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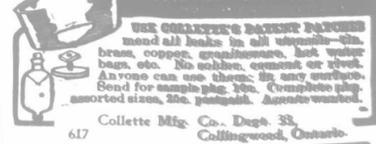


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Vol. XLIII.

LONDON, ONTARIO, NOVEMBER 26, 1908.

No. 844.

EDITORIAL.

OFFICIAL ORGANSHIP.

The Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, in convention at Toronto this month, displayed sound sense in voting unanimously to reduce the membership fee from one dollar to fifty cents, and to discontinue having an official organ.

An official organ is a paper or journal adopted as the mouthpiece of a particular organization, the understanding commonly including an arrangement whereby it is supplied to all the members, along with, or for a slight consideration in addition to, the regular membership fee. On the face of it, the idea looks good. It seems an easy means of keeping all the members in touch with the work of the body, and acquainted with its official promulgations. The paper is also considered a more or less attractive bait to increase the membership, while the publisher is supposed to be recompensed for the reduction in his subscription price by the increased circulation of his paper.

In the light of experience, the subject takes on another aspect. First of all, from the standpoint of the organization, it is found that the official organ has little or nothing to publish which is not also communicated to its members through the mail, or that would not be otherwise given far greater prominence through the press as a whole. As a means of increasing membership, it is usually disappointing, while the net income to the association is seriously reduced by the charge for subscriptions to the official organ. There are always a number of people interested in the work of such organizations who are taking other papers which they prefer, and, while probably not refusing the official organ, they may value it little. As a means of attracting membership, a free subscription to a paper is probably not equal to an equivalent reduction in the membership fee.

There is another point to consider in this connection. For an organization, as such, to concentrate its patronage upon one paper is a more or less direct slap at others covering the same field. It cannot expect the same interest in its affairs, nor the same solicitude to increase its membership and further its work. Thus, on the whole, it probably loses more than it gains in the way of assistance by the press.

Still another point is that a paper which considers it has a sure grip on an organization, is liable, in a short time, to lapse into a state of somnolence. Thus, the official organ itself probably serves the organization less efficiently and with less alertness than it otherwise would.

From the standpoint of the publisher, also, the arrangement is bad. Commitment to the interests of one particular body detracts from the independence, the vigor and confidence inspired by his publication. His subscription lists become loaded up with names of people who are but indifferently interested in the paper. Moreover, self-preservation is the first law of nature. An editor or a publisher who depends on an organization to extend and maintain his subscription list, does not bring to his work the same zeal, efficiency or fertility of resource. A sort of dry-rot sets in, and his paper suffers accordingly.

"The Farmer's Advocate" has been repeatedly approached with a view to being made an official organ for this, that or the other body, but the publishers have always declined, feeling that such a relationship was not best, either for the paper or the organizations concerned, though in some cases these have been large and influential. The wisdom of this course is apparent in the steady growth and improvement of "The Farmer's Advocate," in the value of the service it renders, the

independence of attitude for which it is respected, and the principle of merit and self-reliance to which it has adhered.

We feel free, therefore, to commend to other associations the prudence of following the example of the Ontario Vegetable-growers. Of course, those bodies that rely on their own efforts, and do not receive Government subvention, have a right to do as they see fit in the matter, but, in the case of publicly-aided organizations, the Department granting such aid should examine into this matter, and take action to insure that no body receiving a public grant shall ally itself directly or indirectly with any particular publication, to the exclusion or prejudice of any other. A motto that will be found to work out excellently from every standpoint is to let every tub stand on its own bottom. Self-reliance is the tree that bears the choicest fruits of effort.

SCIENCE OF AGRICULTURE.

Farming is a trade, a business and a science. One must know and faithfully practice the trade to attain even an elementary success. To make much more than a frugal living, under any except the most favorable conditions, he must understand something of the economics of agriculture, and bring business methods and business judgment to bear upon his occupation; while, to attain a broad, full scope of success, the farmer must be not only a capable, thrifty worker and a wise business man, but he must also understand the science of agriculture. He must know not merely what to do, and how to do it, but he must know the why of things, else he will be nonplussed when changing times and conditions call for departure from the beaten paths.

The science of agriculture is not all confined to books. Much is expounded and discussed in weekly issues of such journals as "The Farmer's Advocate." Reading of these, and of such books as are therein recommended, will acquaint one in time with the cream of the teachings of agricultural science. There are scores of farmers who, starting with an ordinary public-school education, have in this way learned more of agricultural science than many an agricultural-college graduate possesses. Their knowledge may not be so broad, but their understanding is practical, being developed in keeping with their own experience. Join the progressive class. Read, study and reflect upon the contents of "The Farmer's Advocate," and persuade your neighbor to do the same. It will lead to a higher plane of business success, and a far deeper and more delightful interest in one's work.

DATE OF WARRANTY DEMAND POSTPONED.

It is announced through our English exchanges that the National Federation of Meat Traders have agreed to postpone the date for putting into operation the butchers' demand for a warranty with stock purchased, from Nov. 2nd to January 1st, 1909. The postponement appears to be due to Lord Carrington's intervention, and to his suggestion that the Federation should confer with the Central Chamber of Agriculture, and possibly with representatives of the Tuberculosis (Cattle) Committee. There is hope that a compromise may be effected by legislation recognizing the principle of compensation from national funds. Meanwhile, pending the conclusion of investigations by the Royal Commission on Tuberculosis, it is suggested that farmers might not be unwilling to adopt a system of insurance by which they would bear a share of the monetary loss which butchers are now liable to incur.

LIMITED EXPERIENCE MAY MISLEAD.

A very striking incident was related by Prof. Chas. S. Wilson, of Cornell University, at the recent convention of the Ontario Fruit-growers' Association, in the course of an address on orchard survey work in New York State. The objects of this work are to obtain data as to the results of different methods of orchard management, and with this end in view the orchardists of one county after another are visited by a man who makes note as to yields past and present, treatment of the orchards, etc. In some cases precise figures cannot be recalled, and the data acquired are more or less of the nature of estimates. However, in the aggregate of a large number of orchards it is believed that fairly accurate averages are obtained.

As illustrating the accuracy of the law of average, Prof. Wilson told of a speaker who brought into a meeting a number of slips of paper on which were struck off a single line of the same length in each case. Distributing these, he asked those present to guess the length of the line. Thirty guesses were made, varying from a quarter of an inch to an inch. The average of these guesses gave .723. Actual measurement showed a length of .72, as nearly as could be measured, or within three one-thousandths of an inch of the average of the estimates.

This law of averages has a very general application. It applies to practically all the lessons of farm experience. It applies to the results of co-operative and all other experiments. In almost any field of effort experience can be cited to prove almost any erroneous theory. One man will declare that he has tried two breeds of cows or of pigs, and that one was much superior to the other. Another will have had a contrary experience. One or both men may have had a better strain or better individuals of one breed than of the other; or may have given one better care or conditions in any of a dozen possible ways, thus unconsciously biasing the results of their experience. So it will be with various methods of crop rotation, garden practice, of spraying, and every other branch of farm activity.

In addition to the elements of error, prejudice and unrecognized bias which tend to such infinite variety of experience, there are other factors, such as the individual preference or aptitude of a particular farmer, and variations or peculiarities of local soil, climate and other circumstances, which make it necessary for every man to be an intelligent student of his own farm. It all goes to prove that no man is entitled to dogmatize general conclusions on the strength of his experience alone. In fact, there is, perhaps, nothing much more misleading than a limited personal experience. It so often lends an appearance of reliability to conclusions that may be very far from generally correct.

We do not depreciate the importance of practical personal experience. It is of the very greatest importance, but to be helpful in the best and largest sense, it must be supplemented by a wide outlook, and an extensive knowledge of the experience of others similarly engaged, not only in one's own community, but all over the country, and all over the world.

Whether we like the covered milk pail or not, it must be admitted that the old-fashioned, twelve-quart pail flared the wrong way. A milk pail should be as small at the top as one can conveniently milk into. Myriads of bacteria are constantly dropping into milk pails, borne by manure, dust and hair. The smaller the opening, the less the dirt and the fewer the bacteria admitted.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:

T. SAXON WELD, 26 Baron's Court Road, Kensington, W.

1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairy-men, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
4. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE is sent to subscribers until an explicit order is received for its discontinuance. All payments of arrears must be made as required by law.
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13. ALL COMMUNICATIONS in reference to any matter connected with this paper should be addressed as below, and not to any individual connected with the paper.

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

DANGER THAT LURKS IN THE HOME.

In previous issues we have had something to say on the subjects of law reform and rural crime, pointing out, among other things, the increasing frequency of violent crimes, especially assaults upon unprotected women and girls. The need of effective rural police force or constabulary to apprehend criminals, and of more drastic punishment to deter persons with vicious or criminal propensities, has been strongly insisted upon. But not alone from the tramps and ruffians who prowl about the country is trouble to be feared. It not infrequently lurks in the farm home in the guise of a hired man, who may have hailed from the slums of a European city, born, perhaps, of vicious parents, and reared in companionship with the offscourings of humanity. Some day the family are aroused to discover that an unmentionable crime has been committed, and a daughter of the family ravished and shamed. A peculiarly heinous crime of this nature was recently ventilated in the police court at St. Thomas, Ont. The victim was a fourteen-year-old farmer's daughter, the culprit a forty-year-old man, brought out from the slums of London. The crime was committed on a Sunday, while the parents were away at church, and the recital of the girl's story, as well as that of her little brothers, who had had evil thoughts instilled into their minds, brought forth strong condemnation from the magistrate. In sentencing the prisoner, the full limit of the law was allowed. Had the victim not been over fourteen years of age, the culprit would have been liable to imprisonment for life, and to be whipped. As it was, he could be given only two years.

In pronouncing sentence, Police Magistrate Hunt remarked that the great peril of the farm home in Canada was the hired man. "A man brought up probably in immoral surroundings is hired by a farmer and taken into the family circle. The employer finds, too late, that his confidence has been misplaced; his own head is bowed with shame; his wife's heart is broken, and she lies on a sick-bed, which she may never

leave until she is borne to her grave. His boys' minds are polluted with filth and stored with the vilest immorality practiced by the most degraded classes in the slums of the Old World; and his daughter, whom he loves tenderly, is debauched and degraded in early youth. This is a sad picture, but it is borne out by the evidence.

"It is necessary, in most cases, for the farmer to make the hired man one of the family," continued the magistrate, "but he should not be admitted to the family circle until it is learned what manner of man he is. In former years the peril of the farm home was not so great, when the hired man was raised in the neighborhood and under Canadian ideas of ethics, and under the sense of an obligation not to bring disgrace on his parents and relatives who lived in the neighborhood. This was a guarantee for his behavior which is lacking in many dumped into Canada for various reasons. Many of these people are honest and moral, but as is shown in this case, all of them are not, and it would be better for the farmer to let his cows go unmilked and his crops rot in the field, than have his sons' minds made into cesspools and his daughters debauched and blighted for life, as in this case.

"In the performance of my duties through the country I have heard of other cases of a similar character, where the parties most interested did not have the moral courage and sense of duty displayed by the head of the family in this instance; and, therefore, men who should be in the penitentiary were turned out to debauch other homes. If they had done their duty, possibly I would not be here to-day trying this case. The lesson to be learned by farmers is this: The man you take into your home may be vile and dangerous to your children. Do not give him your confidence or let him gain the confidence of your children till you find he is worthy of it."

We are asked for an opinion on the above matter, but cannot do better than endorse the Police Magistrate's advice. In some cases separate houses may be provided for hired help, and married men employed, but this is not always feasible. In other cases the farmer and his family could do their own work with the aid of more labor-saving machinery. When this is not possible, the utmost discretion should be used, and no opportunity for licentious liberty allowed, if it can be avoided. In hiring, it would be well to prefer respectable Canadian men, even at double or treble the wages, to the cheap help which so often, in more ways than one, proves dear. Further, we would suggest amendment to the law to make the punishment in such cases far more severe, including repeated application of the lash. Finally, we would strongly commend the advice of a leading American home magazine, that parents should, from early years, take their children into intimate confidence concerning the facts of their physical selves, and thus, by acquainting them with the knowledge which their curiosity demands, and at the same time impressing on them the awful consequences of immorality, guard them against the special temptation of salacious suggestion and moral filth.

OUR CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

For many years past the publishers of "The Farmer's Advocate" have prepared for their readers an annual Christmas-treat in the form of a large, handsomely-illustrated holiday number, with numerous, carefully-prepared articles dealing with agricultural and other subjects of outstanding interest and importance. Much labor and expense are involved in the preparation of these special numbers, but we have our reward in the appreciation with which they are received throughout the Dominion and beyond.

The forthcoming number, for which preparations are now well advanced, is calculated to raise still higher the standard for which our Christmas number has become celebrated. Besides several prominent features of very general interest, there will be something that will appeal especially to readers in every Province, and to those engaged in every important branch of Agriculture. In this issue, also, will be commenced a fascinating serial, "The Golden Dog," by W. R. Kirby, an historical tale of Old Quebec in the time of Louis XV. In the way of illustrations, a rich and striking cover, executed by the tri-color process, will be supplemented by much very superior half-tone work in the body of the paper, including a number of pages printed with double-tone ink.

This splendid number goes without extra charge to every subscriber of "The Farmer's Ad-

ocate." Moreover, it will be included, as long as the supply lasts, to new subscribers. Last year the edition was exhausted within a few weeks after publication, and many who had postponed sending in their names were accordingly disappointed. Such a contingency may be avoided by promptness. For every present paid subscriber who will send us two new names, together with three dollars (a dollar and a half from each), we will advance his own subscription one year, by way of remuneration for helping to extend our circulation.

The Christmas number will be issued on December 10th. Set to work at once, send in new names before that date, and avoid disappointment.

PRACTICAL WORK IN THE HANDS OF COLLEGE MEN.

(Editorial correspondence.)

With a total enrollment of 298 students, new buildings, and an increased staff, the Ontario Agricultural College, at Guelph, continues the good work of educating the young farmers of the world. Almost every corner of the Globe is represented, but, naturally, the majority are from Ontario homes. The results of a profitable season's operations in agricultural pursuits are found in the ever-true barometer of rural prosperity—a large freshman class. This term it numbers 128.

Chief among the improved conditions, from the standpoint of buildings, is the overhauling of the barns and stables. Instead of dark and gloomy cow stalls, decades behind the times, is found up-to-date rows of stalls, and windows of sufficient size and number to give the desirable supply of sunlight. On the dairy and poultry corner, a fine red-brick building is being erected, in which further investigations may be made into incubators and incubation in its various features. Behind the main building is found a modern fruit and vegetable cool-storehouse and a huge covered coal cellar. In recognition of the fact that, to have capable men as laborers, a home must be provided, a double house of red brick is being constructed in the corner of the orchard, beside the stone house now occupied by the head gardener. This house will be used for the accommodation of teamsters required on the horticultural department.

On the farm proper, excellent crops have been produced. The live stock never was in better condition. Most of the prominent breeds are represented by typical animals of both sexes. In cattle, Shorthorns predominate, some very fine young animals bred at the College forming an important section of the herd. Experiments in feeding are being conducted with a bunch of very ordinary stockers as the center of attraction. Details of net gains from the various rations will be forthcoming in a few months. Prof. G. E. Day, R. W. Wade, B. S. A., his assistant, and Dr. Reed are busy training a cup-winning judging team for the International Show, at Chicago, next month.

In the experimental department, Prof. C. A. Zavitz and his staff find opportunity for strenuous work in computing the results of the summer's work on the College plots, as well as on the farms of members of the Experimental Union. Interesting features of the College work comprise the work being done with alfalfa. There are some 50 plots, about two thirds of which have been sown four years. Last spring, strains including Sand, Turkestan, Grimm, and some from France and other countries, were put in. All are promising and should furnish additional interest in June excursions in 1909. Seeds of a number of crops grown in Japan included a variety of Kaffir corn that seems better than any of the sorghums. What is known as Rye Buckwheat, and also called Rough or Sand buckwheat, has been grown for three or four seasons, with satisfactory results. It has given larger yields than Japan, Silver Hull Leviathan, an intermediate mangel of fine texture and long-keeping quality, is demonstrated in the returns from plots on which seed of that variety from three Ontario seedsmen was sown. Turnips have not been as good as usual, owing to hot and dry weather during late summer and autumn. The ravages of the turnip aphid were referred to by Professor Zavitz, who points out that, after two sprayings with the kerosene emulsion, it was concluded that this treatment was not satisfactory on large areas of roots. In the breeding plots, several hybrids were produced that give good promise. Considerable progress has been made with wheat, oats, barley, emmer and speltz, and a start made with peas.

In horticultural work, a redistribution of labor

leaves Professor Hutt free to devote more time to landscape-gardening and civic-improvement work. During the summer, he has attended about forty meetings in different parts of the Province, and kept in touch with Horticultural societies. Frequent calls, also, have been made for assistance in improving public grounds. As a channel for interesting rural Ontario in home beautification, public-school inspectors have been asked for names of teachers who would be likely to take an active part in furnishing model school-grounds which would serve as object lessons.

Valuable work in connection with fruit and vegetables has been done by J. W. Crow, B. S. A., who has been given charge of this end of horticultural work. The broken-down orchard on Macdonald School grounds has been made to produce a large crop of apples (90 per cent. free from scab or worm) by judicious pruning and thorough spraying three times with Bordeaux mixture. Applications were made when leaf-buds were opening, just before the blossoms opened, and again just when the blossoms had fallen. For the last two sprayings, 2 pounds arsenate of lead were added for every 50 gallons of the Bordeaux mixture. Work done with oyster-shell scale showed that thorough application of lime-sulphur (20 pounds lime, 18 pounds sulphur, 50 gallons of water), applied last spring just before growth started, had practically cleaned the trees. An effort to ascertain the practicability of thinning apples on the tree had fine promise, but the arrival of some apple-loving students whose tendencies seemed to run towards inferior grades, resulted in the stripping of some of the unthinned trees that were in the test. The result of the thinning was the production of larger fruit of higher quality. In strawberries, 4,000 plants are being used for breeding work, in an effort to ascertain the true value of selection. All runners have been kept off, and the individuality of the plants preserved. Next spring and summer the best of these will be selected. The plot will be kept for at least two years. Selection and breeding also has been done with corn, peas and beans. The most noticeable feature of the work is found in corn, where Golden Bantam, that two years ago had one stalk out of 100 bearing two ears, now has 10 out of 100.

Working in conjunction with A. McMeans, the vegetable expert, Mr. Crow has investigated or experimented with phases of the canning industry. Fancy lots of fruit in glass jars have been put up. This year's heavy crop of tomatoes from the variety test plots has been turned into 800 gallons of canned goods. By using only fully ripe and solid tomatoes, it was found possible to average six gallon cans from one bushel. After paying 25 cents a bushel for the raw product, and man labor at \$1.50 a day, the total cost reached the limit of 16 cents per can. A new variety called Wealthy proved to be the most productive variety in the test plots, and also one of the most desirable for canning purposes. It comes in about the same season as Earliana, and is large and smooth. Reports from other parts of the Province indicate that it does not yield so heavily on light soils.

In the Poultry Department, Prof. Graham promises to have something new and definite regarding incubation that will insure even greater success. In the new building, now in course of erection, investigations and tests will be made with a view to having artificial incubation as much similar as possible in every respect to natural. The incubation of eggs will be studied from the physical, the chemical and the bacteriological standpoints. Among poultry-housing practices, this winter's operations will find a pen into which a load of fresh horse manure will be dumped once a week. Another flock will be kept into a portable colony house, with city or town-lot back-yard conditions, where scraps from the kitchen form an important part of the diet. This season's operations have revealed the true benefits from selection. Excellent returns have been derived from a pen of Barred Plymouth Rocks selected for egg-production.

In the chemistry laboratories, Professors Harcourt and Gamble, and H. Fulner, B. S. A., have numerous lines of work in hand. Perhaps chief of all is the comparative testing of wheat and flour. Milling and baking tests of the seventy-odd varieties of wheat grown on the experimental plots are being made. In addition, tests of the new crop of Western Canada form an important part of the work. The milling companies, in blending the grades, wish to have a sample nearly similar to that of previous years. They may send two for comparison, or one to be compared with the standards kept in the College laboratory. The results given show gluten content, absorption of water, yield of bread, color, texture and general appearance. For thorough work with samples of wheat sent, small quantities are ground in a miniature mill, and a loaf of bread made from the flour.

That chicken vitality is dependent on lime, seems to be shown by a study of the chemical changes during incubation. The amount of carbon dioxide given off by individual eggs has been ascertained, and results indicate that the vitality depends on the amount of lime in the newly-hatched bird. Further

tests from the chemical standpoint will be made with eggs. Comparisons are being made between the digestibility of corn, peas and oats, and the by-products from these grain foods. Last year's work showed many of the samples of frozen wheat to be much superior to by-products sold at higher figures. Stock foods, too, are being tested, in order to protect the farmer and to aid the legislative committee of the Experimental Union in making suggestions for new legislation. Among the problems in connection with dairying that are being considered, are the losses in making over-ripe milk into cheese, and the reasons why differences in acidity are required in different parts of the Province to get the desired results.

Perhaps no feature of College work has been more popular than the assistance offered in drainage surveys by the Department of Physics, of which Prof. W. H. Day is the head. Not more than half the applications of the past season could be attended to. Gradually the work is being turned over to the agricultural representatives in the High Schools. The manufacture of cement tile, also, proved interesting. It has been learned that, after paying for cement and other materials in small lots, the cement tile can be supplied at lower cost than clay tile.

And so the work goes on. There always is something new to be done, and always something more to be learned about the old. President Creelman and his staff are engaged in a great work. In order to make the institution of greatest value to the farmer, there must be co-operation on the part of everyone interested in agriculture. Questions and suggestions are the best stimulus to even greater effort.

Ten questions were promptly deposited in the waste-paper basket last week because unaccompanied by a subscriber's name and address, or otherwise not conforming to our rules. For these, see the standing announcement on second page of reading matter each issue.

HORSES.

MORE IMPORTANT THAN WEIGHT.

When the question is asked as to how much a draft animal weighs, the thought immediately strikes us as to how much the enquirer really knows about a horse. Although an animal were the heaviest one in the world, he might be useless for any commercial purpose—except for the owner to feed at big expense, so as to be able to go around and tell the public how much he weighed. The main essential points in any draft animal are constitution, ambition, courage, conformation; good, close, true action, flexing every joint in motion, and, above all, wearing qualities, which go along with hard, flat bones, good joints, and a foundation of strong, sloping pasterns, set on good open, deep, large feet. In action, all his movements should be in perfect unison with every part of his body.—[John A. Turner.

EDUCATED BY BUYERS.

"My experience as a horse-flesher," says E. Thorndyke, of Durham Co., Ont., "is simply this: I buy all my horses on the theory that the day you buy is the day you sell; that is, if you buy a first-class horse to put flesh on, you have a first-class horse when done, or you should have—if you do not overdo him with strong food. I farmed 100 acres, mostly all plowable land, on which I was forced to keep four horses. One pair was not sufficient to do my work, and two teams on one hundred acres had some idle days, and, therefore, increased in flesh, which seems to be the tendency in a good, sound, useful worker, best suited to my needs—say from twelve to thirteen hundred pounds in weight. Free-action horses of this weight can be hooked and driven to town and home, and then put on the plow, binder or manure wagon. It does not require very much feed to make them in high condition, or to hold them in salable shape until such times as a buyer comes along with a price sufficiently high to make it pay.

"One of the drawbacks in fleshing horses is that you start one to be finished March 1, but a buyer comes along and makes a bid, but his figures are too low to leave enough to pay for feed and to replace the horse. The result is you hold on. April comes, and a buyer bids you all you asked, but you need him badly for a few weeks, and horses are busy, so you decide you cannot spare him, and probably take less money later on in the season, when you can replace him in a few days.

"Suppose you buy a rough-coated fellow. A buyer comes along and says he would give lots of money for him only for his rough coat. You lose \$20.00 on him, and take that as an eye-opener, and will not get caught that way again. The same is true where horses' feet are too small, or where the bone is not sufficient for the body; also for those with poor sight, and a great many other defects. In fact, I got my experience from the men I sold to. They have to sell again, and, therefore, must buy right in order to be able to sell, and a buyer who comes to your locality regularly gets to know you are in the business, and will give you a pointer as to buying in future. Soon your eye becomes trained in regard to quality and prices. You must know what such a horse would sell for if fleshed. You must get your profits or you will soon go out of the business. Frequently the experimenting stage does not last long.

"A four-year-old off suits me the best. You feed and work him for a year, and resell at five years, at which age he comes into salable condition, both as regards coat and appearance in general.

"As to feeding, I use hay and oats mostly, feeding light at the start and up to such time as the blood becomes right and the horse has a good covering of flesh. Then I increase the grain ration, and as flesh increases there seems to be more heat within, and a strong, well-proportioned



Marion Cassius, imp. (10032).

Hackney stallion; dark bay; foaled 1902. Imported and owned by T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont. Winner at Canadian National Horse Show, Toronto, April, 1908, of first in class for best Hackney stallion shown in harness, to suitable vehicle; also first for stallion in harness, 15 hands and over, with conformation best calculated to improve the type of heavy-harness horses.

horse will almost live on oats. Plenty of water at all times is necessary. This class of horses can be handled for \$25.00 per head. Heavy horses would cost \$40, or perhaps \$50, for fleshing. It requires more for feed, and something extra is needed for trouble and risk, as life is uncertain amongst animals.

"Now, as to finding the horse you want. Some day when you are driving along the road you will meet a horse that you consider would suit. You may not know the driver, but stop him, and tell him you like his horse. It will not make him vexed. Find out where he lives, take down the number of his lot and the township, and then when you want a horse you have some idea where to go."

RE PERCHERON REGISTRATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In a recent issue of your paper there appeared an article entitled, "Canadian Percheron Horse-breeders' Association," written by Mr. F. R. Pike, of Pekisko, Alta., Secretary of the Canadian Percheron Horse-breeders' Association, advising Canadian owners and breeders of Percherons to record their horses in the Canadian Percheron Studbook before the close of the year. Mr. Pike points out that, to complete pedigrees, the ancestors of all Canadian and American bred horses must be recorded back to and including the imported ones. Up to the present time, and until January 1st, 1909, the expense of recording these ancestors is paid by the National Record Committee out of a grant made by the Department of Agriculture to assist new associations in the process of organization. It is expected that, after December 31st, 1908, the Canadian Percheron Association will be called on by the Record Committee to contribute their proportionate share of the cost of conducting the National Record Office, therefore, it will be seen that owners and breeders applying for registration will have to pay the cost of recording ancestors, in addition to the usual registration fee. The object of this communication is to again call attention to Mr. Pike's letter, and to state that Mr. Pike omitted to mention that all applications for the registration of pedigrees must be forwarded, with fees, to the Canadian National Records, Ottawa.

There is another matter which must not be overlooked. While all horses on record in the Percheron Studbook de France or the Percheron Studbook of America are eligible for the Canadian Book, there are horses in Canada recorded in other books which may or may not be eligible. It would be well for those intending to purchase or use Percherons to demand production of certificate of registration in the Canadian Percheron Studbook.

ACCOUNTANT,

National Live-stock Records, Ottawa.

SHOW-RING PRACTICES.

A correspondent to the English Live-stock Journal has the following pertinent remarks regarding objectionable usages and practices in the show-ring:

Looking back at past shows, one is struck by the ever-increasing abuse of sawdust, covering the backs of Shire horses with sawdust, or, to be more correct, paper dust. How often at the ring-side is the question asked, "Why is it used?" and never an intelligent reply! Some folk answer, "Oh! it catches the judge's eye." Possibly it does, much in the same way as it catches the onlookers' eyes when the horses are trotting past, or if one happens to be on the leesside on a windy day. Then one exhibitor will say, "Others do it, so we must." This, indeed, is unanswerable, because of its absurdity. Next we hear, "It makes them look bigger." That being so, it is only one step on to add some binding material to the dust; call in the aid of an expert modeller, who, with a trowel and a few other tools will be able to make some noble specimens out of frameworks.

There are some reasons given for the coating of dust, but I have yet to discover the reason, if any exists, for those weird stripes and tufts of soap and dust which are perpetrated on the bodies and limbs of the unfortunate quadrupeds. Are they intended for decorations? If so, then prehistoric man had a better art training. There is not another breed of horses shown that it is thought necessary to disfigure in this way. Why, then, should Shires need to be hidden under this papier-mache covering?

In the early days of the Shire Show it was practically restricted to yearlings and two-year-olds, and only appeared over their loins. The reason given—viz., the prevention of chills—was altogether acceptable, considering the bleak weather we get sometimes in February; but now it is used on all ages and in all weathers, and many are really encased in it from head to foot. A more absurd sight to a lover of horses than a large class of Shires as now shown would be difficult to imagine.

Surely the time has come for some exhibitor to lead the way by exhibiting his horses as nature made them; it would be more pleasing to the eye and less dangerous to that organ.

PROFIT IN RAISING COLTS.

Many farmers who take special pride and delight in handling horses frequently make considerable profit from purchasing common horses and fitting them for buyers who want specially-fitted animals. Particularly in the winter months is such practice possible. Others realize that money can be made from judicious selection of dam and sire, and strict care in rearing the colt to a marketable age.

"Experience has taught me," writes Matthew Mulholland, of Prince Edward Co., "to choose a good mare and a horse that is best adapted for farm work, and then to study how to prevent and to cure disease in mare and colt, until the colt is full-grown. Then I sell to the first man that offers a fair price. It is well to sell before the horse becomes too expensive to keep, before there are too many of them on the farm. Horses soon depreciate in value, and they also sometimes eat more than they are worth. Seven or eight horses are poor property when hay is high in price."

"I have learned how to cure many diseases in horses by reading your valuable paper, 'The Farmer's Advocate.' I find that when a disease has fully set in, it takes about three weeks for the disease to run its course, and it is best not to be too fast in giving medicine after the first two or three days; then give the medicine in some mucilaginous substance, to carry it, so that it will do no injury to the animal. Horses should be kept out of heavy rainstorms. A horse that has been unwell should never get cold water on a cold morning, as it may cause stricture and chills, or collapse."

LIVE STOCK.

EARLY WINTER CARE OF STOCK

Many stockmen practice false economy in not giving farm animals sufficient food of the proper kind and requisite care during late fall and early winter. None should forget that it is much easier to keep a beast in good condition than it is to bring a run-down animal back to normal. On farms where stabling capacity is limited, and where feeding facilities are not up-to-date, sometimes there is a tendency to neglect the stock for the first few days, or perhaps weeks, after winter sets in. Some excuse themselves on the ground that they did not anticipate wintry weather so early in the season. Others aver that they must save the food supply, because it will be more urgently needed before spring opens.

No progressive farmer is in such position as will make it necessary to give either of these answers. The progressive farmer has learned from experience that the general condition of his stock from November until June depends largely on the condition in which the animals are in November, and the treatment accorded them until January. Shelter from the first storms and extra precautions in feeding until they become accustomed to dry stable feeding avoids what in too many cases proves to be a chill, and a setback that weeks of special feeding later on cannot overcome. Particularly is this the case with young stock, or those animals that are not strong and rugged. In most cases milk cows receive due attention. The farmer has too often realized the serious effects of the first storm in a greatly diminished flow of milk. This decreased supply is a true warning that the animals demanded shelter and extra food. With those animals that are not giving milk the effects were also serious, but not so evident to any except those who know their stock.

SILAGE FOR HOGS.

A Michigan farmer claims that silage can be used to advantage to take the place of grass in the fall to carry over lightweight hogs that are rushed to market in large numbers when a dry season compels hog-men to sell animals that are not of a marketable size or condition. The pigs are said to thrive and make cheap gains, and be in condition to respond to liberal grain feeding later on, when prices have regained a normal figure.

A RELIABLE "DOCTOR BOOK."

"I have never had a sick animal but what I could diagnose the disease by studying 'The Farmer's Advocate.' I have taken your paper for several years, and it always is the most welcome paper that comes into the house."—[Matthew Mulholland, Prince Edward Co., Ont.]

WEANING PIGS.

By the time pigs are three or four weeks old, they will have learned to eat soft foods, and the more they can be encouraged to eat, the better. They should be given access to a pen adjoining the sow, if it is possible to so arrange it, and fed skim milk and shorts in a small trough of their own. At first, the quantity of shorts fed should be small, for a sucking pig's stomach is not adapted to the digestion of solid food. The organs that secrete the juices which bring about the digestion of foods other than milk are not at this age sufficiently developed in function to manage the digestion of grain foods in any quantity. But, with use, they gradually reach that stage where ordinary foodstuff can be handled. In pigs, this condition is reached at the age of from six to eight weeks. They are then ready to wean.

Sucking pigs are the better for getting at food as early in life as possible for another reason. They save the sow, as well as acquiring the eating habit. A sow with a fair-sized litter has to stand a pretty heavy strain on her milk-making resources by the time the pigs have reached the age of a month or so, and, unless the youngsters' rations are supplemented from some other source than her own milk supply, she is likely to be pulled down more than is good for her before the litter can be weaned. It is not so good for the pigs, either, since their food demands are constantly increasing with age, and if the dam cannot supply their needs, they are likely to be retarded at the age when, for the food consumed, they should be gaining most rapidly. Then, later, when weaned, the sudden and complete change from milk to other food is liable to give them a more or less decided setback.

In weaning pigs, it is a good plan, sometimes, to let them continue running with the sow, putting her on rather slim rations, and giving the youngsters access by a small creep from her lot into another pen, where they may be fed. The pigs will thus be changed from the dam's milk to the next diet gradually, while the decrease in the sow's rations causes a decrease in milk secretion in her glands. The result is that both dam and pigs are separated without either of them worrying very much.

