;
And the maidens' smiles, and the widows' wiles,

Faith, they never once distracted me.
'Till one summer's day, as I took my way,

And 'twas fate, no doubt, conducted me.

I met a young lass, who was guiding an ass,

And the sly rogue obstructed me.

Though plainly arrayed as a peasant maid,

Her beauty rivalled the Queen of May—
And her sparkling eyes seemed stars in the skies,

And to me looked bright as the sheen of day.

And her sylph-like shape made me wince and gape,

And knocked me all in quandary.

And my tender heart was all torn apart

Like a worn shirt in a laundry.

Then I lifted my hat, for to try a chat,

While the donkey, sly, refused to stir.

"Good-morning, miss, a fine day is this,"

And she answered, "Good-morrow, kindly, sir."

Then I managed to say, "Have you lost your way?"

Though I did no more than to mutter them;

For the glance, so sly, from her sweet, blue eye,

Set my tattered heart in a flutter, then.

"Now, what did you say, 'Have you lost your way?'"

You seem to be drunk or stupid, sir;

Do you think me so vain as to be pierced again

By shafts from the urchin Cupid, sir?

For my own gosssoon I will marry soon,

And before I'd wed a foreigner,

Between you and me I would sooner be

A subject for the Coroner."

Then she gave a whack on the donkey's back,

And laughed and smiled so provoking, then,

That I hope and pray since that summer's day

That the girl was only joking, then.

And her empty cans, they rattled like pans;

But as sure as I'm a sinner yet,

Though she coogled my heart in the donkey's cart,

By the power of love I will win her yet.

But I know that young lass, as she guided the ass,

Was free from deceit and schemery;

Though she coogled my heart, in the donkey's cart,

That Summer's day near the Creamery.

—Richard Quinn, in the Irish Homestead.

Some Uses for Vinegar.

If a tablespoonful vinegar is put into the lard in which doughnuts are fried it will prevent them from absorbing too much of the fat. One or two teaspoonfuls vinegar put into a kettle containing boiling beef or chicken will hasten it in becoming tender. A little vinegar put into stove blacking will make it stick better and prevent dust from flying while polishing. A little vinegar put into the water when rinsing the hands does much towards curing and preventing chapped hands. Vinegar put into a bottle of old or dried glue will moisten and make it like new again. Vinegar boiled on the stove while cooking onions or cabbage will prevent the odor from filling the house. Vinegar and salt mixed will brighten and clean brass or copper kettles, ornaments, gas fixtures and the like. After its application the articles should be rinsed and polished with a clean dry cloth. A good furniture polish is a mixture of one part of vinegar to two parts of sweet oil, used sparingly. The furniture should be polished after its use by a clean cloth. Vinegar and water is good for bruises and sprains.—[July Housekeeper.

A Bridge Half a Mile High.

If present plans are carried out, the Rocky Mountain country will be able to boast, before the present year is over, of another one of the "biggest things" in the world, namely, a railroad bridge over half a mile high. This record-beating structure will be built across the top of the famous Royal Gorge, near Canon City, Col. It will be 2,800 feet above the hanging bridge of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway—so high in the air that the roaring of the Arkansas River below will not be heard, and the powerful stream will look like a thread of silver running between the frowning cliffs. The structure will be erected in connection with the plans of a citizen of San Jose, Cal., to establish an inter-urban system of electric railways in Fremont County, from Canon City to Florence and the top of the Royal Gorge. Construction began March 1st, and it is expected that the line to the top of the Royal Gorge will be in operation some time this summer. The cost of the inter-urban system will be \$500,000, and the suspension bridge spanning the chasm \$100,000 additional. It is six miles from Canon City to the highest point the electric line will reach, but a tortuous road ten miles in length will be built for the cars.—[Ex.

Marjorie was on a visit to her grandparents on the farm, and her enjoyment of country life was somewhat marred by the apprehension of being horned by the cows. One day her mother asked her to run to the barn and call grandpa to dinner. She started, but, espying a cow in the lot, one of the mooley kind, ran back, crying, "Oh, mamma, there's a cow out there!"

After a glance out of the window at the meek-looking bovine, her mother said: "Why, Marjorie, that's a mooley cow. She can't harm you, for she hasn't any horns."

"But, mamma," exclaimed the child, "she might butt me with her pompadour."

Under the curious name of the noseroscope an invention for the detection of foul or exhausted air is being placed on the market in Italy by its inventor, Signor Berlin. By means of this invention an alarm-bell is set ringing directly the atmospheric pressure in a stove, flue, or other place, where a draught ought to be maintained ceases to be below that in the room which is being ventilated. A stove or fire which passes its own foul air into a chimney does so by virtue of the fact that the atmospheric pressure in that chimney is less than that of the room; consequently a draft is created, and is kept up so long as that depression continues. Directly the depression disappears, owing to the stoppage of the flue, or to any other cause, the foul air finds its way into the chamber, and the result is danger to human health and life. The duty of the invention under review is to call attention at once to this state of affairs.

Of the thirty thousand earthquake shocks that occur each year about sixty are "world-shaking," giving instrumental records at a great distance, and Prof. John Milne finds that these great earthquakes belong to thirteen regions, three being unimportant. The important centers form two great rings. The chief of these rings, with a radius of sixty-five degrees, embraces seven regions—the Alaskan coast, the California coast, the West Indies, the Chilean coast, the south of New Zealand, Krakatoa and Japan; and the other, with a radius of fifty degrees from its center in the Sahara Desert, includes the earthquake region between India and Madagascar, the Azores and Tashkend. Professor Sollas has concluded that the earth has the shape of a pear, its ends being the centers of these two rings, one in Africa and one in the Pacific. This view has had remarkable confirmation, and the weakest points of the earth's crust are where this theory would suggest.

EVERY READER OF THE ADVOCATE SHOULD HAVE THIS BOOK.

It is our wish that every reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" should have our book, and if orders keep coming in as at present, we believe they will each have one. We regret the great delay in filling the orders. Our printers have been replacing good, modern presses, by the best and most up-to-date presses. This means better and nicer work, but it also means delay.

We are sending this book without charge to all who send for it. The book contains pictures made from photographs of the best Canadian live stock, including dairy cattle, beef cattle, bacon hogs, horses, sheep and poultry. These include winners at the greatest shows in America, and are the very best that Canada has produced.

Every name that comes in we place on our list, and the books will be forwarded just as soon as they come from the printers. All you need to do is to write your name and address on a post card, and send it to us. This book is valuable in any farm home. Send your name at once to The Beaver Mfg. Co., Galt, Ont.



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.

BARGAINS in Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks, as my entire stock must be sold at once. F. W. Race, Port Hope, Ont.

BARRED Rock cockerels. Large, vigorous birds, barred to the skin. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. W. Dodds, Alton, Ont.

FOR SALE—Mammoth pure-bred Pekin ducks. Winners wherever exhibited. Apply to Alvin Carson, Alisa Craig, Ont.

FOR SALE—Rose-Comb White Leghorn cockerels. All show birds. Three dollars each. Jas. Mackay, Medina, Ont.

FOR SALE—High-class Barred Rock and Buff Orpington cockerels. W. A. Irwin, Markdale, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze turkeys, bred from imported prizewinning toms and hens. Part of stock from the first-prize Pan-American winners (Hislop's strain). My cockerels weigh 25 pounds each. Pairs mated not akin. E. G. Rose, Glanworth, Ont.

RHODE Island Reds, one dollar each; Toulouse Geese, two dollars each. B. Tufts, Welland, Ont.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Silver-Gray Dorkings, Barred Rocks, from prizewinners. Pairs not akin. Alfred E. Shore, White Oak, or 560 English St., London.

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

WRITE at once to Jas. McCormack, Brantford, and set prices on White Leghorn cockerels, hens and pullets. Bred from winners at Toronto and London.

20 GRAND Buff Orpington cockerels for sale from \$1 up, according to quality. W. H. Biggar, Trafalgar, Ont.



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

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

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

FARMERS WANTED to use their spare time in winter months in selling our High-grade Nursery Stock. Season now starting. Liberal inducements. Write now for terms. Stone & Wellington, Fondhill Nurseries, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—A good general servant, middle age preferred. Country home, small family, city conveniences, and no milking. Reply with references, stating terms, to Box G, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont.

WANTED—Position as manager of fair sized farm. Raised on and understand farm. Good high-school education. Box B, Farmer's Advocate.

Anyone having **PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN OR HOLSTEIN GRADE COWS** of a good milking strain, please write to the undersigned, stating price, age, and quantity of milk given per day.

Thos. Sorliver, V. S., St. Jacob's, Ont.

A Kid's Composition—Edditors

By Henry A. Shute.

Edditors is fellers which run the newspapers and magazines. Sumtimes edditors owns the papers whitch they run but not more than one time.

Most edditors had ruther other fellers wood own the paper and let them edditer it becaus they is the first one whitch gets pade and they gets more for their work than ennybody elce. The owner of the paper gets his pay last, and if they aint enny money left after the others is pade, then the owner don't get enny, and if they aint enuf money to pay ennybody but the edditer then the owner tries to borry it off his friends, but most always he skips out and becomes a drunkard or a life insurance agent. Then the edditer is out of a gob, but he has got all the money so he dont have to be a drunkard or a life insurance agent. so he hunts up a nother man whitch has got sum moy and he gets him to by the paper or the maggizene and then he goes on edditering it and the edditer gets his salery rased until sumtimes he gets 21 dolars and 75 cents a week, whitch is a grate deal of money, and bimeby the man whitch owns the paper cant borry enny more money and so he skips out before he pays the edditer and the edditer goes to a lawyer and the lawyer fixes it so that the edditer owns the paper.

when the edditer gets the paper he dont want to own it enny longer than he can help, so he gets a lot of men whitch has got money in the bank and he tells them he has got the best paper in New hamshire and they is a good chance to make money on it. so the men all follow the edditer down to the printing office and he shows them all over the office and tells them that he intends to make it the best paper in America and he wants them all to wright for the paper and make it brite and funny. and then they all goes up to the hotel and goes to his room and he gives them cider and donuts and segars and ham sandwiches and pipes and cream pie and chooing tobacco and spitunes and he makes a speach and says he wants to let them in on the ground floor and says that south Danvil and Poplin Center and Kingston Planes will find out the old town aint ded yet and then they will hooray for the edditer and chip in and by the paper and voat to rase his salery, and then they wont go home until most morning and sum of them wont get down town nex day. the edditer is a pretty smart man i tell you.

they is lots of different kinds of edditors. the finachel edditer colects the money and pays the bills sumtimes and sumtimes he dont. he also borrys money of the banks but not often, becaus the men whitch own the banks is pretty smart two. he wrights peaces about banks and money and tells everybody how to get ritch. he aint rich himself, but he wood be if he had time.

the agriculture edditer tells about raising pigs and hens. he goes to the country fares and is judge of the hen show.

the snake edditer writes about all the snakes he sees and lizzards and scorpiums and blue rats with red tales. he is a awful drunkard whitch makes him see things better than the other edditors.

The religus edditer most always has the first 2 columns of the paper to write. nobody reads them but cristians and folks whitch belong to the church and not much of them neether. the religus edditer tells why the baptist baps and why they spoils so quick after they comes out of the water, and what kind of a method methodists has and where the congregations congregare and the unitarials unitarialize and everything about it. nobody cares ennything about it neether does the religus edditer. he also looks after the paytent medicine advertizing and the fortune tellers card.

the society edditer goes to all the balls and dances and weddings and funerals. he knows all about close and dimands and lace and fethers and he has a good time.

sumtimes he gets mixed up and he gets the wedings in with the funerals and the people whitch was married or berried comes down the nex morning and lam him in the snoot and sumtimes he gets smart and wrights our 'uncle Gethro Jones is ded we do not think it funny,

it cost so mutch to berry him, and we hate to lose the money, then the nex day mister Joneses people come pilling down to the edditors ofice and paist time out of him.

in a country paper they aint but 1 edditer and he has to look after the mony and go to the fares and wright pig and bull and hen stories and see snakes and wright sermons and say good things about people whitch is ded and bad things about people whitch aint.

the pen is mitier than the sword.— [Saturday Evening Post.

Gamu's Ride.

(From the Afghan.)

Laila, Moon of my Heart's delight,
The horses are bridled, the girths are tight.

Will you ride once more? Then to horse and away;

One more ride with me, Moon, I pray,
One more ride by the Kabul River,
Before we are parted, perhaps forever.
Riding is good in this glorious weather,
Even though this is our last together.

Laila says, "Yes." So as fast as we may

Let us jump on our horses and off and away.

The sunshine streams from the clear blue sky;

The Pampas grass shakes as we gallop by.

And the jackals hide in the jungle grass,
As the thundering hoofs of our horses pass.

The mild-eyed buffaloes sleepily stare,
As we cleave, like an arrow, the rushing air.

(Had they seen such lunatics anywhere?)
Lunatics? Lunatics? Well, who knows?

Though man proposes, the Gods dispose.
It's only a very fond foolish loon

Who sobs out his soul for the golden Moon.

And it's only a fool who cries out against Fate,

When The Finger has written "Too late,
Too late!"

Gallop, let's gallop, whate'er betide,
For it's not too late for a glorious ride

Through grassy glades where the long reeds quiver,

Down by the banks of the Kabul River,
Galloping, galloping all the time

To the sobbing music of Gamu's rhyme.

Gamu wrote it and rhymed it. Aye,
But we have ridden it, you and I.

—Miltani, in The Spectator.

Seeing the Light.

Young Captain Sealby, of the White Star liner "Cretic," was talking about the colored signal lights of ships.

"In the past," he said, "all lights were white. The colored light is a comparatively recent invention.

"I once knew a young Scottish sailor to whom the new colored lights were an unknown thing. As he stood at the wheel of his sloop one night a big steamer hove in sight, and the boy saw the great red and green lights for the first time.

"He rammed down the helm with a loud yell.

"Preserve us," he shouted. 'We're goin' right into the 'pothecary shop at Peebles.'"

Native servants in India have the generally desirable though sometimes inconvenient virtue of the Chinese—doing exactly as they are told. The trouble is, they seldom use judgment.

Lord Roberts, during a campaign in India, had ordered a man to prepare his bath at a certain hour. One day a fierce engagement was going on, but the servant made his way through a storm of bullets, and appeared at the commander's side.

"Sahib," said he, "you bath is ready."

Even a better story comes from an unknown soldier who was awakened one morning by feeling the servant of a brother officer pulling at his feet.

"Sahib," whispered the man, "sahib, what am I to do? My master told me to wake him at half past six, but he did not go to bed till seven."—Youth's Companion.

Bob, Son of Battle.

By ALFRED OLLIVANT.

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

PART IV.

The Black Killer.

CHAPTER XIV.

A Mad Man.

Tammias is on his feet in the tap-room of the Arms, brandishing a pewter mug. "Gen'lemen!" he cries, his old face flushed; "I gie you a toast. Stan' oop!"

The knot of Dalesmen round the fire rise like one. The old man waves his mug before him, reckless of the good ale that drips on to the floor.

"The best sheep-dog i' th' North—Owd Bob o' Kenmuir!" he cries. In an instant there is uproar: the merry applause of clinking pewters; the stamping of feet; the rattle of sticks. Rob Saunderson and old Jonas are cheering with the best; Tupper and Ned Hoppin are bellowing in one another's ears; Long Kirby and Jem Burton are thumping each other on the back; even Sam'l Todd and Sexton Ross are roused from their habitual melancholy.

"Here's to Th' Owd Un! Here's to oor Bob!" yell stentorian voices; while Rob Saunderson has jumped on to a chair.

"Wi' the best sheep-dog i' th' North I gie yo' the Shepherds' Trophy!—won outreet as will be!" he cries. Instantly the clamor redoubles.

"The Dale Cup and Th' Owd Un! The Trophy and oor Bob! 'Ip, 'ip, for the gray dogs! 'Ip, 'ip, for the best sheep-dog as ever was or will be! 'Ooray, 'ooray!"

It is some minutes before the noise subsides; and slowly the enthusiasts resume their seats with hoarse throats and red faces.

"Gentlemen a'!"

A little unconsidered man is standing up at the back of the room. His face is aflame, and his hands twitch spasmodically; and, in front, with hackles up and eyes gleaming, is a huge, bull-like dog.

"Noo," cries the little man, "I daur ye to repeat that lie!"

"Lie!" screams Tammias; "lie! I'll gie 'im lie! Lemme at 'im, I say!"

The old man in his fury is half over the surrounding ring of chairs before Jim Mason on the one hand and Jonas Maddox on the other can pull him back.

"Coom, Mr. Thornton," soothes the octogenarian, "let un be. Yo' surely bain't angered by the likes o' 'im!"—and he jerks contemptuously toward the solitary figure at his back.

Tammias resumes his seat unwillingly.

The little man in the far corner of the room remains silent, waiting his challenge to be taken up. It is in vain. And as he looks at the range of broad, impassive backs turned on him, he smiles bitterly.

"They dursen't, Wullie, not a man of them a'!" he cries. "They're one—two—three—four—eleven to one, Wullie, and yet they dursen't. Eleven of them, and every man a coward! Long Kirby—Thornton—Tupper—Todd—Hoppin—Ross—Burton—and the rest, and not one but's a bigger man nor me, and et—Weel' we might ha' kent it. We should ha' kent Englishmen by noo. hey're aye the same and aye have bin. They tell lies, black lies—"

Tammias is again half out of his chair, and only forcibly restrained by the men on either hand.

"—and then they ha' na the courage to stan' by 'em. Ye're English, iver you o' ye, to yer marrow."

The little man's voice rises as he speaks. He seizes the tankard from the table at his side.

"Englishmen!" he cries, waving it before him. "Here's a health! The best sheep-dog as iver penned a dock—Adam M'Adam's Red Wull!"

He pauses, the pewter at his lips, and

looks at his audience with flashing eyes. There is no response from them. "Wullie, here's to you!" he cries. "Luck and life to ye, ma trusty fier! Death and defeat to yer enemies!"

"The world's wrack we share o't, The warstle and the care o't."

He raises the tankard and drains it to its utmost dreg.

Then drawing himself up, he addresses his audience once more:

"An' noo I'll warn ye aince and for a', and ye may tell James Moore I said it: He may plot agin us, Wullie and me; he may threaten us; he may win the Cup outright for his muckle favorite; but there was niver a man or dog yet as did Adam M'Adam and his Red Wull a hurt but in the end he wush't his nither hadna borne him."

A little later, and he walks out of the inn, the Tailless Tyke at his heels.

After he is gone it is Rob Sanderson who says: "The little mon's mad; he'll stop at nothin'!" and Tammas who answers:

"Nay; not even murder."

The little man had aged much of late. His hair was quite white, his eyes unnaturally bright, and his hands were never still, as though he were in everlasting pain. He looked the picture of disease.

After Owd Bob's second victory he had become morose and untalkative. At home he often sat silent for hours together, drinking and glaring at the place where the Cup had been. Sometimes he talked in low, eerie voice to Red Wull; and on two occasions, David, turning suddenly, had caught his father glowering stealthily at him with such an expression on his face as chilled the boy's blood. The two never spoke now; and David held this silent, deadly enmity far worse than the old-time perpetual warfare.

It was the same at the Sylvester Arms. The little man sat alone with Red Wull, exchanging words with no man, drinking steadily, brooding over his wrongs, only now and again galvanized into sudden action.

Other people than Tammas Thornton came to the conclusion that M'Adam would stop at nothing in the undoing of James Moore or the gray dog. They said drink and disappointment had turned his head; that he was mad and dangerous. And on New Year's day matters seemed coming to a crisis; for it was reported that in the gloom of a snowy evening he had drawn a knife on the Master in the High Street, but slipped before he could accomplish his fell purpose.

Most of them all, David was haunted with an ever-present anxiety as to the little man's intentions. The boy even went so far as to warn his friend against his father. But the Master only smiled grimly.

"Thank ye, lad," he said. "But I reck'n we can fend for oorsel's, Bob and I. Eh, Owd Un?"

Anxious as David might be, he was not so anxious as to be above taking a mean advantage of this state of strained apprehension to work on Maggie's fears.

One evening he was escorting her home from church, when, just before they reached the larch copse:

"Goo' sakes! What's that?" he ejaculated in horror-laden accents, starting back.

"What, Davie?" cried the girl, shrinking up to him all in a tremble.

"Couldna say for sure. It might be owt, or agin it might be nowt. But yo' grip my arm, I'll grip yo' waist."

Maggie demurred.

"Canst see onythin'?" she asked, still in a flutter.

"Be'ind the 'edge."

"Where?"

"Theer!"—pointing vaguely.

"I canna see nowt."

"Why, theer, lass. Can yo' not see?"

Then yo' pit your head along o' mine—so—closer—closer."

Then, in aggrieved tones: "What iver is the matter wi' yo', wench? I might be a leprosy."

But the girl was walking away with her head high as the snow-capped Pike.

"So long as I live, David M'Adam,"

she cried, "I'll niver go to church wi' you agin!"

"Iss, but you will though—onst," he answered low.

Maggie whisked round in a flash, superbly indignant.

"What d'yo' mean, sir-r-r?"

"Yo' know what I mean, lass," he replied, sheepish and shuffling before her queenly anger.

She looked him up and down, and down and up again.

"I'll niver speak to you agin, Mr. M'Adam," she cried; "not if it was ever so—Nay, I'll walk home by myself, thank you. I'll ha' nowt to do wi' you."

So the two must return to Kenmuir, one behind the other, like a lady and her footman.

David's audacity had more than once already all but caused a rupture between the pair. And the occurrence behind the hedge set the cap on his impertinences. That was past enduring, and Maggie by her bearing let him know it.

David tolerated the girl's new attitude for exactly twelve minutes by the kitchen clock. Then: "Sulk wi' me, indeed! I'll teach her!" and he marched out of the door, "Niver to cross it agin, ma word!"

Afterward, however, he relented so far as to continue his visits as before; but he made it clear that he only came to see the Master and hear of Owd Bob's doings. On these occasions he loved best to sit on the window-sill outside the kitchen, and talk and chaff with Tammas and the men in the yard, feigning an uneasy bashfulness was reference made to Bessie Bolstock. And after sitting thus for some time, he would half turn, look over his shoulder, and remark in indifferent tones to the girl within: "Oh, good-evenin'! I forgot yo',"—and then resume his conversation. While the girl within, her face a little pinker, her lips a little tighter, and her chin a little higher, would go about her business, pretending neither to hear nor care.