CARE OF THE BOAR.

While a boar is usually able to give service when five or six months old, he should not be required to do so before he is eight months of age, and should be used on but few sows even then, says a writer in an English exchange. The amount of service that he may do will depend upon his development and condition. Careful watch should be kept to see that he is not losing in flesh on account of services performed. Young boars should never serve more than one sow a day, nor should they be expected to do that much for many days in succession. Mature boars may serve two in the day, and keep on that rate for a considerable length of time, if conditions are in every way favorable.

To insure the boar keeping in good service condition, he should have plenty of exercise. To permit this, a good roomy pen or large yard must be provided. In summer, he should have at least a small pasture wherein to roam and root at will. Not infrequently, returns of sows to service are due to legeritic condition of the boar, rather than to sterility of sows. Plenty of exercise, with the right kind of food, will almost entirely overcome this condition. The boar should be fed sufficient food to keep him growing rapidly, and in good flesh, in any case. He should not, however, be fed such foods as are likely to make him fat, but rather flesh-and-bone-forming foods.

COMMISSION AND TRANSPORTATION INTEREST IN STORE-CATTLE TRADE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I want to congratulate you upon your article re shipment of feeding steers to the Old Country. You express my entire sentiment. If our steers are worthy of winter feeding, then the man with the hoe, working amongst his roots, must be recognized.

The men who clamor for the open market are men in connection with railway companies or stock-yards. The worst blow Canada could get would be the specimens of feeding cattle we would ship—the refuse of our feeders. But what care they? The commissions come regularly, also railway and steamship freight; and the poor farmer, who looks for this immense benefit, is under four or five interests, each looking for toll. Middlesex Co., Ont. RICHARD GIBSON.

THE FARM.

WHERE ALASKA WHEAT BELONGS.

Since Alaska wheat was first exploited, much has been done to show grain-growers the true rank of the cereal that was supposed to make farming worth while. The matter has been followed closely by Prof. C. A. Zavitz, of the Ontario Agricultural College. "As near as can be ascertained," said Prof. Zavitz to a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate," "this Alaska wheat, about which so much has been said in an advertising way, belongs to the Egyptian, the Poulard or the Turgid species, scientifically known as *Triticum Turgidum*. Two varieties of this species have been grown at the College, viz., Miracle winter wheat, and Seven-headed spring wheat. Each has a branching head, similar to Alaska. Miracle was dropped as undesirable some 15 years ago. The Seven-headed variety has been grown continuously for 13 seasons. It has, however, given decidedly lower yields than Wild Goose and Red Fife, the two varieties best known in Ontario. In no year did Seven-headed come up to Wild Goose. It has been kept as a curiosity on account of having a branching head. The average yields for 13 years are: Wild Goose, 37.0 bushels; Red Fife, 31.7 bushels; Seven-headed, 24.4 bushels. Enquiries in Idaho, and through the Washington Department of Agriculture, reveal no case in which Alaska wheat has yielded over 35 bushels to the acre this year.

"We endeavored to secure some Alaska seed for experimental purposes, but the firm advertising it would not sell less than one bushel, and for that amount they asked the handsome price of \$20. Knowing what I do of the variety, I did not feel inclined to make such purchase, even for experimental purposes."

GASOLINE ENGINES FOR THE FARM.

It certainly requires judgment, combined with a thorough knowledge of what the trade is offering, to reach an intelligent decision as to what type of gasoline engine would be best suited for farm work. It is impossible for any one type to be the best in all cases, for the reason that the requirements will likely differ in nearly every instance, and, to get the best results, special consideration should be given each installation. If an engine is to be set on a permanent foundation, and the different machines being run off a line shaft, then a good heavily-built engine, running at a medium speed, will be the best to use. With reasonable care and attention, a well-built outfit should last for years, and give good results every minute it is in operation. Such an engine should have an outside gasoline tank to hold not less than 1½ barrels of gasoline, and to be buried in the ground in a heavy box, but readily accessible for filling and examination. If it gets very cold in winter where the engine is installed, then some arrangement must be made to protect the cooling-water tank from the frost. Sometimes this is most easily overcome by placing the tank in the stable and connecting by piping to the engine. This will depend, of course, on the relative positions of the engine and stable, but a little forethought along this line may eliminate all the trouble of freezing the cooling water, which becomes a great annoyance when a run of only half an hour is wanted, and everything is found frozen up.

If you require to move your engine around the farm for different jobs, then the best selection would be a light engine, running at high speed, and of a design that eliminates any extra tanks for either water or gasoline. There are numerous engines of this type on the market, both vertical and horizontal, that are giving the best of satisfaction in every way. Regarding the gasoline, this is either carried in the base of the engine and pumped up to the mixing valve, or an elevated tank is attached to the engine at a higher level than the mixing valve, and the gasoline flows to it by gravity. The water for cooling the cylinder is handled in two different ways. One is by having a small tank, holding only a couple of pails of water, and provided with shelves or screens, which spread the warm return water from the cylinder into a very thin sheet, allowing it to cool considerably before reaching the body of water in the tank. In this style the water is circulated by means of a pump, which adds another part to the engine, that must be kept in good working order, and requires attention.

The hopper-cooling system has been in use

now for some years, and almost every firm making gasoline engines can supply small medium-sized outfits fitted in this manner for handling the cooling water. It consists merely of extending the water jacket around the cylinder, so that it will hold from three to six pails of water, according to the size of the engine, and having an opening on the upper side which serves the double purpose of affording a means of filling in the water, and also permitting the steam to escape as the jacket water is heated up when the engine is running. This hopper-cooling system does away with the use of the large water tank, and is a great convenience in winter time. When wanting to use the power for any purpose, the engine can be started and the water put into the hopper after it is running. When through using the engine there are only a couple of pails of water to drain off, and all danger from frost is done away with. The hopper adds nothing to the weight of an engine, over what a large tank would amount to, and takes up much less room. In our opinion, this cooling system is a distinct advance in the designing of the gasoline engine to adapt it to farm purposes, and cannot help but cause this means of power to receive more favorable consideration from those who, in the past, have seriously objected to the large cooling-water tank and its attendant troubles.

On a par in this respect has been the advance made in engines of the air-cooled type. The writer has seen an engine of this type run for 12 hours under a load that called for all the power it could possibly exert, and do this for some days, without apparently any serious result to itself.

There is no doubt but that the air-cooled engine would be better known to-day but for the advent of the hopper water-cooling system, and a well-made outfit of either kind fills the requirements for farm work better than anything else on the market.

E. S. C.



Jacoba Irene 146443.

Jersey cow, now under year's authenticated test, promising to make a new world's record. (See Gossip, page 1823.)

BONUSED TREE-PLANTING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been thinking of asking your advice about planting trees. I have thought it would be a good plan if the Government would pay, say, 10 cents a tree to any who would plant a grove of one hundred or more, as the bush has been destroyed by fire, or a good part of it about here, and, I think, in other places as well. What do you think about it? I should like to hear what others think about it. Hoping to hear something about this, I remain a friend of "The Farmer's Advocate."

SUBSCRIBER.

Stormont Co., Ont.

[Note.—While a case might be made out for Government assistance in this matter, we scarcely think the proposition outlined would be entertained at Toronto, or, for that matter, at any other Canadian seat of Government. Some trees might be paid for which would do the community very little good. Exemption from municipal taxation is all right, and the Ontario Department of Agriculture, through its system of tree nurseries, has undertaken to supply seeds and seedlings for planting farm wood-lots, also directing the work under the supervision of its staff. This, however, is about as far as a Government is justified in going towards the encouragement of reforestry by private enterprise and on privately-held lands.—Editor.]

THE DAIRY.

PROBLEMS OF THE DAIRY.

By Laura Ro e.

KEEP UP THE MILK FLOW.

As I see things in my travels over the country, I think the greatest problem in connection with the dairy is to get people to realize the importance of properly caring for the cows during cold weather. "What's the use? Dairying doesn't pay." Certainly it doesn't in many cases. We can readily believe that. But why? Because so often no special thought or systematic care is given to this branch of the farm work. Select your seed grain, plant and harvest it with the same indifference as is bestowed upon the cows, then note the results.

The cows are expected to go dry in the fall. I saw the milk from five cows brought in the other evening. It filled about two-thirds of a ten-quart pail. Only November, and those cows not to freshen till spring. On another farm, the three cows they kept were being milked once a day, and then at the most convenient hour, either in the forenoon or afternoon.

The part I think of is this: These cows have to be fed, watered and cared for in some kind of a way. To keep it up all winter means considerable time and expense. Why not, then, manage in such a way that the work will bring in some remuneration and satisfaction?

Dairying is too often looked upon as only a side issue in farming, and the matter of having profitable cows quite lost sight of. Better to keep two good cows properly housed and fed, than to keep five poor cows and indifferently care for them. The two cows will make a profit and be a pleasure to look after; the five inferior cows

will be both a worry and a loss.

The aim of every dairyman should be to keep up the flow of milk. By having the majority of the cows come in in the fall, there is more of an incentive to give them extra care and food; besides, when spring comes and they are turned on the grass in good condition, the flow of milk is stimulated almost like freshening again; but if the cows have been dry four or five months and sadly neglected, the calves are not strong, the cows poor and weakly, and the best of the grass season is lost getting them in condition.

I believe half the cows do not get enough water in winter, and this seriously affects the production of milk. A lad said to me the other day: "How often should cows be watered?" I said, "Twice a day, if the water isn't before them in the stable." "I only water ours once a day." And when he told me the lake was a quarter of a mile distant, from which they hauled the water in bad weather, and where they drove the cows to drink in fair weather, I thought there would be occasional days when they did not get all they wanted once a day.

Experiments have proved that the milk flow is more increased by inducing the cows to drink plenty of water than by inducing them to over eat. If the icy chill can be taken from the water the cows will drink far more. We know that by ourselves. If we are thirsty we will take a glass of water, and sometimes two, if the water is not very cold, before we are satisfied; but if it be ice-cold water, we sip, perhaps, half a glass and feel we have had enough. Salt creates a desire for drinking, and should be kept before the cows.

Succulent food in some form is almost a necessity, in order to keep the cows milking well. Corn silage, of course, is the cheapest, best and most easily handled. Pulped roots, leaving out turnips, are excellent. Where silage or roots were not available, I saw one dairyman using a very good substitute. Clover hay was put through a cutting machine, put into a large, tight box, hot water poured over it, a tight lid put on top, and the hay left to steam and swell over night; at feeding time a little sprinkle of salt and the

meal ration were added. The man said it was wonderful how this food stimulated the milk flow, and, besides, the hay seemed to have almost twice the feeding value. Where food is scarce and dear it is certainly worth trying.

If the stable is well lighted and ventilated, I do not see much need of letting the cows out in the cold and wind of winter. Occasionally, on a sunny, warm day, it is a change for them, but the more exposed to cold the cows are, the more feed it takes to keep up the animal heat. The piercing winds cannot but shock the nervous system, and very materially check the secretion of milk.

I have written this for the person who keeps but a few cows, and feels no special interest in their welfare or the tidy profit they might bring in, if only given a chance. I have the greatest faith in dairying, and believe it to be one of the most profitable branches of agriculture. To see that dairying pays when gone into as a business, one has but to take a trip through such Ontario counties as Oxford and Perth, Leeds and Hastings. The beautiful farm homes, luxuriant with every comfort, are proof positive that the industry is assuredly all right when properly managed.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION WAKED DAIRYMEN UP.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I take much pleasure in giving you my experience in the cow-testing association, in hope that it may be of benefit to someone. I belong to the North Oxford Association, situated three miles north of Ingersoll. It started three years ago, with a membership of about 16. It started out very promising the first year, but it has dwindled down to three this year. I think that all are glad it was started, as it has created a great interest in this district. People are getting rid of their poorest cows and buying pure-bred sires (principally Holstein) to head their herds, and buying the best cows they can get. There has been a wonderful change set on foot, I believe, by the cow-testing association. Personally, it has helped me considerably; it tells one some hard facts. There are very few people who realize the difference in their cows. For instance, last year I had a number of two-year-old heifers, one of which gave 10,000 pounds milk, another gave 6,000 pounds, in the season. Now, I did not think there was such a difference; and I know of others who have had a similar experience. I would like to see it continued; if it does not, I shall certainly continue weighing three days a month; it does not take long, and you get to know your cows, as well as the milkers, as there is many a good cow spoiled by poor milking. I think it should be highly appreciated by patrons of creameries, and where they pay by per cent. fat, as the richer the milk, with a fair amount, the more the money. Our factory pays by the pound. I think that is why it has not prospered as it should here. People are after the cow that fills the pail, regardless of quality. Wishing your paper every success.

Oxford Co., Ont. J. E. SANDICH.

INTEREST IN COW QUESTION STIMULATED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I belong to the Spring Creek Cow-testing Association, started in January, 1907. It has 11 members, with the prospect of more for next year. I consider the advantages well worth the trouble, as it takes but a short time to weigh and mark each cow's milk. Then, I know which ones are paying their board, and which are not. I do not think one could tell any other way. The movement is not as popular as it ought to be. I should like to see it continued. It has stimulated an interest in the cow question with me, and I will sell the inferior cows. J. C. FULLICK.

Oxford Co., Ont.

The very general inclination among farmers to spend their money only upon necessities and articles that are essential to progress, both financial and mental, is a sign of sound judgment. In times of easy money and easier speculative schemes, necessities are often neglected for fads and trifles, and attention to mental necessities is often entirely neglected. As a sound investment for sane men at a time when the exercise of judgment and business sense counts for more than chance and luck, the annual subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate" is most important.

Reporting from Bristol, Eng., to the Department of Trade and Commerce, W. A. Mackinnon states that, out of a total of 1,662,517 hundred weight of cheese imported into Great Britain, Canada supplied 1,031,341 hundredweight; New Zealand 245,998 hundredweight; The Netherlands 207,692; and the United States 88,848.

POULTRY.

BUILDING AND EQUIPMENT FOR A TWO-THOUSAND-BIRD PLANT.

A would-be poultryman, living in Saskatchewan, submits the following questions to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal," of Winnipeg:

As I am going into the poultry business, I would be greatly obliged if you would kindly answer me the following questions through the columns of your valuable paper: What would it cost to erect a building 300 feet long and 20 feet wide? What height should such a building be? I estimate that the building will accommodate 1,000 birds, having each 200 birds partitioned off with poultry netting, so as to prevent crowding. House (no floor) to be built of best quality shiplap, \$30 per thousand feet, and covered all over outside with some good roofing paper. What size of run would be required, divided in the same manner as interior? Give rough estimate of the grain that would be required for one year, fed two-thirds wheat and one-third oats. Give list of things required for a 2,000-bird plant—incubators, brooders, and size suitable to use. What size of incubator house?

A WOULD-BE POULTRYMAN.

Saskatchewan.

These questions were submitted to A. W. Foley, Poultry Superintendent, Edmonton, Alta., who replies as follows: With reference to the cost of a poultry house 300 by 20 feet, I would think it decidedly unwise to give such a plan of house any consideration, from the fact that a poultry house 20 feet wide is not practical. The essential consideration in constructing a poultry house is to so arrange it as to allow the rays of sunshine to penetrate, if possible, to the roosts and drop-boards which are located at the rear of the pens. I take it that your correspondent proposes going into the poultry business in a practical way for commercial purposes, combining convenience and the most satisfactory conditions for the birds. For a purpose of this kind, I would recommend a practical and economical poultry-house, one recognized by poultrymen in general under the name of "the single style of poultry house." This style can be constructed as cheaply as any, and has all the essentials of a first-class poultry house. The general specifications of this style of house are 8 feet studding at the front, 4 feet 6 inches studding at the rear, the width of the house 12 feet. The pen partitions are usually placed 12 feet apart, each pen having a capacity of from 25 to 30 birds. The partitions are solid board to the roof, where the roosts and drop-boards are located, with 2 feet of board at the bottom, and 4 or 5 feet wire above for the balance of the partition. The doorways in the partitions are placed 2 feet from the front of the pen.

I am afraid, however, that one thickness of shiplap, and covering with roofing paper, would not be a sufficient protection. I would suggest that the inside of studding on the ends and rear walls be sided up with shiplap, and on the outside of the studding, throughout the building, shiplap, paper, and some suitable drop siding, be used. This I think, would make a much more satisfactory poultry house, particularly for securing of winter eggs, which should be an important factor.

The estimated cost of such a building I would place at from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per running foot, depending on the varying price of lumber and labor in the district where the building is to be constructed.

In running the birds in colonies of 200, as suggested, this style of house might be used by making it with partitions every 90 feet. In figuring accommodation for poultry, from 5 to 6 square feet of floor space should be allowed for each bird. I would, however, advise the dividing of the house, and not allowing more than 100 fowl to run in a colony, as I think better results would follow from this plan.

The runs in front of the house should extend for from 100 to 150 feet to the front, and should be fenced with 2-foot board at the bottom, and 1 or 5 foot netting above. The runs should be seeded to alfalfa clover or other succulent foods. The cost of feed per bird per year is usually estimated at from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per bird, depending on the varying cost of grain from season to season. I would not recommend wheat and oats alone as food rations, as grit, oyster shell, animal meat and other foods are necessary as a part of the rations, in order to secure satisfactory results.

To give a list of things required for a 2,000-bird plant is perhaps a large undertaking, and I think any person attempting to undertake poultry farming on such a large scale should have a pretty thorough knowledge of the necessities of a plant of this capacity, or the chances are that disaster and financial failure will follow.

To secure a practical, up-to-date, commercial poultry plant of 2,000-bird capacity, one can safely estimate that the land, house, and general

equipment will cost in the neighborhood of from \$6 to \$7 per head. Too often the poultry business is disgraced by failures resulting in persons undertaking it with the idea that a few dollars is all that is necessary with which to go into it. It is an industry by itself, and, to be made a success of, requires capital and a thorough, practical knowledge of poultry-keeping. My advice to your correspondent, or any other person going into the poultry business without this practical knowledge, is to undertake it in a small way, and extend his business with increased experience.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

CANKERS ON APPLE TREES.

Many Ontario apple-growers have complained that an unusually large number of branches are dying on their older apple trees, and not a few of the younger trees have been killed outright. The trouble has usually been attributed to sun-scald and oyster-shell scale. Investigations this autumn, however, have shown that the greater part of such damage can be traced to cankers, caused either by a fungous disease, known as black rot, or a bacterial disease, known as pear blight, fire blight, or twig blight. The black rot attacks also the leaves and fruit, causing the latter to rot. On the surface of the rotten fruit little black pustules or pimples, almost one-third the size of a pinhead, appear after a time. These pimples contain spores, which when set free are carried by the wind from tree to tree, and help spread the disease in the summer. Either kind of canker may cause diseased areas on the trunk and large branches, or at the main crotch. It is not easy to know in every case to which disease a canker is due.

A BLIGHT CANKER, however, often begins by attacking a water-sprout and running down into the trunk, crotch or main branch, and forming a large dead area there. This time of year such areas caused by blight are usually distinctly marked off from the healthy bark by a crack between the two, and by the diseased bark being darker brown in color than the healthy bark, and slightly shrunken. As a rule, the surface of blight cankers is fairly smooth, not rough, checked or blackened, and is free from pimples, except in old cankers, where other diseases have got in and caused these.

THE BLACK-ROT CANKER, on the other hand, is, as a rule, not distinctly marked off by a crack between it and the healthy bark. The central part, especially if more than a year old, is usually somewhat swollen, and the bark is rough, black and checked. On part of the smoother surface there will nearly always be found numerous little black pimples or pustules, about one-third the size of the head of a pin. These are the places where spores are produced that spread the disease in the spring of the year.

Both kinds of canker may live over from year to year, and continue to increase in size. This is especially true of black-rot canker, though it, as well as the other, may die out at the end of the first year. The diseased area may be small in either kind; or, again, it may include the whole of the trunk and part of the branches; or may run for several feet along a single branch. In old trees, often the branches are attacked.

REMEDIES.—Where a tree is too badly attacked to give any hope of its recovery, it should be cut down and burned as soon as possible, for otherwise the disease will spread from it, even though the tree itself is dead. In the same way dead or dying branches should be cut off and burned, either this fall or early next spring, taking particular pains to see that the cut is made several inches below any trace of the diseased area. All cuts thus made should be disinfected in the manner described below, and then painted. If this is done, the frost will not injure them. Wherever a healthy stub is left after cutting off the cankered part of a branch it can be cut afresh in the spring and grafted.

Where the cankered areas are not too large, especially on the trunk and crotches, they should be neatly cut out with a knife or some sharp instrument until the healthy bark is reached. The wounds thus made must be disinfected and painted with white lead (free from turpentine). The painting should be repeated next spring to make sure that no disease gets into the wounds. The best disinfectant to use is corrosive sublimate, of the strength of 1 part of this substance by weight to 1,000 parts of water. Any druggist will supply the substance and explain how to make it up. The material costs only a few cents. A wooden or glass vessel must be used instead of iron or tin, as the substance will corrode these. Corrosive sublimate is deadly poison when taken internally, so care must be taken not to allow anything to drink the liquid, and to wash thoroughly the vessel before using it for any other purpose. The best way to disinfect the wound with corrosive sublimate is simply to tie a little sponge or a small pad of cloth on the end of a stick and, after dipping it into the liquid, wash

over the surface of the wound. This will kill any kind of germ.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FUTURE.

To ward off cankers for the future, it is necessary: (1) To prevent as far as possible injury to trees by such means as tearing off the bark by whiffletrees or other implements, or by boots in climbing. If wounds are made in this way, they should be disinfected and painted at once; otherwise they let in the germs of the disease. Cankers usually start from wounds of some kind, though sometimes these may be very small. Sunscald injuries also allow canker germs to enter, hence young trees should be protected against sunscald by some of the well-known devices.

2. Water-sprouts should be kept off the trunks and main branches, because, as said above, the blight disease often runs down one of these, and starts the canker below. A few minutes usually suffices to remove all the water-sprouts from an ordinary tree.

3. The trees must be carefully sprayed with Bordeaux mixture, and special pains taken to see that the TRUNKS AND MAIN BRANCHES ARE THOROUGHLY COVERED with the Bordeaux. The first spraying should be done just before the leaf buds burst; the second a few days before the blossoms open, and the third within a week after most of the blossoms have fallen. Half a pound of Paris green should be added to each barrel of Bordeaux, and the whole kept well agitated while spraying. The spraying will then not only do a great deal to keep off cankers, but will also kill most of the codling moths (which cause the wormy apples), the cigar-case bearers, pistol-case bearers, canker worms, bud moths, and many other insects; and, in addition, will keep the apples free from scab, so that orchardists should thus get a return for the time and money spent, in the form of healthier trees and more and better fruit. Care should be taken in every case to see that the spraying is thoroughly done at the times mentioned. Orchards that are kept properly pruned and sprayed have been found to be very much less affected with canker than those that are neglected.

L. CAESAR.
Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.

TOMATOES IN SASKATCHEWAN.

Brenda E. Neville, of Saskatchewan, describes in "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Journal" a bit of interesting tomato-growing experience in that Western Province. As a rule, she says, it is necessary to start the plants very early. If it can be done, it is not too early to sow the seed in February, quite early in the month. The earliest tomatoes she had grown in Saskatchewan were started in boxes in the house in February. They were potted singly when four or five inches high. By the second week in May, they had small flower-buds on them. They were then set into a deep hotbed, removing the pots, and setting the plants a couple of inches deeper in the soil than they had been. By watering well and shading from the sun for several days, the plants were not injured. She did not set the plants out in the open till the third week in June. There was quite a heavy frost on the night of June 12th. The branches were kept nipped back, allowing only three clusters of flowers on each one. She thinks it would be better to allow only two, or perhaps but one. No doubt, the fruit would be larger, and would ripen earlier.

This year she planted tomatoes in the above manner. There was no severe frost in August, and they had quite a lot of fine, large, ripe tomatoes. But she also had ripe tomatoes on plants the seed of which was sown in the open garden on the fifteenth of May. The plants were thinned to about four inches apart in the row, and were only hoed enough to keep the weeds down. The weather was rather dry and hot, so that may have hastened the ripening. The fruit that ripened was small, but of very good shape and quality. This year she did not prune them, but just let them grow as they pleased.

FRUIT COOLED BEFORE SHIPPING.

Much of the success attending the efforts of fruit-growers in the Western States depends on expert packing. The more progressive shippers, however, have learned that, in shipping peaches, apricots, etc., instead of loading the fruit into the cars as soon as brought in by the growers, it should be held for twelve to twenty-four hours in cold-storage. The fruit is placed in a cold-storage plant as soon as delivered by the growers, and left there overnight, and sometimes longer. It is then loaded into regular refrigerator cars and shipped.

The stay of the fruit in the cold-storage room lowers the temperature very greatly, and as it is loaded into the car without any further exposure, the temperature of the car is not reduced much by the addition of the fruit. In some cases the fruit is placed in the car in which it is to be shipped, and exhaust fans draw off the warm air, which is replaced by cold air from a storage chamber. In this way the cooling is accomplished in twelve to twenty hours.

RESULTS OF ORCHARD SURVEY IN NEW YORK STATE.

Address by Prof. Chas. S. Wilson, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

The subject I am presenting is a new line of work which has been started in the United States, and which has proved one of the most valuable works ever done in orcharding.

I feel that this work is connected to the interests of the fruit-growers of Canada. In the first place, it has been done in the counties of New York State, bordering on Lake Ontario—counties which are neighbors of your Canadian Dominion. In the second place, the work was suggested and begun by one who formerly was a member of this Association, and who is known and loved by many of you—Professor Craig.

In the summer of 1902, at a meeting of the New York State Fruit-growers' Association, held at Olcott Beach, Professor Craig suggested that it would be an important part of the work of a fruit-growers' association to take up a definite study of the orchards in the leading fruit-growing sections.

The executive committee was keen for the project, but had no funds at that time to carry it out. In the winter of the same year, Professor Roberts, who was then Director of the Cornell Experiment Station, gave the necessary authorization and funds, and the work was begun.

HOW THE WORK IS DONE.

The word survey may be somewhat misleading. It does not mean, as the word might convey, from the civil engineer's standpoint, the accurate measurement and the number of acres in the orchards, their location, etc. It means more than that. It means a detailed record and history of the operations and products of that orchard for a period of five or ten years. The work is done by a surveyor—so-called—a graduate student of the College of Agriculture who has taken special work in horticulture. This surveyor visits personally every orchard in the county or State, and takes record of the different factors entering into its production. For example, in the case of the soil-management factor, the surveyor will secure information from the owner as to how that orchard has been managed for the past ten years. Has it been tilled for ten years? Has it been in sod? or is it tilled part of the time and in sod part of the time? If it has been tilled, how often each summer is the work done? If it has been in sod, has it been pastured with hogs, or with cattle, or with sheep, or not pastured? So, in the case of the spray, data are secured relative to the mixtures which are used, the number of applications, the machinery, the effects of the spray, etc. Detailed records are made of each one of the different factors which are represented on the blanks; and then, most important of all, a record is taken of the yields and prices per bushel. The practical value of the work depends upon a comparison of the yields and income. It is important, therefore, that data relative to these be secured. These data are taken for five years back.

After the surveyor has visited all of the orchards in the county, the work having been done in the summer, when the orchards could be best inspected—that is, during August and September—the records are brought to the office and tabulated. The tabulation is done in this way: For example, let us take the tillage factor; we divide the different methods of tillage somewhat as follows:

- Tilled ten years or more.
- Tilled five years or more.
- Tilled three years, at least.
- Sod three years, at least.
- Sod five years or more.
- Sod ten years or more.

Then we take the records of all the orchards which have been tilled ten years or more, putting the number of such orchards in one column, and the number of acres included in these orchards in another column. We add the yields of all the orchards, and divide by the number of orchards. This gives us the average yield of an orchard under that method of treatment. The same for the income; this gives us the average income per acre. We do this for all the different treatments under this one factor, which gives us our tabulation on the basis of average yields and income in such a manner that we can compare side by side the real results the fruit-growers are securing under the different treatments. We do this for all the different factors, and make out our tabulation in the same way.

APPROXIMATE ACCURACY OF AVERAGE ESTIMATES.

The question of the accuracy of these results is of great importance. One might think that, inasmuch as some of the records given by the fruit-growers are estimates, these estimates would make the result of the survey inaccurate, but this is not true. Of course, some of the records

of the yields and prices are estimates, but usually the grower knows definitely for three years back, and can estimate closely for the other two years. Often, when we have several estimates, the net average gives us accurate figures. The orchard survey is built up on the law of averages, and the law of averages, when a great number of orchards are considered, is accurate. Let me give you an example to show you how accurate these averages are. One of the men at the College was presenting the surveys at a meeting, and he wished to impress upon the minds of the members the accuracy of these averages. In order to do this, he brought into the meeting a number of slips of paper, on which were struck off a single line of the same length, less than an inch in diameter. He distributed these slips of paper, and asked the members to guess on the length of that line. There were 30 guesses made, varying from a minimum of one-quarter of an inch to a maximum of one inch, with all intermediate lengths. These guesses were averaged, and the average of the 30 guesses gave him .729. He had measured the line before coming into the meeting, and the nearest measurement he could make was .72 inch. Thus, the average of those 30 guesses gave a very accurate measurement of that line. Now, in our orchard-survey work, we are dealing, not with 30 surveys, but with hundreds of surveys, many of which are definite, only a few of which are estimates; hence, our results must be accurate.

And now for the results we have secured. There are four factors concerned in the care of an orchard—tillage, pruning, fertilizing, spraying—which are important to the good management of that orchard, and none of which should be neglected. I shall give you only the results which we have secured from the orchard-survey work on tillage and spraying. Do not conclude from what I shall say that these are the only two factors. The others are equally important. Below are given the results of tillage:

ALL ORCHARDS.

Five-year Average per Acre.	Niagara.		Orleans.	
	Bus.	Income	Bus.	Income
Tilled 10 years or more.....	280	\$120	327	\$182
Tilled 5 years or more.....	254	100	274	138
Tilled at least 3 years.....	239	97	225	113
Sod at least 3 years.....	209	67	222	107
Sod 5 years or more.....	197	76	204	108
Sod 10 years or more.....	194	75	176	87

ORCHARDS WELL CARED FOR ONLY.

Five-year Av. per Acre.	Orleans.	
	Bushels.	Income.
Tilled 10 years or more.....	337	\$189
Tilled 5 years or more.....	296	148
Tilled at least 3 years.....	234	121
Sod at least 3 years.....	242	118
Sod 5 years or more.....	258	134
Sod ten years or more.....	232	117

BEST RESULTS FROM TILLAGE.

Let us see what these figures teach us. If we look at the figures for Orleans Co., we see that in the case of all orchards, those that were tilled ten years or more gave 86 per cent. larger yields than those in sod ten years or more; and those tilled five years or more gave 34 per cent. larger yields than those in sod five years or more. In the case of orchards well cared for only, those tilled ten years or more gave 45 per cent. larger yields than those in sod ten years or more; and those tilled five years or more gave 15 per cent. larger yields than those in sod five years or more.

APPLES FROM CULTIVATED ORCHARDS SOLD HIGHER.

Another interesting thing is shown by this table. We often hear the question discussed, Are apples grown on sod better than those grown on cultivated land? The answer is generally given in favor of the sod apples, because of their higher color and early maturity. As a matter of fact, buyers have been paying more for those grown on cultivated land than for those grown on sod. If we look at the figures of Niagara Co., we find that for those grown on land tilled ten years or more, the average price per bushel is \$.43. Those grown on sod ten years or more, the average price is \$.38. In Orleans Co., the average price of the tilled apples is \$.56 per bushel, and the sod apples \$.50 per bushel; or, in other words, buyers actually have been paying \$.15 to \$.18 per bushel more for those grown on tilled land than for those grown on sod. Whatever the opinion of the fruit-grower and the buyer, the facts shown by these figures cannot be denied.

But all orchards are not tilled, and it would not be good for all orchards to be tilled. As a matter of fact, only about 5 per cent. of the orchards of these counties are tilled year after year, where 20 per cent. are in sod year after year. But while some orchards in sod are given this treatment, there are others not pastured at all, or pastured with cattle, or sheep, or hogs. The results of our surveys, comparing these different methods of treatment, are interesting. We

have them for three counties—Niagara, Orleans, and Wayne. They are given below:

THREE-YEAR AVERAGE PER ACRE.			
Pastured with	Niagara.	Orleans.	Wayne.
Hogs	138	312	271
Sheep	129	308	216
Cattle	117	153	159
Not pastured.	141	217	185

CATTLE PASTURING THE MOST INJURIOUS.

What do these figures show us? In the first place, they all show that the orchards pastured with cattle give poorer returns than those not pastured at all. The reason for this, I think, is evident. The cattle run against the trees and break the bark and branches, and browse the bark and branches as far as they can reach, and do considerable damage. The little expense which would be incurred in securing pasture elsewhere will be saved many times over by preventing the injury to the trees. Sheep, we see, give better returns than no pasture at all. The reasons are again evident. In the first place, sheep receive most of their feed outside of the orchard, and the manure dropped is a constant addition to the humus and fertilizer. In the second place, sheep graze grass close to the ground, preventing excessive evaporation from the surface on the blades of grass.

HOGS THE BEST STOCK FOR AN ORCHARD.

Hogs give the best results. As in the case of the sheep, hogs receive most of their feed outside, and the manure dropped adds to the fertilization. Hogs eat the apples which fall early in the summer, which apples fall because they are wormy, and thus hogs do a great deal of good in destroying insects.

Again, most important of all, a hog-pastured orchard is really a cultivated orchard. If the hogs are allowed to root, they break and turn over the sod under the trees wherever the apples are, and in the course of two years will have completely turned over the sod of the whole orchard. This is cultivation which differs only in the kind of machinery. In the one case the machinery is the hog, in the other case the machinery is the cultivator. The comparison of this table with the one preceding is interesting. We see that, although hogs give the best results, often these results do not equal the results of tillage. As a matter of fact, 70 orchards in Orleans Co., which were pastured with hogs and sheep, only one in five gave yields equal to the average yield of the tilled orchard.

TOO MANY UNCULTIVATED ORCHARDS.

I do not want you to think that I believe that all orchards ought to be tilled, as the tables might indicate. It is impossible and impracticable to till all orchards, because some might be on soil which could not be tilled, or might be on hillsides where tillage would be impossible or not advisable. Again, some of the sod orchards pastured with hogs, or mulched, give results which, considering the expense of tillage, would be better than the results from tillage of the same orchard. Our work, however, enables us to say that, taking into consideration the expense of tillage, extra cost of barrels, labor, handling, etc., four-fifths of the orchards which are now in sod in these counties would bring up the net results if they were tilled.

Our tabulation on spraying is given below:

SPRAYED AND UNSPRAYED ORCHARDS.				
All Orchards.				
Niagara.		Orleans.		
Bush.	Income	Bush.	Income	
Unsprayed	261	\$ 45	245	\$ 92
Sprayed once	364	93	307	116
Sprayed twice	509	101	343	127
Sprayed 3 times	577	171	322	139
Sprayed 4 times	390	183	569	211
Well-cared-for Orchards.				
Niagara.		Orleans.		
Bush.	Income	Bush.	Income	
Unsprayed	266	\$ 95	328	\$103
Sprayed once	355	146	346	139
Sprayed twice	422	147	374	143
Sprayed 3 times	440	201	414	184
Sprayed 4 times	285	226	569	211

This table shows us, considering well-cared-for orchards only, that those in Niagara County which were sprayed four times gave more than twice as much income per acre as those which were unsprayed; and in Orleans County we have the same results. It seems to me that this proves, without the shadow of a doubt, the beneficial results of spraying.

These are not experimental figures; they are the results of a comparison of the results the fruit-growers have obtained in the last eight or ten years in their orchards, whatever their methods of treatment. The figures are astonishing, scarcely believable, and yet they are facts. We cannot doubt their accuracy.

As I said before, there are four factors entering into the good care of an orchard—tillage, spraying, fertilizing, pruning. None of these should be omitted. In some cases, one might be omitted without seriously affecting the results, or perhaps one might replace another. For example,

tillage might take the place of fertilizing, or we might use fertilizing instead of tillage. Often a grower receives good results from one of these factors, and he immediately becomes convinced of the importance of this factor, makes it a hobby, and loses sight of the others. Such practices are wrong. A proper balance must be maintained between all four of these factors, if the fruit-grower is to be successful. If he maintains a proper balance he will be successful.

GOOSEBERRY MILDEW CONQUERED.

The control of mildew has long been a live question with gooseberry-growers in Canada. A sure and certain remedy that can be applied at low cost and with reasonable labor, has been looked for as a boon to gooseberry-growers.

"I have conquered gooseberry mildew completely," was the cheering information Joseph Tweddle, one of the best-known fruitmen of the Niagara district, had for a representative of "The Farmer's Advocate" at Toronto during the Horticultural Exhibition and conventions. "For four years in succession," continued Mr. Tweddle, "I have been successful in keeping this enemy to successful gooseberry culture under control. These four years of experimenting have resulted in my going back to the growing of English varieties. The remedy is our old reliable remedy for orchard pests—the lime-sulphur wash. One application of this mixture, prepared as for San Jose scale, and put on as the buds are swelling, thoroughly covering all parts of the bush, will do the work. I simply blundered onto this remedy by wholesale use of lime-sulphur for any orchard injury. I had a few bushes that had been infested for years, and one day gave orders to have some lime-sulphur left from the orchard work put on, knowing that it would do no harm. The result was marvellous. That was four years ago, and I have not seen mildew on those bushes since. To prove that the treatment would do the work every season, it has been used each spring since with equally satisfactory results."

"But why do you wish to grow English gooseberries?" was asked the fruit-grower.

"Because they are more prolific bearers than the American varieties," was his reply. "With rich soil, a liberal use of barnyard manure, and annual pruning, especially in the center of the bush, opening it out so as to allow circulation of air, but not to admit too much sun, the yield will average 50% higher, and in many cases will run to 100% or more of an increase. The berries are twice or thrice as large, and there is no comparison for dessert or culinary purposes. They are particularly desirable for commercial jam-making, to supply a rapidly-growing demand in the Canadian Northwest."

"In addition to greater productiveness, we find higher prices. As a rule, buyers will pay 20% to 25% more for English berries. It is not impossible, with proper care, to have gross returns of \$1,000 from an acre. I have seen bushes bear two 11-quart baskets each. The price runs from 60c. to \$1.00 a basket, and I have seen them bring \$1.25."

"What do you consider the most advisable system of planting gooseberries?" was the next question.

"I want my rows far enough apart to use a two-horse cultivator between them," said Mr. Tweddle. "Besides, I prefer to have gooseberry rows run north and south, so that the ground will be shaded as much as possible in the hot part of the day. A temperature of 85° in the shade is not suitable for gooseberry production. As to distance apart, I consider rows ten feet apart and bushes 3½ to 4 feet apart good planting. With the rows ten feet apart, closer planting in the row can be practiced, as the roots can forage widely in the row spaces."

"In the spring, as early as the soil is in fit condition to permit of cultivation, a thorough working of the soil is desirable, forming a fine mulch to a depth of about three inches. Then I aim to mulch under the bushes with coarse barnyard manure or straw. If I find it necessary to use the latter, I take the precaution to apply well-rotted manure the previous autumn, and have it well worked into the soil before the straw is put on. No further cultivation is required under the bushes until the crop is harvested. Very few weeds come in the shaded rows, and if they do appear it is an easy matter to remove them with a scythe. The land between the rows can be cultivated frequently to maintain a dust mulch and keep down weeds. Such treatment, with reasonably favorable weather conditions, practically ensures a good crop."

NATIONAL APPLE SHOW.

Premiums amounting to \$35,000 are announced for a National Apple Show, to be held at Spokane, Wash., on December 7th to 12th. Exhibits will be present from many States of the American Union, from England, Scotland, Wales, Germany, France, Denmark, Japan, and Canada. For carloads, the prize is \$1,500. Canadians will compete for this, as well as for class prizes throughout.

THE FARM BULLETIN

LECTURE PROGRAMME AT ONTARIO WINTER FAIR.

The special feature of the addresses this year at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, to be held in Guelph, December 7th to 11th, 1908, will be the discussion of the causes, prevention and treatment of the common ailments of the different classes of live stock.

The time at which the various subjects are to be discussed will be as follows:

Tuesday, Dec. 8th, 8 p. m.—Poultry: "Fattening Chickens and Demonstration in Trussing"; "Brooding and Rearing Chickens," illustrated by Stereopticon Views; "Winter Egg Production, and the Production and Market for Broilers."

Wednesday Morning, Dec. 9th.—Dairy: "Pasteurizing of Whey"; "The Feeding Value of Pasteurized Whey"; "Cleanliness of the Milk Supply"; "Stock-owning Associations."

Wednesday Afternoon, Dec. 9th.—Cattle: "Cause, Prevention and Treatment of Common Ailments." Attention will be given, among others, to the following: "Milk Fever," "Contagious Abortion," and "Indigestion."

Thursday Morning, December 10th.—Horses: "Cause and Prevention of Common Ailments." Among others, attention will be given to the following: "Indigestion," "Colic," "Lymphangitis," "Heaves," "Azoturia," and "Joint Ill."

Thursday Afternoon, December 10th.—Sheep and Swine: "Cause, Prevention and Treatment of the Common Ailments of Sheep." Attention will be given, among others, to the following: "Scab," "Worms," "Indigestion," "Growing and Handling Wool," "Outlook for the Swine Industry in Ontario."

Thursday Evening, December 10th.—Seeds: "Alfalfa-growing in Ontario"; "Identification of Weeds," illustrated by Stereopticon Views.

FREE COURSES IN AGRICULTURE.

During January and February, the regular work of the Ontario Agricultural College is supplemented by short courses, intended to meet the requirements of busy farmers, who are unable to get away from home at any other season of the year. Last year nearly five hundred men attended these special classes. For these short courses there is absolutely no charge, and no examination. Each day will be spent in practical work, as follows: judging the seeds of the principal farm crops; examining and identifying the weed seeds commonly found in grass and clover seed; judging the various breeds of live stock, including horses, sheep, swine and poultry; judging, grading and packing apples, pears, peaches, etc.; cultivation, storage and marketing of vegetables, making and packing butter and cheese and testing milk, cream, etc.

Reduced rates are obtainable on all railroads. The average personal expense, including travelling and living expenses, should not exceed \$12.00 to \$15.00 for a period of two weeks. This is an opportunity no enterprising farmer should miss. Particulars can be had by writing President Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

The dates for the free courses this winter have been arranged as follows:

Stock and seed judging—Jan. 12 to 23.
Poultry-raising—Jan. 12 to Feb. 11.
Poultry convention—Feb. 8 to 11.
Horticulture—Jan. 25 to Feb. 6.
Dairying—Jan. 4 to March 31.

DEATH OF SIR HENRI JOLY DE LOTBINIERE.

In the death of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, in the 79th year of his age, which occurred at his home in the City of Quebec, on November 16th, there has passed from the scene of earthly activities one of the finest characters that ever graced public life in Canada. He was a model citizen, honored and beloved by all who knew him. A statesman of the highest type, he took an intelligent interest in agriculture and horticulture, and, wherever he went, was active in the promotion of any movement for tree-planting and forest preservation, on which topics he wrote and spoke with authority. Sir Henri was born and educated in France. At the age of 32 he was elected to the Canadian Parliament, sitting for the County of Lotbiniere, and for over forty years he remained in public life, holding at various periods the premiership of the Province of Quebec, a portfolio in the Dominion Government as Minister of Inland Revenue, and the Lieutenant-Governorship of British Columbia, but his principal contribution to public life was as an apostle of tolerance, and a promoter of harmony and goodwill between the French and English elements of the population. He was a devoted member of the Church of England, having served on many important committees of that denomination.

ONTARIO CROPS AND LIVE-STOCK CONDITIONS.

The following figures, supplied by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, give the areas and yields of the principal field crops of Ontario for 1908. The areas have been compiled from individual returns of farmers, and the yields by a special staff of correspondents in each township:

FALL WHEAT.—679,612 acres yielded 16,430,476 bush., or 24.2 bush. per acre, as compared with 15,545,491 and 23.0 in 1907.

SPRING WHEAT.—142,124 acres yielded 2,197,716 bush., or 15.5 bush. per acre, as compared with 2,473,651 and 17.1 in 1907.

BARLEY.—734,029 acres yielded 20,888,569 bush., or 28.5 bush. per acre, as compared with 21,718,332 and 28.3 in 1907.

OATS.—2,774,259 acres yielded 96,626,419 bush., or 34.8 bush. per acre, as compared with 83,524,301 and 28.5 in 1907. The average yield for 26 years, 1882-1907, was 35.8 bush. per acre.

RYE.—87,908 acres yielded 1,453,616 bush., or 16.5 bush. per acre, as compared with 1,039,021 and 15.5 in 1907.

BUCKWHEAT.—140,605 acres yielded 3,323,568 bush., or 23.6 bush. per acre, as compared with 2,546,468 and 22.5 in 1907.

PEAS.—396,642 acres yielded 7,401,336 bush., or 18.7 bush. per acre, as compared with 7,365,036 and 21.6 in 1907.

BEANS.—46,385 acres yielded 783,757 bush., or 16.9 bush. per acre, as compared with 790,269 and 16.6 in 1907.

POTATOES.—166,974 acres yielded 18,517,642 bush., or 111 bush. per acre, as compared with 20,057,675 and 113 in 1907.

MANGELS.—68,685 acres yielded 29,870,966 bush., or 435 per acre.

CARROTS.—4,080 acres yielded 1,120,145 bush., or 275 per acre.

SUGAR BEETS.—17,453 acres yielded 7,004,748 bush., or 401 per acre.

TURNIPS.—120,920 acres yielded 41,210,189 bush., or 341 bush. per acre, as compared with 48,205,605 and 392 in 1907.

MIXED GRAINS.—456,049 acres yielded 15,354,350 bush., or 33.7 bush. per acre, as compared with 14,202,511 and 32.1 in 1907.

CORN FOR HUSKING.—299,690 acres yielded 23,601,122 bush. (in the ear), or 78.8 bush. per acre, as compared with 21,899,466 and 64.7 in 1907.

CORN FOR SILO.—233,753 acres yielded 2,729,265 tons (green), or 11.68 tons per acre, as compared with 2,029,547 and 10.13 in 1907.

HAY AND CLOVER.—3,253,141 acres yielded 4,635,287 tons, or 1.42 tons per acre, as compared with 3,891,863 and 1.18 in 1907. The average of 26 years was 1.47 tons per acre.

There are 3,336,169 acres of cleared land devoted to pasture; 326,550 acres in orchard and small fruits, and 11,675 acres in vineyard.

STATISTICS OF LIVE STOCK.

The number of live stock on hand on July 1st, 1908, were as follows:

HORSES.—726,471, against 725,666 in 1907.

MILCH COWS.—1,113,374, against 1,152,071 in 1907.

OTHER CATTLE.—1,711,485, against 1,774,165 in 1907.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.—1,143,898, against 1,106,083 in 1907.

SWINE.—1,818,763, against 2,049,666 in 1907.

POULTRY.—12,285,613, against 13,428,676 in 1907.

The numbers of live stock sold or slaughtered in the year ending June 30th, 1908, were as follows:

HORSES, 71,241; CATTLE, 798,062; SHEEP, 545,320; SWINE, 2,129,944; POULTRY, 4,108,750.

WOOL.—The clip of wool was 4,150,510 pounds from 635,528 fleeces, or 6.53 pounds per fleece.

BEES.—Apiaries on Ontario farms are valued at \$1,028,599, there being 179,688 hives.

FAIR DATES FIXED.

Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.

Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.

December 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.

December 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.

January 13th to 15th.—Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition, West Toronto Stock-yards.

January 18th to 22nd.—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

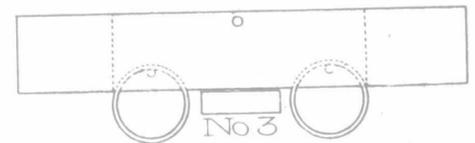
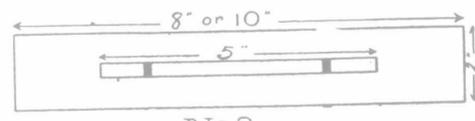
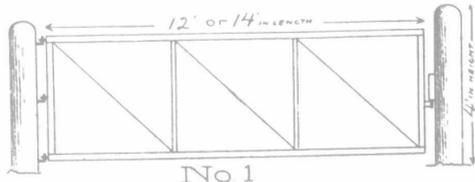
MEETING OF DOMINION GRANGE.

The annual meeting of the Dominion Grange, called for Thursday, November 26th, in Victoria Hall, Toronto, promises to be one of the most useful meetings held by this organization for some time. Reduced fares on railways can be secured by obtaining a standard certificate with the single one-way ticket. These tickets will be good to return the following Monday.

FARM GATE AND FASTENER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Above is a pattern of a farm gate and fastener, which I find easy to make, and very serviceable, as the stock cannot open it. The gate is made of 3-in. by 4-in. pine, mortised together. Put two uprights 1½ in. by 1½ in. thick at equal distances from main uprights. These uprights come only half the thickness of outside frame. I then pull wire through from one end, fasten it and stretch it at the back of the gate, tacking it on to the middle uprights with small staples. I also use No. 9 steel wire for braces. Either woven or single-strand wire may be used; woven wire is preferable. For a fastener, take a piece of hard wood about 1½ in. or 2 in. square, and about 8 in. or 10 in. long. Cut a mortise about ½ in. wide, or a little wider, and about 5 in. long, as per Fig. No. 2. Take two rings 2 in.



in diameter and ¼ in. thick; fasten these rings into the mortise, so that either ring may easily be pushed up into the mortise, but when they drop down cannot be pushed back without being lifted. Fasten this to the gate-post with 6-in. spikes; these spikes can also be used to hold rings in mortise. Then fasten a bolt or wooden pin in the gate, so that when gate comes shut it will come under the fastener and raise the ring. The ring drops down when gate is shut. The two rings are used when gate is to be opened either way. If gate is only to be opened one way, one ring is all that is needed, but some kind of a stop-block must be fastened to post to stop gate. When two rings are used, no block is necessary, as the two rings will hold the gate shut.

MARSHALL SMITH.

Wellington Co., Ont.

FRUIT ACREAGE IN UNITED KINGDOM.

Writing to Weekly Trade & Commerce Report, from London, Eng., Harrison Watson says:

In recent years there has been no more striking feature in the home life of the inhabitants of Great Britain than the remarkable increase in the consumption of fruit of various kinds. Owing to the varying climatic conditions of the many countries from which consignments are shipped to the United Kingdom, such favorite fruits as apples, oranges and bananas can be purchased almost without a break throughout the whole year at low prices, and practically every kind of fruit grown now reaches this market at different seasons in such quantities as to be available as cheap articles of diet.

Although the importation of fruit has developed so largely, it is interesting to note that there has been a striking increase in the home cultivation of such fruits as are capable of production in the United Kingdom, and according to figures which have recently been published, the acreage of orchards has increased from 148,221 in 1873, to 250,176 in 1907. Of these latter, no less than 214,118 are located in England, and over 172,000 are devoted to the cultivation of apples.

No reliable statistics of small fruits were compiled before 1897, but the 64,792 acres which were being cultivated in that year had increased to 82,175 in 1907.

Over \$1,500 in special prizes for poultry is being offered at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, to be held at Guelph, December 7th to 11th, according to the special prize-list just to hand last week.

JUDGING PROGRAMME FOR WINTER FAIR, GUELPH.

The following programme for judging, at the Ontario Winter Fair at Guelph, December 5th to 11th, will be carried out as far as possible:

DAIRY CATTLE.—Saturday, December 5th, 5 a.m., commencement of dairy test. Tuesday, 5 a.m., conclusion of dairy test.

BEEF CATTLE.—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m., continued until finished.

SHEEP.—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Wednesday, 10 a.m., continued until finished.

SWINE.—Bacon Hogs—Tuesday, 2 p.m. Other classes—Wednesday, 10 a.m.

POULTRY.—Tuesday, 8 a.m.

BLOCK TESTS.

The killing and dressing will not be open to the public.

The killing of the different classes of live stock will commence as follows (exhibitors will carefully note Rule 12 of the prize-list):

BACON HOGS.—Wednesday, December 9th, 8 a.m.

CATTLE.—Wednesday, December 9th, 8.30 p.m.

SHEEP.—Thursday, December 10th, 8 a.m.

The exhibit of carcasses in the cooling-room will be open to the public Wednesday evening, Thursday afternoon and evening, and Friday morning, and, if possible, Wednesday afternoon. This department will be in charge of Prof. R. W. Wade, O. A. College.

RAILROAD RATES.

GENERAL PUBLIC.—Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and West: From stations in Ontario, Kingston, Sharbot Lake, Renfrew and West, but not west of Azilda, single fare for the round trip, good going December 5th to 11th, 1908, inclusive, good to return up to and including December 14th.

East of Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; St. Clair and Detroit Rivers: From all points in Canada east of and including Port Arthur, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, outside the territory described in the previous paragraph, tickets to be issued on the certificate plan. Tickets will be sold and certificates issued, good going December 4th to 10th, inclusive. Certificates properly filled in and signed by A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, will be honored at Guelph up to and including December 15th, for free tickets to the return journey. Certificates to be vided and fee of 25 cents charged for each certificate vided.

JUDGES AND EXHIBITORS.—From all points in the district named in the preceding paragraphs, upon presentation of certificates signed by A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, exhibitors and judges may purchase round-trip tickets for single fare between December 4th and 10th, inclusive, good to return to December 15th, 1908.

"ISALEIGH GRANGE" SALE OF AYRSHIRES.

Despite the inclement weather, the "Isaleigh Grange" dispersion sale of Ayrshire cattle, which was held at Danville, Que., on November 12th, drew a large crowd of buyers. The stock was in fair condition. As their older stock had mostly been disposed of by private sale some months ago, only four females over two years of age were offered, but they were all premier cows, and sold at prices ranging from \$45 to \$125. Among the younger stock were many fine heifers from stock of the best strains to be had in Scotland, quite a number of the dams having qualified in the Canadian Record of Performance test with large records of milk and fat.

While prices did not average quite as high as at some former sales (largely due to the shortage of feed through the Province), yet they brought good average prices. The stock bull, Netherhall Robin Hood, imported by R. R. Ness, three years of age, was in fine form, and was knocked down to Mr. C. B. Stevens, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., for \$165. Mr. Stevens is to be congratulated on securing such a prize, as this bull was already leaving his mark in the Eastern Townships, as he was proving an impressive sire. Two-year-old heifers sold from \$40 to \$105; yearlings from \$20 to \$50, and calves of 1908 from \$20 to \$50. The 45 head of Ayrshires brought about \$3,000.

At times the bidding was keen, and caused considerable interest, and that well-known live-stock auctioneer, Capt. T. E. Robson, of London, Ont., ran off the stock pretty lively. The principal purchasers of Ayrshires were A. H. Trimble, Red Deer, Alta.; C. B. Stevens, St. Johnsbury, Vt.; Gus. A. Langelier, Cap Rouge, Que.; James Boden, G. W. S. Gibson, Jos. Hemmond, Jos. Jackson, Danville, Que.; Geo. Morrell, Alp. Turgeon, Nicolett Falls, Que.; E. F. Cleavland, S. G. Wintle, Richmond, Que.; and others. Although regretting that this fine herd has been dispersed, yet we are pleased to note that it is only being displaced by another equally as good, for that well-known importer and breeder, Mr. James Boden, has arranged to operate the "Isaleigh Grange Farm," and already has the stable well filled with his choice lot of Ayrshires.

W. F. S.

ONTARIO'S FUTURE IN FARMING.

In dealing with the agricultural problems of Ontario, C. C. James, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture for the Province, gave some striking figures when speaking before the Canadian Club in Toronto recently. Some of the figures, he explained, were approximations or estimates, but close enough for the purpose. In dealing with the growth and possibilities of Ontario's agriculture, it was pointed out that the farm products amounted to \$200,000,000 yearly; live stock had doubled in a decade, being now worth \$180,000,000; while dairy produce reached a value of \$35,000,000, and this could probably be increased by half if dairy farmers would exercise greater care in feeding and in selection of animals for their stables.

Ontario had 175,000 farmers, with capital invested amounting to \$1,200,000,000. In view of this fact it could be seen how important it was that farmers should be elected to our Houses of Parliament. Instead of that, the recent Dominion elections found Ontario represented by only seven farmers, as compared with eight lumbermen, thirteen manufacturers and twenty-five lawyers.

Lack of satisfactory labor was mentioned as the greatest need. The Western Provinces had drained Ontario, and more men were demanded. Another weakness was found in the presence on the farm of "the man who doesn't care." Every effort possible was being made to change the views of such men by means of bulletins and meetings, and the sending of representatives to high schools in certain districts. The influences of each were noticeable, but there still was room for improvement. In the last 20 years the Provincial grant in aid of agriculture had been increased from \$154,000 to \$747,000. This was money well spent, as ten per cent. increased efficiency of farming operations means an addition of \$20,000,000 in products.

OUTBREAK OF FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

That most dreaded contagious malady, foot-and-mouth disease, has been located in cattle herds in two States of the American Union. Pennsylvania and New York are under quarantine, pending a full investigation. The former also has declared quarantine against the latter. The Canadian Government took due measures to prevent the introduction of the disease into this country, by sending rush orders to customs officials along the border, instructing them to enforce quarantine regulations against cattle from the two States. In reply to correspondence with the Dominion Department of Agriculture, we are informed that additional inspectors have been placed along the boundary, and entry into Canada of all live stock from the United States is prohibited.

Considerable mystery seems to surround the outbreak. Reports indicate that it was first discovered in carloads of cattle delivered in Western Pennsylvania, and from there it was traced back to East Buffalo stock-yards. Immediate action in quarantine, slaughter and fumigation are the measures vigorously directed to prevent the disease from spreading and to blot it out. The Dominion Department of Agriculture states that a thorough investigation by inspectors of the Health of Animals Branch has failed to discover any indications of the disease in Canada.

Following the outbreak among the cattle, additional alarm was caused by a report that children in the infested areas had contracted the disease. This led to even more energetic measures, if such were possible, in fighting the plague. The State and Federal authorities, working together, assert that there is little danger of a further outbreak.

Several theories are urged as a possible source. Some claim it was introduced in the clothing of a

foreigner who secured work in the stock-yards. Others think it originated in European countries, and reached American herds by means of cattle ships arriving at American ports. A rigorous inspection of cattle ships and stock trains follows, and instructions have been given that diseased animals be killed.

PUSH THE DAIRY INTERESTS.

At the closing meeting of the Picton, Ont., Cheese Board for 1908, President Wright was heartily thanked for his efficient services during the year, and the press for the attention paid to dairy matters. Messrs. R. M. Winslow, of the Ontario Department of Agriculture office, and J. E. Wattam, instructor, advised a campaign of instruction to promote the dairy interests of the County of Prince Edward. An improved milk supply was the crucial point to be aimed at. Mr. Wattam said in some factories 80 per cent. of the patrons put up ice to cool their milk, but in others only 8 per cent. took that desirable precaution. Local meetings were advised, where care of milk, pasteurizing whey, etc., would be discussed. Mr. Joseph Brown, of Bloomfield, predicted a great future of usefulness for the Picton Cheese Board in promoting the general interests of the County, as Boards of Trade did in the cities and towns.

Nearly \$300 is offered in cash premiums by the Indiana Horticultural Society for the second annual fruit show, to be held at Purdue University during the week of the farmers' short course, January 11-16. The State has been divided into three sections—north, central, and southern—and separate premiums are offered for entries from each section.

GOSSIP.

A desirable dairy farm, with good buildings, near Montreal, a profitable going concern, is for good reasons advertised for sale in this paper. Parties interested should look up the ad. and write for particulars.

The noted Scottish Clydesdale stallion, Royal Edward (11495), belonging to Mr. J. Ernest Kerr, is dead at eight years old. He was sired by Baron's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo, granddam by Darnley. He was the sire of many prizewinners, and was himself a horse of excellent type and quality.

Messrs. J. Watt & Son, Salem, Ont., write: The bulls we are offering are an extra good lot; one is a strong show proposition, that, if he should fall into good hands is sure to be heard of; the other three are not in high fit, but are the right type, and are from our best breeding cows. The yearling is a good, straight bull, of the Bellona family, as is a grandson of the \$6,000 Brave Archer. Anyone needing a bull will do well to see these calves, as they will be priced to suit the times.

Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., near Guelph, write: "Our Shorthorns are coming into winter quarters in good shape. Imp. Ben Lomond, our chief stock bull, is still bright and active, despite his age. He is assisted by Lancaster's Floral, one of the most promising sons of Imp. Old Lancaster, and out of Scotch Lassie, a cow of Marr Flora breeding. It will be noticed this bull is a full brother to our last year's grand champion female, Flora 90th, that has been making a good record for herself at the leading American shows this season. We have still left for sale three good young bulls, about 12 months old, out of good imported cows, and sired by Imp. Ben Lomond, and Bud's Emblem; also several heifers that will be sold right. Intending purchasers should see us while at the Winter Fair at Guelph, as farm is just 11 miles east of city, and close to Moffat Station, G. T. R. A record of our past winnings at the leading shows should be of interest to intending purchasers. Among other prizes won by us at the recent Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, were the female grand championship, first on breeders' young herd, first on exhibitors' young herd under two years, first on calf herd, first on three the get of one sire, first on two progeny of one cow.

Mr. John Rawlings, Forest, Ont., reports an unusual occurrence in his flock of Cotswold sheep, a nine-year-old ewe having given birth to a fine, strong ram lamb, on Oct. 17th. This, so far as we know, is a record for this or any other breed in Canada, except the Dorset.

Mr. A. T. Gordon, Combscausway, has bought back the Shorthorn bull, Northern Stone, a full brother to the famous Argentine bull, Newton Stone, sold for £2,600. His sire was Corner Stone, and his dam Roan Nell, by Star of Morning. Mr. Young, Cadboll, Ross-shire, has purchased from Mr. Durno, Jackston, the 5-year-old bull, Royal Mint, bred at Collynie, sired by Scottish Fancy, dam Mistletoe, a Missie.

FOREIGN JUDGE AT INTERNATIONAL.

On account of Mr. Wm. Heap, of Manchester, England, who was originally asked to act as foreign judge at the International, being unable to come, the services of Mr. Thos. Sinclair, manager of Lord Rosebery's Dalmeny (Scotland) estate, have been secured, and he is expected to be on the ground the morning of the 30th. Mr. Sinclair is well fitted to place the awards in the classes which he will be called upon to adjudicate, as he has been for a number of years past a successful exhibitor at the annual Smithfield Fat-stock Show.

COLONEL BY MARRIAGE.

A traveller in Texas says that he was riding along a cattle trail near the New Mexico line, when he met a rather pompous-looking native of the region, who introduced himself as Colonel Higgins, of Devil's River.

"Were you a colonel in the Confederate army?" the traveller asked.

"No, sah."

"On the Union side, then?"

"No, sah; nevah was in no wah."

"Belong to the Texas Rangers?"

"No, sah; I do not."

"Ah, I see; you command one of the State militia regiments."

"No, sah; I don't. Don't know nothing about soldiering."

"Where, then, did you get the rank of colonel?"

"I se a kunnel by marriage, sah."

"By marriage? How's that?"

"I married the widow of a kunnel, sah—Kunnel Thompson, of Waco."

The proprietor of a tanyard was anxious to fix a suitable sign to his premises. Finally, a happy thought struck him.

He bored a hole through the door-post and stuck a calf's tail into it, with the tufted end outside.

After a while he saw a solemn-faced man standing near the door, looking at the sign. The tanner watched him a minute, and stepped out and addressed him:

"Good morning, sir!" he said.

"Good morning!" said the other, without taking his eyes off the sign.

"Do you want to buy leather?" asked the tanner.

"No."

"Perhaps you've got some hides to sell?"

"No."

"Are you a farmer?"

"No."

"What are you then?"

"I am a philosopher. I've been standing here for nearly an hour, trying to find out how that calf got through that hole."

While in Toronto last year William Jennings Bryan was asked by a friend concerning his plans if he failed for a third time to land the Presidency of the United States.

The big Nebraskan smiled, and told the following story:

"On the occasion of a prominent social event not long ago," he said, "a young man who had been regaling the inner man with something suspiciously stronger than tea or coffee strayed into the festivities.

"An attendant, noticing his condition, tapped him on the arm, and gently led him without.

"Some little time later the young man again blundered into the reception room.

"This time a firm hand was laid upon him and he was more rigorously escorted to the outside.

"A third time—an hour or so subsequently—the erring one was found within the forbidden precincts.

"This time there was no mercy. Stalwart custodians seized him bodily, carried him roughly from the place, and kicked him down the steps into the street.

"For some moments he lay numb and mystified. Then slowly he gathered himself together and staggered to his feet. He rubbed his forehead in dawning consciousness, and his dull eyes lit with dawning intelligence.

"I know what's the matter," he muttered at last, "they don't want me in there."

Congressman Francis W. Cushman, of Washington, some time ago had occasion to visit one of the noted physicians at the National Capital and was compelled for many weary minutes to cool his heels in the ante-room. Finally, his patience becoming exhausted, he summoned an attendant, to whom he said: "Present my compliments to the doctor, and tell him if I am not admitted in five minutes I shall get well again." The physician found it convenient to admit Mr. Cushman at once.

In making a sharp turn, the rear end of a street car struck an express wagon laden with jugs of whiskey. Nearly all the jugs were precipitated to the pavement, with the natural disastrous result. The driver of the wagon alighted, and, pointing at the pile of demolished earthenware, said to a bystander, "That's h—l, ain't it?"

The spectator, who happened to be a minister, replied, "Well, my friend, I don't know that I would say that, but it's at least the abode of departed spirits."

At the convention of the Irish race in Dublin, two speakers, who had come from the United States, contributed the following sentences in the course of their speeches. One of them, in giving some details of personal history, informed his hearers that "he had left Ireland 53 years before, a naked little boy, without a dollar in his pocket." Said the other: "Until last week, I had never set foot in the land of my birth."

An official of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor, who had been directed by his chief to draw up a summary of the conclusions of certain distinguished authorities on engineering, met with disaster not long ago when he had occasion to refer to certain statements of Mr. A. R. Colquhoun, the British Engineer.

The official had been told that after Mr. Colquhoun's name there should be placed the letters "M. I. C. E." (Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers). "That's easy to remember," the official had said, adopting an easy method of mnemonics. "'M. I. C. E.' spells 'mice.'"

This memory system was of little avail, however, for when the official handed in his summary the letters after Mr. Colquhoun's name were R. A. T. S."

RELIABILITY

is the chief feature of a successful Bank. In this respect the position of the

BANK OF TORONTO

has never been in question during the entire half century of its operations. The investment of its funds has been careful and conservative, and every dollar entrusted to its care has been promptly accounted for. Our

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

offers its services to all people, old and young, who seek a safe depository for their Savings.