The suspicions that M'Adam nourished dark designs against James Moore were somewhat confirmed in that, on several occasions in the bitter dusks of January afternoons, a little insidious figure was reported to have been seen lurking among the farm-buildings of Kenmuir.

Once Sam'l Todd caught the little man fairly, skulking away in the woodshed. Sam'l took him up bodily and carried him down the slope to the Wastrel, shaking him gently as he went.

Across the stream he put him on his feet.

"If I catches yo' cadgerin' aroun' the farm agin, little mon," he admonished, holding up a warning finger, "I'll tak' yo' and drap yo' in t' Sheep-wash, I warn yo' fair. I'd ha' done it noo an' yo'd bin a bigger and a younger mon. But theer! yo'm sic a scrappety bit. Noo, rin whoam!" And the little man slunk silently away.

For a time he appeared there no more. Then one evening when it was almost dark, James Moore, going the round of the outbuildings, felt Owd Bob stiffen against his side.

"What's oop, lad?" he whispered, halting; and, dropping his hand on the old dog's neck, felt a ruff of rising hair beneath it.

"Steady, lad, steady," he whispered; "what is't?" He peered forward into the gloom; and at length discerned a little familiar figure huddled away in the crevice between two stacks.

"It's yo, is it, M'Adam?" he said, and, bending, seized a wisp of Owd Bob's coat in a grip like a vice.

Then, in a great voice, moved to rare anger: "Oot o' this afore I do ye a hurt, ye meeserable spyin' creetur!" he roared. "Yo' mun wait till dark cooms to hide yo', yo' coward, afore yo' daur coom crawlin' about me hoose, frightenin' the women-folk and up to yer devilments. If yo've owt to say to me, coom like a mon in the open day. Noo git aff wi' yo', afore I lay hands to yo'!"

He stood there in the dusks, tall and mighty, a terrible figure, one hand pointing to the gate, the other still grasping the gray dog.

The little man scuttled away in the half-light, and out of the yard.

On the plank-bridge he turned and shook his fist at the darkening house.

"Curse ye, James Moore!" he sobbed, "I'll be even wi' ye yet."

(To be continued.)

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FILLY CHEWS MANGER, ETC.

Four-months-old filly chews the manger and all wood she can get hold of.

O. L. B.

Ans.—This is simply a habit. Face the manger with hoop iron, and paint other parts that cannot be faced with some foul-tasting material, as a solution of aloes or assafetida. Give her all the salt she will eat, and give 10 grains phosphate of lime in damp food, twice daily for a week.

V.

LAME HORSE.

Driving horse goes lame. When taken out, he will go lame for a while, and then go almost sound for a variable distance, and then probably go lame again. When he stubs his toe, or when going down hill, he is worse.

SUB.

Ans.—The symptoms indicate navicular disease, which is very hard to cure, but if it has not been of long standing, and there is not an alteration of structure, it may be cured, and, at all events, the symptoms somewhat relieved. It will require a long rest. Remove the shoes; clip the hair off all around the hoof for 2 inches high. Blister with 2 drams each biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Tie so that he cannot bite the part; rub well with the blister once daily for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Turn in a box stall now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up and blister again, and, after that, blister once every month all winter.

V.

GLANDS SWELL.

A year ago, the glands of my yearling filly's throat used to swell in the daytime, but after standing in the stable all night, the swelling would disappear. The other evening I noticed them again swollen and harder than last fall, but in the morning they were all right again.

M. McA.

Ans.—This indicates faulty circulation of the vessels of the head, for which very little can be done. If none of the vessels are destroyed, it is possible that nature may effect a cure. The swelling takes place when she has her head down grazing, as the venous circulation is not sufficient to carry the blood from the head when in this position, and especially when the weather is somewhat cold. All that I can suggest is to keep her off the pasture until spring. The swelling takes place when she has her head down grazing, as the venous circulation is not sufficient to carry the blood from the head when in this position, and especially when the weather is somewhat cold. All that I can suggest is to keep her off the pasture until spring. The swelling takes place when she has her head down grazing, as the venous circulation is not sufficient to carry the blood from the head when in this position, and especially when the weather is somewhat cold. All that I can suggest is to keep her off the pasture until spring.

V.

IMPACTION OF RUMEN.

Bull that was fed on hay and oats and kept in a good yard all summer, was lately turned out on after-grass. After a few days, he got sick and bloated. We gave him a physic, and he got better; but got bad again, and he was punctured with a knife. He seems better, but is still quite full. Will it be safe to keep him for service?

A. B. C.

Ans.—This is impaction of the rumen. Purge him with 2 lbs. Epsom salt, and 2 ounces ginger. Follow up with 1 dram each sulphate of iron, gentian and nuxvomica, and 4 drams bicarbonate of soda, twice daily. Feed lightly on good hay, bran and pulped roots. If he bloats, give 2 ounces oil of turpentine in a pint of raw linseed oil, and repeat in two hours, if necessary. If bloating becomes excessive, he should be punctured. For this purpose, a trocar and canula should be used instead of a knife. If he recovers, he should be all right for breeding purposes.

V.

THE NEXT HOGATE SALE.

Dec. 20th, at Weston, is the date and place of Mr. J. B. Hogate's next sale of 30 Clydesdale fillies, six Clydesdale stallions, two Shire and two Percheron stallions, all selected with the greatest possible care. Catalogues will be ready on Dec. 1st. Write for one at once. The stock will be in the barns, ready for inspection, after Dec. 5th. This is a special opportunity to secure foundation stock for horse-breeding.

The Danger and Distress of Piles

AND THE CERTAINTY WITH WHICH THIS OBSTINATE DISEASE IS CURED BY

Dr. Chase's Ointment

It is a mistake to look on piles or hemorrhoids as merely an annoyance, for they are serious and dangerous, as well, and in their chronic or aggravated form bring keen distress and the ruination of health.

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On the circular which goes with every box of Dr. Chase's Ointment are given full instructions as to the use of the ointment for itching, bleeding and protruding piles, and itching skin diseases. If you follow directions we guarantee satisfaction as a treatment for every form of piles.

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BEFORE ORDERING YOUR YEAR'S SUPPLY of literature, write to The Times Agency, 844 St. Clair Building, Toronto, for a FREE Specimen copy of THE TIMES WEEKLY EDITION, and full particulars of obtaining orders. Anything published supplied. It will save you MONEY TIME, and it reduces the risk of non-delivery to a minimum.

OBJECTIONABLE SIGNS.

Nasty sign boards mar the most beautiful scenery all over the country. There is a growing sentiment against this sort of dissipation. We are pleased to notice a good article on this subject in the Dakota Farmer:

"We notice that farmers in Michigan and Indiana are taking concerted action against having their trees, fences, buildings and lawns plastered with unsightly advertisements.

"We are glad to note this most commendable movement, and hope it will become general. Under no circumstances should a farmer give his consent to having the beauty and naturalness of his place marred by this dragging of the town into the country, nor should he hesitate a moment to tear down anything and everything of the kind put up upon his holdings without his consent. Our villages and cities are in revolt against being turned into disgusting sign-boards, and the current of this blind craze to keep in the 'public eye,' is being directed to the highways and byways of the country, in many places invading the privacy of the home and lawns. This has gone far enough—too far—and should be stopped."

Every farmer is, or should be, anxious to retain all the beauty that his farm possesses. Every right-thinking person will agree with this, and lend his support to a movement to rid the country of such a conspicuous nuisance.

You cannot possibly have a better Cocoa than

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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.

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

AUCTION SALE

OF

65 Holstein-Friesian Cattle

At Riverside Farm, CALEDONIA, ONT., on

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1906

[30 Cows, 20 Heifers, 15 Bulls.]

[18 months' credit on approved security.]

Riverside Herd represents several of the greatest families of the breed: DeKol, Wayne, Mercedes, Mechthilde, Pietertje, Johanna, Sarcastic, Posch, etc. Over 20 "Record of Merit" females, including Hulda Wayne's Aggie and Inka Mercedes DeKol, that were at the Pan-American Model Dairy economical six months' test. Recent stock bulls: Johanna Rue 4th Land and Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer.

Caledonia is on Buffalo & Goderich, Hamilton & Pt. Dover branch of the G. T. R. Arrangements have been made with G. T. R. for trains to stop at the farm. Trains will arrive at the farm at 9.20 and 10.20 a.m. from south, west and east. Hamilton and Toronto trains will be met at Caledonia station at 9.52 a.m. Trains leave the farm at 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. for all points. Reduced rates on all railroads. 6b. L.

Sale commences at 12 o'clock, noon.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, London, Ont. } Auctioneers.
MERRALL & HUTTY, Caledonia, Ont. }

To whom bids by mail or telegraph may be sent.

Catalogue ready by Dec. 6th.

Sale held under cover.

M. Richardson & Son, Caledonia, Ont.



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At My Barn, Weston, Ontario,

December 20, '06

30 CLYDESDALE FILLIES, the best that can be had in Scotland, two and three years old. Three months time will be given on the fillies, without interest. Bankable paper. Six Clydesdale stallions, three and four years old, 1,700 to 2,000 pounds, the best blood of Scotland. Two Shire stallions, four years old, 1,600 and 1,800 pounds each, sired by Gunthorpe Advance. Two Percheron stallions, three and four years old, black, 1,800 pounds each; have both won prizes in France. Stallions will be sold on time—6 months for the first one-third of price, and 18 months for balance; 6 per cent. interest from date. Bankable paper. Stock will be at barn for inspection after December 5th. Write for catalogues. They will be ready December 1st. Sale rain or shine—under tent. Auctioneers: J. K. McEwen and H. Russell, Weston; James Myles, Thornbury, Ont.

J. B. HOGATE, PROPRIETOR, WESTON, ONTARIO.

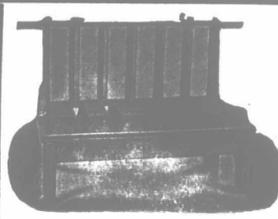


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GOSSIP.

THREE CARLOADS OF SHIRES.

Improvement of the horse stock of Ontario is the policy of the hour. In this connection, special interest attaches to the great sale of three carloads of Shires, at the Canadian Horse Exchange, 60-64 Jarvis St., Toronto, on Dec. 11th, at 11 a. m. They are imported from the stud of John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, Northampton, England. Write at once to J. Herbert Smith, auctioneer, Canadian Horse Exchange, for a catalogue of the stallions and fillies to be offered, and make your arrangements to attend the sale, if in need of such stock.

We call attention again to the Shorthorn sale of Mr. Jas. Duggan, Schomberg, Ont., to be held Thursday, Dec. 6th. You will see announcement in another column of this issue. This herd is composed of all Scotch-topped animals. The stock bull, Lusty Prince (imp.) =45196=, is sire of all the young things to be offered, and is a massive red, quiet to handle, and a good getter. His breeding is of the Marr Roan Lady family. The females all trace to Maud 2nd, by Imp. Killerby (55951), a Kinellar Jessamine, dam Maid of Dunkerron, a pure Booth, of the Sowerby family, which acquired great prominence in the hands of Mr. Wm. Linton, Aurora.