BANK OF TORONTO
Interest Paid Quarterly.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, on Monday, November 23rd, receipts were light, 22 carloads, 419 cattle, quality medium, trade dull. No exporters; butchers' prime picked lots, \$4.60; loads of good, \$4 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$2.75 to \$3.50; milch cows, \$40 to \$70; veal calves, \$3 to \$6 per cwt.; sheep, \$3 to \$3.40 per cwt. Lambs, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt. Hogs, \$6.25, fed and watered, and \$6 to \$6.10, f. o. b. cars country points.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

The total receipts of live stock at Toronto last week were the largest in the history of the Toronto trade, being 529 carloads, 8,942 cattle, 7,130 hogs, 7,542 sheep and lambs, 249 calves, and 89 horses.

The bulk of cattle offered consisted of common and medium grades, just the kind that nobody wanted. After Monday's market at the Union yards, only a few good ones were included in the receipts. Trade at the Union yards on Monday was good, as there was a better class of cattle than was offered at the City yards for the balance of the week. Buyers got filled up on Monday and Tuesday, when prices held fairly steady, but after that the market slumped, being deluged with cattle that nobody seemed to want.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$4.60 to \$5, with one load at \$5.15; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.50.

Butchers.—Prime picked lots of steers and heifers were worth as much as best exporters, selling at \$4.75 to \$5, as they were scarce. Loads of good were easier at the close of the week, but ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.10; common ranged from \$2.50 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.25 to \$3.50; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Well-bred feeding steers of good weights were in demand, at steady prices, from \$3.40 to \$4; common light feeders and stockers were slow sale, at lower quotations, ranging from \$2 to \$3 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—The market still remains brisk for good strong milkers, but common light cows are not wanted, and are slow sale. Good to choice cows sold from \$45 to \$70, and one very choice cow reached \$78; common to medium cows, \$25 to \$40.

Veal Calves.—Receipts of veal calves were not large, as the demand for them is not very strong at present, lambs and poultry having taken their place largely. Prices ranged from \$3 to \$6.25 per cwt. Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts large; mar-

ket slow, and prices easy. Export ewes, \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt.; rams, \$2 to \$2.50; lambs, \$4 to \$4.50. Selected lots of ewes and wethers brought the latter price.

Hogs.—Receipts moderate, with prices firmer, at \$6.25 for selects, and \$6 f. o. b. cars, to drovers, at country points.

Horses.—The horse market continued quiet. During the week about 75 horses were reported to have changed hands at the Union Horse Exchange, West Toronto. The bulk of these were bought by Toronto firms. Prices were quoted as follows: Drafters, \$160 to \$180; general-purpose and expressers, \$140 to \$175; drivers, \$100 to \$180.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 94c; No. 2 red, 93½c; No. 2 mixed, 94c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.07½ to \$1.08; No. 2 northern, \$1.04½ to \$1.05, at lake ports. Rye—No. 2, 78c. Peas—No. 2, 85c. Oats—No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 38c. Barley—No. 2, 58c; No. 3X, 55c; No. 3, 54c. Corn—No. 2, 84c. Buckwheat—No. 2, 55c. Bran—\$22, car lots, in bulk. Shorts—\$25, car lots, in bulk. Flour—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, at \$3.50 for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts have been larger since the cheese factories have been closed, but much of the butter is tainted with turpentine. Choice qualities are firm, as follows: Creamers pound rolls, 27c to 30c; creamery solids, 26c to 27c; separator dairy, 25c to 27c.

Eggs.—New-laid eggs, 32c to 35c; cold storage, 24c.

Cheese.—Market steady and prices firm. Large, 13½c; twins, 14c.

Honey.—Receipts moderate and prices steady, at 10½c for extracted; combs, \$2.25 to \$2.75 per dozen sections.

Poultry.—Receipts large, but much of it is of poor quality. Prices are as follows: Turkeys, 12c to 13c; geese, 8c; ducks, 8c to 10c; chickens, 9c to 11c; fowl, 7c to 8c. Live poultry 2c per lb. less.

Hay.—Baled, in car, \$10.50 to \$11.50, on track at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, \$6.50 to \$7.50, on track at Toronto.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., wholesale dealers in wool, hides, etc., report paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and upwards, 9c; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. up, 8c; No. 1 inspected cows, 8½c; No. 2 inspected cows, 7½c; No. 2 inspected cows and bulls, 6½c; country hides, cured, 8c; calf skins, city, 12c; calf skins, country, 11c to 12c; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.75; horse hair, per lb., 29c to 30c; tallow, per lb., 5½c to 6½c; lamb skins, 50c to 60c; raw furs, prices on application; deer skins, 12c per lb.

SEED MARKET.

There is no change in the seed market. Alsike, fancy, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.50 to \$6.75; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover, \$4.50 to \$5; timothy seed, \$1.80 to \$1.60.

FRUIT MARKET.

No. 1 choice Spy apples are quoted at \$4 per bbl. by wholesale dealers, but sell at \$3 to \$3.50 on the farmers' market; No. 2 stock, \$2 to \$2.50; other varieties, \$2 to \$3; eating apples are in demand; Snows sell at \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.60 to \$7.70; cows, \$3 to \$5.25; heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.60; bulls, \$2.75 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$7.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.05.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$5.95 to \$6.05; butchers', \$5.85 to \$6; light mixed, \$5.40 to \$5.60; packing, \$3.50 to \$5.90; pigs, \$3.50 to \$5.25; bulk of sales, \$5.75 to \$6.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$4.75; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.90; yearlings, \$4.50 to \$5.

BUFFALO.

Veals.—\$6 to \$8.75.

Hogs.—Pigs, \$4 to \$4.75; roughs, \$5 to \$5.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4 to \$5.70; yearlings and wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; Canada lambs, \$5.25 to \$5.50.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Shipments of cattle from Montreal during the second week in November amounted to 2,611 cattle, against 2,879 cattle and 3,000 sheep the corresponding week of 1907. Shipments from Portland for the same week amounted to 661 cattle and 304 sheep.

Good to choice cattle were in moderate supply on the local market, and, as demand for them was good from both local and export buyers, prices were firm. Some choice cattle sold at 5c. per lb., good bringing 4½c. to 4¼c., medium 3¼c. to 4c., common 2½c. to 3¼c., and inferior as low as 1½c. per lb. Lambs were very firm, choice being 5c. to 5½c. per lb., and good 4½c. to 4¼c. Sheep were steady, at 3½c. to 4c. per lb. for best lots, and 3¼c. to 3½c. for lower grades. Calves continued scarce and prices held firm, at 2½c. to 5c. per lb., according to quality. Hogs sold at 6 1-3c. to 6 2-3c. per lb. for choice lots, weighed off cars.

Trade in the local market was very quiet. Heavy draft horses, weighing from 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., brought \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$175 to \$200; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$300 to \$500.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—Prices held steady, at 9c. to 9½c. per lb., for abattoir-dressed, fresh-killed. Country-dressed hogs have commenced to arrive, and prices are ¼c. lower than abattoir, at 8½c. to 8¾c. per lb. Demand for bacon was good with prices steady, at 12½c. to 16c. per lb. for smoked and 13c. for green flanks and boneless. Hams sold at 12½c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. and upwards, 13½c. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs., 14c. for those weighing 8 to 18 lbs. Barrelled pork sold at \$23.50 to \$26 per bbl.

Poultry.—Offerings are gradually increasing. Prices have not settled down very definitely, and many prefer to handle the goods on commission to purchasing outright. Although a few choice turkeys have sold at 14c. here, some poor quality has sold at 10c., and fair brought about 12c. per lb. Poor quality geese sold at 8c., but good should bring 10c. Some inferior fowl sold at 7c. to 8c. per lb.

Potatoes.—The market holds quite firm and prices may advance further, now that the pits have been closed up and the cars have to be lined and heated. Green Mountains were not obtainable under 80c. per 90 lbs., cars on track, Montreal.

Eggs.—The market held quite firm, with the stock of but doubtful quality. Cold store, No. 1 candled, sold at around 23c. per dozen., selects being about 26c., and alleged fresh eggs 32c.

Butter.—Prices advanced again on the country boards, and 27½c. to 27¾c. per lb. was the range last week for best Townships. This stock, however, was not the equal of best Octobers, which are still to be had at 28c. in small lots. However, holders were not anxious to sell at less, even though large lots were taken, though, no doubt, purchases might be made in some quarters at lower figures. Inferior quality could be had at 1c. to 2c. less.

Cheese.—Tail-ends received most attention, and these brought 11½c. to 12c. for Quebecs, and 12c. to 12½c. for Ontarios. October Ontarios were around 12½c. to 12¾c., or a fraction more, to cover white and colored. Shipments during the second week of November amounted to 45,000 boxes.

Grain.—The market for oats has been very strong and advances have been registered in prices, particularly of Manitobas. The strengthening influence has been the fact that the United States has purchased about half a million bushels in the Canadian market. Manitoba No. 2 oats, car loads, in store, were 46½c. to 47c., and for No. 3, 45c. to 45½c., No. 1 feed being the same figure. No. 2 Ontarios, 44½c. to 45c.; No. 3 a cent less, and No. 4 yet a cent less.

Feed.—Prices of mill feed were firm, bran being stronger, at \$21 to \$21.50 per ton, in bags. Shorts rather easier, at \$24 to \$24.50 for either Ontarios or Manitobas.

Hay.—No. 1 timothy was steady, at \$12.50 to \$18 per ton; No. 2 extra, \$11 to \$11.50; No. 2 ordinary, \$10 to \$10.50; clover mixed, \$9 to \$9.50, and clover, \$8 to \$8.50.

Hides.—Skins were 5c. up, at 45c. to 50c. each, and the rest of the market was unchanged, at 7½c., 8½c., and 9½c. per lb., respectively, for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, calf skins being 11c. and 13c. per lb. for Nos. 2 and 1, respectively. Dealers sold to tanners at ¼c. advance on these figures. Horse hides were \$1.50 each for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1, rough tallow being 1½c. to 4c. per lb., and rendered 5c. per lb.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Campbellford, Ont., 11½c. to 11¾c. Stirling, Ont., 11 13-16c. Woodstock, Ont., 11½c. bid. Brockville, Ont., 11½c. bid. Picton, Ont., 11½c. bid. Most of the cheese boards have adjourned to meet next April.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables for cattle were 11½c. to 13½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef was quoted at 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. Hodgkinson & Tisdale, Beaverton, Ont., make a change in their advertisement, offering for sale imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale mares, fillies and stallions, also Hackneys. This firm has a first-class reputation for fair dealing, and the best class of horses in breeding, type and quality.

According to the annual live stock returns, there are 6,829,637 sheep in South Australia, being an increase of 204,696 since last year, and 834,771 cattle, an increase of 8,947. The report points out that the fact that 14,694 stud sheep were exported demonstrates the high standard of the stock. Six hundred went to South Africa.

In a New England village, a man lost a horse one day, and, failing to find him, went down to the public square and offered a reward of \$5 to whoever would bring him back. A half-witted fellow who heard the offer volunteered to discover the whereabouts of the horse, and, sure enough, he returned in half an hour, leading him by the bridle. The owner was surprised at the ease with which his half-witted friend had found the beast, and, on passing the \$5 to him, he added: "Tell me, how did you find that horse?" "To which the other made answer: "Waal, I thought to myself, where would I go if I was a horse; and I went there, and he had."

ANNUAL MEETINGS AT GUELPH.

All meetings of breed societies during the Winter Fair, unless otherwise specified, will be held in the north-west wing of the City Hall (up stairs), opposite the Council Chamber.

Western Ontario Poultry Association.—Thursday, December 10th, at 1.30 p. m.

American Leicester Breeders' Association.—Tuesday, December 8th, at 7 p. m.

Orpington Club of Canada.—Wednesday, December 9th, at 10 a. m.

Canadian Barred Plymouth Rock Club.—Wednesday, December 9th, at 1.30 p. m.

Canadian Game and Game Bantam Association.—Queen's Hotel, Wednesday, December 9th, at 2 p. m.

Canadian White Plymouth Rock Club.—Wednesday, December 9th, at 3.30 p. m.

Canadian White Wyandotte Club.—Thursday, December 10th, at 10 a. m.

Turkey and Waterfowl Club of Canada.—City Hall (main hall), Thursday, December 10th, at 10 a. m.

TRADE TOPIC.

HARROW AFTER PLOW.—Progressive farmers realize that highest yields are obtained from soil in which every precaution has been taken to conserve moisture. This entails the use of a harrow as soon as possible after the plow to make the plowed depth more compact and to form a level surface mulch. The Kramer Co., of Paxton, Ill., have made a rotary harrow, which can be attached to the plow, thus accomplishing the desired end without loss of time. It is simple in construction, and strong. Those interested should write the Kramer Co. promptly for particulars, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."



Life, Literature and Education.

The famous Sheffield Choir has returned to England, after spending twelve strenuous days, during which fifteen concerts were given, in Canada. Everywhere their singing was a revelation of what purity of tone and distinctness of choral enunciation may be when under control of such a leader as Dr. Coward. It is to be hoped that so illustrious an example may free many singers of Canada from a seemingly pet delusion that the murdering of words and cultivation of an execrating tremolo mark the acme of vocal art.

Sir Henri Joli de Lotbiniere, the "last of the old Seigneurs," and one of the grand old men of the Lower Provinces, died last week at Quebec, and now the newspapers are writing of him that his "failures were greater successes than the triumphs of most men." It seems a pity that some of our public men could not look into the future and read their own obituaries, and so glean a little of the comfort which human nature cannot but find in the appreciation of the public of honest effort in its behalf. Sir Henri was at one time Premier of Quebec, was for four years Minister of Inland Revenue in the Laurier Administration, and subsequently Lieut.-Governor of British Columbia. He was of Huguenot descent, and a member of the Church of England.

At a meeting of "The People's Forum," an organization for the study of religio-social questions, recently opened in Toronto, a working-man, James A. Rutherford, said: "Glittering generalities will not interest workingmen. You've got to speak simply and earnestly to them, or they'd rather bury their noses in a pot of beer, or spend the night at a burlesque show; but if you speak to them in the right way, you'll find they are just hungry for civic righteousness." . . . And he struck the nail on the head. The people—the great mass of the people—who know how every cent they own is earned, and whose thoughts are not deflected from the serious issues of life by over-much pleasure and the luxury that enervates, are anxious for truth and the light of day. They hate sham, and pretence, and snobbery, although it is to be hoped that there are few of the thinkers among them who sink to the beer-pot and burlesque show. The passion for "civic righteousness" is growing, and one day graft, and double-dealing, and injustice must give way before it.

The almost simultaneous death of the Emperor and Dowager-Empress of China has precipitated a state of affairs, interesting, if not fraught with deepest portent to the world, of which China occupies so large a portion. With the passing of the non-progressive Dowager-Empress, so incomprehensively the real power in China, the Progressives may receive

an impetus which will push an already awakened China to a foremost place in the world. Already, a movement for the establishment of a first-class university, run on Western methods, is afoot in Peking, and memorials have been sent to the Government from many Provinces praying for a Parliament. Industrial China is also awake, wide awake, as is shown by the fact that, in addition to many minor enterprises, three companies, one in charge of a smelting plant, another operating a coal mine, and a third an iron mine, have recently amalgamated into an immense concern, wholly Chinese, with a capital of \$20,000,000, which will employ 20,000 men.

On the other hand, the little Prince Pu' Yi, selected by the old Dowager-Empress as the successor to the throne, is, as was she herself, a Manchu, and as such is looked upon by a great majority of the Chinese as a foreigner. Will this element, now that the "terrible old woman" has been removed, assert itself and grow rapidly in power? Will China be torn asunder by internal dissensions to an extent likely to invite the interposition of foreign powers "for a consideration"? Is the great empire to be gradually dismembered, or is it but settling on a foundation strong enough to establish it as the greatest world-power on earth? These are questions which time only can answer.

Among the news-notes of the past fortnight is a brief item chronicling the institution of an Anti-Socialistic League, with a membership made up almost exclusively of titled men, in Great Britain. Socialism does not, perhaps, touch upon a very vital sore in Canada—inequalities of wealth and position are not as yet great enough for that—nevertheless, the subject is one which must compel a very general interest among all who are interested in the welfare of humanity, or in the problems of political economy. In Germany, in England, in the United States, "Socialism" surges in a great undercurrent, whose rumblings are regarded as sinister or as pregnant with hope, according as the outlook is that of the capitalist or the struggling and discontented laborer. And yet, the laboring element is not the only one in sympathy with the movement. At the Pan-Anglican Congress, held in London last June, the subject formed one of the principal topics in the section devoted to "The Church and Human Thought," and found vigorous advocates in a large body of men led by a son of the late Archbishop of Canterbury, although opposed by another large body, among whose chief spokesmen was the Rev. Lord Cecil. In the University of Oxford there has been instituted a strong Socialist Club, while somewhat similar organizations, the so-called "Debs Clubs," exist in connection with almost every university in the United States.

Possibly a great deal of confusion, and not a little prejudice, in regard to Socialism comes of the number and diversity of branches which have huddled themselves together under its name. The common idea of "Socialist" among those who have made no especial study on the subject, formulates a haranguing, one-sided mor-

tal, with a bomb under his coat, who would separate the wealth from the wealthy and scatter it broadcast on a sort of "Dere's wine and cider in de cellar, and de darkeys dey'll hab some" principle. As a matter of fact, the highest types of Socialists, "Christian Socialists," etc., are very materially different from these. Recognizing that, so long as brain-power differs, there can be no real equality among men, they ask, not that his hard-gotten gain be taken from the capable man and given to the incapable, but that things may be so adjusted that every child born into the world shall have a chance to lay a foundation upon which he may develop. Claiming that the laboring man is so taken up with the struggle for a bare existence that he has no time for enjoyment or mental improvement, and that it is almost impossible for his children to receive an education (a condition that obtains to a greater extent in Europe than in America), they demand better wages and shorter hours for the working man. They also recommend co-operation, rather than competition, and hold that every man should render real service, that every able-bodied adult should work for his living, and no man be permitted to take the bread or the legitimate time for self-improvement or rest from another, in order that he may buy luxuries for himself.

How this ideal condition shall be brought about has not yet been satisfactorily evolved in the minds of all, although the more radical suggest that all private, individual ownership of capital shall be abolished, and a public, collective ownership be established instead, all industry "to be carried on for use, and not for profit, as in the post office of today." . . . The opponents of Socialism, on the other hand, refute the scheme as impracticable, because of the difficulty of instituting and maintaining such an immense and responsible machine in smooth running order.

However that may be, it seems evident that Socialism, in one guise or another, is fast becoming a factor to be reckoned with. The United States is filled with men whose hatred of trusts, and of the rich, who control the price of the poor man's bread, but smoulders. In Great Britain, there is said to be 30,000,000 poor, hungry for comforts, who see miles of land which might yield them sustenance, held up as pleasure parks and hunting grounds of the aristocracy. While such things can be pointed to, Socialism, vaguely identified as the haven of the poor and unhappy, must attract its thousands and tens of thousands, often inflammatory and unreasoning, yet capable of swelling the great mass who clamor for justice.

Aggressive movements are usually contagious, and the militant suffragettes of Great Britain, while making little apparent headway in their own cause, appear to have animated the female element of the United States and Canada into a more modest agitation in regard to the subject of female suffrage, which is now being brought up at almost every convention devoted to the interests of women.

There is, no doubt, much in the argument that it is manifestly unfair to hinder any intelligent woman who desires to exercise the privilege, from voting. It is not only notorious, but ridiculous, that at every election thousands of men, ignorant, illiterate, utterly unversed in principles of Government, or even in the most pressing problems of the day, habitually cast the ballot, while women of character and education—university graduates, Masters of Art, even students of political economy—are prohibited from doing so.

At the same time, may the query not be timely, as to whether, among the great mass of women, a far-reaching political education must not take place before government can be rendered much more representative by such an extension of the franchise? Doubtless, women would turn out to the polls en masse in favor of temperance and anti-cigarette movements, etc., but there are other more subtle questions which also demand understanding, if voting is to be intelligent and effective. Would the mass of the women who might vote study these things? Or would the cares of the home and the demands of society occupy the female life to an extent which must shut out such effort? Would the women, even the majority of them, vote independently, or would too great a percentage be influenced by husband, or brother, or lover?

These are pertinent questions, and it is to be hoped that those women who are striving to obtain the simple privilege of the ballot will also recognize the necessity of a general education leading up to the proper exercise of it. Doubly is it to be hoped that such a crusade, if instituted by the women, may inspire a sympathetic movement among the men. Politics, not partisanship, is a science well worth the study of every intelligent voter. Its effects are far-reaching, and affect us all. Neither man, woman nor child can escape. If not a beneficiary, one must be a victim. And yet government is in the hands of the people.

Speaking of the anti-cigarette discussion, in the British House of Commons, recently, the Christian Guardian remarked: "The citizen of weakened moral fibre is weakened along all the lines of his service to the State and for the public good." This is a truth so far-reaching that the pity is that it should not be burned upon the heart of every parent. It is, as a rule, useless to tell a boy that drinking is "wrong," that cigarette-smoking is "wrong," and so on throughout the category. Wrong is an abstract quality to the boy, not a concrete thing which he can grasp the full significance of. Impress upon him, however, that these things are not only useless, but that they are likely to depreciate his value to the state, to the community, and something may be accomplished. Most boys cherish dreams of "doing things," of "amounting to something" in their day and generation, and are not likely to be especially attracted towards anything clearly understood to be a block to such ambitions.

Anti-cigarette laws, etc., do their work, and a good work, but the

greater work in the home should not be neglected. An early repugnance towards wrong-doing is likely to be more effective than mere dependence upon a prohibitory law which, to many boys, forms only the stone wall beyond which the apples are sweet, and pretty sure to be tasted later in life, when the stone wall has vanished. In all such movements for the young, home-training and the law should go hand in hand.

OUR NEW STORY.

It is with real pleasure that we announce having secured, at considerable expense, the right to publish a serial, which will begin with our Christmas Number. The book, Kirby's famous "Chien D'Or," or "Golden Dog," is not a new one, but is, we have reason to know, new to the great mass of our readers, who will now be glad of the privilege of becoming acquainted with it.

Moreover, "The Golden Dog" received a great revivification this year, on account of the Champlain Tercentenary celebration at Quebec. Everywhere in the fortress city it was held before one by eager booksellers, who recognize in it one of the best stories of their city yet written. Everywhere on the streets one met tourists—Americans, Europeans—carrying copies of the volume; everywhere one was asked, "Have you read 'The Golden Dog'?"

The tale is historical, based on the story of "Le Chien D'Or," recounted some weeks ago in these columns in connection with a description of the post office at Quebec, where may still be seen the ancient tablet, with the dog gnawing the bone, which once held place over the door of the house of the merchant, Philibert. Further than this we shall not tell you, but will leave you to enjoy to the full the story as Kirby has unfolded it.

Incidentally, we may say that if you wish to give a friend a Christmas present which is sure to be appreciated, you will do well to consider a subscription to "The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine," for the year upon which we are just entering. By sending in your subscription in good time, with the name and address of your friend clearly indicated, you will make sure that he or she will receive our handsome Christmas Number, which we consider "the best yet," also the complete story, "The Golden Dog," itself sold, when in book form, at as much as the subscription price of our paper.

Remember, "The Golden Dog" is no bit of ephemeral trash. It is real "literature," and is already placed among the classics—among the books that shall live—and can be read again and again, with but little diminution of interest. For its style, as for its story, "The Golden Dog" is worth while.

PEOPLE, BOOKS AND DOINGS.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has gone to Florida for a rest.

After his return from a hunting trip in South Africa, President Roosevelt will accept a position as editor on the staff of "The Outlook."

Bishop Lang, of Stepney, who has been appointed to the Archbishopric of York, is an Edinburgh man. Randall Davidson, Archbishop of Canterbury, is also a Scotsman, a native of the same city.

A monument in memory of Jules Verne is to be unveiled at Amiens, France, so long the home of the novelist-scientist. The airship, submarine and phonograph were, it will be remembered, among the things foreshadowed by this, in many respects, remarkable writer.

Mr. Harry Britton, A. R. C. A., who has been studying art for some time with Mr. McGillivray Knowles, leaves shortly for a course of study in Europe.

Prof. G. H. Locke, Dean of Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has resigned to accept the position of Librarian for the City of Toronto.

The Empress-Dowager of China, whose death was announced almost immediately after the death of the Emperor, was one of the most remarkable women of modern times. She was born Nov. 17th, 1834, the child of very poor Manchu people residing in Peking, who, on account of their poverty, sold the girl while still a mere child to a general in that city. The latter, on account of her great beauty, adopted her, and finally gave her as a present to the Emperor of that time, Hsein Feng, who married her. Upon his death, she speedily showed her mettle, and her cruelty, for no man was permitted to stand between Her Majesty and her will; and, for a time, in order to secure the accession of her son, whose title as a Manchu was disputed, heads rolled off at her order with the bloody summariness of older China. During the long period of her regency, however, she ruled with some ability, although regarded by the progressive party as the greatest enemy of progress in the Empire.

Nor did her rule cease with the accession of her son. Finding him too prone to introduce modern innovations, she had him imprisoned for two years, and subsequently was the real ruler of the empire.

She was a woman strong of body as of will, and many stories are told of her physical feats. One of her chief recreations was wrestling with the women of the court, and in her palace was a vast apartment set apart for the practice. Upon one occasion it was suggested to her that fencing would be a variation. She agreed to the proposal, and a European drill-sergeant was engaged. But fencing was too tame, and the first lesson ended the series. After the demonstration she took the foil from the sergeant, flung it to the other end of the room, and seized him. After a severe struggle, she made him touch the ground with both shoulders.

SOME ECHOES

FROM THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING OF CANADA'S NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

I have just returned from what I think I may justly claim as a very representative gathering of some of the most earnest and intelligent women of Canada, who, in their several localities, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, are a living illustration of what can be striven for, and, in

many instances, accomplished, by an organization which endeavors to live up to its fundamental principles: "In essentials unity; in non-essentials liberty; in everything charity"—one which never intentionally loses sight of its chosen motto, the Golden Rule, as inscribed upon its badge of membership, "Do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." Amongst the many vital questions reported on by the several committees, it is very difficult to choose for my "Echoes" any one in particular as being of greater interest or of more importance than another; to name any especial crusade against evils affecting the old, as well as the young, which had been in the past, or must in the future be the more earnestly entered upon; or to tell what definite steps had been or should be taken to obtain the best results; for, efforts had been put forth during the past year in the furtherance of each and all.

ECHO I.

Perhaps one of the most serious subjects for the consideration of the Women's Council was that of the protection of girlhood, the need of which in our land, as in nearly every other country in the world, was emphasized by some of the most appalling revelations in regard to the white-slave traffic. This being a subject of international import, will call for definite and concerted action at the coming Quinquennial Conference of all National Councils, to be held in Canada in June, 1909. Meanwhile, it being recognized that many girls are led astray by answering false advertisements for nurses, companions, secretaries, etc., the Local Councils strive, wherever possible, to make investigations on their behalf, warning them never to go alone to any interview, and to imbue them with such a sense of self-respect that they can the less easily become the victims of the cruel duplicity which seeks to ensnare them; for, once drawn into the net, escape is made almost impossible, the agents of the abominable traffic having every means at their disposal which cunning can devise or wealth command. The establishment of Vigilance Committees and an International Bureau for the suppression of this infamous traffic, are steps in the right direction, a monthly pamphlet being published at the head office of the latter, "St. Mary's Chambers, 161a Strand, London, England."

ECHO II.

The resolution asking for juvenile courts, where young delinquents might be tried without publicity and the consequent stigma following upon the same, was carried unanimously, the discussion bringing out many in-

teresting facts regarding the precautions already taken in their behalf through the Children's Aid Society and other kindred channels, and also the statement that, although not as yet in force, a Juvenile Delinquency Act has already been passed by the Dominion Legislature.

Amongst the very interesting addresses given by public men during the session at Ottawa, was one by Mr. W. L. Scott, President of the Children's Aid Society, which dealt compactly and comprehensively with every subject affecting the welfare of the young, the keynote to the whole being that "prevention was better than cure."

In allusion to the resolution under discussion, Mr. Scott pointed out that, valuable as the Act was, it would be well to ask, also, that provision be made for the necessary machinery, so to speak, for its successful carrying out, and this should be applied for to their Provincial Governments by the several branches of the National Council of Women.

ECHO III.

The problem of "The Custodial Care of the Feeble-minded," was again faced by the N. C. W., whose efforts have been untiring to get this great need officially recognized and humanely provided for. Members of Parliament have been interviewed, hopes raised, the fringe of the subject touched, but more, oh! ever so much more, needs to be done, if this urgent question is to be satisfactorily met, of the segregation of the feeble-minded, for their own protection, and as a check upon the incubus which is growing more and more menacing as each year goes by—an incubus created by the increase amongst our population of their still more feeble-minded offspring.

According to the report of Dr. Helen MacMurchy, who was appointed by the Government to ascertain the conditions, there are in Ontario alone 1,760 men and women for whom isolation should, if possible, be provided.

ECHO IV.

With reference to the admirable report offered by Miss Mabel Peters, of St. John, N. B., the convener of the Committee on Supervised Playgrounds, the editor of the N. C. W. column of the Toronto News (who was present, and took an active interest in all that transpired) thus remarks: "The report of this committee concerning the past summer's undertakings almost brought to our ears the shouts of the merry little folk from Halifax to Victoria." Whilst, of other records given, she speaks as "Splendid resumes of campaign work against existing evils, and on behalf of hoped-for reforms." Amongst the utterances in the dis-



A Pastoral Scene in Scotland.

cussions regarding the value of playgrounds, I noted the following: "Supervised playgrounds should aid in the elimination of moral and physical disease. Lack of recreation grounds in cities had helped to produce such unwholesome institutions as the dime museum and the cheap-entertainment hall. The city child was even losing his precious heritage—the back yard. . . . School hours might well be cut in half, and play hours doubled. . . . Better to have playgrounds without schoolhouse, than schoolhouse without playgrounds." Upon the two latter sentiments there may probably be some differences of opinion, a happy medium being the more to be desired. In closing the discussion on this interesting subject, His Excellency Lord Grey, who was in the chair, said some very inspiring words of encouragement, pointing out how the mothers and teachers of the land, through their homes and through their schools, held, by means of the little ones entrusted to them, the very destiny of their country in the hollow of their hands. A grave responsibility indeed!

H. A. B.

The Quiet Hour.

GOD'S HOLY DAY.

If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on My holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord, honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words: then shalt thou delight thyself in the Lord, and I will cause thee to ride upon the high places of the earth.—Isa. 58: 13, 14.

"A Sunday well spent
Brings a week of content,
And hope for the toils of the morrow,
But a Sunday profaned,
Whatso'er may be gained,
Is a certain precursor of sorrow."

The word "Sabbath" means "rest," and though we have by almost common consent changed the rest-day from Saturday to Sunday, in weekly commemoration of our Lord's resurrection, the command to "keep holy" the rest-day still holds its place in the heart of the Decalogue. It is a strange fact that in these days, when Christians are growing very lax and careless in their Sunday-keeping, the Jews are in many places seriously considering the advisability of changing their Sabbath from the seventh day to the first. Many of them already have their Sabbath schools on Sunday, and it would certainly be more convenient to keep their places of business open on Saturday in countries where they are forced by law to close them on Sunday. Already they date their correspondence as a Christian is glad to do, counting from the Birth of that wondrous Babe in Bethlehem, and more and more they are yielding to His authority.

But, when I speak of God's holy day, I am not suggesting that we should adopt the rigid rules of the Jewish Sabbath. I know plenty of Jewish children who would think they had committed a great sin if they lighted a match or cut a scrap of paper or wrote a word on Saturday. We don't wish to return to the days when a man was punished for kissing his wife on Sunday. Our Lord has told us that man was not made for the Sabbath; but He also said that the Sabbath was made for man, and if men foolishly fling it away, as a worn-out observance, they must suffer great loss. Nehemiah dealt very severely with the traders who were determined to buy and sell seven days in a week. He not only shut them out of Jerusalem, but would not even allow them to lodge outside the walls of the city on the Sabbath. He, like Jeremiah and Ezekiel, told the people that trouble and captivity had been their punishment because they did not hallow the Sabbath day, but profaned it. And

Isaiah gives the other side, telling of the pleasures and honor which shall be given to him who honors the Lord on His holy day.

There are two very good reasons for keeping one day of the week holy—holy in a special manner, I mean, for, of course, all our days should be holy. One reason is because it is our duty to God, and the other reason is because it is our duty to ourselves. The Fourth Commandment is the link which joins together our duty towards God and our duty towards man. We owe one-seventh of our time to God. He has claimed that as our King all our time and all our money belong to God, but He has given back to us for common use six-sevenths of our time, and nine-tenths of our money, reserving the remainder, not because He needs it, but because we should soon grow hard and forgetful, and insipid without this constant reminder of Him.

And man certainly needs the Sabbath for his own sake—it is his due. If he deprives himself of it, he is deliberately starving the higher part of his own nature. God gives us this great and necessary gift of a holy day each week, as He gives us the miracle of sleep, which starts us fresh with new life every morning. Our bodies need a rest and change from the steady pressure of week-day business. Our minds need the refreshment of absorbing a different kind of ideas. Our spirits need to be revived and quickened by closer communion with God and our fellow Christians. That is why the day should, if possible, be begun by meeting our Lord and His disciples at His own Holy Table. There He presses His own life into our souls, and we can reach out in conscious fellowship with Him, and with the other members of His body. There we can touch the hand of a friend who is out of sight, but very near. He may be on the other side of the world, or on the other side of death. What matter! As we touch the hand of the Lord Jesus we can feel within His tender clasp the pressure of another loved hand. We go out feeling that we have been holding high and holy communion within the "upper room."