In connection with the International Live-stock Exhibition, Chicago, Dec. 1 to 8, there will be held, as already announced through our advertising columns, half a dozen important sales of pure-bred stock. Prominent among the 50 offerings of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, is Superbus 224710, a Cruickshank Secret, a prizewinner of rare merit, got by Imp. Scottish Pride 128543. Another Cruickshank Secret is found in Royal Commander 267242, a son of Victoria's Count 141342, and one of the best young bulls produced in the Village Park herd in recent years. Robin Hood, a son of Imp. Cock Robin, is also a choice bull. Nonpareil Star, a grandson of that remarkable sire, Nonpareil Victor, is a young bull of unusual merit. Then come Straight Goods (an excellent son of Choice Goods), Golden Cross, Fearless Sultan (a Marr Bessie), Gay Emperor, Merry Robin, Highlander, Fairbanks, Morning Star (a son of the \$1,840 Star of the North), and Bapton Hero and Bapton Ensign, Jr. (two excellent sons of the great sire, Imp. Bapton Ensign). Write B. O. Cowan, Chicago, Assistant Secretary, for a catalogue.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ABOUT DURUM WHEAT.

Will you please give, through your paper, information regarding Durum wheat? Is it a winter wheat? Is it rust and smut proof? Is it a hard or soft kind? What are its milling qualities, and how does it compare in yield with Turkey Red? C. B.

Ans.—Durum is a name applied to a large class of different strains of Russian wheats. These strains have, only in recent years, been introduced into America, and are being tested and bred to develop a variety that will be profitable here. In this testing, strains are classified into varieties and bred to retain their characteristics. Some of the varieties are almost worthless, while others are promising. Some are good for macaroni-making, and some are good milling wheats. So far no one variety can be singled out and recommended. In general, they very much resemble Wild Goose wheat. They are hard of berry, bearded, and frequently produce a heavy straw. Ordinarily, they are more immune from rust and smut than are softer wheats, but there is a possibility that they may succumb after longer residence in this country. Turkey Red is a winter wheat valuable for milling purposes, while the Durums are spring wheats, grown chiefly for macaroni-making purposes, or for mixing with soft wheats for milling.

SHEAVES OF OATS FOR A BUSHEL.

How many sheaves of oats are supposed to make a bushel? C. C.

Ans.—On an average, 10 good sheaves of oats should thresh out a bushel.



Are a True Heart Tonic,

Nerve Food and Blood Enricher. They build up and renew all the worn out and wasted tissues of the body, and restore perfect health and vigor to the entire system. Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Prostration, Brain Fog, Lack of Vitality, After Effects of La Grippe, Anemia, Weak and Dizzy Spells, Loss of Memory, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Energy, Shortness of Breath, etc., can all be cured by using

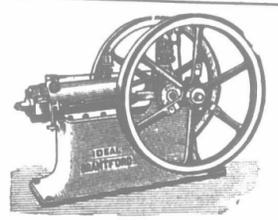
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Clydesdale

AND

Shire Stallions

Are at present on a purchasing tour through England and Scotland. They return about Dec. 15th, 1906, and will bring with them some carefully-selected and high-classed specimens. This firm import only first-class horses, and sell at right prices. Inspection by intending purchasers is invited. Their arrival will be announced in the ADVOCATE.

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I have two Clyde stallions, by Prince Thomas and Baron's Pride, 3 and 5 years of age, a big flashy quality pair, and seven Percherons, 2 and 3 years of age. Nothing better ever imported in the country. Will be sold on a small profit. Come and see them.

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E. Jeffs & Son, BOND HEAD, of Shorthorns, Leicesters, Berkshires, and Buff Orpington Fowls. Eggs per setting (15), \$1.00. Choice young stock for sale. Write for prices or come and see.

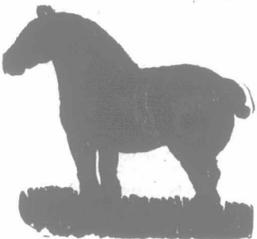
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30 PERCHERONS

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

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"Calmbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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



Graham & Renfrew's
CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4422.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM

BREEDERS OF

CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES

In Clydesdales we can offer a splendid selection of fillies, including many prizewinners from famous sires. Our brood mares won more prizes than those of any other exhibitor at the Canadian National Exhibition, 1906.

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN.
Farm Three-quarters of a Mile from Station.

SMITH & RICHARDSON,
COLUMBUS, ONT.,

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

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

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES & STALLIONS

Have just landed from Scotland with new importation of Fillies and Stallions, and now offer for sale over 50 Imported Clydesdales. Size and quality have been my aim. Will sell at living prices.

Geo. A. Brodie, Bethesda P. O., Stouffville Sta.
Local Phone connection.

WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.

I have on hand for sale

10 Clydesdale Stallions

Lately imported, from 2 to 8 years of age. Carrying Scotland's richest blood, noted winners, noted sires; weighing a ton and over, with style, quality and true action. Come and see them.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Hackneys, Standard-breds and Thoroughbreds

of highest possible quality and richest breeding. Have sold as many stallions the last year as any man in the business, with complete satisfaction in every case. I have always a large number of high-class horses on hand. My motto: "None but the best, and a straight deal." Will be pleased to hear from any one wanting a rare good one. Terms to suit. Long-distance phone. LISTOWEL P. O. AND STATION.

Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies

My new importation comprises 3 stallions, two 2 years old and one 1 year old, by Everlasting, Baron Buchlyvie and Ascot, and 5 fillies, from 1 to 4 years old, by Baron's Pride, Elator, Favorite's Heir and Ascot. They are a high-class lot, as good as ever crossed the water. Come and see them. All are for sale at living prices.

A. MITCHELSON, Guelph P. O. and Sta.

GOSSIP.

M. RICHARDSON & SON'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

Owing to a dissolution of the firm, the senior member retiring, Messrs. M. Richardson & Son, the well-known Holstein breeders of Caledonia, Ont., will, on Thursday, December 27th, at their Riverside Farm, near that station, sell, by public auction, their herd of over fifty head of high-class Holstein cattle, over twenty of which are in the Advanced Registry, with records of from 10.55 to 15.05 lbs. in seven days for two-year-olds to 21.52 lbs. butter in seven days for a five-year-old cow. This is one of the oldest-established Holstein herds in Canada, as well as one of the best. Following is a list of the stock bulls that have been and are now in use on the herd, all the members of the herd being sired by them: The first was Ruby Gretrquis, Vol. 1, No. 1, with the distinguished honor of being the first bull recorded in the Canadian Advanced Record of Merit. He has now five daughters in the Advanced Registry. The second was Stratford's Blackbird Aaggie, Vol. 2, No. 2. He has four daughters in the Advanced Registry. The third was Victor De Kol Pietertje, Vol. 2, No. 3, with ten daughters in the Advanced Registry. His grandam, De Kol 2nd, has a record of 26.57 lbs. butter in seven days, and his dam, Netherland Pietertje Princess, a butter record of 23 lbs. 7 ozs. in seven days. The fourth, and still the main stock bull, is the massive, richly-bred Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, bred by Gillett & Son, Rosendale, Wis., U. S. A., sired by Sarcastic Lad, who has ten daughters in the Advanced Registry, and whose dam, Belle Sarcastic, has a butter record of 25.34 lbs. in seven days, and whose sire's dam, Rosa Bonheur 5th, has a butter record of 25.58 lbs. in seven days. His dam, Johanna Rue 4th, has a twenty-five months' butter record of 14.1 lbs. a week, and an aged record of 19.17 lbs. in seven days, and her dam, Johanna Rue, has a record of 22.1 lbs. in seven days, and 880.60 lbs. butter in one year, and four of her daughters have records as follows, 21.44, 24.38, 19.25 and 20.44, respectively, in seven days, and her dam, Johanna 5th, has a butter record of 22.1 lbs. in seven days, and her sire's dam, Aaggie Cornelia 5th, has a butter record of 14.7-16 lbs. in seven days, at four years of age, the whole going to show that this is one of the most richly-bred bulls alive. He is now six years old, perfectly quiet, but as active and sure as he ever was. He will be sold at the sale. The second bull in service is Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam have seven-day butter records that average 25.87 lbs. each, and his sire's dam holds the world's largest official milk-and-butter records for a heifer under three years of age, namely, 87.62 lbs. of milk in one day, and 27.07 lbs. of butter in seven days. This bull is not for sale. We mention him from the fact that a number of his get will be sold. In the Pan-American six months' test, at Buffalo, two three-year-old heifers from this herd competed. One of them, Hulda Wayne's Aaggie, stood second in the entire stable, and has now an official record, made 115 days after calving, of 14.65 lbs. butter in seven days. The other, Inka Mercedes De Kol, stood fourth in the entire stable, and has now an official record of 17.58 lbs. butter in seven days. Both these cows are still in the herd, together with a number of their daughters and granddaughters. All told, there will be sold at the sale 18 young bulls, from 3 to 11 months of age, all sired by the two present stock bulls, and all out of Advanced-registry dams and their daughters. In young females, there are 24 under two years of age. All old enough will either be in calf or in milk, the whole making one of the choicest offerings of Holsteins ever sold by auction in Canada. And this year, above all others, has demonstrated that no line of mixed farming will yield so large returns as dairying; with milk, in Toronto, retailing at 8c. a quart, and still going up, butter selling at 23c. and 30c. a lb., and wholesale prices advancing proportionately. This sale will offer an opportunity of a lifetime to get high-class Advanced-registry animals at auction prices. The terms will be cash, unless other arrangements are made before the sale. Caledonia is easy of access

(Continued on next page.)

Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the bluish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid swellings—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Orb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be limited. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser describes and illustrates all kinds of swellings, and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you wish.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, have Thick Wind, or Choke-down, can be removed with

ABSORBINE

or any Bunch or Swelling caused by strain or inflammation. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered, Book 3-C free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for manning, glue, delivered. Cures Galls, Tumors, Various Velms, Hydrocele, Varicocele. Book free. Made only by **W. F. Young, P. O. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.** Canadian Agents, **Lyman, Sons & Co., Montreal.**

The Repository

BURNS & SHEPPARD, Props.

Gen. Simcoe and Nelson Sts., Toronto

Auction Sales of Horses, Carriages, Buggies, Harness, etc., every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 o'clock.

Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

Consignments solicited. Correspondence will receive prompt attention.

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

N. Wagg, Claremont, Ont.

I have on hand a few choice Clyde Stallions & Mares Imp. and Canadian-bred. Size and quality, with true action—Write me before buying Claremont P. O. and Stn. C. P. R.

Clydesdale Stallions
Gallant Boy, imp. (1884) (11044), 7 years old; first-class stock horse. Celtic Clan, imp. (1866), 8 years old; a large, heavy horse and good foal-getter.
W. G. EDWARDS, Plattville, Ont.
Bright, G. T. R. Phone.

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

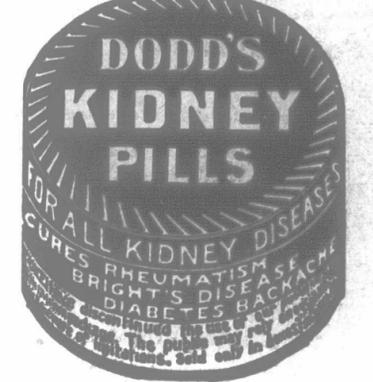
If you want ANYTHING in Aberdeen-Angus, at a reasonable price, write: JAMES SHARP, "Tweedhill," Rockside, Ont., Cheltenham Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Guest.—Ah, Mrs. Blank, I seldom get as good a dinner as this. Little Johnny.—Neither do we.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY SYSTEM.