"Why don't the men go to church?" is constantly being asked to-day. It is a sad question, for the loss to themselves when they drop the habit of church-going is very great. Those who meet God in His own house on Sunday start the week with a fresh supply of strength and vigor—physical, mental and spiritual. Bp. Thomson says you may safely write over hundreds of graves this epitaph: "He kept no Sunday." He says that strong men are cut down in their prime, and the doctors give a dozen names for the cause of their untimely death—softening of the brain, paralysis, heart failure, nervous exhaustion—but, sifted to the bottom, the real fact is that the men kill themselves by breaking Sunday. "Business men, statesmen, lawyers, students, are all getting into the habit of going out at a moment's warning, dropping dead as they stand, in a way that has never been known before."

But it is not enough to go to church. We might do that, week after week, for a lifetime, and yet always fail to come away refreshed and strengthened. We must meet God, we must touch the garment of Christ if we seek to be made whole. Long ago the multitudes were thronging and pressing Him, but only the woman who reached out consciously to touch the hem of His garment was helped by the close contact. If we heard that in a certain church on a certain day our Lord would visibly be present, ready to cheer and counsel and heal all the weary and heavy-laden, that church would be filled to overflowing. I am afraid we don't quite believe His promise to be in the midst of every little group of worshipping disciples. We enter the church. Let us forget to look at the people, or at the fashionable costumes. Let us remember, with a thrill of awed joy, that the King of Kings is there, that He is looking right into our eyes, right into our hearts. We can kneel at His feet, look straight up into His eyes, feeling that we are not alone in this sweet communion, but are thrilled with the mighty pulse of Christian love, which, in all countries and many ages, reaches up to Him whose grandest name is LOVE.

Personality is marvellous in its mighty power. One man can inspire many thou-

sands with his leaping ambitions and noble ideals. These are catching; they spring from heart to heart like a flame. Think, then, how inspiring we should find it if we really made the most of our opportunities of intercourse with Him who is the grand inspiration of the world! We can always get what we earnestly seek. Those who really hunger and thirst after righteousness will have their hunger satisfied. If a man should set his heart on outward prosperity, and care little for growth in holiness, he must make a disastrous failure of his life if he should achieve that mistaken ambition. To gain the whole world, and stunt and starve one's spirit, is to fail miserably. Where there's a will there's a way. If we care to cultivate fellowship with God we can do it, and our souls will insensibly grow stronger and more radiant because, constantly looking into His face, we cannot help reflecting His beauty more and more. Let us spend God's holy day with God, then we can store up sunshine which will brighten the whole week with a hidden spring of gladness. Then we shall understand the answer of Kingsley when asked the secret of his strong joyous life. He said, "I had a Friend." HOPE.

THE ISLE OF MY DREAMS.

There lies a beautiful isle,
Far out on a golden sea,
Where ever is peace and love,
Pure pleasures and harmony.

The blooming mists of Autumn,
The freshening showers of Spring,
Clad hills and dales with verdure,
Where sweet birds forever sing.

The soft mists, on far mountains,
Are tinged with roseate hue,
The palm trees, by the waters,
Bejewelled with golden dew.

No care or trouble cometh,
To this isle of sweet repose,
For love is there triumphant,
Where the fragrant lily blows.

There, gently past mossy banks,
O'er deep beds of golden sand,
Ever the sunlit streamlets flow,
To gladden the thirsty land.

Oh! Thou dear and dreamy isle,
Far out on the Southern Sea,
How oft in the still night,
My thoughts wing back to thee.

I long for thy loved repose,
For thy vales of fond delight,
Where no waves of discord come
For there all is pure and bright.

And for ever the Angel's song
Chimes from the heavenly blue,
Of "Peace and Goodwill to Men,"
Where all hearts are leal and true.

But, Oh! I have lost that isle,
Far out on the Southern Sea,
In dreams of the night it flitted away,
And has never returned to me.

—Robert Stark.

BY THE FIRE.

By Arthur L. Phelps.

The gray wind calls in the dark to-night,
At my window it beats and peers;
It cries as if this year, to-night,
Were the last of all the years.

The leaves are driven in packs to-night,
They rustle and huddle and go,
Down the dim streets about the town
While the pipes of the gray wind blow.

I love to hear the gray wind call
When the winter snows draw near,
The whistling roofs and the rocking trees
Make music to my ear.

For the gray wind's spirit is mine, I
know;
Together we roam to-night—
The gray wind abroad in the leaves and
trees,
And I in the red fire-light.

"Be what thou seemest; live thy creed;
Hold up to earth the torch divine,
Be what thou prayest to be made;
Let the great Master's step be thine."

The Roundabout Club

The Country Boy's "Manners."

The following letter will explain itself: "Ever since the columns devoted to the young people have appeared in 'The Farmer's Advocate,' I have enjoyed reading them very much.

"Nearly all the letters that appear in this department are written by girls, and only very few by the boys. Of course, I suppose that girls have more time to write than we boys; for, indeed, after a person works hard all day, in the evening he feels more inclined to read than to write. Well, I am afraid that I am running away from the theme of my letter. I hope that I may not seem presumptuous in offering an idea for our department, in the form of asking you to give us a series of lessons on etiquette.

"We often hear our city cousins remark 'How green the country boys act in public!' but I believe that if we could have a few of the rules on etiquette to learn from, we would appear considerably better.

"Hoping that I have not made too long a letter, I will close with asking a little information on the above subject.

"Should a gentleman remove his overcoat before entering a church, or after he is in his seat?"

"When a lady and gentleman are going to their seat in church, which one should go first? A BLACK KNIGHT."
Middlesex Co., Ont.

We are very glad, indeed, that you have made the above suggestion. There is no earthly reason why country boys should appear to any disadvantage among their city cousins, and if we can help them in any way we shall be happy to do so. As this question of etiquette, however, is a rather extended one, we cannot devote as much space to the subject in one paper as we would like, but will be obliged to run a short series of "rules"; rules which are by no means arbitrary, but founded on common-sense and the sense of refinement.

Your questions first: Whether a man shall remove his overcoat in the church porch and carry it in on his arm, or take it off at the seat, will depend upon circumstances. If he always occupies the family pew, and sits at the end of the seat, he may, especially if the porch is crowded, take the coat off quickly and unobtrusively at the seat; otherwise—that is, if he is not sure of getting into his own seat, or if he is reasonably sure that he will have to move in where there is not plenty of room to extricate himself from his coat without confusion or inconvenience—he should take it off in the porch.

A lady always precedes a man on going into church when going to a familiar pew, or when ushers are present. In the latter case she follows the usher, her escort coming behind.

SOME POINTS ON ETIQUETTE.

As the grossest errors are, as a rule, made in regard to eating, we shall treat of table manners first.

(1) When a man (or a woman either, for that matter) arrives at the table he should stand behind his chair until the hostess is seated, then seat himself quietly, and, when it is time to begin eating, should draw the bread or roll, if one is provided, from between the folds of the napkin, place it on the table, and lay the napkin across his knees. The napkin should not be handled ostentatiously, never tucked into the vest, nor even unfolded to its full extent; to unfold partially is sufficient.

(2) While at the table (or elsewhere) sit erectly; do not lean over the plate, nor bend forward to catch the mouthfuls.

(3) Be sure to eat quietly and slowly, with closed lips. Do not make a noise either with the mouth or with knife, fork or spoon. Take small bites, and do not talk while food is in the mouth. While speaking, do not hold a forkful or spoonful of food midway in air; leave food on the plate until it is possible to convey it directly to the mouth.

(4) As a rule, when eating meat and vegetables, keep the knife in the right hand and the fork in the left. If it is necessary for any reason to transfer the

FOR THE COMING HOLIDAYS.

fork to the right, place the knife quietly on the plate. Do not load a fork with meat, potatoes and some other vegetable; such a procedure reminds one of shoveling. Better convey each to the mouth separately. And do not chase an elusive bit round and round your plate with a fork or spoon; assist it on unobtrusively with the knife, or a bit of bread. Never, on any condition, put the knife in the mouth, nor sit with knife and fork held belligerently upward while talking. When not in use the knife and fork should be laid on the plate, not left dragging with the tips on the plate and the handles on the cloth.

(5) Do not grasp knife and fork viciously, half way down the blade. Hold them by the handles, which were made for that purpose.

(6) Use the fork for eating fish, pie, ices, melons, salads, soft cake, etc. When it is not necessary to use a knife at the same time, hold the fork in the right hand.

(7) Never leave a spoon standing in a teacup; after stirring the tea quietly once or twice, place it in the saucer, and sip the tea directly from the cup, never from the spoon. If the tea seems hot, let it stand a little; you can exist until it is cool enough to drink. When taking soup, stewed fruit, etc., take from the side of the spoon, not from the point, which looks awkward and ungraceful. When dipping up with a spoon use an unobtrusive outward motion, which is less suggestive of "scooping in" than drawing the spoon towards one.

(8) Do not thrust the individual knife, fork or spoon into any "general" dish on the table.

(9) If an accident happens, such as upsetting a glass of water, do not make apologies so profuse as to be embarrassing to the hostess. Say briefly that you are sorry, and let the matter drop with that.

(10) When passing the plate for a second helping, place the knife and fork, or spoon, as the case may be, at the center of the plate. Do not keep possession of them until the plate returns.

(11) Cut an apple or peach into quarters, paring each quarter as required, and cutting off bits as necessary. An orange is usually an awkward quantity to manage. Some cut it in two and eat with a spoon, even at the risk of squirting juice into their own or someone else's eyes. A better way is to cut it in four, then turn back the skin from each quarter as required, cutting again in suitable bits.

(12) When bread and butter plates are provided, place the bread and butter, also the "tea-knife" or butter spreader, on them. Never butter a large piece of bread and bite from it. Break a very small bit off, butter it as required, and convey to the mouth with the fingers.

(13) Eat dry cake, celery, bonbons, olives, salted almonds, from the fingers. A small bit of cheese may be cut off with the knife, placed on a small bit of bread, and so conveyed to the mouth.

(14) A gentleman should always offer a dish to the lady sitting next him before "helping" himself from it. He should also keep an eye on her, in order that he may assist her in any way that lies in his power, but he must make no parade in doing so.

(15) Do not arise from the table until the hostess has given the signal by herself arising. Then place the napkin on the table, unfolded, if one is present for but the one meal (as, presumably, it must then go to the laundry), and arise quickly but quietly. A man should always stand until the ladies have passed out of the dining-room first, unless, indeed, his assistance may be necessary in opening the door. In that case, he should go to it and hold it open for the ladies to pass through.

(To be continued.)

A Letter from a Married Clubite.
Editor Roundabout Club:

I am very much interested in the boy-and-girl question, and glad to see so many take hold of the question in such a good, sensible way.

In the October 29th issue, "Teddie" wishes some of the married folk would give their experiences and views on the question. Well, I happen to have been sailing in a partnership boat for the last twenty years, and I have learned a lot by observation, but a lot more by ex-



NOVEL CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT CAN BE MADE AT HOME.

The holidays are approaching, and all sorts of pretty gifts soon will be in demand. Here is a group of new and attractive ones that can be trusted to make Santa Claus an exceedingly welcome visitor, yet which can quite easily be made at home. There are dolls and toys for the little ones; there are useful yet ornamental gifts for the older folk, and a pattern can be supplied for each and every one, accompanying which will be found simple, clear and complete directions for the making. Little girls love to have their dolls dressed in up-to-date style, and the costumes illustrated are chic in the extreme. Animal toys are constantly increasing in demand, and monkeys, dogs and cats are rivals of the Teddy Bears, while for Teddy himself, suitable clothing needs to be provided. For the older folk dainty aprons and useful bags are offered, together with comfortable water-bag covers and slippers, that in themselves are fascinatingly suggestive of comfort on a cold night.

A pattern of any one of the above designs will be mailed to any address by the Fashion Department of this paper on receipt of ten cents for each.

Be sure to state number and size clearly and distinctly.

perience. It keeps a dear school, but what you learn is apt to stay with you.

I was one of those boys brought up on a farm, of very poor parents; had to work very hard, and got but very little schooling, only a few months each year, so you see it is an effort for me to express myself on paper as I would like.

Well, I suppose you think I had better get to the question, and not be telling of my disadvantages in early life. At the age of 30 I embarked on my matrimonial venture, and, perhaps, was as successful as the average. From close observation I have found that seven out of ten marriages are not happy. I have tried honestly to discover the cause, and think I have at least found a number of the causes that lead up to this unhappiness.

1st.—Courtship has been a school of deception on both sides; neither party has acted out his or her real self, but has tried to put the best side out on all occasions. Don't make this mistake.

2nd.—"Know thyself" is an old adage, which most of us pay little attention to. Study yourself, and see what manner of man you are, then you will be able to choose intelligently what manner of woman would be best adapted to you.

3rd.—Don't expect to get an angel; she would be very unhappy with you.

4th.—Don't marry above your station in life, socially or financially. If you do you will have reason to regret it sooner or later.

5th.—Marry one of your own age. There should not be more than five years difference at most.

6th.—Don't marry a man or woman of poor health. There is nothing that contributes to unhappiness so much as that. No one can be truly happy with poor health, no matter what their other surroundings may be.

7th.—Use your wife well. She will appreciate it if she has a spark of sense. "Do your part well, there all the honor lies." Remember neither party is always right and the other wrong.

8th.—Marry a woman of good health, good sense, good disposition, and good looks, if you can get it, but that should be a secondary consideration.

9th.—Use your wife as if she were your equal, whether she is or not. You might be mistaken.

10th.—If you get bit in your matrimonial venture say nothing about it; make the best of it, for no doubt you are more to blame than anyone else.

NERO.

A Few Comments on Some Other Letters.

I am interested in Pensons' article, and was glad to see the subject revived by One in Earnest, Elaine, Clo, John M. C., B. E. Nixon, Two Stray Leaves, Teddie, Phyllis, Bob, James, and others.

In the first place, I agree with Pensons. I think young people act too foolishly nowadays when in each other's company. I believe in the good old motto, "Aim High." If girls would not keep company with young men who are beneath their standard, the young men would see their faults and try and mend their ways. It is certainly right for every girl to know how to sew and cook well. No girl ought to go to be mistress of a home without knowing how to do both. Neatness in the home is another thing that should not be neglected.

As for John M. C., I am really sorry for him. I hope those girl friends have not spoiled him. He wonders why men are not more conceited. I think he is conceited enough. Teddie wonders why the married folk do not write. Well, I see pretty well into the lives of some married people. Of course there are unhappy marriages.

I think why some married women do not write is this: When a girl marries the man she loves she thinks of very little other than her husband and home, and cares very little for the outside world.

Yes, Bob James is right; there are as noble and pure-souled girls now as ever lived. All young people should be devout Christians, kind and courteous. There are married couples that, I think, live an ideal life, so far as the outside world sees.

Six years ago a young girl friend of mine got married. She married a man she loved from childhood, and, oh, to-

day what a perfect life they lead. They have one child, their joy and pride.

I am afraid I am like Elaine, I place my standard too high, for I must fully believe I am the only girl the man I shall marry has ever lavished his love and caresses upon. SNOWDROP.

Another Joins the Crusade Against "Silliness."

To my mind, you are acting wisely in discussing the serious question of the young girl and the young man. My interest has been aroused by the articles I have read in your paper. The writers seem fired with enthusiasm, and such a turn, I am sorry to say, is sadly needed. When we think of the frivolity which exists among our young people of to-day, it seems disgraceful. "'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true," that a great deal of time is spent in flirtations, frivolous talk and empty laughter,—so much so, that we wonder if the rising generations are receiving their share of common-sense.

I want, first of all, to thank Bob James, who, in the October 29th issue, takes the part of the girls against those who say we spoil the men. I do not deny that some girls are given to silly talk and actions to correspond; but have we not young men who are none the less cultured in this foolish art than the girls? To this, some will reply that the girls influence the men thus. If this be true, man must recognize that he is the weaker-minded of the two sexes.

In mentioning the qualities a young man admires in a young woman, it seems to me that some of our writers will be suited with little less than perfection. I heartily believe in high ideals, as long as they do not verge on the impossible; but I believe that every person has his or her peculiarities, which are very hard to overcome. One writer asks us to make ourselves beautiful. One can become beautiful mentally and spiritually much easier than physically, unless endowed with beauty of face and stature by nature herself. No doubt a girl with an earnest Christian character will have a face beautiful to look upon; but many think of beauty as including only such items as regular features, fine complexion, ruby lips, etc. I would not like to think that the word beauty has such a shallow meaning. Surely no man will base his love on such a tottering foundation as mere facial beauty. Some girls with plain faces are among the noblest women God ever made.

"Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain; but a woman that feareth the Lord, she shall be praised."

The uppermost thought in the minds of our young people seems to be to enjoy life, and to many a young man this means flirting with as many of the opposite sex as possible, making every young woman he meets think that she is the apple of his eye, and vice versa. Such people play with love to such an extent that they are not capable of knowing whom they really do love; and has not conduct of this sort a tendency to weaken the faith of one sex in the other? Is there any young woman who cares to take for a life-mate one who has posed as gallant to several other ladies, and, in consequence, has only the dying embers of his love to offer in return for the love of a true, intellectual, Christian young woman? I think such a young man should be mated with a young woman of the same caliber, and he would doubtless find her without difficulty.

I agree with the writer who says that due deliberation is necessary before choosing a helpmeet. I believe if this plan were adopted in every case of betrothal, there would be fewer breaches of promise, and after marriage fewer divorces. Love and marriage are both ordained by God, and both should be seriously considered before taking the final step. As Emerson says of love:

"It was not for the mean, It requires courage stout,
Souls above doubt, Valor unbending."

The question of what qualities a young woman admires in a young man has been pretty thoroughly discussed. I can only endorse what the others have said. I admire a man of good sound sense, who will not stoop to any act which has even the appearance of evil; one who has nobility of character, strength of purpose and a broad education. He must

also be neat in appearance. I do not understand why a young man cannot keep his hair properly combed, his linen, teeth and nails clean, and his clothes well brushed. I do not so much admire what we term a handsome man, as the man with an intellectual forehead, noble face and manly bearing.

If a young woman desires the companionship of a young man of such qualities as we have mentioned, she must aim to be as she thinks he would have her be. In short, I would say, have lofty ideals and strive to attain them, but, "If you cannot realize the ideal, idealize the real." JANE.

Thoroughness: A Letter to Teachers and Some Other Folk.

A mistake which I think we teachers sometimes make is that of hurrying pupils over work, starting them in a new subject before they fully understand the old. "There is so much to teach, and the time is so short," is our excuse. It is a true statement, but I do not think it justifies us at all. There is much to teach, but merely covering the ground is not teaching. I think it would be better to teach less, if need be, and teach it well.

I think we should do all in our power to instill into the minds of our pupils that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well." Not only so, but unless it is done well it will be a source of shame and annoyance to us all our lives.

It is hard to realize this in our school-days. We think that if we get through with our day's work we are through with it forever, and if our task is a difficult one, if we manage to escape having to do it, or do it barely "well enough" to get it off our hands, we feel relieved and worry no more about it.

But could we see into the future, and know that upon the faithful doing of these daily tasks depend all our future success, how patiently we would persevere in the toil, which at present seems to us so irksome.

I do not say that we may not make a fair showing, or win a tolerable degree of success without thoroughness, but I say that we can never be anything but inferiors in whatever walk of life we pursue, if we do not fit ourselves for it by thoroughness in every detail.

We may, as I have said, be fairly successful. We may even by tact and effort combined gain a reputation for being quite proficient. This might, perhaps, satisfy some, but I think most of us would derive small satisfaction from a reputation which is only a reputation, and which, in our hearts, we know is undeserved.

If our work will not bear looking into; if we must toil and strive to keep up appearances; spend time and tears in trying to make up for what we neglected once, we must often grow heart-sick and weary, and it is small wonder if we become discouraged, for, toil as we may, we can never gain what we have lost. We must now stand ever with the seconds. The door to first rank we closed with our own hands when we neglected to be thorough in the little trivial things of long ago. A TEACHER.

Nova Scotia.

RECITATIONS WANTED.

S. E. E. and others request the publication of several specified recitations. We regret exceedingly that we cannot accede to this request. If we published all the poems asked for our whole Home Department would be filled occasionally, and with matter appealing to a very limited number of readers. We trust our friends will understand the limitations, and that this explanation will be definite enough not to need repeating.

PLUCK AND LUCK.

"One constant element of luck
Is genuine solid old Teutonic pluck.
Stick to your aim; the mongrel's hold
Will slip,
But only crowbars loose the bulldog's
grip.
Small though he looks, the jaw that
never yields
Drags down the bellowing monarch of
the fields." —O. W. Holmes.

Current Events.

Another mammoth elevator is to be built at Fort William for the G. T. R.

The Haszard Liberal Government in Prince Edward Island has been sustained by a narrow majority.

The New Zealand elections have resulted in the return of the Ward Government by a reduced majority.

The first Catholic Missionary Congress ever held in America was convened in Chicago last week.

Premier Deakin, of Australia, has been defeated by a vote of 49 to 13, Mr. Fisher being elected Premier in his stead.

Following the attempted murder of Sir A. Fraser, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, a Bengali detective who had been active in trailing the revolutionists, has been shot down. It is said that rifles and revolvers are being imported into Bengal in packages labelled "sewing machines" or "cotton."

The agitation for Responsible Government in Germany has, for the first steps, at least, triumphed. The Kaiser has finally yielded to the demands of his people, and will act henceforth only through the Chancellor and the Ministers. Chancellor Von Buelow, whose position for some time seemed rather unstable, still retains the confidence of His Majesty, and with it the Chancellorship.

FAIRY SINGING.

(It is a Celtic belief that when a young and beautiful girl sinks into a swift decline, she has heard the fairies singing.)

She was my love and the pulse of my heart;
Lovely she was as the flowers that start
Straight to the sun from the earth's
tender breast,
Sweet as the wind blowing out of the west—
Elana, Elana, my strong one, my white
one,
Sweet is the wind blowing over thy rest!

She crept to my side
In the cold mist of morning.
"O Wirra," she cried,
" 'Tis farewell now, mavourneen!
When the crescent moon hung
Like a scythe in the sky,
I heard in the silence
The Little Folks cry.

" 'Twas like a low sighing,
A sobbing, a singing;
It came from the west,
Where the low moon was swinging:
' Elana, Elana '
Was all of their crying.
Mavrone! I must go—
To refuse them, I dare not.
Alone I must go;
' They have called and they care not—
Naught do they care that they call
me apart,
From the warmth and the light and
the love of thy heart.
Hark! How their singing
Comes winging, comes winging,
' Through thy close arms, beloved,
' Straight to my heart! "

White grew her face as the thorn's tender bloom,
White as the mist from the valley of
doom!
Sure was her going—her head on my
breast
Drooped like a flower that winter has
pressed,
Elana, Elana! My strong one, my
white one!
Empty the arms that thy beauty had
blessed,
—Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, in The Canadian Magazine.

The Ingle Nook.

THE SAGUENAY TRIP AGAIN.

Dear Madam,—My last communication to you was not signed. I am somewhat surprised at this, but I suppose it was an omission on my part. You ask me



"Buckboards" at Ha Ha Bay.

for a longer account of my trip; I shall do so, although I mentioned it was 14 years since. I have visited the Saguenay several times; my first visit was in 1892, also '93, '94, '95, again in '97 and '98. I have gone over both routes; that is, by boat and rail. In leaving Quebec by rail we climb the Laurentian Mountains until we get to an altitude of 1,650 feet above the sea level, and then we go down the other side until we reach Lake St. John, which is a large body of fresh water, as large as some seas.

To my mind, Lake St. John was originally much higher than at present, and I believe it is gradually falling; all around it is a very rich alluvial soil, very fertile, and during the past twenty years many people have gone there and opened up the country. There is a very large hotel built at Roberval, and many American visitors go there and spend some time every summer.

The reason why I think that the waters of Lake St. John were once much higher than now, is this: In 1875 a very fierce fire passed over that region and burnt up everything; not many were living in that region at the time, and the only escape was to get into wells, rivers or brooks until the flames passed over; some lives were lost. The elevated land was burnt over and impoverished, while around the borders of the lake, which is low-lying land, it is very rich and productive.

The Grand Falls are magnificent, just at the head of Chicoutimi, and they have worn down so that the waters of Lake St. John, I should suppose, are now 10 to 12 feet lower than they were 25 or 30 years ago.

My first visit to Ha Ha Bay, St. Alphonse, I shall never forget, especially the view from the high rocks above the river early in the morning, just after sunrise. The waters of the Saguenay were still as a mill-pond, and the view to the eastward was most beautiful to behold. I was introduced to the hotel-keeper, whose name was Peter MacLean—of course, in French. He said to me, "I think I have seen your name in my book." I replied "No." Of course I thought he meant his hotel register, for this was my first voyage there. He went away and studied his book for quite a while, and still maintained he had seen my name in it. I asked what book he meant, when he showed me a volume of 600 pages, entitled, "History of the Clan MacLean." I took his book and read an account of the Battle of Ban-nockburn, telling that when the right wing of the Scottish army was led by one Col. Hugh MacLean and won the day, he was supported by 13 other clans, one of which was the Clan Macfarlane. The hotelkeeper was delighted, and showed me every kindness, and was always a great friend of mine every time I returned. He could speak broken English; it seems his great-grandfather had been

at the taking of Quebec under General Wolfe, and when peace was restored had settled on the Saguenay, marrying a Frenchwoman. He was the make of a true, typical, burly Scotchman, but had nearly lost his mother tongue altogether. Many descendants of these Scottish soldiers can be found in the outlying districts, with names such as Fraser, MacLean, Macdonald, Ross, Blackburn, that

which you will name, and have your party open promptly at nine o'clock. Some time is spent in guessing the month, the guesses being written on slips of paper or tablets provided for the purpose. Supper is then served, and just as the clock is striking twelve a knock comes at the door. On opening it a young man dressed as a baby, and labelled January 1st, 1909, appears, to the great amusement of the party. The young man should, of course, be one of the most popular in the neighborhood. A good game for the occasion, if the entertainment above specified does not prove enough, is called "New Year's Resolutions." To play it, ten letters of the alphabet are read to the company and copied. The guests are then told to write a New Year's resolution of ten words, each beginning with one of the letters used. Finally all the resolutions are read, and a prize given to the one voted the best.

Another game, appropriate because it deals with those who have left "foot-prints on the sands of time," is played by giving the guests a series of questions, which you may invent before your party, each of which is to be answered by writing the name of some noted man. For instance:

What poet came nearest to being an ecclesiastical personage? (Pope.)

What did the ill-bred man say to his son when he wished him to eat properly? (Chaucer.)

Why did England so often lose her way in South Africa? (Mr. Rhodes.)

What does a ship do to a seasick man? (Rockefeller.)

What is a novel military name for a cook? (Kitchener.)

What British soldier is represented in ungraceful bowing? (Little "Bobs.")

Now I shall not give you any more of these. Invent them. You will find the work great fun, and, besides, if I put

cannot speak a word of English. Trusting I have not made my letter too long. PETER MACFARLANE.

New Glasgow, N. S.

No, indeed, you have not made your letter too long; it is very interesting. I hope the accompanying pictures of Ha Ha Bay, however inadequate they may be in showing the grandeur of the Saguenay scenery, will bring to you pleasant recollections, as they do to me. That of the



Boats Waiting for the Tide, Ha Ha Bay.

buckboards was taken away up near the church; the other, of the boats, from beside the wharf where the steamers land. The third, showing the hillside, always brings back the songs of two white-throats calling to each other away up there among the trees. I had not heard a trill of that blessed bird since coming to the city some years since, so you can understand how I strained my ears to listen.

A NEW YEAR'S PARTY.

Dear Dame Durden,—I am another silent and interested reader of "The Farmer's Advocate." My father has taken your paper for twenty years, and none of us have ever asked for advice before, but now I come begging admittance to your cozy corner, and advice. We intend having a party New Year's Eve. Please give something new, bright and amusing for entertainment. York Co., Ont. WE TWO.

I am delighted to help you in this. The only trouble is that so many of your neighbors are likely to be "taking" "The Farmer's Advocate" that it is hard to give you anything which can be given as a surprise.

Here is an idea from "Bright Ideas." Ask each guest to dress (or wear something) to represent a particular month

ton batting, spangled with diamond dust, on them. Other devices suitable to the occasion will suggest themselves.

Mrs. Burton Kingsland, a well-known entertainer, who has written much on the subject, tells of a party at which four young girls, each dressed to represent a season, assisted the hostess in receiving the guests. Spring, a golden-haired lassie, wore a wreath of dandelions made of yellow tissue paper, and a green gown with a white girdle. Summer wore red poppies in her brown hair; Autumn, a vivid brunette, was dressed in brown, trimmed with autumn leaves; while Winter, a pale blonde, was dressed in white, with a garland of mistletoe. Mistletoe, by the way, is quite appropriate to New Year's, because of an old superstition that putting it about the house at that time served to keep evil spirits away for the year.

Canning Pumpkin.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a constant reader of your valuable paper for a number of years, and having been profited by the helpful hints, I feel it my duty now to help someone else.

Having seen an enquiry about canning pumpkins, I may just say that I have never had much success with it cooked without sugar, but by cutting a pumpkin into small pieces and taking nine pounds of sugar to twelve of pumpkin, and cooking until one quarter is cooked away, then putting through a colander and canning in sealers same as fruit, hot if possible, it will keep for any length of time, is quite sweet enough for pies, and retains a very natural flavor.

WENTWORTH HOUSEWIFE.

Many thanks for the above hint.

CHEER UP!

Fear kills! Hope makes alive.

Fear is a paralyzing poison. Hope, the best of tonics.

Fear is darkness, death, despair. Hope is sunshine, life and energy.

Fear has saved nobody. Hope has rescued multitudes whose cases seemed beyond help.

But what is this monster, Fear?

Absolutely nothing but a mental fancy, a shadow, a psychologic disease. Fear is not a person nor a force. It has power to harm no one without his assistance and co-operation in yielding to its blighting influence.

Fear is purely a creature of the mind. It does not exist as a fact, unless self-created.

"Fear-thought" is a destructive force only. It builds but obstacles, produces but scarecrows, ghosts and bugaboos.

Fear is the ugly offspring of pessimism and cowardice, an enemy, a mischief-maker, a sneak-thief, a false prophet.

"Fear-thought" wastes energy, creates disease, robs you of peace, and predicts failure when success is just at hand.

The foundation of hope for the sick man, for every man in trouble, is the fact that the beneficent Power that made us is still interested in us, and working out His own problems for us, and will do the best He can for each of us.

Every spreading tree is evidence of God's power and presence; each blooming flower a proof of his love and gracious care.—Selected.



Cliffs, Ha Ha Bay.

About the House.

TEA, AND HOW TO MAKE IT.

Notwithstanding the popularity of this beverage, it is only once in an age that one gets a cup of really good tea, and the odd part of it is that the housewife who pours out for you a cup of dish-water stuff, or a still worse one, strong and rank with tannic acid, does so with the most sublime unconsciousness in the world; she has become so used to bad tea that she really does not know what it ought to taste like when good.

By way of an object lesson, just take a peep into a half dozen kitchens and see how this spoiled tea is accomplished. In half of them you will find the woman who knows that boiled tea is bad, and who is very careful just to put boiling water on the leaves and let the infusion stand in a warm place for five minutes. All this is in regulation order, but the tea is not good. Why? Simply because the "kettle" has been allowed to sit on the stove boiling for half an hour until every bit of dissolved air in the water has been expelled, driven out during the ebullition. As a result the water is flat, and the tea is flat, although it has one negatively good quality—it is harmless.

In the other kitchens you are likely to find everything going merrily, kettle boiling, tea boiling—no waste of fuel there. Then the tea is poured, as black and strong as tobacco water, and almost as unwholesome. You are thankful to see that about half a cup of good thick cream is put with the characteristic lavishness of a place, and you drink the mixture, trying to forget the proportion of poison you are taking into your system. Had your hostess been one of the careful kind, who limited the cream to a teaspoonful or so, you would have been obliged to leave the tea; that is, provided you knew anything about tannic acid.

In making really good tea, the quality of the article used is of some importance, although of not nearly so much as the manner of infusion. The Pekoes from any country are, of course, the best, as well as the most expensive, being made from the smallest and tenderest leaves. The Souchongs, made from the next largest, are, however, very good, while the Congous and Boheas are coarse and strong; the name Congou, it may be noted, is applied to blends, while Pekoes and Souchongs are unblended. Oolong is a kind from Formosa, very pungent, and used chiefly for blending. Chinese teas have, as a rule, the most delicate flavor; those from Ceylon the richest; while those from India are the most powerful.

Teas are classified as "green" or "black," according to the way in which the leaves are prepared. In making green tea the leaves are first steamed, or withered, in hot pans, then rolled, sweated in bags, and finally roasted. In producing black tea the leaves are withered in the sun, then rolled until soft, made into balls, and allowed to ferment. They are then sun-dried, and "fired" in a furnace. As the fermentation renders the tannin, or harmful ingredient of tea, less soluble, an infusion of black tea contains less tannic acid than an infusion of green tea, and is, therefore, more wholesome.

When infusing tea, get pure, fresh water and put it in the kettle. Moderately hard water is the best, as water that is too soft seems to develop a certain bitterness, while that which is too hard seems to be inefficient in drawing out the full flavor. When only very hard water is available, some counteract its effects by putting a very small pinch of soda in the teapot.

Let the water just come to a brisk boil, then pour it immediately on the tea, which should have been standing for a few minutes in a hot (but not hot enough to scorch), dry teapot. Set the teapot on the very back of the range for from three to five minutes, then pour the water all off the leaves into another hot teapot and cover with a cosy. If permitted to stand longer on the leaves the tannic acid is extracted, and the infusion becomes injurious. The addition of good cream, of course, renders the tea more nutritious as well as more wholesome.