Unreserved Auction Sale

ON FRIDAY, DEC. 14, 1906,

At His Farm, Bedford Park, Three Miles North of Toronto, on Yonge St., Where Street Cars Pass the Farm Every Hour, from Newmarket on the North and Toronto on the South,

COL. J. A. MCGILLIVRAY

will sell his entire herd of 40 HEAD of imported and Canadian-bred

SCOTCH SHORTHORN CATTLE

Including His Stock Bull, Butterfly King, Imp.

The herd represents the Nonpareil, Missie, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Duchess of Gloster, Butterfly, Marr Beauty and Marr Meadowflower families. Together with

2 Imported Clydesdale Fillies, 3 years old, and 1 Imp. Shire Filly, 1 Registered Canadian-bred Clyde Mare, 25 Imp. and Canadian-bred Horned Dorset Sheep; also a Number of Grade Cattle, Horses, Farm Implements, etc.

Implements, Grade Cattle, Farm Horses, etc., will be sold at 10 a. m.; Pure-breds at 1 p. m.

Terms cash, or 5% on approved notes. Catalogues on application.

FRED. SILVERSIDES, Auctioneer.

Positively no reserve.

Aberdeen-Angus bull for sale, Black Diamond, No. 826, 3 years old this spring. A good individual and extra stock getter; has never been beaten in show-ring. Price reasonable. Also one Chester White boar old enough for service.

A. G. SPAFFORD, Compton, Que.

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

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

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS
Four bulls from 8 to 19 months old; praiseworthy and from prize-winning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale.

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

J. A. LOYER, Coldwater P.O. and Sta.

SHORTHORNS.
We have for sale a 19-months old May flower bull by Derby Imp. He was first prize winner at O S this fall in a strong class. Also several choice heifers of the highest breeding for sale cheap.

W. J. SHEAN & Son, Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.

For Sale: Two Young Shorthorn Bulls

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

DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONT.

ELM GROVE SHORTHORNS

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

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

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont

Breeders of Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.

A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (imp.) Vol. 49, at head of herd. Royal Albert (imp.) 2087, at head of stud. Farms 34 miles from Weston, G. T. R. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SHORTHORNS

FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT. Ripley Station, G. T. R.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM. SHORTHORNS.

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

HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Shorthorns, Lincolns & Oxford Downs. Herds headed by Protector, Imp., Vol. 52 E. For sale: Bulls from ten to twenty months—three from imported dams and imported sires. Also females in calf. Choice Oxford Downs and Lincolns, both sexes. Also Berkshires, both sexes. All at reasonable prices. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin Co. M. C. R. and P. M. Railways.

High-class Shorthorns—We are now offering 5 young bulls and 3 heifers, two, three and four years of age. Marigolds the eldest, a daughter of Imp. Royal Member, has a calf at foot by Sailor Champion. This is an extra good lot.

THOS. REDMOND, Millbrook P.O. and Sta.

Spring Valley Shorthorns Herd headed by Imp. Baptin Chancellor—40809—(78296). A choice lot of young bulls and females for sale, among them being winners at the Canadian National.

KYLE BROS., - Ayr, Ontario.

DURHAM CATTLE FOR SALE I have for sale two young bulls, 8 months old, sired by Imp. Rustic Chief—40419—(79377); also a few females, among them a young cow fit for any showing.

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

from Toronto, Hamilton and Brantford on the north, and Port Dover, Jarvis, Buffalo and Canfield Junction on the south, all four trains arriving at Caledonia about 9 a. m., and leaving in the evening from 6.30 to 7.25 p. m. for the above-mentioned places.

GOSSIP.

For the 1906 International Exposition, the Eastern Canadian Passenger Association grant a rate of one fare plus \$2 from all points in their territory, also from these points: Buffalo, Black Rock, Suspension Bridge and Niagara Falls. Tickets on sale, November 30th to December 4th; good returning up to and including December 10th.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the American Leicester Breeders' Association will be convened in the City Hall, Guelph, Ont., on Tuesday evening, December 11th, at 7 p. m. As this is during the Winter Fair at Guelph, a large attendance is anticipated. The Secretary's report will show at this meeting that almost 1,200 registry and 300 transfer certificates have been written this year, also that a considerable number of new members have been enrolled.—A. J. Temple, Secretary.

OFFICIAL TESTS OF HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS.

Twelve cows and heifers have been admitted to the Canadian Record of Merit since my last report. These tests were all made under the supervision of Prof. Dean, and are for a period of seven days. The amounts of milk and butter-fat are actual, and the amount of butter is estimated by the rule adopted by the agricultural colleges.

1. Bella Mercedes (3065), at 6 years 9 months 3 days of age: milk, 395.41 lbs.; butter-fat, 15.57 lbs.; equivalent to 18.17 lbs. butter. Owner, Thos. Hartley, Downsview, Ont.

2. Betty Waldorf (4023), at 4 years 30 days of age: milk, 564.38 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.86 lbs.; equivalent to 17.34 lbs. butter. Owner, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.

3. Lilly Westwood 2nd (3966), at 4 years 2 months 13 days of age: milk, 438.37 lbs.; butter-fat, 14.75 lbs.; equivalent to 17.21 lbs. butter. Owner, Thos. Hartley.

4. Gipsy Flo (6809), at 4 years 3 months 21 days of age: milk, 537 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.93 lbs.; equivalent to 16.25 lbs. butter. Owner, I. G. Wyckoff, Tyrrell, Ont.

5. Beryl Wayne's Granddaughter (4412), at 3 years 1 month 17 days of age: milk, 433.13 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.67 lbs.; equivalent to 15.95 lbs. butter. Owner, W. W. Brown.

6. Lady Topsy 2nd (5333), at 5 years 1 month 11 days of age: milk, 410.71 lbs.; butter-fat, 13.12 lbs.; equivalent to 15.31 lbs. butter. Owner, McGhee Bros., Beachville, Ont.

7. Duchess Clay (4733), at 2 years 10 months 30 days of age: milk, 445.5 lbs.; butter-fat, 11.26 lbs.; equivalent to 13.14 lbs. butter. Owner, I. G. Wyckoff.

8. Dolly De Kol (5325), at 2 years 4 months of age: milk, 312.87 lbs.; butter-fat, 10.61 lbs.; equivalent to 12.38 lbs. butter. Owner, Thos. Hartley.

9. Jeanette Pieterle (5550), at 2 years 5 months 14 days of age: milk, 276.56 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.57 lbs.; equivalent to 11.16 lbs. butter. Owner, Thos. Hartley.

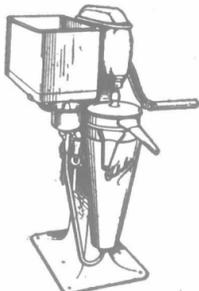
10. Bessie Tensen De Kol (5064), at 2 years 8 months 16 days of age: milk, 258.43 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.12 lbs.; equivalent to 10.65 lbs. butter. Owner, Thos. Hartley.

11. Rosie (5133), at 1 year 10 months 23 days of age: milk, 209.75 lbs.; butter-fat, 9.00 lbs.; equivalent to 10.50 lbs. butter. Owner, W. W. Brown.

12. Aaggie Westwood (5224), at 2 years 5 months 9 days of age: milk, 217.71 lbs.; butter-fat, 8.87 lbs.; equivalent to 10.35 lbs. of butter. Owner, Thos. Hartley—G. W. Clements, Secretary.

Because You Need The Money

It's your business and if you don't attend to it, who will? You cannot afford to keep cows for fun. That isn't business, and, furthermore, it isn't necessary. There is money in cow keeping if you go at it right, and besides there is more fun in going at it right than there is in staying wrong.



You need a Tubular Cream Separator because it will make money for you; because it saves labor; because it saves time; because it means all the difference between cow profits and cow losses.

Look into this matter; see what a Tubular will do for you and buy one because you need it.

How would you like our book "Business Dairying" and our catalog B. 193 both free. Write for them.

The Sharples Separator Co. West Chester, Pa. Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

Shorthorns

ARTHUR JOHNSTON

Greenwood, Ont.,

Offers for sale, at moderate prices,

7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).

11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).

2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.

1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS

Pure Scotch, imported, and the get of imp. stock.

25 HEAD

Anything for sale. 5 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.

W. J. THOMPSON, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.

GREENGILL HERD

of high-class SHORTHORNS

We offer choice Scotch bulls and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud, Orange Blossom, Mysie, Victoria, and other popular families, either imp. or Canadian-bred.

R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

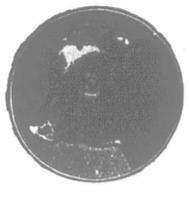
Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

One yearling bull, red, straight Scotch, a high-class herd header. Also a few choice bull calves and heifers, Canadian and American registration.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.

ROSEDALE SHORTHORNS

Do you want a profitable cow with calf at foot, and bred to any, also heifers bred and heifer calves from imported stock. Choice milk strains. Write: A. M. SHAVER, Ancaster, Ont. Hamilton station.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.

All out of imported sires and dams.
Prices easy. Catalogue.
JOHN GLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.

A first-class bunch of yearling ewes, bred to the best imported rams, now ready for shipment. All are for sale at moderate prices.

JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
Stations: Brooklin, G.T.R. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.

All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.

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

A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

PURE SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

Offering for December and January:

- Imp. Scottish Pride - 36106 -
 - 3 yearling bulls from imp. cows.
 - 12 young bulls from 8 to 14 months, also from imp. cows.
 - 10 imp. cows with calves at foot or safe in calf.
 - 10 home-bred cows with calves at foot or in calf.
 - 25 heifer calves, yearlings and 2-year-olds.
 - 30 Shropshire ewes (ored).
 - 2 imp. Yorkshire sows, due to farrow in March.
 - 7 boars and 10 sows, 4 and 5 months old.
- Catalogues on application.
Our farms are 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Junction, G.T.R.
Long-distance telephone in residence.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS
The champion herd of Elgin, Kent and Essex counties.
For Sale: 6 choice young bulls, 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

BELMAR PARK

SHORTHORNS

10 bull calves.
16 heifers under two years.
All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.
JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR.,
Manager. Pembroke, Ont.

SHORTHORNS

Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.

CLYDESDALES

Just now: One pair of matched geldings 5 and years old; show team.
JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.

Breeders of High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
Herd catalogue on application. Address:
JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont
W. C. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Props. ont

Oak Grove Shorthorns

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

BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS

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

Glen Gow Shorthorns

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

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—Scotch Shorthorns of the best families.

Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star - 56895 - **Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.**

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS



My present offering: Several imp. cows with calves at foot; also 4 young bulls. Heifers 6 months to 2 years old. Prices and terms reasonable.

G. D. WAGER,
Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM



Forsale: A number of young SHORTHORN BULLS, red and roan, from imported sire and dams; good enough to head pure-bred herds. Apply: **JAMES GIBB, Brooksdale, Ont.**

R.A. & J.A. Watt, SALEM, ONT.

Our list of young bulls for 1906 fall trade contains royally well-bred herd-breeders. Among them are to be found show animals. Farm adjoins the town.

Elora is 13 Miles North of Guelph on G.T. & C.P.R.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep

Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days. om

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont

Glenoro Stock Farm SHORTHORNS and LINCOLNS.

Three grand young Scotch bulls, eleven months old, at prices low enough to sell at sight. Young cows and heifers in calf for sale. Twenty very choice Dudding-bred ram lambs at very reasonable prices. Write at once if you want a flock header. Also a few ewe lambs from imported sires and dams. Long-distance telephone **A. D. MCGUGAN, RODNEY, ONTARIO.**

Pleasant Valley SHORTHORNS

We are offering several high-class young bulls from first-class (imp.) bulls and from imp. and Canadian-bred Scotch cows; also young heifers of various ages, with good Scotch breeding.
GEO. AMOS & SON, MOFFAT, ONT.
Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on G. & G. R. One-half mile from station.

High-class Shorthorns

The well-known Duthie-bred bull, Scottish Bear (imp.) (36099), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.
N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

Brown Lee Shorthorns

Present offering is 3 young bulls from 3 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucomp. Prices very reasonable.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Arr P.O. and Station

GOSSIP.

Mr. John McFarlane, Dutton, Ont., has sold to Messrs. D. Brown and J. R. McCallum, Iona, Ont., the bull, Sittyton Marquis, for \$230.

Mr. W. R. Bowman, Crest Hill Farm, Mount Forest, Ont., in forwarding copy for his advertisement, says that during the last few weeks they have sold choice lambs to J. W. Crane, of Burnstown; H. Brigham, Allan Park; B. Stroer, Mt. Albert, and James Shelley, Powassan. Enquiries are coming in rapidly. They have a fine bunch to choose from, and are selling at a low figure to give ample room to their breeding ewes. The Yorks are of the long, level-backed, easy-feeding type. They offer to ship C. O. D. to any point in Ontario.

COTSWOLD HILL COTSWOLDS.

Prominent among the Cotswold sheep breeders of Ontario is Elgin F. Park, of Burgessville, a short distance south of Woodstock. He is the owner of Cotswold Hill Stock Farm, just now the home of 150 head of essentially high-class Cotswold sheep, imported and Canadian-bred, typical representatives of this great English breed of wool and mutton producers. The two stock rams are both imported, bred by Swanwick and Garnet, massive, strong-boned, heavy-wooled fellows. For years, this great flock of Cotswolds have been exhibited at all the leading shows in Canada and several in the United States, nearly always coming out of the struggle with a little the best of it. This year, at Toronto, London, Ottawa, Halifax, and Charlottetown, they again covered themselves with honor. At Toronto, they won a little the best of it. At Ottawa and London, they won the lion's share. At Halifax, they were simply beaten out of first on aged and shearing rams, but won everything else. At Charlottetown, they won everything. For immediate sale are 12 shearing rams, 40 ram lambs, 50 one- and two-shear ewes, and 20 ewe lambs—an offering first-class in every particular. Write Mr. Park, to Burgessville P. O.

COL. J. A. MCGILLIVRAY'S SALE.

As announced in our last issue, Col. J. A. McGillivray will, on Friday, Dec. 14th, at his farm, at Bedford Park, three miles north of Toronto, on Yonge St., sell by auction, without reserve, the whole of his choice Shorthorn herd, 31 head, several of which are imported, notably: Trout Creek Belle 2nd (imp.), by Royal Edward, a two-year-old Village Maid; Beautiful Belle (imp.), by Bonus, a roan four-year-old; Missie 155th (imp.), by Spicy Robin; Dalmeny Nonpareil 6th (imp.), by Gravesend; Miss Mary (imp.), by Macaroni; Missie of Avondale 2nd (imp.), by Carlisle, and the progeny of these cows. The herd represents the Missies, Nonpareils, Miss Ramsdens, Village Maids, Duchess of Gloster, Crimson Flowers, Marr Meadowflowers, Beautys and Butterflies. There are 12 heifers up to two years of age of the above-named strains, and two young bulls about nine months old, one a Miss Ramsden, the other a Duchess of Gloster. These, and the bulk of the heifers, are by the stock bull, Butterfly King (imp.) 50019, bred by John Young, Tilbouries, sired by King Victor, dam Jubilee Maid 2nd, by Fortunatus. He will also be sold, the whole making an exceedingly attractive offering. Mr. McGillivray has been many years getting this herd together, and paid long prices for a number of them, but they will be sold for whatever they will bring. There will also be sold two imported Clydesdale mares, three years old, Kate Lander (imp.) 5605, by Rozelle, dam by Knight of Lothian, and Sarah Grand (imp.) 5602, by King o' Kyle, also 1 reg. Canadian-bred mare. All these are in foal to Imp. Celtic Baird, a Toronto winner. Holdenby Sall (imp.) is a four-year-old Shire mare, by Duke of Anglesby, dam by Calthorpe Disraeli. She, too, is in foal. Also, there will be sold 25 Dorset sheep, part of which are imported, the rest out of imported stock. The ewes are from one to five years old. There are eight choice rams, two-shear (one of them is a Toronto first-prize ram), and six lambs. This sale will certainly offer the best opportunity of the year of getting choice Scotch Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Shires and Horned Dorsets, at the buyers' own prices. Mark the date, and look up the advertisement in this issue.

Lump Jaw

The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists,
45 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorn herd of deep-milking Shorthorns. Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Three grand young bulls, also females, all ages. Prices reasonable.
Londesboro Station and P. O.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854-1906.

SHORTHORN BULLS—good ones. Several from heavy-milking cows. Choice heifers also. LEICESTER EWES, and a lot of extra good rams

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

- 5 one-year-old bulls \$60 to \$100 } Canadian
- 5 one-year old heifers, \$100 to } Shorthorn
- \$195 } Herdbook
- 4 six-months pigs, pure Yorks. } \$15 per pair.
- 10 six-months sows, pure Yorks. } \$16 per pair.
- 50 six-months pigs, \$14 per pair.
- 100 fall pigs, \$6 per pair.

Purchasers must make own selection. Apply: **A. SUMMERS,**
Valley Farm, Aldershot P. O., Ont.

A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 375, Guelph, Ont.

Scotch Shorthorns.
The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysias, Villages, Brawith Buds, Broad-books, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urya, Minas, Clarets, Kiblican Beautys. Herd bulls: Scotch Hero (imp.) (30085), a Shethin Rosemary, and Chief Ramsden - 32545 - a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

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

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

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

GEORGE D. FLETCHER, Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.

Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$3,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (imp.) - 32070 - winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, 7 months old, from imp. sire and dam. Sows bred to imp. hog if desired.
SINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

For Sale—The stock bull, Queenston Archer - 42000 - by Derby (imp.) dam Veronica (imp.) by Brave Archer (imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.
BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.

Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 2 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.
ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tread P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd

For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 mths. old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: **B. H. BULL & SON,**
Phone 66. Brampton, Ont.

Pine Ridge Jerseys

For sale some choice young bulls, bred in the very cheap ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves, and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs. **Wm. Willis & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta.**

Glenwood Stock Farm—Holsteins and Yorkshire Pigs

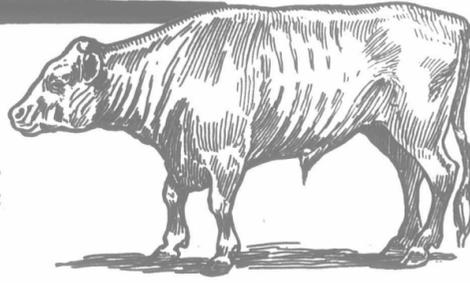
Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young Yorkshires to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P.O. Campbellford Stn.**

HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths

Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O., Brighton Tel. and Stn.**

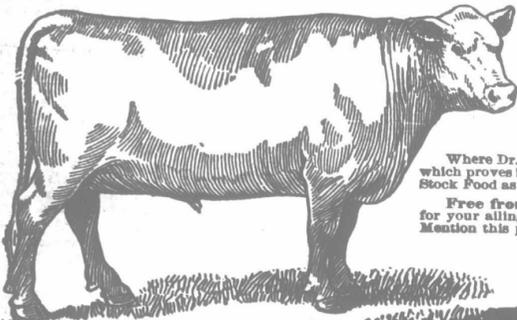
From Scrawn to Brawn

The difference between the scrawny animal and the thrifty one is not usually due to the amount of food consumed but the amount digested. In fact, the scrawny animal frequently consumes more. It is a vital point to see that there is a gain in weight each succeeding day sufficient to cover cost of feed and labor, otherwise, you are feeding at a loss. Such a condition can be brought about, and the scrawny animal converted into a brawny, thrifty, profitable one, by adding



DR HESS STOCK FOOD

the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) to the regular ration twice a day. It compels the rapid development of bone, muscle, milk fat, etc. and insures perfect health and condition. It produces this extra profit by supplying the animal with bitter tonics, which improve the digestion, churning motion that brings the contents of the bowels in constant contact with the minute cells which absorb the nutrition; by stimulating the parastaltic action of the bowels (that with the minute cells which absorb the nutrition); by supplying iron for the blood, nitrates to assist nature in expelling waste material from the system; and by supplying laxatives to regulate the bowels. Professors Quitman, Winslow, Dun, and all the noted medical writers indorse these ingredients for producing the results above mentioned. Besides, Dr. Hess Stock Food is sold on a **Written Guarantee**.



100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$2.00

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our Government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal tonic and this paper is back of the guarantee.

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96 page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-co-a and Instant Louse Killer.
Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

SCAR ON KNEE.

A year ago, my colt had a lump on its knee. I blistered it, and the lump disappeared, but there is a spot about an inch square without any hair. C. L.

Ans.—The blister you used contained some ingredient that destroyed the hair roots, and they cannot be reproduced. All that you can do is to apply an ointment made of 1 dram cantharides to 2 ounces vaseline. Apply every second day. This will encourage the growth of hair, but will not produce hair roots. V.

UMBILICAL HERNIA—PINWORMS.

1. Five-months-old colt has a rupture the size of a small hen's egg at the navel.

2. Horse has pinworms. J. E. E.
Ans.—1. Apply a truss, with a protuberance about the size of half of a baseball. Place the protuberance over the rupture, and keep it tight enough to keep the bowel pressed up into the abdominal cavity. Fasten with straps, or strings, extending from truss to a strap around the colt's neck to keep the truss from working backwards. The truss can be made of canvas, but it is better to get a leather one made by a harness-maker. If this does not effect a cure in six weeks, get your veterinarian to operate.

2. Inject into the rectum 1 quart raw linseed oil, mixed with 1½ ounces oil of turpentine. Repeat treatment in ten days, and again, if necessary. V.

Miscellaneous.

PIGS ON CLOVER PASTURE.

1. Would March pigs do well on clover pasture during the summer, with one feed of grain a day?

2. How often would it be necessary to ring them to prevent them rooting it up?
R. N.

Ans.—1. If fed by a good herdsman, the pigs might make fair growth, with one grain feed a day while on clover pasture, but it would be much better to give the grain ration in two or three feeds, instead of one.

2. As often as the rings come out, perhaps oftener.

STEER LOST FROM PASTURE.

I put four young cattle out to pasture. When I went after them, one of them was missing. Can I compel the man that owned the grass to find steer, or pay me for it?
A. M.