As regards the quantity of tea to be

used, one must be guided by one's necessity for economizing. A common domestic rule says, "a teaspoonful (level), for each guest, and one for the teapot," but for ordinary use many people reduce this quantity quite considerably.

Tea, by the way, was unknown, even in Great Britain, until 1610, when it was introduced by the Dutch East India Company. As its price was then ten guineas a pound, its popularity was rather limited. At the present time in Great Britain alone 4,000,000 gallons of the beverage are used daily. Until 1862 all our tea was obtained from China; then teas grown in India were introduced. Since 1880 the principal supply has come from Ceylon.

RECIPES.

Apple and Tapioca Pudding.—Soak a cupful of tapioca overnight in water. Pare half a dozen tart apples, cut in quarters, lay in a buttered pudding dish, sprinkle with sugar and cinnamon, pour the tapioca over the apple, sprinkle again with the sugar, add a few bits of butter, and water enough to come up over the apples. Cover, and bake one hour. Serve hot or cold.

Baked Beans.—Soak overnight one pint of small white beans. In the morning put them to boil with plenty of water to cover them, and add more if it becomes absorbed. Boil with them half a pound of breakfast bacon after having cut off the rind. Let them boil until tender, but not enough to break to pieces. Just before taking from the fire add one-half cup New Orleans molasses. Let all boil up once, then turn into a buttered baking dish. Cut the bacon in slices and lay on top of the beans. Put in a hot oven and bake until well browned, for 1½ to 2 hours.

Mock Oyster Soup.—One full cup canned tomatoes, two-thirds cup picked and cleaned codfish, 2 cups boiling water, 1 tablespoon butter, a piece of soda size of two peas. Boil all together twenty minutes; rub through a colander; return to saucepan with 1 cup sweet milk added, and boil five minutes. Season with salt and pepper to taste, and serve with crackers.

Graham Fruit Pudding.—Two cups Graham flour, 1 cup currants, 1 cup sweet milk, 1 cup molasses, 1 egg, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon soda. Mix to a thin batter, pour into a buttered pudding dish, set in hot water, and boil 2½ hours. Sauce for above: 1 tablespoon butter, same of cornstarch, 1 cup boiling water. Mix, add ½ cup sugar and 1 tablespoon vinegar. Boil up once and serve.

Vegetable Oyster, New.—Scrape one dozen roots, throwing immediately into cold water to prevent discoloration, cut into slices, boil until tender, drain and mash. Add 1 tablespoon flour, salt and pepper to taste, and 2 well-beaten eggs. Mix, form into little cakes and fry in hot lard.

Carrots.—Boil enough carrots to make a pint after being rubbed through a colander. Put 1½ pints milk, the carrots, and salt to flavor over the fire. When boiling, add 3 small tablespoons flour, rubbed smooth in a little cold milk. Stir constantly, and just before serving add a teaspoon butter and a dash of pepper.

Apple Snow.—Core and quarter, but do not pare, three large tart apples. Stew until tender, then rub through a sieve. Beat the whites of three eggs stiff, add one-half cup powdered sugar and beat again. Add the apple and beat until like snow. Pile lightly in a dish and serve with the following sauce: 1 pint milk, yolks of 3 eggs, 1 teaspoon cornstarch and 1 tablespoon sugar. Cook in a double boiler or in a saucepan set in boiling water.

Graham Cake.—1 cup each of raisins, sugar, and sour cream. Stew raisins until tender and add a little flour to them. Add 1 teaspoon each of allspice and cinnamon, half teaspoon soda, pinch of salt. Stir stiff with Graham flour and bake. Two eggs added will make it better.

Potato Soup (good for supper in cold weather).—In a kettle containing two quarts hot water, put ½ cup chopped bacon, 3 chopped onions. Boil fifteen minutes, then add 1 pint sliced raw potatoes, and boil the whole again until potatoes are reduced to a pulp. Strain,

and add more hot water if too thick. Season and serve.

Spiced Cranberries.—Boil 3½ lbs. brown sugar, 2 cups vinegar, 2 tablespoons each ground allspice and cinnamon, and 1 tablespoon ground cloves. To this syrup add 5 lbs. cranberries, and simmer slowly two hours.

Cranberry Pudding.—Cream ½ cup butter, 1 cup sugar, together. Add 1 cup milk and 1½ pints flour, in which have been sifted 3 teaspoons baking powder and a pinch of salt. Lastly stir in 2 well-beaten eggs and 2 cups berries dredged with flour. Put in a buttered mould, cover, and steam two hours. Serve hot, with sweet sauce.

Improved Apple Sauce.—To make a nice change in apple sauce, add some cranberries to the apples while cooking. Flavor with lemon juice, and sweeten well.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

A glass of hot milk sipped slowly just before retiring, is a good cure for sleeplessness. Milk should always be sipped very slowly. If drunk quickly it is likely to form a hard, indigestible mass in the stomach.

Cut the feet off old stockings and use the legs to draw over the sleeves when washing dishes, etc.

Window curtains may be cleaned very well in winter by rubbing them in dry corn meal or shorts, and then allowing them to hang a little while in a brisk wind.

If table-cloths or napkins have fruit stains on them be careful to soak them in cold soft water before placing them in hot water, as this only sets the stain.

An excellent cold cream for use on the face and hands during cold weather is made as follows: Mix rosewater 4 ozs.; almond oil 4 ozs.; spermaceti 1 oz.; white wax, 1 oz. Put in a vessel placed in another containing hot water, and stir until blended, then add 1 dram tincture benzoin.

If collars and cuffs are threaded on a piece of tape or string and tied to the clothesline, dirty peg marks will be prevented, and less time will be required to fasten them on the line—an especial recommendation for cold weather.

The meat which is left after making soup may be put through a meat grinder, seasoned well with pepper, salt, and onion, or onion juice, moistened with gravy and pressed into a deep dish, then baked quickly. When cold serve in slices.

A SONG OF BEAUTY.

Oh, sing me a song of beauty! I'm tired of the stressful song,
I'm weary of all the preaching, the arguing right and wrong,
I'm fain to forget the adder that under the leaf lies curled
And dream of the light and beauty that gladdens the gray old world!

Oh, sing of the emerald meadows that smile all day in the sun!
The ripple and gleam of the rivers that on through the meadows run!
Oh, sing of the sighing branches of trees in the leafy woods,
And the balm for the heart that's hidden afar in the solitudes!

The birds—let them sing in your singing and flash through the lines you write,
The lark with his lilt in the morning, the nightingale charming the night,
The butterfly over the flowers that hovers on painted wing—
All these, let them brighten and lighten the beautiful song you sing!

And let there be faces of lovers, and let there be eyes that glow,
And let there be tears of gladness instead of the tears of woe,
And let there be clinging kisses of lips for a time that part,
But never a tristful shadow to darken a trustful heart!

Ay, sing me a song of beauty—away with songs of strife!
Away with the specter of sorrow that saddens the most of life!
Though under the leaf the adder of death and of doom lies curled,
Oh, sing, for a space, of the beauty that gladdens the gray old world!

—Denis A. McCarthy, in New York Sun.

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East"

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

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CHAPTER XXV.

Scarecrow as Comforter.

When a man starts out to take more interest in other folds than he does in himself, he's got business before him, and plenty of it; orders to fill by day and by night, and no dull times in his profession.

It's a profession for a particular kind of fool, that's built that way, and it's never overcrowded; the air is fresh all 'round ye, and nothing to obstruct the view—when ye take to running the universe for the sake of other folks.

Mary, on her part, was running the universe to try to save Bate, and she wondered and worried over his continued absence from home.

"But he has done better of late, Jim. Much of the time he has worked faithfully on the place. His crop of corn is the best anywhere about—so they say. Perhaps—he has gone so long without—this will be his last 'speer.' If I could only get him home again. Don't you think that he has done better for a good while past?"

"Well, yes," I answered desperately, "I think he has done more."

"You won't give him up, Jim? I could not work still to redeem him—without your help."

Now, I had kissed Cuby as a gull in gay and chatty flight leans to his companion on the wing. But Mary—that adoration of her was a life-long habit—I should never kiss her; that I knew, though she lifted to me the soul in her dark eyes with a trust that rived me, for the love I had for her, and had nurtured for her, against hope, this many a year. Verily, there are some seas a woman like that does not sail, or she would not have lifted to me a look like that, who must only suffer through my love for her.

"I'll never give up aught that I can do to help you. Did you need to ask me that?" I smiled at her.

Rob, with his able arm, was rigging up a scarecrow—over in the corn field where I went to work—to keep the crows away from Bate's corn. He arranged a decayed hat at a defiant angle on the head of the dreadful creation he was producing. "This is just fit business for me," he declared, "some one-handed fool job like this."

"It's not so bad, considering," said I, "trying to keep the crows off the corn of a man that tried to—murder you."

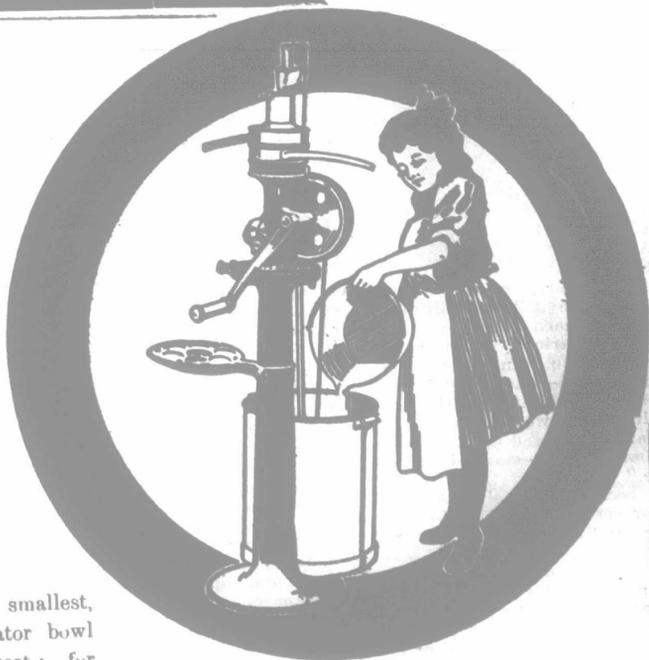
"I've got the habit of working at something all the time, Jim," he went on, seriously, "and it is all I'm fit for. I'd better be working than making an ass of myself on high lines, like trying to read Shakespeare and Browning aloud to a woman college president. Did you hear me trying to read aloud to Mary? I wish I had at least a little decent fear, but I'm such a d-d fool, I don't stick at anything."

"Rob," I suggested, to turn his thoughts, "you ought to put the hat that Caroline Treet gave you on that scarecrow. It would not be matched then for a success, of its kind, in any kingdom. The crows wouldn't so much as flutter anywheres near all summer."

Rob's shoulders shrugged with a laugh. I saw, though his back was turned. Then he faced me, and there was the queer spirit that I liked so, and that always floored me, in his blue eyes. You couldn't controvert it or touch it anywhere, it was that steady and deep, though it was only over a little thing that it showed, now.

"Jim, I wouldn't put that hat on a scarecrow for any money, or anything on God's earth. I wouldn't make game of that hat though it was

Every Separator - maker SAYS his machine runs easy. The Capital PROVES that it really DOES.



Simply because the Capital IS simple, it runs easy. Other Separators, mostly, run hard because they aren't geared simply, so they don't come near getting the most use out of the power applied.

Ordinary separators, besides, even when they do run almost as easy as the Capital when they are new and everything is working perfectly, soon begin to develop gear troubles through uneven wear and faulty mechanical constructions, due to wrong ideas. But the Capital gets the most work done for the power applied, and uses less power to do that work. A boy of twelve can run it. The Capital handle is fixed at such a convenient height that you can sit down and run the machine. It describes a circle of only eighteen inches — half an arm's length. Turn it once a second, half as fast as a clock ticks, and the easiest kind of a muscular effort makes the Capital bowl and its wing-cylinder revolve 7,000 times a minute.

Of course, the chief reason for this easy running is in the weight of the

Capital bowl. It is the smallest, most compact separator bowl there is—and the lightest: for the Capital bowl weighs only THREE AND A HALF POUNDS.

Now, you don't have to be an engineer to understand the simple, plain truth that the LIGHTER the thing is that power has to turn, the easier that thing will be to turn, if it is properly geared and runs on proper bearings.

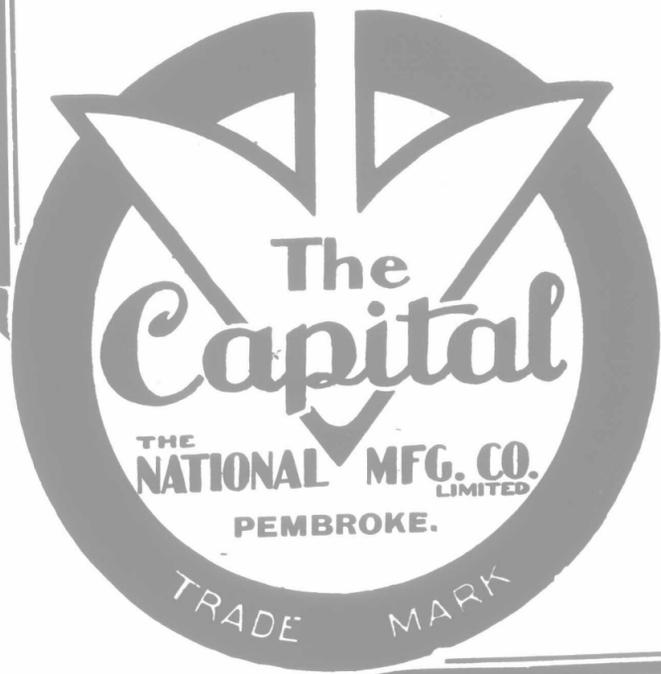
Of course the thing that has to be turned, by the power applied to any separator, is the bowl; and, as the Capital bowl is so light, and is so small, and the Capital gears are so simple, and the Capital bearings so sensible and mechanically right, **It naturally follows that the Capital runs easier than any machine of anything near its capacity.**

The Capital machine you see in the picture skims 500 pounds of milk an hour—not a RATED capacity like ordinary separators, but a GUARANTEED capacity. And yet the machine that does so much work, that saves so much money, not only runs easiest, but actually skims closer than the machines that run hard and stiff and clumsily. Tests made

by experts—dairy-school professors, without any interest in any machine — show that the average separator leaves .054 per cent. of butter-fat in the skim milk. The Capital leaves only .01 per cent., less than a fifth of the waste the ordinary machine causes.

And yet it runs easier, it is kept clean easier, it produces as heavy or as light a cream as you want, it saves you all the heavy lifting and sloppiness that every other machine's high-up tank causes (for the Capital, as you can see by the picture here, has the only REALLY low-down tank, it rests right on the floor). And you can buy a Capital under an arrangement that makes it pay for itself long before you have to begin thinking about paying for it.

That is the outline of the Capital story—the groundwork of the reasons why it will pay you to WRITE NOW and hear the whole Capital story—why it will pay you to find out AT ONCE what this new idea in practical, work-saving, money-making cream separation would be worth to YOU on your farm. Send for the book about the Capital, it is free to any dairy farmer; send for it NOW, to-day. Read it, whether you are ready to talk separator or not.



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We Want Ten GOOD MEN! The right kind of men can make money introducing The Capital Separator. We help our agents in a way that gets them business. Talk it over with us by mail.

worn to shreds—and I know some 'round here do put Caroline's hats on their scarecrows. I wear it often—when she's looking—and I shall as long as I'm at Power Lot, God Help Us. It's a nice hat, and I like it. You keep quiet about that hat, old man, or you and I'll have a quarrel. "You've got a good many girls on your string," I adjured him solemnly.

The smile grew broad on his face. Then he sobered.

"Ah, Jim," he said, arranging some straw under the tattered vest of his dreadful piece of sculpture in order to give it the similitude of a mortal stomach and some proper pride of bearing; "ah, Jim, you ought to have been in my shoes—at birth, I mean—you would have plodded into the advantages that I tossed in air; you would have used them like an expert, and made a great man of yourself, and—married Mary Stingaree."

He became intensely interested in the processes of the art he was pursuing, and stood off to view his uncanny work.

"Mary Stingaree is for neither you nor me," I said. "It would be a shame for her to marry either of us, after all. We both know she is spoken for from a high source, and where she will probably make up her mind to go in the end. We'd better put her out of our minds as far as that is concerned."

"Doctor Margate is too old for her," Rob replied, giving an English cant to the trousers set up on two old broom handles which constituted the legs of his masterpiece. "Too old for her. Perhaps you think she's sort of prim and schoolteachery, Jim, but she isn't. She's great! She's jolly and full of 'go'—didn't you know that? Why, Mary Stingaree is a society woman more than anything else, and a brilliant one, too. She has had a hard, uncongenial life of it, but the music and the dash are all there. She ought to marry a young man, and travel, and entertain at her own house, and all that sort of thing. How she would shine!"

"Doctor Margate is not too old to travel, and by all accounts his house is big enough for even her to shine in. You and I are poor devils, with our own work cut out before us, and we've got to stand up to it without frittering our thoughts away in hopeless moonshine. We can be men she can respect, anyway."

"Yes," said Rob, his face settling again to severer lines, with a sharp pallor round the lips. "I can't hang 'round there so much with her, though. I—I like it too much, Jim. I—I wouldn't have dreamed, when I first came to Power Lot, God Help Us, that a man could ever love a woman as I love her now. When she does up my arm I don't dare breathe, for fear she'd know how I wish that I could die when she touches me, and go off that way, happy in the bliss of it; quit it all that way—all this mess that I've got into, that I don't rightly know how to manage. I'm not afraid, old man. I could stand up to anything, if I saw my way clear. Once or twice I've thought she—Mary—well, I could not believe it, of course—but I've thought—just for a moment, you know—I've thought—"

"Don't think it any more—that's only just her way. You get to thinking that, too hard, and you fall on your head every time, and find you're badly cracked. Stand on your own feet, Rob. Good Lord! stand up independent, and steer."

"You couldn't talk just like that, if you cared for anybody as I care for her."

"No?—but it's a safe rule to go by. It's the only way she'd ever care for you."

I pitied the lad's working face. But he climbed out of this quarry before my very eyes. You can tell by the look on a man's face when he has given up his own way and settled down again to sail as true to chart and compass as he knows.

I left him smoking his pipe beside his scarecrow, friendly, and human-close, as though the communion lay

deep between him and that uncanny offspring of his genius. I stopped at the house on my way home for a word with Mary. There are lots of ends to pick up when you are running the universe for the sake of a lot of eccentric individuals such as I had to manage.

"This is just between you and me as old friends, Mary," said I. "You might go kind of careful with Rob Hilton, if you don't really care anything about him. He—he's very fond of you, Mary."

"Is he?" said she, meeting me very frankly, and with great quietness of demeanor. "Well—I am fond of him."

"Oh, yes; I know. But that is not the way Rob feels it. He is deeper than you think. He—he—it is tough for Rob, Mary. It's hard—it's vital hard for him."

"And how do you suppose I care for him? Am I incapable of affection for any sort except drunkards and the superannuated, and all the curious of creation? Is it not possible that I could love someone young and straight, and tall and pleasant to look upon, and joyful to hear? Someone who has erred, possibly—like the rest of us; for we are none of us quite perfect, Jim."

She flashed that at me as though I'd been sizing up poor human flesh, and condemning it altogether, because it didn't touch ideal attainment; that is the kind of justice you get meted out to you when you're running the universe—your little part of it—for the sake of a lot of hotheads.

"Is it not possible that I might care for someone who is admirably, simply normal in his nature and in his craving for happiness?"

She was up and speaking at last. Not so much her words as her manner glued my tongue in my mouth.

"It was a shame," she went on, in a flame of indignation, "a shame for Rob Hilton to be entrapped into that dreadful, false marriage down there. He was not married," she believed. "He was not of their sort, and he could never become so through any amount of degradation. It was wicked. If there had been anyone to take any interest in him—"

"A woman," she continued, "could not go rummaging about in the purlieus of that dreadful River down there to see what was going on, or to protect the defenceless; but it really seemed as though a man could have protected his friend."

My tongue still stuck tight on unmoving hinges.

"I said Rob Hilton was charmingly normal," said she. "He is not; he is superior. Why, he has a heart like a lion. He would do and dare anything for anyone he loved."

"Mary," said my creaking tongue at last, and I climbed a tough pitch in the waves then, and swallowed injustice, and threw back magnanimity and patience at her for her wild, cruel handling of me, God knows that: "Mary, if I have not been all the friend I ought to be to you and Rob Hilton, why, I shall have a chance to make up for it later on."

She hesitated, and gave me a bit of attention, just a bit. I reckon my face was screwed up in some distorted shape.

"Jim," said she, softer, "I did not mean that. There was never anyone like you. I did not mean to hurt you."

"Never mind," said I, "I'm one of the 'curious'—one of the freaks. But now, I want to know one thing, if an old, life-long friendship may put the question to ye, Mary. If Rob Hilton were proven to be free, would you marry him?"

"You seem to cast some reflection upon him," she answered; "and the question you ask me would be impertinent—did it come from anyone but you. But you seem to cast some reflection upon Rob," she said, very gently now. "Did you ever think, Jim, it is greater to win a battle over self and temptation than to sit at ease with those who have not been tempted?"

"I have thought—a good deal, Mary," I said.

"I know you have. But you seem not to have thought of that. No woman of character could despise Rob Hilton and his splendid fight."

"I believe that you would marry him," I murmured aloud, a sort of helpless incredulity in my tone.

"I do not know," she said. "This much is certain"—she punished me with the new light that shone wide and soft in her glorious eyes—"I do not believe that I could bear to marry anyone else."

So the die was cast, the song was sung, the word was said. I retreated, I do not know how, except that I stalked away automatically, as a man whose life-springs are dead.

Rob had finished his pipe, and left the scarecrow standing solitary. The gatepost was conveniently near. I leaned against it for support, and as I did so I could feel the rags of the crow-frightener's right arm fluttering caressingly against my cheek.

Some things rose very clearly before me then: how Mary had chosen Power Lot, God Help Us, up here, with the wind for a watchdog, had accepted it deliberately, rather than a softer life, for Duty's sake. How barren a life it had been for her, into which Rob had come with his brightness and theatrical position of dependence, with his qualities of eternal youth, and his spectacular fight against temptation.

"But she was all the world to me," I blurted out, clenching my hard fists in a kind of agony, being alone with the scarecrow. "Deep down in my heart I was always thinking that perhaps somehow, sometime—"

"But she loves him—she loves Rob Hilton," I brought myself up standing. "The story's told, the dream's over. There's nothing left but to 'Steer right on.' That is all the story now."

"There's a storm brewing in the east," shivered Scarecrow.

"The more storm, the better," said I. "I like storms. When a poor devil's stripped of everything else in the world, he's got the storms left, anyway. Give me a storm and a boat and I'm all right."

"Other folks? Other folks?" screeched Scarecrow, the wind wrenching the hat clean off his head.

"Oh, all right," said I, capping him again. "Yes, other folks. Well, I'll do my best. If that's the way to ride the gale out, I'll go that way." My own words came back to me, spoken though they had been with a gush of blood at the heart—"Mary, if I have not been all the friend I ought to be to you and Rob Hilton, why, I shall have a chance to make up for it later on." Aye, and so I will. I'll clear a way for them somehow. That's settled."

I saw old man Trawles coming home along the lane, driving his cow, and I, not being in the mood to be seen or to chat with him, jumped over into the tall corn so that he might not discover me.

Jacob Trawles wore his tall hat, as usual, and swung his cane. The cow stopped and gazed fearfully at Scarecrow, standing crazily bold in his rags by the gatepost.

"Sir," said Jacob Trawles in his best urban style to Scarecrow, whose features and tatters he discerned but vaguely from where he stood; "sir, will you kindly step aside till I have passed with my cow?"

Poor Scarecrow whistled through all his shackling constitution, and twirled his own rakish hat with his hidden brows in sniggering contempt of Jacob's supplication.

"Sir," said Jacob to Scarecrow, with severe dignity, "step aside at once, sir; you are frightening my cow."

I held my breath in a spasm of interest and attention, lest I should shriek aloud even as the gay wind shrieked. Scarecrow rattled, waved, and whistled in jaunty defiance, and the cow turned and plunged in frenzied retreat.

"Sir," Jacob sternly accused the insensate tatterdemalion by the gatepost. "sir, I requested you, with courtesy, to step aside. No gentleman, no decent person, sir, would conduct himself as you are doing."

Poor Scarecrow shook his hoehandle right arm in a tiltish way, as full of glad menace and challenge to approach.

Now I saw that Jacob Trawles did not essentially lack for courage.

"D—n your impudence!" cried the insulted old man, advancing upon Scarecrow with upraised cane and whirling it over that unshrinking creature's hat, scathless, for he had no mind to commit murder. It was when he had cooled down enough to prod his unspeakable enemy persistently in the stomach with his cane that Scarecrow yielded up, unregretfully, his brief reign on earth, and fell in astonishing disintegration at his assailant's feet.

"What in the devil's almanack!" cried the startled old man—an excessive oath which he used only on state occasions like the present. "What in the—"

In the general collapse of material before him, the familiar aspect of old broom and rake handles, laths, straw, old garments, and a battered hat sped from a headless trunk, reassured him and advised him of the nature of his opponent whom he had so valiantly attacked.

"Now, who played that trick, I wonder?" he commented aloud, with a bitter inflection of contempt for the wit of the perpetrator; "some lorn shif'less fool 't didn't know no more 'n to rig up a scarecrow right here where everybody's cows is passin'. If I ketch him, I'll—"

He wiped his brow, looked long and cautiously about him to make sure that no one had witnessed the remarkable scene, and then started back down the lane in pursuit of his cow.

I collected the shattered framework and constitution of what had been so late my companion in misery, picked up his forlorn garments, transported him a piece, and set him up to what I trusted might be a long and useful existence in the center of the field. By chance, as I was making my exit from the tall and tangled corn, I came face to face with Jacob Trawles, returning with his cow.

I was conscious on the instant that I colored high and leered guiltily in his face.

"Jim Turbine," said he, relapsing wholly into the vernacular, "ain't you gittin' to be purty old to be playin' that kind o' harf-witted, dodderin', aimless, shif'less tricks on folks?"

I felt that I was leering only the more broadly into his questioning face.

"Wal, wal," said he, fixing me with his dun-brown eye, "you keep your mouth shet, Jim, and I'll keep mine. Ha, ha!" he laughed with an artificiality in which the effort involved was something painful to hear, "boys will be boys, Jim. Yes, boys will be boys. I—ahem—I shall invite you to my wedding, Jim."

I accepted his cajolery without resentment. "Aimless, shif'less," he had called me; and, faith, but I had been hoeing out the corn of my enemy, for charity's sake, till every bone in my body ached.

Sure, a man gathers up sweet plums of appreciation and reward when he's running his little universe for the sake of other folks.

"Did ye hear, Jim? You keep your mouth shet, and I'll keep mine. I'm a-goin' to invite ye to my weddin', Jim." Old man Trawles beamed on me.

"Thank ye, I'll come, sure, if I'm ashore, Jacob. I'm a master hand at going to other folks' weddings."

Maybe too much storm and wind and general catastrophe was mingled with my appointed voyage through life for grief to stay me long at any one point. There was always the next wave to face.

(To be continued.)

A WORTHY TRADE.

"The farmer's trade is one of worth. He's partner with the sky and earth. He's partner with the sun and rain. And no man loses for his gain. Men may rise and men may fall. The farmer, he must feed them all."

HOW TO STAND.

You can make or mar your figure yourself. Do not lay all the blame at Nature's door, for it is more your own fault than hers that you are not a good figure, be it of the stout or slim order. The minute a woman stands lightly on her feet, with knees straight, chest well out, stomach flat, shoulders back, and the body from waist up tilting ever so lightly forward, she has acquired at once a certain smartness of effect, that no amount of beauty or fine clothes could give.

The smart girl is never round shouldered or hollow-chested, and by standing properly she breathes properly. Every full, deep breath she draws straightens the muscles of her sides and abdomen. She is bound not to grow into a fat, ungainly woman, who can never catch her breath or a train, for a proper poise of the body means good digestion and good health.

How many women sink into a little heap the minute they sit down—shoulders drooping, chest sunken, the whole weight of the body thrown on the end of the spine. The smart girl sits in the same erect, alert way that she stands, and if she wishes to rest she leans back against her shoulders, and not the middle of her back.

In bending, whether at a desk or a dishpan, or a dining-table, she bends from her waist, not from her shoulders, and she not only looks well, but avoids fatigue and the actual injuries that come from any strain on misplaced muscles.

JOY OF LIVING.

Out in God's house—
Under the infinite dome of the sky:
Beautiful starlight is shining on high,
And all His glorious furnishing nigh—
Out in our Father's house.

Hearing God speak—
Out from the caves of the borderless deep,
Or where the ominous thunder-bolts sweep,
And where the bird-songs tumultuously leap
Out from a thousand throats.

Reading God's message—
On the bright canvas of evening skies;
There where dark mountains in mystic forms rise;
Or where the gold on an ermine couch lies
Deep in the lily's bell.

Knowing God's care—
Even a sparrow's cry gladly He hears:
From the eyes of His children He wipes
All the tears,
And the sorrows of each burdened bosom
He bears
Lovingly, tenderly.

Doing God's will—
Loving His creatures who live here below;
Easing the sad heart, abating the woe;
Planting the rose where the thistles now grow—
Oh, what a joy it is!

—Angelus.

HOW SHE KEEPS YOUNG.

She eats three warm meals at regular hours.
She sleeps eight hours, and as often as possible, two of them before midnight.
She takes fifteen quiet minutes in a darkened room after luncheon.
She begins each day with a cold bath, followed by a glass of cold or hot water.
She is careful to spend at least a half hour every day in the open air.
She never rides when she can walk the distance comfortably.
She doesn't waste her vitality in superfluous and energetic talking.
She is neither self-centered nor family-centered, but has a few fresh outside interests to keep her live and thoughtful.
She never lets herself moan over the past, nor worry about the future, but makes the best of the present and keeps sweet and cheerful.

A gentleman undertook to purchase a waist for his wife.
"What bust?" inquired the saleswoman.
"Why, I didn't hear anything."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

1st.—Questions asked by bona-fide subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate" are answered in this department free.
2nd.—Questions should be clearly stated and plainly written, on one side of the paper only, and must be accompanied by the full name and address of the writer.
3rd.—In Veterinary questions the symptoms especially must be fully and clearly stated, otherwise satisfactory replies cannot be given.
4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

Miscellaneous.

LICE ON CATTLE.

Will sulphur, fed to cattle now, prevent lice on cattle? What quantity should be given at a time and how often? Is there a better remedy? L. T.

Ans.—We are not sure that sulphur fed would have the effect of preventing lice. There is a notion of that sort extant. Our opinion is that if fed in any considerable quantity, the animals, if exposed to wet weather, would be liable to contract colds, owing to the medicine opening the pores of the skin. If given mixed with salt, kept in a box where the animals may take it at pleasure, it would probably be safe enough. The advertised sheep dips are effective in killing lice. A successful Ontario cattle-feeder uses a mixture of dry cement and insect powder (pyrethrum), first clipping off the hair along the back, then rubbing in the mixture.

LUXATION OF PATELLA.

I have a colt about six months old that is stifled on both hind legs, and when walking there is a noise as though two bones were grating. A. R.

Ans.—Repeated blistering of the stifles is the only hope of a cure. Keep in a comfortable box stall. Keep his feet rasped to normal shape, clip the hair off the outside and front portions of the stifle joints and blister every month as follows: Take 1½ drams each, biniodide of mercury and cantharides, and mix with 2 ozs. vaseline. Rub well into the parts, tie to prevent him biting the parts. In 24 hours rub well again with the blister, and in 24 hours wash off and apply sweet oil. Allow him to run in stall now and oil the parts every day. Blister as above every month until a cure is effected.

LUMP JAW.

I have a two-year-old heifer with lump under jaw, which looks very like lump jaw. It is the size of a large apple, and is very hard. Could you tell me if there is any cure for it, and if not, is the flesh good to eat? SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—The progress of the ailment in the early stages is often stopped by giving iodide of potassium, one dram, three times daily in bran or a pint of water as a drench. If the animal gets languid, refuses to eat, froths at the mouth, or tears run from the eyes, cease giving the drug for a week or two and then repeat it. The flesh is good while the growth is small, but if medicine is given it is liable to affect the flavor. If the animal is in good condition, or can be put in good condition in a few weeks, it may be better to slaughter it. It is unlawful to sell on the market the flesh of an animal affected with lump jaw.

COW POX.

Three years ago bought milking cow with small lumps around base of teats. Soon the greater part of my herd were affected, some cows having lumps larger than a hen's egg, which would break and discharge like boils, the whole quarter of the udder being inflamed. For treatment, at first, I used a salve of lard and sulphur, and fed them sulphur freely, which seemed to check it in some cases. Is this cow pox? Give treatment. R. T.

Ans.—The symptoms are those of cow pox, which is an infectious disease, which may be conveyed on the hands of the milker. For this reason, affected cows should be milked by one person, or the hands disinfected after milking each cow. The disease generally takes two to three weeks to run its course, and in some cases leaves lumps at the base of the teats which are hard to dissipate. Dressing with a mild carbolic or borax and vaseline salve generally effects a cure. A mixture of ¼ pound each of saltpeter,

sulphur and ground gentian root, given a teaspoonful night and morning in feed, is helpful in cleansing the blood and acting upon the kidneys.

FEARING A BULL.

My neighbor keeps a yearling bull running at large in his own field. Is it legal for him to do so, or should he keep him chained to an iron stake? If so, what can a person do with the owner if the bull gets out and does any damage? FARMER.