Ans.—The case is not sufficiently stated. We ought to be informed more especially as to whether the owner of the pasture was to be paid for the pasturing of the cattle, and whether it was because of negligence on his part that the loss of the animal occurred. But, in addition to these very material points, there are others of importance, and we ought to know really the whole of the argument between the parties, and the circumstances attending the loss in order to answer the question definitely. Generally speaking, though, it is the owner of the pasture who has to suffer, and his liability is in damages unless he restores the lost animal to its owner.

Sir John Millais, while engaged in painting a landscape one day, suddenly noticed a rustic standing by his side, gazing attentively at the canvas. Sir John took no notice of his rural critic, who presently inquired: "Did yer never try fertography, sir?" "No," replied Millais. "It's much quicker," remarked the rustic. "Yes, it is," replied the artist. A few seconds of profound silence followed, and then the son of the soil blurted out, "And it's more like the picture."

We have just received from Secretary, John W. Groves, Vol. 66 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook. This volume contains the pedigrees of bulls numbered from 252,478 to 257,708, both inclusive; also the pedigrees of 7,657 cows. It has been delayed about six weeks by the printer. Vol. 67, containing about 12,000 pedigrees, is now in press. Vol. 68 has been filled, and pedigrees received since October 23rd have been filed for Vol. 69. The price of Vol. 66 to non-members is \$3, at the office in Chicago, or \$3.30 prepaid.

Annandale Holstein Herd

Prince Posch Calamity heads the herd. His dam (Calamity Jane) and sire's dam (Alta Posch) in official test, averaged 86 lbs. milk a day, and over 26 lbs. butter a week, one of the greatest sires living.

A number of good young bulls, 1 to 10 months old, for sale, from great sires and A1 cows.

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ontario.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. GLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 oss. each. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS

43 head of big, deep-flanked, heavy-producing Holsteins, many of them milking from 50 to 60 lbs. a day on grass. Young stock of both sexes for sale. A straight, smooth lot. G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Stn

GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS

We now offer for sale our stock bull, Verbeke 4th's Count Calamity. Born December, 1902. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are in Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a persistent stock-getter. If you want a bargain write: F. R. MALLORY, Frankford P. O. and Stn., C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. T. R.

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pieterse and Posch families. Schuiling Sir Posch, son of Annie Schuiling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Altje Posch, stock bull.

S. MAOKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.

CENTRE AND HILLYVIEW HOLSTEINS

Bulls 1 year and under for sale, from great-testing dams and sires, all in A. B. O. Records. Our prizes in milk test in America's A. R. O. Records is, 1st prize in 30-day; 5th in 7-day; 5th in 7-day, over 8 months milking.

P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O. Woodstock, C.P.R. or G.T.R.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN HERD

is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records and headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Young bulls fit for service at reasonable prices. Walburn Rivers, Folders, Ont.

HOLSTEINS AND YORKSHIRES

R. HONEY, Brickley, offers for sale a choice lot of young boars fit for service; also sows ready to mate.



Burnside Ayrshires

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

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

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE



Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 19 months old; also our entire crop of springbull calves, from week old up.

sired by the grandly-bred imp. bull, Sir Howick B. Pieterse, whose dam record is over 89 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 13c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechthilde Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 95.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada over all breeds. Sire's dam, Aaltje Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—8.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires

For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex. D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

Ayrshire Bulls

A select pair (13 months old) by a son of the champions Douglasdale (imp.) and Minnie of Lessnessock (imp.), and out of daughters of imp. cows; also two March calves and one May (all select).

W. W. BALLANTYNE, Long-distance phone. Stratford, Ont.

Wardend Ayrshires

We are offering young bulls from 1 to 2 years old; also a choice lot of spring calves from deep-milking dams. Sired by White Prince of Menie No 1825; bred by A. Hume Menie. F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Stn., G. T. R.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers met at Hoard's. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

AYRSHIRES

Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Stn. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.

HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Bulls and heifer calves, two to nine months old, cows and heifers all ages. Prizewinners from this herd include Tom Brown and White Floss, sweepstakes at Chicago. DAVID BENNING & SON, "Glenhurst." Williamstown, Ont.

SPRINGBURN STOCK FARM, North

Williamsburg, Ont., H. J. Whitteker & Sons, Props., breeders of pure-bred Ayrshire cattle, Oxford Down sheep, Berkshire pigs, and Buff Orpington fowls. Young stock for sale. Visitors welcome.

My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred

RAMS and EWES

for sale that are of the same stamp.

GOTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS

as well.

Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

FARNHAM FARM OXFORDS

We are offering for sale 100 strong, vigorous, good-quality ram lambs, a number from best imported sires. We also have for sale 50 yearling and two-shear ewes, and a number of ewe lambs. Telegraph Guelph.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT. Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, G. P. R.

Sheep and Cattle Labels.

Now is the time to mark your stock. Drop card for circular and sample, etc. Order at once. Address F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

Dorsets.

Can supply Dorset sheep of sex, in pairs not akin, at very reasonable prices, quality considered. Glead's Spring Farm, E. DYMENT, Copetown P. O. Wentworth Co.

GOTSWOLDS

Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate. E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

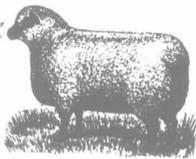
Red Rose Tea

“is good tea”

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

Sold by the best grocers in Canada

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



The Langton Stock Farm Co., Ltd.

BRANTFORD, ONT.,

Special offer of 56 imported Shropshire sheep, 20 shearing rams and 36 shearing ewes. All Minton and Harding bred. Also Clydesdale and Hackney horses and Berkshire pigs.

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

W. W. CHAPMAN,

Secretary of the National Sheep Breeders' Association.

Secretary of the Kent or Romney Marsh Sheep Breeders' Association, and late Secretary of the Southdown Sheep Society.

Pedigree Live Stock Agent, Exporter and Shipper. All kinds of registered stock personally selected and exported on commission; quotations given, and all enquiries answered.

Address: MOWBRAY HOUSE, Norfolk St. LONDON, W. C., ENGLAND. Cables—Sheepcote, London.

E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto

DEERSKINS

HIDES, SKINS, FURS

Shropshires and Cotswolds

I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, Brougham, Ontario.

Southdowns

Imported and home-bred ewes in lamb to imported and prizewinning rams, COLLIES—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker; also bitches in whelp.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Long-Distance Phone.

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c. imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$2.50 Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one gallon tins. THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.

Leicesters

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.

18 DORSET SHEEP

For sale, selected from flock of Col. J. A. McGillivray. Morris & Wellington, Fonthill, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Good young rams and ewes FOR SALE.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE EWES.

Rams at Service Proved Getters of Extra Good Stock. BELVOIR SIRDAR, champion at St. Louis World's Fair, where he was a winner of \$510 HARDING'S BEST, champion at the International, winning over Belvoir Sirdar. FAIR STAR ROSE, Mansell-bred, the greatest living producer of International winners ALTAMONT, sired by a Mansell ram and out of a Buttar ewe. Only a limited number of ewes to offer. Do you need a few good ones? If so, write: JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont., Canada.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 44690, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Cotwill Bros., Newcastle

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Heistons. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pair not akin. Herd headed by Cotwill's Choice No 1243. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs furnished not akin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe arrival guaranteed.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

GLENBURN HERD OF YORKSHIRES

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Offers for sale: 19 young boars, 4 months old; a large number of sows, same age; also 30 suckling pigs, both sexes. Also a grand good Shorthorn bull (roan), 10 months old.

David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

Sunnymount Berkshires are unsurpassed for ideal bacon type and superior breeding. For immediate sale: 3 sows 11 months old, in pig; several sows from 5 to 7 months old; and younger ones of both sexes. Imp. sires and dams. JOHN McLEOD, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. and G. T. R.

To make room Yorkshire Sows, due to we are offering farrow in March (easy feeders), at \$15.00 each. Six weeks' pigs, \$6.00. Shropshire ram and ewe lambs at \$10 to \$12 each.

W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.

Yorkshires

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from stock. Will sell at living prices. L. HOEY, Powie's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.

GOSSIP.

G. A. Brodie, of Bethesda, Ont., announces a sale of 50 imported Clydesdales on January 8th. Included in the lot are what the Scottish Farmer called 20 of the best fillies that have left Scotland this year, also a specially good Sir Hugo stallion. Full particulars will appear later, and prospective purchasers will do well to keep their eyes open for the announcement.

The telephone, with its infinite capacity for crossed lines and wrong numbers, has been contributing generously to our fund of good stories, lately; the most recent being told by a fair resident of the West end. One day as she was enjoying a "tub," the telephone bell rang violently. All the rest of the family were out, and she determined to ignore it. The bell continued to ring most persistently, however, and at last, with an impatient exclamation, she draped herself in a bath towel and went to answer it, thanking the gods meanwhile that she could only be heard, not seen. Raising the receiver to her ear, she wondered if her congratulations had been premature when a man's voice said, "Hello! I say, is that the semi-ready?"

WATT BROS.' SHORTHORNS.

There is no herd of Shorthorn cattle in Canada with such a continental fame as the Watt herd. During the long and honorable career of the late W. Watt, the founder and breeder of the herd, Canadians were won't to point to this herd with pride as a product of intelligent Canadian breeding. Year after year, being exhibited at all the leading shows of Canada and the United States, standing up for comparison with the product of two continents, and always with honor to themselves, theirs is a record equalled by no other one herd in Canada, and that the mantle has fallen on worthy shoulders in the two sons, R. A. and J. A. Watt, is amply proved by the phenomenal success of the herd last year at Winnipeg, Toronto, Chicago and the New York State Fair, also in the high standard of excellence in which we found the herd on the occasion of our visit a few days ago, all presenting a grand appearance and in the pink of condition, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 lbs. each, many of them the daughters of two of the greatest sires Canada ever knew, Imp. Royal Sailor and Barmpton Hero, both owned and used on the herd, which is made up of the choicest strains of the breed, namely, English Ladies, Mildreds, Stamfords, and Matchless strains, which, coupled with Royal Sailor, produced some of the greatest sires alive and in service in Canada to-day, their get winning at Toronto year after year. The present stock bulls are the great show bull, Mildred's Royal, by the Toronto junior champion, Royal Wonder, a worthy son of Royal Sailor; Springhurst, by Imp. Royal Prince, dam Snowflake 4th, a Mina, by Victoria Duke. Springhurst is a show bull from the ground up, and pronounced by Mr. Duthie as the best bull he had seen in Canada. The other is Thornhill Sailor, by Redmond Bros.' great stock bull, Sailor Champion, a son of Royal Sailor, and out of one of Redmonds' Marigold cows, better than which there is none. This year, at Detroit, Thornhill Sailor won first, which places him among the best show bulls in the country. Among the choice show stuff in the herd is the thrice Toronto champion, Mayflower 3rd, never in better bloom than she is at present; Queen of Stamford, a roan yearling, probably the best thing ever bred in the herd; Missie Stamford, another roan yearling that will make things interesting next fall. Another is a red two-year-old Rose of Hope heifer that will be hard to turn under. Olga Stamford, that, last year, won second at Toronto and Winnipeg, and first at New York State Fair, is looking her best. Tiny Maud, the Toronto and Winnipeg first-prize heifer, is steadily improving, and the one that beats her next year will have to be a peach. Then comes the two-year-old Claret heifer, in grand condition. In young bulls, there are eight from six months to one year of age, by Mildred's Royal Scottish Beau (Imp.), and Springhurst, and on the dam's side are Stamford, Mildred, Imp. Crocus, Imp. Donside Alexandria, and Imp. Lady Mina bred, among which can be got herd-headers of a high order.

CAUGHT COLD ON THE C.P.R.

A. E. Mumford tells how Psychine cured him after the Doctors gave him up

"It is twelve years since Psychine cured me of galloping consumption." The speaker was Mr. A. E. Mumford, six feet tall, and looking just what he is a husky healthy farmer. He works his own farm near Magnetawan, Ont.

"I caught my cold working as a fireman on the C.P.R.," he continued. "I had night sweats, chills and fever and frequently coughed up pieces of my lungs. I was sinking fast and the doctors said there was no hope for me. Two months treatment of Psychine put me right on my feet and I have had no return of lung trouble since."

If Mr. Mumford had started to take Psychine when he first caught cold he would have saved himself a lot of anxiety and suffering. Psychine cures all lung troubles by killing the germs—the roots of the disease.

PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes 61 and 62—all druggists. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Toronto.

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.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-Distance Phone

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 12877 and Broomhouse Bean 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Cherry Lane Berkshires

Are strictly high-class, Toronto winners. Of all ages. Young stock of both sexes for sale. Pairs supplied not akin.

Sam Dolson, Alton P. O., Norval Stn. COUNTY PEEL.

Large White YORKSHIRES.

Present offering: Some choice boars ready for service. Sows ready to breed, and a choice lot of imp. pigs of various ages, and young pigs direct from imported stock, not akin. Write

H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, Ont.

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES.

Of the largest strains. Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.

L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Stn. and P. O.

When Writing Please Mention this Paper



I Give My Belt Free Until I Cure You.

That's a fair and square proposition— Free Until I Cure You.
No man can make it unless he knows what he can do. I'm no novice in the business of curing men. I've been at the business 24 years, and in that time have learned that Electricity will cure hundreds of cases where nothing else will.

I know what kind of cases I can cure, and will not take a case that I can't. When I found that I could feel sure of success in certain cases, I saw then that it was possible to make this proposition—no pay unless I cure you.

There may be some people who would not pay me when I cured them. I can take chances on those, as there are very few men who, when they feel the exhilaration from my Belt, will not be glad to pay the small price it costs them.

I cure some men for \$5. My \$5 Belt cured one man of lame back who had not been able to bend over to unlace his shoes for five years.

You pay a doctor a little money every month, and a druggist some more for the stuff he sells you to dope your stomach. It's no fun to look back after you have taken this stuff for years and are just as bad off as when you started—and your stomach the worse from the poison you have put into it.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I have worn your Belt for two months steady, and must say that it has done me an awful lot of good. I am well satisfied with the Belt, and I have found what you said about your Belt to be true. I will give your Belt all the praise that it deserves. Wishing you every success, I remain,
Yours very truly,
WILLIAM BYERS.

Hallville, Ont.

Dear Sir,—I am well pleased with your Belt; it has done its work perfectly. The losses are stopped; my stomach is better, and I feel better in every way. I no longer have those despondent spells, and life is a pleasure. I wish to thank you for what your Belt has done, and your honest dealing with me.
Yours truly,
JAMES BROWN.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I have been greatly benefited by the Belt I purchased from you some time ago. My heart is much better, and the rheumatism in my arm has all left. I feel improved in every respect. It has done all you claim for it. Thanking you for the interest you have taken in my case, I remain,
Yours truly,
THOMAS BRIDGES.

Ashdod, Ont.

I have been telling the readers of this paper what my Belt will do. If you don't believe me, write to me. I will furnish you with the names of thousands of people, old men, who, out of gratitude, will write you. They will tell you just what they have told me. It has no equal. They feel as hearty and as youthful as they did at eighteen.

How often that is said by men who have been cured of Nervous Debility by the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt! They say it every day. Men who have been weak, gloomy, irresolute, and who had no confidence in themselves at all are now holding up their heads in pride, with the knowledge that perfect strength is restored; that they are as good as any man that walks, and better than any man of their size. You know you are weak now, and wish you could say that you were as good as any man of your size. You can if you will use this grand invigorator. The proposition I make is a fair one, and should remove all doubt as to its ability to cure all forms of weakness in men and women.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I now write to you to tell you about the Belt I received from you. I have given it a fair trial, and find it to be more than what it was described to be. My wife has been completely cured, her back is as strong as ever it was, she is more cheerful, and the forgetfulness she had has now all vanished. I have told my friends about your Belt, and they all seem glad that it has effected a cure. Some laughed at me when I first told them about it, but they don't laugh now—they see what it has done for my wife. Dr. McLaughlin, you can publish this statement if you wish, thanking you for the Belt. I would have written before, but I thought I would make sure before writing. Your Belt is worth its weight in gold. I have worn the Belt myself, and found it all right.
I remain,
Yours very truly,
JOHN HENRY JONES, Halifax, N. S.

Dr. McLaughlin:
Dear Sir,—This is to testify that I have used Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt and found it to do me more good than the best doctor I ever consulted could with drugs, as one told me drugs could do me no good. I also found Dr. McLaughlin an honorable man to deal with, as his advice to me, after he had my money, proved him to be so.
Yours truly,
MRS. SAMUEL DOWN.

Talbotville, Ont.

A scientific man noted the world over—Prof. Loeb, of California University—makes the assertion that "Electricity is the basis of human vitality." Coming from him, you believe it. I've been saying that for the past twenty years. Some believed me. Some didn't. I say this now. Electricity is the power that drives every wheel in your body machinery, that enables you to talk, to walk, run, think, eat and everything else you do. To you it's like the steam in an engine. When you have enough you are strong—not enough, then you need my Belt. Maybe you believe that—or not. You will some day.

Anyhow, I am ready to back up everything I say, and all I ask you to spend is your time. And as you wear my belt while you sleep, I don't use much of that.

Some of the things I can cure are: Debility of any organ of the body, decay of youthful vigor and every evidence of it; weakness of kidneys, stomach, liver, rheumatic pains, poor circulation, constipation and general ill-health.

I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. I don't care where you are. Tell me and I'll give you his name, and you can ask him about me.

Now let's get together. If you would like to be a stronger, younger man than you are, come to me. Call and I'll give you all the satisfaction you want. If you can't call, send this coupon, and I'll send you, sealed, free, a book that will tell you how I do these things and of men who have been cured by my Belt.

Office Hours, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m. Consultation free.

Dr. M. S. McLaughlin,

112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book free.

Name.....

Address.....

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Instead of exhibiting, we advertise and do a mail-order business.
Vine Station, G.T.R. **JOHN LAHMER, Vine, Ont.**

As the years go by, customers find our reputation dependable. Reference to Dominion Swine Records in sales of Berkshires in Ontario, finds me on the front bench with the fellows who "do the big shows." Our guaranteeing to replace non-breeders is novel, and rarely put into practice. We do this. At present, some very choice things of various ages are yours for the price.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES
Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. **G.B. Numa, Ayr, Ont**

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Cainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Cainsville.



Rosebank Berkshires.—Present offering Sows ready to breed. Choice young stock ready to wean, sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Sallie's Sambo (imp.), a Toronto winner.
Lefroy, G.T.R. **JOHN BOYES, JR., Churchill, Ont.** Long-distance Phone

IMPROVED LARGE YORKSHIRES.

Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale.

GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.

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; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: **E. C. GEORGE, Prince, Ont.**

GOSSIP.

Geo. Rice, proprietor of Annandale Stock Farm, Tillsonburg, Ont., writes, under recent date: "Among recent sales, I should mention the sale of Combination Calamity Posch to Mr. W. R. Shearer, Villa Nova. He is the owner of three cheese factories, and believes that it is very important that patrons should have a better lot of cows. An examination of the cows in this herd convinced him that we have 'a very superior lot of cows.' The young bull he is getting is sired by the great bull, Prince Posch Calamity. Particulars as to record are in my advertisement. The dam of the young bull is Calamity Jane 2nd's Posch. As a two-year-old, in official test, she gave 50 lbs. milk in one day, 329.9 in seven days, and 13 lbs. butter, and I believe she will make a cow worthy of her great ancestors. Her dam is Calamity Jane 2nd, 19 lbs. butter at three years old, her dam, again, being Calamity Jane, 25.1 lbs. butter in seven days, and winner of the dairy test for four years. Messrs. T. B. Carlaw & Son, Warkworth, Ont., purchased a young bull, Prince Posch Calamity 2nd, a 'chip off the old block.' His sire, Prince Posch Calamity, dam and sire's dam average over 26 lbs. butter in seven days. His dam, Calamity Jane 2nd; test at three years old of 19 lbs., at five years old of 20 lbs. butter in seven days, her dam, again, being Calamity Jane, 25.1 lbs. butter in seven days. His four nearest female relatives average over 24 lbs. butter a week, and he should prove a very prepotent sire, because he is very strongly bred in performing lines. Messrs. Carlaw have a good herd of Holsteins, and, of course, want something extra in the way of a herd-header."

J. WATT & SON'S SHORTHORNS.

Mr. John Watt, of Salem, Ont., is probably one of the oldest importers and breeders of Shorthorn cattle in this country. His long and honorable career as an importer and breeder, and the high esteem in which he is held by his conferees in the breeding business, are well worthy the ambition of the younger men in the business. With the son now in active charge, the herd of about 35 are in splendid shape. Comfortably housed in their new and elegant stables, they present a picture pleasing indeed to the eye of lovers of Shorthorns, representing such exceptionally choice strains as the English Ladys, a better strain than which is not in existence, and the bulk of the herd belong to that strain; Crimson Flowers, Mysies, Miss Ramdens, Duchesses and Strathallans, several of which are imported; an exceptionally thick, heavy-fleshed, straight-lined lot, weighing up to 1,700 lbs., at the head of which is the richly-bred Kibblean Beauty-bred bull, Heatherman, bred by Cargill, sired by the Missie bull, Imp. Merchantman, and out of an Imp. Kibblean Beauty cow. His calves, now coming, give promise of great things. All old enough are in calf to him, or have calves at foot. His predecessor, and the sire of most of the youngsters was Duke of Richmond, by Royal Archer (imp.), dam Duchess 42nd (imp.), by Village Archer. A great many of the females of the herd are the get of Bampton Hero and Imp. Royal Sailor, two of the greatest stock bulls ever in use in Canada. With bulls like these, coupled with such extra good strains as are in this herd, the result was bound to be what it is—a grand, thick, good lot of cows. There are only two young bulls left, one a red yearling Crimson Flower, by the Strathallan bull, Royal Star, the other, a ten-months-old roan English Lady, by the same sire. In heifers, there are a number from ten months to three years, the get of Imp. Good Morning, Imp. Prince Louis, Imp. Viceroy, Coming Star (a Crimson Flower), and Royal Star (a Strathallan). Among these heifers are several high-class show animals; any of them for sale. Mr. Watt reports the demand and the number of sales during the last year as decidedly the best in his experience, which goes to show that the people are looking for a better class of stock, and the Watt herd is one of the very best in breeding and individuality. Salem is only about 15 miles north of Guelph, easily visited while attending Guelph Winter Fair.