Ontario.
Ans.—Your neighbor is not legally obliged to keep the animal so chained up; but if he allows him to go unthethered, he does so at his own risk, and in the event of the bull getting out of the field and doing injury, your neighbor would be liable for same and could be subjected to an action for damages.

DRAINAGE.

A has a farm containing 100 acres, with a creek running through a back corner. There is a four-inch tile drain from the roadway to the creek, draining a very low piece of land. B, who lives across the road, has a field of about 7 acres of wet, marshy ground of which he is going to drain, and has to cross A in order to get an outlet to the creek. B wants to drain into A's 4-inch tile, because that is the watercourse, but A forbids him, claiming the drain is only sufficient for himself. Can B compel A to help dig an outlet or to help pay for a larger tile in order to carry off his (B's) water? FARMER.

Ontario.
Ans.—We think not. It is, however, a matter for the municipal engineer, if the parties cannot come to an agreement. He will, no doubt, if called in, find some suitable solution of the difficulty.

PATENT RIGHTS.

Can I make and employ for my own use an article on which there is a patent in force? D. M.

Ans.—Section 21 of the Patent Act, Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906, provides that when a patent is granted, the holder thereof has the exclusive right of making, constructing and using and vending to others to be used, the patented invention. Section 30 specifically asserts that every person who, without the consent in writing of the patentee, makes, constructs, or puts in practice any invention for which a patent has been obtained under this Act, or under any previous Act, or who procures such invention from any person not authorized by the patentee or his legal representatives to make or use it, and who uses it, shall be liable to the patentee or his legal representatives in an action for damages for so doing.

CHOLERA IN POULTRY-HOUSE.

My hens are dying off in great numbers. They refuse to eat and their heads turn blue, and they seem to have diarrhea. The droppings are yellow and green. Is this chicken cholera? What can I do to save those that are left? Must I disinfect henhouse before putting in other hens, and how must I go about it? How long after disinfecting must I wait before putting in other hens? Is there anything I can feed hens to prevent this disease when they are well? J. V. B.

Ans.—This may be what is suspected, viz.: hen cholera, or it may be dysentery, which is often mistaken for cholera. The latter disease is, fortunately, uncommon in Canada. In order to ascertain the exact nature of the disease, a live, but sick fowl, should be sent to Dr. Higgins, Bacteriological Laboratory, Experimental Farm, Ottawa. If cholera, the germ will be discovered. It is well to know the exact nature of the disease. Meanwhile the well birds should be separated from the sick ones and placed in new quarters. Give them one teaspoonful of sulpho-carbolate of zinc to a gallon of water. The sick birds should be killed, for whether suffering from cholera, dysentery, or an acute form of liver complaint, their case is hopeless. Under any circumstances the poultry-house should be thoroughly disinfected with a 10 per cent. solution of carbolic acid liquid. Mix liquid in warm water. Follow by whitewashing premises, and let them be for a couple of months before putting in stock. Put a good condition powder in food if necessary. A. G. G.



Distance Doesn't Matter.

For over sixteen years we've been treating all kinds of skin, scalp, hair and complexional troubles by mail. Our patronage isn't confined to Canada, but extends to all parts of the world. Thousands are using our remedies with most wonderful results.

PIMPLES AND BLOTCHES, Eczema, Black-heads, Ringworm, Ivy Poisoning, All Discolorations, Freckles, Sallowness, Rash, Dandruff, Falling Hair, etc., etc. all yield quickly to our home treatment. We invite consultation by letter, with a description of trouble.

An Eczema (Salt Rheum) patient in Manitoba says: "Your treatment I consider is worth more by far than you ask for it. For my part I could not put a price on it."

SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, Moles, Warts, etc., always eradicated forever by our reliable method of Electrolysis. Satisfaction assured.

We make the Princess Toilet Remedies, the best preparations made in Canada. They include Creams, Foods and Lotions for dry, sensitive skins, coarse, faded and wrinkled complexions, gray and faded hair, etc.

Send stamp for descriptive booklet "F." and ask us for any information desired regarding your skin, etc. Established 1892.

HISCOTT DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE:
61 College Street, 1 Toronto Ontario

**Dairy Farm,
NEAR MONTREAL,
FOR SALE**

As a Going Concern, at a Great Bargain, for Excellent Reasons.

The chance of a lifetime for a live dairyman. Milk nets \$2 per 100.
Over 100 acres excellent land. Well-built house. Silos. Barn for 40 milk cows, and other stock. Running water. Near station, post office, school and churches.
Write and arrange for early visit before snow comes.

P. O. Box 953, Montreal, Que.

Advertisements will be inserted under this heading, such as Farm Properties, Help and Situations Wanted, and Pet Stock.
TERMS—Three cents per word each insertion. Each initial counts for one word and figures for two words. Names and addresses are counted. Cash must always accompany the order. No advertisement inserted for less than 50 cents.

THOROUGHLY experienced farm hand seeks situation on farm. Good horse and cattle-man. Reliable, with excellent character. J. W., 98 Farley Avenue, Toronto, Ont.

WANTED—A stockman, unmarried, for a farm near London. Write, giving age, experience and wages required to F.A., Box 581, London.

WANTED—Young men to qualify for agencies on Canadian Northern, C. P. R. and G.T.R. Lowest wages, \$57 per month. We teach Telegraphy, Freight, Tickets and Baggage. College or mail courses. Send for free booklet. Railroad College, 179 Dundas St., London, Ont.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms during winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made yield a profit of from \$15 to \$25 per week. Now is the best season of the year to plant. Crop in from five to six weeks. No earth required. Only manure, which, when treated according to instructions, emits absolutely no odor whatever. Write for illustrated booklet, and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., No. 784.

WANTED A THE DELHI TANNERY
Hides, Skins and Furs to tan for Robes, Coats and Gauntlets Mitts, etc. Tanned soft and pliable. Never get hard.
B. F. BELL, DELHI, ONTARIO

BOYS FOR FARM WORK!
Farmers and others desirous of securing the services of boys, from the age of 13 to 17, should apply to:

LIEUT. COLONEL HOWELL,
James and Albert Streets, Toronto, Ont.

WISDOM BY MAIL.
It was a Missouri man who was too poor to subscribe for a paper, but who received a "sample copy" of one of these mail-order journals, in which he read an advertisement of a recipe to keep a horse from slobbering. He sent \$1.50 for the recipe and received the following: "Teach your horse to spit."

Harrow While Plow You

Make one job out of the two, and get your ground in finest condition by harrowing when the soil is first turned up.

Kramer's Rotary Harrow Plow Attachment

Attaches to any gang or sulky and levels, pulverizes and makes a mulch of the "moist soil" that is not possible after the ground dries and "sets." Draft only slightly heavier—you'll be surprised to see how little. A great time and labor saver. Quick Canadian Shipments. Stock now carried at Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. No Custom House or other delays. Write for catalog No 65

THE E. M. KRAMER CO., Paxton, Illinois

1000 MEN

Wanted as Brakemen and Firemen Salary \$75 to \$150.

Study a few hours a day for eight to ten weeks, and we guarantee to assist you in getting a position on any railway in Canada. We teach and qualify you by mail. Write us for booklet and full particulars.

THE DOMINION RAILWAY SCHOOL, Dept. C., Winnipeg, Man.

What is a Good Investment?

THERE are three important qualities that every investor must keep in mind when buying securities. These are safety, cheapness and salability.

It Must Be Safe

That must be the first consideration. In forming a judgment on this point experience and a knowledge of the market are probably the most important factors. We have been in business for nearly forty years and our accumulated knowledge and experience is at the disposal of our clients.

It Must Be Cheap

The only criterion of cheapness is that the investment must pay a good rate of interest on the amount of money put into it, and must be bought below its normal price so as to be likely to increase in value.

It Must Be Readily Salable

This is an important point—one often overlooked. For this reason the securities listed on the regular Stock Exchanges are best for they have a wider market and their values are always published in the papers. It is a safe rule to avoid unlisted securities which are canvassed for.

Many Good Investments

Many good investments are obtainable now which are safe, cheap and readily salable. Our experience and knowledge of present conditions are at the service of any investor, great or small. We are always pleased to answer correspondence on this subject.

John Stark & Co.

STOCK BROKERS AND INVESTMENT AGENTS

Members of the Toronto Stock Exchange

26 Toronto Street
Toronto, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ACRE AND MILE MEASUREMENTS.

How many acres are there in a mile, and how is it worked out?

A CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Correctly speaking, there are no acres in a mile. "Acre" is a term referring only to area, "mile" refers only to distance, except when otherwise specified, as in case of a square mile. Local custom or use might, in some cases, give the word acre a lineal significance, as implying distance equal to breadth of an acre in a field of standard local dimensions. A standard acre in Ontario contains 160 square rods. Assuming that each acre were square, its length (or breadth) would be the square root of 160 or 12.649+ rods.

ROTATION—FERTILITY—POTASSIC AND PHOSPHATIC FERTILIZERS—PEAS AND OATS.

1. Do you consider a rotation of crops should be adopted in order to succeed as a farmer?
2. Would you fertilize your legume plants with phosphoric and potash?
3. In all a farmer's work, is not fertility what he should be working to gain?
4. Have not fully adopted a rotation yet and have some old pastures. Would you advise me to plow up what I could

of them and sow them to Crimson clover? Kindly tell us something about this plant.

5. Would you advise me to mix peas heavily in my oats next year? R. C. Grenville Co., Ont.

Ans.—1. Yes, unquestionably.
2. This is a practice which might be reasonably expected to prove profitable, though it is a question whether the fertilizer had not better be applied to the grain crops with which the clovers were seeded, or even to the preceding corn and root crops. The use of raw ground rock phosphate in the stables as an absorbent, as suggested editorially in our issue of Nov. 19th, we believe to be well worth trying. The potash should be applied separately, in the form of wood ashes, or of some one of the commercial potash salts.

3. Fertility is a prime consideration that should be ever kept in mind.

4. We do not think such a policy would be advisable. Crimson clover is not adapted to Canadian conditions, except to a limited degree, as an orchard cover crop.

5. When the grain is being grown for other stock than horses, it is advantageous in more ways than one to mix peas with the oats in the proportion of, say two bushels of peas to three of oats, or possibly a more nearly equal proportion. A point to guard against is the danger of the oats not supporting the peas so that they can be cut with the binder.

GOSSIP.

HONORED DAVID RIDDELL.

On November 5th, in Glasgow, Mr. David Riddell, Blackhall, Paisley, once the owner of the noted Clydesdale stallions, Darnley (222) and Prince of Wales (673), was entertained to dinner and presented with his portrait painted in oils. There was an attendance of over 200 noblemen and gentlemen. The portrait was presented by Sir Hugh Shaw-Stewart, Bart. The inscription read: "Presented to David Riddell, Esq., of Auchinback, Blackhall, Paisley, on behalf of many friends, in appreciation of nearly sixty years' association with and interest in the Clydesdale breed of draft horses and agricultural affairs.—5th November, 1908."

Sir Hugh, in his address, said: "It would be only fitting that at that time they should recall some of the outstanding facts of Mr. Riddell's life as a Clydesdale man. (Applause.) He must remind them that it was fifty years fully since Mr. Riddell won a prize at the Highland and Agricultural Society's Show at Inverness in 1856, and he won that with Champion, by Old Clyde, full brother to Sir Walter Scott. (Applause.) Now, if he began mentioning the horses which Mr. Riddle had handled or shown, he would keep them too long. He would, therefore, skip over the names of many horses which many could recollect in their own minds, but it would be impossible for anyone speaking about Mr. Riddell not to think at once of the name of Prince of Wales and Darnley—(applause)—which, he thought, crowned a long series of successes in 1884, when the latter as a twelve-year-old took the first prize and championship at Edinburgh Centenary Show. He might refer to such names as Luck's All, mention Time of Day, and he could not help mentioning Top Gallant.

Mr. Riddell, in his reply, said: "On looking over the large gathering he could not but think of the great changes that had taken place since he began business over 55 years ago. And among a long list of notable breeders mentioned, whom he had known, one of the most remarkable was Lawrence Drew, of whom he had nothing but the happiest of memories. Taken all in all, he was a man of rare gifts, and, above all, a trusty friend and thorough gentleman, one whom it was a perfect treat to meet. When he thought of the type of draft horses which were in fashion when he was a young man meeting such men as Samuel Clark, Peter Crawford, William Park, and Robert Findlay, of Springhill—and, again, when Mr. Drew and himself went to Lincolnshire and other parts of England to buy fillies—the change struck him forcibly, and they of the younger generation would perhaps pardon him when he said there was a danger of overdoing the fancy points and making too little of the points which were of the utmost importance for work and durability. (Applause.) This was, unfortunately, a controversial subject with some, but he would not touch further upon it, as they were all met that night in good fellowship, and he hoped that they of the new school would not take it amiss. Looking back, he was proud to think his efforts had been of some use in the draft-horse world. From 1856, when he took first prize with Champion at the Highland in Inverness, he had great enjoyment in good horses. He could picture vividly the form and style of Old Campsie, Young Campsie, Old Clyde, Sir Walter Scott, The General, The Banker, Old Times, Samson, Dumbar-ton Tom, The Tifter, The Swell, Roving Boy, and a host of others, while as for Time o' Day, Prince of Wales, Darnley, Luck's All, Top Gallant, St. Lawrence, Sanquhar, Blue Ribbon, and some more of his later favorites, he could scarcely think of them being dead."

Rev. Dr. Gillespie, in proposing the toast of Clydesdale breeders, said in part: "The old farmer's opinion of the clergy was that they were a 'gey mixt lot.' He supposed that the Clydesdale breeders, of whom he was proud to be one, would admit quite freely that they were more or less mixed, but they had produced what was admitted to be the very best draft horse in the world—a horse second to none in activity, soundness of wearing qualities, and able to breed true to type. The best definition he heard of what was wanted in the Clydesdale horses was given by Mr. Abram Kerr in the show-yard of the Highland Society when he said that the thing that was wanted in

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

FOR SALE—Large, well-marked Narragansett turkeys. Mrs. G. Baldwin, Colchester, Ont.

LOCHABAR Stock Farm offers a nice lot of Bronze turkeys at \$5 a pair; Toulouse geese, \$4 a pair; Pekin ducks, \$3 a pair. Pairs supplied not akin. Also Leicester sheep. D. A. Graham, Wanstead, Ont.

the Clydesdale was 'gey wide-set near the grun and rich at the grun.' The wearing quality of the Clydesdales was, he thought, a very important feature. They wanted a horse that would stand the tear and wear of the streets, and at the same time be able to move, and the latter was one of the features of the Clydesdale that was of very great importance indeed."

Mr. Brydon said: "Mr. Riddell had the ancestors of Prince of Wales and Darnley before those noted horses were foaled. He brought out The General, the sire of Prince of Wales, and he also brought out Sir Walter Scott, the sire of The General; and also Old Clyde, the sire of Sir Walter Scott. All these horses won at the Highland Shows, and besides that, he put through his hands Samson, the sire of the dams of both Prince of Wales and Darnley. Mr. Riddell was working on the right lines from the very beginning. He was, undoubtedly, the grand old man of the Clydesdale breed."

After a successful six months' run, the Scottish National Exhibition at Edinburgh was closed. The total attendance for the half-year approached three and a half millions, and a surplus of probably £15,000 is expected to be available.

At the National Horse Show at Madison Square, New York, the second week in November, Miss K. L. Wilks, of Galt, Ont., with horses from the Cruickston Farm stables, won first in the trotting-bred class for stallions four years old and over, kept for service, with the brown horse, Mograzia, by Moka. Also second in very strong competition for pair of Roadsters (Rhea W. and Mary Vincent), second for pair and best-appointed road rig, with the same pair; third for mare with record of 2.30 or better, with Mary Vincent, and second for two-year-old trotting-bred filly, with Oskom Belle, also third in same class with Vanity Oro.

YOU NEED FEAR IT NO LONGER

Gravel Warded Off and Cured by
Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Manitoba Man Tells How His Urinary Troubles Vanished Before the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

Hamrik, Man., Nov. 23.—(Special).—Probably there is no disease to which man is heir that causes such a general dread as Gravel, or Stone in the Bladder. The frightful pains it brings, and the terrible operations it necessitates, cause a shudder of apprehension whenever it is mentioned. But there is really no reason why any man or woman should fear Gravel. It is purely and simply a Kidney disease, and as such can be either cured or guarded against by the use of Dodd's Kidney Pills. Take the case of Mr. Calvin R. Snyder, well known here. He says:

"In the spring of 1907 I was almost laid up from a lane back and was also troubled with excessive urination. I got a box of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and used them with satisfactory results. Dodd's Kidney Pills are the best Kidney medicine I ever heard of."

If you follow Mr. Snyder's example and use Dodd's Kidney Pills for slight urinary disorders, you will never be troubled with Gravel. If you have Gravel, Dodd's Kidney Pills will cure it.

BABY'S
The Best Thing In the Home
—except the baby.
"Baby's Own" is the nicest, purest and safest soap you can use.
Best for baby—best for you.
ALBERT SOAPS, LTD.
4 MFRS. MONTREAL

OWN SOAP

Consumption Book

200 PAGE MEDICAL BOOK ON CONSUMPTION FREE

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

Write at once to the **Yankton Consumption Remedy Co.**, 695 First Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the **New Treatment**, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Don't wait—write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

MADE FOR SERVICE
and guaranteed absolutely **WATERPROOF**

OILED SHIRTS, SUCKERS AND WAISTS
Every garment guaranteed Clean - Light - Durable

SOLE BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE
CANADA FREE FOR THE MAKING

Souvenir Post Cards

The loveliest picture post cards ever seen in Canada. English and Canadian views. Only 20 cents a dozen. In the store they sell them at 30 cents.

C. W. Kreutziger, Waterloo, Ont.
DEPT. X.

LADIES' SUITS, \$7.50 to \$18. Tailored to order. Beautiful wool skirts, \$5 to \$9. New cloth coats, \$5 to \$10. Nice cloth slippers, \$2 to \$6. New waists in lawn and silk, \$3 to \$4. Lustrous jumper suits, \$4.75. Silk jumper suits, \$12. Send today for the sample material and style book. They are free. **Southcott Suit Co., London, Ont.**

Fifty choice Hereford cattle, selected from twenty prominent herds, will be offered for sale by auction at the International Show at Chicago, on Thursday afternoon, December 3rd—a rare opportunity to secure a herd-building on a few good females.

Shopmaster—"Anonymous means without a name. Give me a sentence showing you understand how to use the word."
Small Boy—"Our new badge is anonymous."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

PROBABLY LIVER COMPLAINT.

Would you please advise me what to do for hens whose combs get black at the top, and the discoloration continues on down into their head; then they die. It is chiefly the roosters that take it.
J.O.

Ans.—Dark purple comb is a sign of liver complaint, which, in this case, may have been caused by over-feeding, lack of exercise, badly-ventilated house, impure drinking water or food. Liver complaint is sometimes brought on by the over-feeding of mash. Little is said as to how the birds are fed, or on what, consequently it is rather difficult to determine exact nature of disease. The diet should be at once changed, and a less quantity fed. It is said to do this in any case.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE.

1. What are the Brown Swiss like as dual-purpose cattle? Are they as good beef as Shorthorns (especially as two-year-olds), and as good dairy cattle as the Ayrshires, for instance? What are their special characteristics? Tell us something about them!
2. Where can I get more information about them? Is there a Brown Swiss Record in Ontario?
3. Can I import Brown Swiss from the States, duty free?
4. Who breeds them in Canada?

Ans.—1. Brown Swiss are generally classed as a dual-purpose breed. They are not, as a rule, as good beef-producers as Shorthorns, having larger and coarser bones, and are somewhat rough at the shoulder points. They are more uniformly good milkers than Shorthorns, but are not generally as heavy milkers as the Ayrshires. In color they resemble Jerseys, shading from dark to light brown, or mouse color, and at some seasons gray. Horns are rather short and flat. They are of quiet, contented disposition, and are healthy and of strong constitution.

2. Write the Secretary of the American Brown Swiss Breeders' Association, Chas. D. Nixon, Owego, New Jersey.

3. Yes, if accompanied by certificate of registration in the American Brown Swiss Record.

4. C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliff, Que., advertised Brown Swiss in "The Farmer's Advocate" a few weeks ago.

GOSSIP.

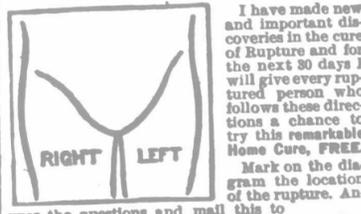
ELM PARK ABERDEEN-ANGUS.
Little need be said by way of introduction of the noted Elm Park herd of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, the property of Mr. James Bowman, of Guelph, Ont. Its unequalled record of prize-winning at the leading shows from Halifax to Calgary is too well known to need comment.

Founded in 1890 by the purchase of the cow, Kyma 2nd, a daughter of the champion bull, Imp. Strathglass; dam Kyma (imp.), winner of first prize at the Highland, numerous importations have since been made from leading herds in Scotland of females of the most fashionable strains, on which have been used such noted sires as Imp. Jus 180; the champions, Kyma's Heir, Lord Aberdeen 3rd, Imp. Prince of Benton, and Lord Val 2nd. The present stock bull is Imp. Magnificent (27115) 2856, of which Mr. Clement Stephenson, one of the oldest breeders and exhibitors of Angus cattle in England, says he had ever seen for his age. He won third at the Royal this year; first and champion at Toronto; first at London and Ottawa. Mr. Bowman is now offering a number of extra choice young females, winners and daughters of winners, some bred to this bull, and seven young bulls, also winners this year; also the champion stock bull and sire of champions, Lord Val 2nd, coming five, one of the highest-class types of the breed in America.

Mr. Bowman is also an extensive importer and breeder of Suffolk sheep, the flock being now some 80 strong, the breeding ewes all imported or the produce of imported stock. The stock rams in use are Imp. Darnot, winner of first and championship at Halifax, 1906, and champion medium-wooled ram at Edmonton 1908, and G. P. Watkins (imp.) 253, first and champion at Chicago, 1907. For sale are ram lambs and ewe lambs.

PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator
(Patented 1901)
The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.
See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to **THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO**

FREE to the RUPTURED
A Quick New Cure



I have made new and important discoveries in the cure of Rupture and for the next 30 days I will give every ruptured person who follows these directions a chance to try this remarkable Home Cure, FREE. Mark on the diagram the location of the rupture. Answer the questions and mail this to **DR. W. S. RICE, 75 Main Street, Adams, N. Y.**

Age..... Time Ruptured.....
Name.....
Address.....
Does rupture pain?..... Do you wear a Truss?.....

SUBSCRIBE FOR "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE."

Important Introductory Sale of AYRSHIRES.

To introduce our stock to the public, we have decided to offer by auction, on the farm, **THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1908, AT 2 P. M.**
9 Young Bulls, 3 to 16 mos. old; 2 Yearling Heifers, and Several Mature Cows. Included in the bulls are the 1st and 2nd prize winners at the leading shows of the Maritime Provinces in 1908. All the young stock is bred from our imported bull, Netherhall Nobleman. The date follows immediately after the Amherst Winter Fair. For catalogue, now ready, write: **A. McPherson, Manager.**
C. W. Stockton, Auctioneer. Hampton Stock Farm, Hampton, N. B.

Your Child's Education
Is incomplete without a knowledge of music. Music has a great refining influence on character. Encourage your children to take a keen interest in their music lessons by providing for their use a high-class instrument such as a

Sherlock-Manning Organ
You can purchase one on EASY TERMS.
Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, Ont.

MAGIC LANTERN SHOW

DANDY LANTERN -- 12 SLIDES -- 50 VIEWS IN COLORS
A regular circus. Funniest pictures you ever saw. You will laugh till your sides ache. Easily earned by selling \$3.00 worth of Lovely Colored Christmas Postcards at 6 for 10c, 25 designs, all gems of art; many richly embossed on solid backgrounds of gold; all brilliantly colored. They are worth 5c. At 6 for 10c you have only to hand them out and take the money. Just say you will do your best and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Christmas Card Dept. 21A Toronto.

Imported Clydesdales
All have great size, smoothness, quality, on the best of bottoms, and royally bred.
WM. COLQUHOUN, MITCHELL, ONT.

IMPORTED SHIRES
At their St. Thomas stables, the John Chambers & Sons Co., of England have for sale stallions and fillies from their noted Shire stud, high-class representatives of the breed. Correspondence solicited. Address: **DR. C. K. GEARY, St. Thomas, Ont.**

ECZEMA AND PILES CURED.

MAGISTRATE AND SCHOOL-COMMISSIONER HEALED BY ZAM-BUK.

Zam-Buk, by its healing power, has earned the praise of men and women in the highest stations of life. One of the latest prominent gentlemen to speak highly in Zam-Buk's favor is Mr. C. E. Sanford, of Weston, King's Co., N. S. Mr. Weston is a Justice of the Peace for the county, and a member of the Board of School Commissioners. He is also deacon of the Baptist Church in Berwick. Indeed, throughout the county it would be difficult to find a man more widely known and more highly respected.

Some time back he had occasion to test Zam-Buk, and here is his opinion of this great balm. He says: "I had a patch of eczema on my ankle, which had been there for over twenty years! Sometimes also the disease would break out on my shoulders. I had taken solution of arsenic, had applied various ointments, and tried all sorts of things to obtain a cure, but in vain. Zam-Buk, unlike all else I tried, proved highly satisfactory, and cured the ailment.

"I have also used Zam-Buk for itching piles, and it has cured them completely also. I take comfort in helping my brother man, and if the publication of my experience of Zam-Buk will lead other sufferers to try it, I should be glad. Far the cure of piles or skin diseases, I know of nothing to equal Zam-Buk."

Zam-Buk also cures burns, cuts, ulcers, blood poisoning, ringworm, scalp sores, chapped hands, cold sores, and all skin injuries and diseases. Rubbed well on the chest in cases of cold, it relieves the tightness and aching. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. box, or post free from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

No stockman or horseman can afford to be without

Rex Sugar Food

Read what Canada's leading consulting and analytical chemist says:

G. H. BOSTOCK, F.C.S. (LOND.), F.A.S.
MEMBER OF THE NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY, ENG.
CONSULTING CHEMIST AND
DYER'S EXPERT. 12 BEATRICE ST.
Toronto, Ont., Nov. 12th, 1908.

Messrs. The Rex Sugar Food Co.,
Weston, Ont.:

Gentlemen,—I have made an examination of a sample of your Rex Sugar Food, and have pleasure in reporting upon it as follows:—The proportion of "albumenoid" or "nutrient ratio" in the economical and successful feeding of alfalfa is of the utmost importance, and I am satisfied from my examination of Rex Sugar Food, that anyone interested in the feeding of stock have in this food a thoroughly well-balanced article at their command, and its preparation shows an intimate acquaintance with the general needs of stockmen. It will stimulate and promote digestion, and render the assimilation of ordinary feed an easy matter. I have no hesitation in recommending Rex Sugar Food to all feeders of young cattle especially.

Yours truly,
GEO. H. BOSTOCK,
T. L.

Can be procured from all dealers, or direct from:

The Rex Sugar Food Co.
WESTON, ONTARIO.

Imported Shire Horses

FOR SALE:
TWO STALLIONS.
THREE MARES IN FOAL.

If not sold before, will be on exhibition and offered for sale at the Horse Show in Toronto next January 13th, 14th and 15th. For particulars write to:
WILLIAM LAKING, HALIBURTON, ONT.

Are you open for a better position? If so,

Learn Telegraphy!

No other profession offers better opportunities. Send for particulars.

DOMINION SCHOOL OF TELEGRAPHY,
Toronto, Ont.
9 East Adelaide.

For Sale! Percheron and French Draft Stallions, mares and colts.
Duroc-Jersey Swine, both sexes.
JACOB STEINMAN, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.
Only a stone's throw from G. T. R. depot.

GOSSIP.

W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm, Ont., in addition to Oxford Down sheep, offers for sale in his advertisement, choice young Yorkshire boars, fit for service, at close prices.

J. H. M. Parker, Lennoxville, Que., advertises for sale Shorthorns, Clydesdales, Leicester sheep, Chester swine, and poultry. Mr. Parker issues a handsomely illustrated catalogue, which may be had free for the asking.

Two imported Shire stallions and three mares are advertised in these columns for sale by William Laking, Haliburton, Ont., Lindsay to Haliburton branch of G. T. R. For particulars write the owner, mentioning "The Farmer's Advocate."

The attention of stockmen is directed to the advertisements in this issue of the Rex Sugar Food Company, of Weston, Ont., and to the certificate of chemical analysis of this food, and the recommendation of the consulting chemist, as to its value as a stock food.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada offers a silver cup at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, at Guelph, and one at the Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S., for the champion grade dairy cow, providing she be sired by a Holstein-Friesian registered bull, whose name and number must be given at time of entry.

Under the auspices of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, an auction sale of selections of high-class young bulls, cows and heifers, from a number of prominent herds, will be held in the International sale-pavilion, Union Stockyards, Chicago, at 1 p. m., Friday, December 4th, the week of the International Live-stock Show, the dates for which are Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.

A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., whose advertisement runs in this paper, writes: "The Tamworths we are offering this fall are choice goods, and with a rising hog market they should meet with a ready sale. Hogs will be hogs in 1909, and Shorthorns will be Shorthorns again. Now is the time to buy them right, and not wait until prices are booming skyward. We are offering some nice Cotswold ram lambs and two shearling rams, prizewinners at several fairs, at very moderate prices."

The auction sale of 16 head of Ayrshire cattle from the Hampton Stock Farm herd, advertised on another page, to take place at the farm at Hampton, New Brunswick, five minutes walk from station, on December 3rd, should attract the attention of dairy farmers wanting to improve their herds. Young stock from the Hampton herd has made a splendid record in prizewinning at leading Maritime exhibitions. The two older bulls in the catalogue, in the senior bull calf class, won first and second at Halifax, but were so evenly matched that the placing was reversed at St. John and Sussex. If they keep on they will be hard to beat in yearling form. The females are also of excellent type and quality. For catalogue, write Andrew McPherson, Manager, Hampton, N. B.

NEW IMPORTATION OF CLYDESDALES.

Mr. T. H. Hassard, Markham, Ont., the well-known importer of Clydesdale and Hackney horses, owner of the champion Marion Cassius, illustrated in this issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," will have a new importation of choice Clydesdale stallions and fillies in Markham by December 15th. Mr. Hassard writes that he "intends to bring none but the best that money will buy," and he invites correspondence and inspection of his importation in his new stables in Markham, G. T. R., only 22 miles from Toronto. C. P. R. station, Locust Hill, 3 miles distant.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1. Young horse, in good condition, and working, urinates often, and after finishing the act endeavors to pass more. The urine is milky in appearance. He also passes feces often and in small quantities.
2. Is bran mash, with a tablespoonful of ginger, good for a horse that has been out in a storm all day?
3. Should water be kept before horses all the time, except when they are overheated?
4. Is it dangerous to allow a horse to get wet after giving him saltpeter? If so, what should be done?
5. Is snow harmful to horses' feet?
6. Would it be beneficial to give a horse a tablespoonful of raw linseed oil in his food once daily?
7. Is blue clay good to stuff horses' feet to keep them moist?
8. Give treatment for distemper and pneumonia.
9. How much tincture of aconite should be given in case of fever and cough?

Ans.—1. Purge with 8 drams of aloes and 2 drams ginger. After purging ceases, give 1 oz. nitrate of potassium once daily until the urine becomes normal.

2. Yes.
3. It is good practice.
4. It is better not. Rub with cloths until dry, and then blanket and make comfortable.
5. No.
6. The dose is too small to do either good or harm. We do not consider it wise to give drugs to healthy horses, and when they are sick the dose of the drug indicated should be sufficient to produce its action.
7. Yes.
8. For distemper, keep comfortable, feed on easily-digested food, blister the throat, open abscesses, and give 3 drams hyposulphite of soda and 20 grains quinine four times daily. If complications arise, send at once for a veterinarian. For pneumonia, apply mustard mixed with water and a little oil of turpentine to the sides, clothe warmly and give 2 ozs. liquor acetate of ammonia every three hours until perspiration is well established. If the pulse is full, frequent, strong and bounding, give 20 drops Fleming's tincture of aconite every two hours until it is reduced. When pulse becomes weak, give 8 ozs. whiskey every three or four hours. Give 6 drams nitrate of potassium three times daily. If he will not eat, give raw eggs mixed with the whiskey.

9. The advisability of administering aconite depends entirely upon the state of the pulse. It is a very dangerous drug for an inexperienced man to handle, as its action on a weak heart is very liable to be fatal. The doses of Fleming's tincture are 15 to 20 drops; of the British Pharmacopoeia tincture, 30 to 60 drops.

Miscellaneous.

LICE—WINTER-LAYING BREEDS

1. What can be done to rid a henhouse of lice?
2. Which is the best breed of hens for winter laying? I have Barred Rocks, but think they are inclined to hatch nearly all the time?

Ans.—1. Clean the pen thoroughly and burn the litter. What are known as mites are the most serious henhouse pest. Sprinkle coal oil on roosts, joints, openings, and wherever the mites may be found. The following day apply strong milk of lime. Two or three handfuls of salt to a pail of the wash makes it adhere. In a few days the treatment can be repeated to exterminate the pests. If lice appear on the fowl, they are best destroyed by the use of small quantities of blue ointment under the wings and rump and on the back and head. Boxes of dry sand and earth should be placed in the houses so that the fowls can dust themselves.

2. Authorities cannot agree on the best winter-laying breed. There are good laying strains in all the popular breeds; many of them also have strains that seem to have too great a tendency to hatch. As a breed, the Barred Rocks are counted good winter layers.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

J. P. LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Ring-Bone

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it over fails. Easy to use and one to three 6-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Fifty-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

LAMENESS from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Carb, Side Bone or similar trouble can be stopped with

ABSORBINE

Full directions in pamphlet with each bottle. \$2.00 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Horse Book 9 D free.

ABSORBINE, J.R., for mankind, \$1 a bottle, removes Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Gout, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, Variolesities, Old Sores, Allays Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.O. Box 73, Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, BORS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

Radiol

RADIOL TREATMENT prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bag Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc. No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed.

RADIOL TREATMENT fines down a worn horse's legs, and is a certain cure for puffy joints and Sprains, Prevents Filled Legs.

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL" Leg Wash "counteracts that daily wear and tear of the legs unavoidable with the horse in constant work, whether training, racing or on the road.

One flask of "Radiol" will make a gallon of valuable leg wash.

Carlswrie, Uddington, Eng., July 28, 1906. Sirs,—Kindly forward on receipt of P. O. enclosed another bottle of "RADIOL." I have been using it with great success on a Hackney mare with a very bad windgall that the vet. had given up. Yours truly, Thos. Prentice.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND USES OF "RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "RADIOL." Price \$2 a large flask, or post free from

Canadian Agent:
Thos. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal.
Manufactured by The Radiol Co.,
213 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.
U. S. Agents: Messrs. Will I. Smith & Co.,
2635 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

3 HACKNEY MARES FOR SALE

O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

SHORTHORNS

Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.

JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.

Clydesdales, Shorthorns, At Kinellar Lodge we have for sale two 3-yr. Cotswolds & Berkshires, old Clydesdale fillies, both reg.; a big, good pair. Several choice Shorthorn heifers. Nine shearling Cotswold ewes and nine shearling rams. This year's lambs, both sexes. And young Berkshire sows. John I. Baisden, Markham, Ont., P. O. and station.

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms. DR. BELL, V. S. Kingston, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

COWS FAIL TO BREED.

1. Cow fails to breed; comes in heat regularly, and is seven years old.
2. Shorthorn cow, seven years old, and healthy, has calved four months and fails to come in heat. J. W. H.

Ans.—1. Try the yeast treatment, which has been frequently described in these columns.

2. We can suggest nothing but waiting for nature to mend matters.

COST OF BABCOCK TESTER.

What is the cost of a Babcock tester complete, and from what reliable dairy-supply house may it be procured?

Lambton Co. W. J. F.
Ans.—The cost varies with the size. Four-bottle testers, complete, with test-bottles, pipette, acid measure, test-bottle, brush and directions, are supplied at \$6 for milk-testing only, or at \$7 for testing milk and cream. Two-bottle sizes can be had at \$5 and \$6, and six-bottle sizes at \$7 and \$8. For particulars, write C. Richardson & Co., St. Mary's, Ont.

SEPARATORS VS. SHALLOW PANS.

Give in figures the extra amount of butter that can be made per hundred pounds of milk by using a first-class cream separator instead of pans.

INTENDING PURCHASER.

Ans.—The question depends on existing conditions, both in shallow pans and in the use of the separator. Thoroughness of skimming in pans varies with temperature, experiments showing .38 per cent. fat in the skim milk when kept at 56 degrees, and .28 per cent. when kept at 46 degrees. With separators, too, much depends on the temperature of the milk and the speed at which the machine is run. Tests have shown .09 per cent. fat to be a fair average in the skim milk. A reasonable average from the pans would be .32 per cent. To get all the fat from milk testing approximately 3.6 per cent., there would be 14.4 lbs. taken from the hundred, since cream averages about 25 per cent. fat. Therefore, of the 100 lbs. whole milk, 85.6 lbs. remain as skim milk. From 100 lbs. of skim milk the difference between cream separator and shallow pans is .23 lbs. fat, and from 85.6 lbs. it would be .1968 lbs. But 1 lb. butter-fat makes about 1.15 lb. butter, so that from the .1968 lbs. fat you should have .2264, or slightly more than 1-5 lb. Therefore, the loss in using shallow pans should run about 1-5 of a pound of butter per hundred pounds of whole milk.

GROWING CRIMSON CLOVER.

1. What is the best time to sow crimson clover?
2. The probable time to cut for hay?
3. Is light or heavy soil the better?
4. Quantity of seed per acre?
5. Would it be wise to sow red or alsike clover with it for hay the following year? B. S. Parry Sound District.

Ans.—1. Generally speaking, Crimson clover is not a success in Canada. In the milder parts of British Columbia, and occasionally in the Niagara District of Ontario, satisfactory returns have been reported. It is grown mainly as a cover crop in orchard culture, and for this purpose late summer or early autumn is the time to sow. Success or failure would be regulated largely by moisture conditions from the time of sowing until winter sets in. July and August are the most desirable months.

2. Harvesting the crop must be governed by the bloom. Just before it comes into full bloom is considered best.

3. A comparatively sandy loam is more desirable than heavier soils. In any case a deep soil is essential to success.

4. The quantity of seed per acre recommended varies from 10 to 20 lbs. With clean seed, of high germination percentage, 15 to 16 lbs. to the acre, on average soil, is satisfactory.

5. No, you could expect no gain from such practice. Crimson clover, sown late in the season, lives over winter if not bare of snow during severe weather.

CREOSOTE AS A PRESERVATIVE.

1. Would you advise the use of creosote as a preservative on a shingle roof of a barn?
2. What color would it produce?
3. What ingredients would have to be mixed with it, and in what proportions to make it green or red?
4. Describe the process of dipping.
5. What would be the probable cost of the same for seventy thousand cedar shingles? H. R. M.

Ans.—We are not aware of any experimental work in the use of this preservative on shingles. In coal-tar combination it cannot be counted a success, as the tendency is to melt and run to the eaves-troughing. Pure liquid creosote is colorless or pale yellow. If any of our readers can supply further particulars we would be pleased to hear from them.

GOSSIP.

A. W. Smith, M. P., Maple Lodge, Middlesex Co., Ont., writes: "For thirty days I will sell the Shorthorn heifers I offer for sale at very reduced prices. They are mostly all from excellent milkers of our best milking strains."

Mr. A. T. Gordon, Combscausway, Insch, Scotland, has sold his young prize-winning Shorthorn bull, Count Fascinator, by Fascinator, from a Countess dam, for export to the Argentine. Count Fascinator won this year as senior yearling, second prize at the Royal Show at Newcastle, second at the Highland at Aberdeen, first and special at Inverurie, first and champion at the Garioch Centenary Show, first and champion at Banff and other shows.

CLYDESDALE MEN MAKE GRANT.

At a meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association in Toronto recently, a grant of \$1,000 was made to the Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition for 1909. It was also recommended that the three-judge system, by which two judges act in each section, while the third takes place as referee only, be adopted in the Clydesdale classes, the one to act as referee in each class to be selected by ballot, so that no one may know beforehand which two of the three will act as judge in any particular class.

The question of registration of Clydesdales in the Canadian Clydesdale Stud-book, of animals competing at shows where Clydesdale Association money has been granted, was also discussed. In accordance with the constitution, where money is granted by the association for prizes, all animals competing are required to be recorded in the Canadian National Live-stock Records. A blank form is sent out, in which the Secretary of the Fair Association is asked to fill in the names of the animals, with their Canadian numbers, and names and addresses of owners, and forward to the Registrar at Ottawa, and when he certifies to its accuracy, the Secretary of the Clydesdale Horse-breeders' Association has authority for issuing the check. In several cases this was not done in the past and imperfect returns were made. In some cases, animals eligible were not recorded, while in others the eligibility was doubtful. In passing upon this matter, the consensus of opinion was that Fairs receiving money from the Association should be careful to see that animals exhibiting in their class as Clydesdales were recorded in the National Live-stock Records of Canada, and that the association could not depart from its rule.

TRADE TOPIC.

RADIOL.—The following letter from the Radiol Company has been received at this office:

Messrs. The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ontario:

Gentlemen,—With reference to the notice of a free offer of one hundred flasks of Radiol, which recently appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," we have to inform you that we received a large number of applications, but, of course, we only were able to send the free \$2 flask to the first hundred. The remainder, which were of such large dimensions, proved the extensive circulation of your paper in Eastern Canada. No one had any reason to regret their application.

THE RADIOL CO.



THE UNION STOCK-YARDS
Horse Exchange

WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday.
Private sales every day.
Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the quarter-mile track for showing and exercising.

HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository.)



LaFayette Stock Farm

J. Crouch & Son, Props., LaFayette, Indiana.

Largest importers in America of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions and mares. Our last importation of 127 head arrived August 3rd, 1908, and we have in our barns over 200 head of stallions and mares of the above breed, many of them prize-winners in Europe and America, and can suit any buyer in horse, price and terms.

ALL STOCK GUARANTEED. Write us, or come and see us.

Canadian Agent: R. P. WATERS,
P. O. Box 283, London, Ont.

J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.

Clydesdale Stallions and Mares!



A fresh lot has just arrived, including many prizewinners. Some extra big ones. Prices right. Inspection invited.

DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO.

Stables Fraser House. Address correspondence to Dalgety Bros., Glencoe, Ont.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns

At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeton Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices. In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ontario.
Toronto, 14 miles; Weston, 3 1/2 miles.



Imp. Clydesdales and Hackneys

To my many friends and patrons: I am starting for Scotland for a new importation about Nov. 1st, and shall select the best available. In future my stables and address will be Markham Village, 20 miles north of Toronto.

T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT.

CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.—Both imported and Canadian-bred, at Columbus, Ont., the Home of the Winners. Our last importation landed in August. They include the pick of Scotland, from such renowned sires as Baron's Pride, Everlasting, Baron o' Bucklyvie, Hiawatha, Marsells, Sir Everest, and Prince Thomas. We have on hand over 30 head to choose from, from the above noted sires, from 1 to 6 years old, and including stallions and mares. Correspondence solicited. Call and see them at our barns, Columbus, Ont., before purchasing elsewhere. Our prices are right. Long-distance phone in houses. Phone office, Myrtle station, C.P.R.; Brooklyn station, G.T.R.; Oshawa station, G.T.R. Smith & Richardson & Sons, Columbus, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE!
I have on hand several Clydesdale stallions, as choice a lot as ever crossed the ocean. Missie, Stamford, Claret and Gem of Balechin Shorthorns; up-to-date in type and quality, 50 imported Shropshires, 30 ewe and 30 ram lambs from imported stock. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition horse barns. THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES
My new importation for 1908 has now arrived—stallions and fillies—personally selected. Richest in breeding; highest in quality; with abundance of size and character. Sold on terms to suit. GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES
My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, land-actors, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. C. W. BARBER, Gatineau Point, Quebec. "Close to Ottawa."

Clydesdales
Imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are bred to Acme (imp.), the 8th best breeding horse in Scotland in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from high-class (imp.) mares, for sale right.
R. M. HOLTBY, Sta. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., G.T.R.; Myrtle, Ont., C.P.R.

Clydesdales and Hackneys
Canadian-bred; also some Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions. Hackney stallions and mares for sale always. HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO, G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance phone.

Imported Clydesdales
I have still on hand 1 stallion, black, rising 4 yrs., by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride, 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right.
T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P. O. Ont.; Newmarket Sta., G. T. R. Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Ltd., have at present for sale a choice selection of young HACKNEYS broken to harness, well worth moderate prices. Also 70 choice SHROPSHIRE RAM and EWE LAMBS, all bred from imported ewes, and sired by the best imported rams. Will be sold at times prices.
JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD

Lump Jaw
The first remedy to cure Lump Jaw was
Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure
and it remains today the standard treatment, with years of success back of it, known to be a cure and guaranteed to cure. Don't experiment with substitutes or imitations. Use it, no matter how old or bad the case or what else you may have tried—your money back if Fleming's Lump Jaw Cure ever fails. Our fair plan of selling, together with exhaustive information on Lump Jaw and its treatment, is given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Most complete veterinary book ever printed to be given away. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Write us for a free copy.
FLEMING BROS., Chemists, Toronto, Ontario, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

Mr. A. I. HICKMAN,
Court Lodge, Egerton, Kent, Eng.

Exporter of pedigreed stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the winter months the export of cattle of the best and dairy breed will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms, and references.

BROWN SWISS CATTLE
FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES

We are offering for sale cattle of both sexes and almost any age; the greatest dual-purpose breed alive. Horses of all ages. Stallions, mares and fillies. The best stud in Quebec. Write us for prices. We represent exactly as the animal is.

C. E. STANDISH, Ayer's Cliff P.O., Quebec.
Treebarthe Farm.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE!

FOR SALE: Some of the best strains. Several fine heifers; also cows and a couple of bulls. Apply: **MANAGER,**
GRAPE GRANGE FARM, CLARKSBURG, ONT.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle. **SUFFOLK DOWN SHEEP.**
If you require either of these breeds, write:
JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph, Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus **WALTER HALL,**
imp. Drumbo station, Washington, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS

One imported bull, Good Morning (imp.) = 55018 =, five years old. Choice heifers, sired by Lord Lieutenant, imp. Some from imported dams, and all safe in calf to Good Morning, imp. Two extra good young roan bulls, one from imported dam. Come and see them.
M.C.R. Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont. P.M.R.

Scotch Shorthorns We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp. sire and dams. Will be sold right. **C. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P.O., Ont. Wyevale Stn.**

Pretty Young Lady (entering music publisher's shop, to young man sorting music): Have you "Kissed Me by Moonlight?"

Young Man (turning round with surprise): It must be the other young man behind the counter. I've only been here a week.

"I have been taking some moving pictures of life on your farm."

"Did you catch the hired man in motion?"

"I think so."

"Ah, science kin do anything these days."

Black Watch

Chewing Tobacco

2270

A new sensation.
A real pleasure.
The big black plug.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Veterinary.

KNUCKLING.

Clydesdale colt, six months old, knuckles on both fore ankles. Sometimes the joints can be heard crack when it moves. A. R. D.

Ans.—Keep colt quiet and blister. Details for blistering are given in answer to question by J. D., this issue. V.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Four-year-old ewe has had a bad cough for some time. She was in good condition, but now is very thin. After a hard fit of coughing she sometimes appears to be chewing something or choking. G. G. G.

Ans.—The ewe has pulmonary tuberculosis, and nothing can be done for her. As there is danger of infection, it will be wise to destroy her. V.

INJURED LEG.

Colt jumped a fence and hurt and tore it just below the hock. The wound has healed, but the leg is still swollen and the colt stiff. J. D.

Ans.—Make a blister of 1½ drams each of cantharides and biniodide of mercury mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off. Tie so that he cannot bite the part. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil. Let loose in box stall now and oil every day. If necessary repeat the blistering in a month. V.

ERYSIPELAS.

On Wednesday a swelling appeared on foal's jaw and cheek. The swelling increased, and on Friday the patient died of suffocation. A post-mortem revealed the flesh jellylike and filled with a yellowish fluid, and the nostrils and windpipe closed by the swelling. J. F. F.

Ans.—The foal had erysipelas, probably resulting from a scratch or wound. The constant application of heat and the scarification of the skin and underlying tissues to allow escape of the fluid, and the administration of 2-dram doses of hyposulphite of soda three or four times daily might have saved it, but it is doubtful if any treatment would have been effective. V.

UNTHRIFTY MARE.

Mare had foal in June, but did not have much milk. She has done some work. She is thin and hind legs swell. She has rubbed the hair all out of the root of her tail for about six inches. S. S. R.

Ans.—Have her teeth dressed by a veterinarian. Give her a purgative of 8 drams aloes and 4 drams ginger. After the bowels regain their normal condition, give a tablespoonful of the following three times daily, namely: Equal parts sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica, and feed well. To check itching in the tail, get a lotion of 40 grains bichloride of mercury in a pint of water and rub a little well into the skin once daily. V.

OPHTHALMIA.

Horse got eye injured and it became inflamed. I have tried several treatments, but it is still sore and runs water. There is a scum over part of it, and a congested vein running across it. G. W. S.

Ans.—Get a lotion of 10 grains sulphate of zinc and 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna, mixed with 2 ozs. distilled water. Keep him in a partially darkened stall, excluded from drafts and strong sunlight. If compelled to work him, shield the eye with a white cloth attached to the blind and front piece of the bridle. Bathe the eye well with hot water three times daily, and after bathing put a few drops of the lotion into it. This will allay the inflammation, but it is possible cloudiness may not all disappear. At the same time, if you have patience and persevere in treatment, you may effect a perfect cure. V.

TRADE TOPIC.

The Rex Sugar Company of Weston, Ont., advertise for agents wanted to sell to farmers and dairymen their Rex Sugar Food for fattening stock.

GOSSIP.

At the dispersion sale recently of the Forest Park herd of 95 head of Ayrshires at Brandon, Vermont, ten head sold for an average of \$234, twenty-five sold for an average of \$181, and thirty-seven head sold for \$100 and upwards. The highest price was \$310, for Lady Beppo. Two others sold for \$275 each.

BREEDERS' HORSE SHOW.

The next horse show, under the auspices of the Ontario Horse Breeders' Association, will be held at the Union Stockyards, West Toronto (Toronto Junction), on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, January 13th, 14th and 15th, 1909.

During the time of the show a good street-car service will be given from the City of Toronto to the Union Stockyards.

The building in which the show will be held will be especially fitted with a showing, and will be well lighted and heated. All the horses on exhibition will be stabled at the Stockyards, and every opportunity will be given visitors to view the exhibits. Both the C. P. R. and G. T. R. have sidings in the yards, and there is every convenience for the easy loading and unloading of the horses.

The different classes of the show, with the prize money offered for each, are as follows: Clydesdales, \$820; Canadian-bred Clydesdales and Shires, \$440; Shires, \$305; Hackneys, \$420; Standard-breds, \$275; Thoroughbreds, \$275; Ponies, \$130; Heavy Draft Horses, \$305; Championships, \$245. Total prize money, \$3,215.

The judges of heavy horses will be Hon. Robert Beith, Bowmanville; James Torrance, Markham; Job White, Ashburn; with A. McLaren, Chicago, as reserve judge. The judges for Hackneys will be: Dr. Campbell, Berlin; W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; with L. Meredith, London, as reserve judge.

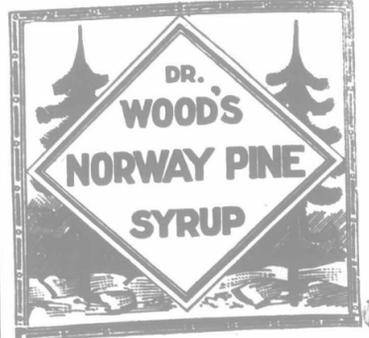
The list of prizes offered is practically the same as at the last show. Copies may be procured on application to the Secretary, Ontario Horse Breeders' Exhibition, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

ENTRIES FOR THE INTERNATIONAL

Following is a list of the number of entries in the classes named for the International Live-stock Exposition at Chicago, Nov. 28 to Dec. 10:

Breeding Cattle—	
Shorthorns	257
Herefords	244
Angus	185
Galloways	53
Red Polls	86
Polled Durhams	63
Total	888
Fat Steers—	
Shorthorns	69
Herefords	42
Angus	90
Galloways	15
Red Polls	7
Polled Durhams	9
Grades and crosses	105
Total all fat steers	337
Grand total all cattle entered	
	1218

Canadian exhibitors are: Shorthorns—Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., 6. Grades and crosses—James Leask, Greenbank, Ont. Of sheep there are, in pure-bred classes, 548 entries, which is over two hundred less than last year, owing to entries being limited this year to three and four in a class. In fat wethers, pure-bred, there are 231 entries, and in grades and crosses 92, or a grand total of 323 sheep. Canadian exhibitors making entries are: Shropshires—Hammer & Hodgson, Brantford; J. Lloyd-Jones, Barford. Southdowns—Sir G. Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que.; Geo. Allen, Paris. Hampshires—Chas. F. Maw, Omagh, Geo. Allen, Paris. Cotswolds—J. C. Ross, Jarvis, J. Rawlings, Forest. Dorsets—R. H. Harding, Thorndale; Jas. Robertson & Sons, Milton. Lincolns—J. T. Gibson, Denfield. Leicesters—C. F. Maw, Omagh; Jas. Snell, Clinton. Suffolks—Jas. Bowman, Guelph. Horses—Hackneys—Graham Bros., Clarendon. Clydesdales—Graham Bros.



Combines the potent healing virtues of the Norway pine tree with other absorbent, expectorant and soothing medicines of recognized worth, and is absolutely harmless, prompt and safe for the cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, HOARSENESS, CROUP, SORE THROAT, PAIN or TIGHTNESS in the CHEST,

and all throat and lung troubles. It is put up in a yellow wrapper, 3 pine trees the trade mark and the price 25 cents.

A HARD DRY COUGH.

Mr. J. L. Purdy, Millvale, N.S., writes:—"I have been troubled with a hard, dry cough for a long time, especially at night, but after having used Dr. Wood's Norway Pine Syrup, for a few weeks, I find my cough has left me. To any person, suffering as I did, I can say that this remedy is well worth a trial. I would not be without it in the house."

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

A few extra good young SHORTHORN bulls and heifers for sale
LEICESTER ram lambs by the grand champion ram, "Sanford." Right good ones, and a few choice ewes.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

HAWTHORN HERD
OF DEEP-MILKING

Shorthorns
For Sale: 6 young bulls and 10 heifers, sired by Aberdeen Hero (imp.) = 28840 =. Some bred to the Lavender bull, Lavender Lorne = 62706 =.
WM. GRAINGER & SON, London, Ontario.

MAPLE HOME SHORTHORNS

Our present offering is several very choice and richly-bred one- and two-year-old heifers, and three yearling bulls. Away above the average. Pure Scotch and Scotch-topped.
A. D. SCHMIDT & SONS
Elmira, Ont.

Spruce Lodge Shorthorns and Leicesters.
In Shorthorns, we are offering young bulls and heifers, by imp. sires and out of heavy-milking dams. In Leicesters, we have a grand lot of shearing rams and ram lambs, and one and two year old ewes of No. 1 quality.

W. A. DOUGLAS, TUSCARORA P. O., ONT.
Coledonia Station.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

6 bulls and 2 heifers for sale. Bred from imp. and home-bred stock. A number of young cows safe in calf. Present stock bull, Starry Morning.
C. D. WAGAR,
Enterprise, Ont. Stn. and P.O.

Athelstane Shorthorns For sale: 5 and females—all ages. Some extra choice heifers. All of popular Scotch families. Roan Chief (imp.) = 60865 = heads the herd. **WM. WALDIE, Box 324, Stratford, Ontario.**

Shorthorns, Lincolns and Oxford Downes—Imp. Protector heads herd. For sale: Young bulls and cows; also ram lambs and ewes. All at reasonable prices.

JOHN McFARLANE & W. H. FORD,
P. M. and M. C. Rys. Box 41, Dutton, Ont.

MILK FEVER OUTFITS. Dehorners, Teat Syphons, Slitters, Dilators, etc. Received only award World's Fairs, Chicago, St. Louis. Write for illustrated catalogue. Hausmann & Dunn Co., 392 So. Clark St., Chicago.

GOSSIP.

J. CHAMBERS & SONS' SHIRES.
At their stables in St. Thomas, Ont., the firm of John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, England, have a few choice representative Shires for sale, imported from their noted stud across the seas. Since establishing permanent headquarters in Canada a few years ago, this firm have brought over several importations of Shire horses of a kind and quality that have made friends and admirers of the breed wherever they have gone, and those now on hand are a sort calculated to vastly improve the character, size and action of the draft horses of Canada. Iceland (16734) is a bay twelve-year-old stallion, weighing 2,000 pounds, sired by the noted horse, Hecla, dam Wallflower, by Reality. In England, Iceland sired very many winners at the leading shows; in fact, was considered one of their best sires, being for several years at the head of the stud of the Right Honorable Earl Spencer. He is to-day as clean as a colt, in proper good shape, and a sure getter. Langton Newfoundland is a black two-year-old, by Rock's Victor King, by the champion, Bury Victor Chief, dam by the great Harold. He is a very thick, low-down colt, indicating strength in his every lineament, a typical draft horse. Guardian of Holdenby is a bay three-year-old, a colt with a vast amount of quality of bottom, coupled with a low, thick, smooth conformation; a kind that will take well in any community. Holdenby Mayflower is a four-year-old chestnut mare by Rebel Chief. She is a big, thick mare, of true draft character, and has a foal at foot imported in dam, by Darcy Hearty, and again in foal to Iceland. Holdenby Felicita is a black three-year-old, by Rock Philo. She, too, has a foal by Darcy Hearty, and is again in foal to Iceland. In writing for information, address, Dr. C. K. Geary, manager, St. Thomas, Ont.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES.

About two miles from the Grand Central Hotel, St. Thomas, Ont., is the splendid home, known as Clyde Park Stock Farm, of Mr. Alex. F. McNivan, importer of Clydesdale horses. At the present time Mr. McNivan has on hand, for sale, three stallions and seven fillies, of a kind much needed in this country, a lot whose breeding is the best and most fashionable, and up to a big size, with a deal of quality. The stallions are: Keir Democrat (imp.) [7018], a bay seven-year-old, by Royal Gartley's Heir, dam by Kippendavie Stamp, by Sir Everard, grandam by Knight Errant, by Top Gallant. He is a horse of great substance and smooth mould, on clean, flat bone, well-sprung ankles and big, wide feet. He sired the first-prize colt and first-prize two-year-old filly at Dumblane last year, and Mr. McNivan has what we think the best filly foal got by him we ever saw, it is certainly a cracker. This is one of the best stock horses in the country. General Carse (imp.) [7020], is a bay two-year-old, by the H. A. S. winner, General Hunter, dam by Labori, by Hiawatha. Here is a right good kind, big and smooth, on a splendid bottom. Baron Sim (imp.) [7019] is another bay two-year-old, by Baron McNe, by Baron's Pride, dam by Baron Lawers, by Darnley. This is a choice quality colt, one of the smooth, stylish, natty kind so popular in Canada. The mares are: Sarah Mitchell (imp.) [11015], a brown six-year-old, by Baron Mitchell, dam by Lord Wolseley. She was a winner at the Highland, as was also her foal; she is in foal to General Carse. Canny Maid (imp.) [11017], a bay three-year-old, by Cannyman, by Darnley, dam by Prince Stephen, by Prince of Wales, is in foal to Kier Democrat. Miss of Bogie (imp.) [11016] is a bay two-year-old, by Acme, dam by Moncrieff Marquis, grandam by Goldfinder. Rose of Powmill (imp.) [11012], a brown six-year-old, by the H. A. S. winner, Rosedale, dam by Lord Lennox, is the dam of the good filly above mentioned, and is again in foal to Kier Democrat. Robina (imp.) [11011], a brown four-year-old, by Clan Stewart, dam by Fashwood, by Darnley, was a winner at Crieff, and is now suckling a big, thick horse colt, by Democrat, and again in foal to same horse. Noran Queen (imp.) [11014], a gray four-year-old, by Lord Fauntleroy, dam by Stanley Muir, by Darnley, won third prize at

Barnock in 1906. She is in foal to General Carse. Gipsy Maid (imp.) [11013], a bay four-year-old, by Lord Fauntleroy, dam by Royal Scotsman, is in foal to Democrat. By the above, it will be seen that Mr. McNivan's offering are a royally-bred lot, and individually they are just as good. They are all broken and good workers; will be priced right and sold on terms to suit. Intending purchasers should see this lot. Write Mr. McNivan to St. Thomas, Ont.

It is announced that Mr. William Heap, Manchester, England, who had been engaged to officiate as judge of grade and cross and champion steers at the coming International Show, Chicago, has cabled that he cannot fulfill the engagement. Efforts are being made to secure a satisfactory substitute from Britain, and the management hope to succeed.

TELEPHONE EXTENSION TO NORTH BAY AND PARRY SOUND.

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada has extended its long-distance lines to North Bay and Parry Sound, and connection can now be had with North Bay, Parry Sound, Rosseau, South River, Trout Creek, Powassan and Sundridge, and with other points in the Muskoka District over the lines of Telephone Companies with which the Bell Telephone Company connects.

For rates apply to "Long Distance," THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA.

SCOTT BROS' SHORTHORNS.

A visit to the noted stock farms of Scott Bros., at Highgate, Ont., on the Pere Marquette and Michigan Central Railroads, west of St. Thomas, by lovers and admirers of the very thick, good-doing kind of Shorthorn cattle, will be a revelation to those not acquainted with the high-class character and good-doing qualities of this herd. In spite of the dryness of the pasturage and shortness of summer feed, these cattle are in extra good condition, a something that should be well considered by any one thinking of purchasing foundation stock for a future Shorthorn herd. On blood lines the herd is made up of a number of representatives of that grand old, easily-conditioned strain, the Miss Symes, a number of others being of the equally good strain, the Lady Chesterfields. Later additions are of the Bessie, Missie, Jealousy, Pansy Blossom and Cloris tribes, among which is the big, well-balanced cow, Imp. Cloris 4th, by Sir James. This cow is a phenomenal milker, carries an exceedingly large udder, and, in milk production, will equal many of the best dairy-bred cows. For sale is a one-year-old bull, out of her, and got by the Broadhooks bull, Lord Lieutenant (imp.). He is a very thick, low-down, sappy young bull; a real good sort. From appearances, a coming cow, equally as good as her dam, is the two-year-old heifer, Cloris A., by Imp. Favorite. Another of the good kind is the roan two-year-old heifer, Hollymount Bessie, a Bessie, by Rustic Chief (imp.), and out of Imp. Jessie. Another is Imp. Royal Jealousy, by Royal Velvet, Imp. Royal Jealousy, by Royal Velvet, and her daughter, Royal Jealousy 2nd, imported in dam, by Scottish Fashion. The latter has a roan heifer calf, nine months old, by Lord Lieutenant (imp.). That will make something considerably better than the average. Missie Rose, better than the average. Missie Rose, a Missie, is a roan heifer, eight months old, a high-class show heifer, one that, if put in fit, will be in it next fall sure. The present stock bull is Imp. Good Morning = 55018 =, by Golden Prince, by William of Orange, dam Lady Baroness (imp.), a Miss Ramsden, by Belisarius. All the females of breeding age are now in calf to him. His predecessor was the Broadhooks-bred bull, Imp. Lord Lieutenant, who sired nearly all the younger things of the herd. Parties wanting something thick, even-fleshed, and easy-feeding in females should visit this herd, or a young bull bred from that kind of stock can also be had for an easy price. Address, Scott Bros., Highgate, Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

A desirable dairy farm of over 100 acres, and going business, near the city of Montreal, is advertised for sale in this paper, a rare chance for a live dairyman to step in and make money.

OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED,
BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.



Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires.

In Shorthorns, over 50 head—cows, heifers and calves from 2 to 8 months. In Cotswolds, shearing ewes and ram and ewe lambs. In Berkshires, a few young sows.

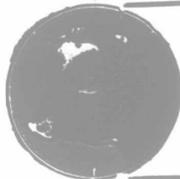
Chas. E. Bonnycastle, Campbellford, Ont. Post Office and Station.

Willowdale Stock Farm

LENOXVILLE, QUE.

Offers for sale a few CHESTER WHITE PIGS, 6 weeks old; Leicester Rams; Shorthorn Bulls; White Plymouth Rocks; Belgian Hares. Also breeder of Clydesdale Horses.

J. H. M. PARKER, PROPRIETOR



Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont. Manager.

10 IMPORTED SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Now in quarantine, will be for sale at my farm first week in January; also four bulls from imp. sire and dam, and a number of high-class females. Prices right. Catalogue ready December 15. Write for one. Long-distance phone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Junction station.

J. F. MITCHELL, BURLINGTON, ONT.

Pleasant Valley Herd

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by Imp. Ben Lomond = 4560 = (8046) and Bud's Emblem = 6380 =, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

Shorthorns!

BELMAR PARC

John Douglas, Peter White, Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

J. A. WATT, SALEM, ONTARIO.

Elora Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

I can sell twelve young bulls, two of them leading winners at the big Western show and Toronto. Look up the records of the leading fairs, and note the breeding of many of the winners.



SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.

Our herd is pure Scotch, imp. and home-bred, 50 head to choose from. Our present crop of young bulls are the best we ever had. All sired by the great stock bull, Imp. Bapton Chancellor. High-class show things among them, including this fall Toronto winners. Nearly every one a herd header.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONT., P. O. and STATION.

TWO IMP. BULLS of excellent quality, color and breeding. One 7 months old, sired by imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; dam Blossom 2nd, imp. Also heifer calves and young cows, and heifers in calf. And choicely-bred Yorkshires of either sex. Prices very moderate. GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., ONT. Erin Station, C. P. R.

Greengill Shorthorns!

We offer for sale our herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry, also young bulls and females all ages, either imp. or from imp stock. Prices right. Long-distance phone

R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario, Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively. Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 62042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 62703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

Scotch Shorthorns Canada's greatest living sire, Mildred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be appreciated. GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waldemer Sta., C. P. R.

Scotch Shorthorns

Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

BULLS: 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. **FEMALES:** A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.

Brownlee Shorthorns Three young bulls left yet, 14 to 16 months. Will sell at a bargain. Also a few heifers. Very reasonable. Good milking strains.

C. P. R. station. D. BROWN, AYE, ONT.

JERSEYS We have the get of Ethel's John, a 75 FOR SALE per cent. Mary Ann of St. Lambert bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Minette, Brampton Monarch (imported), Blue Blood, and Brampton King. Write for what you want. H.S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Brampton Jerseys

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

HAD BACHACHE. Was Unable To Do House- work For Two Years Many Women Suffer Untold Agony From Kidney Trouble.

Very often they think it is from so-called "female disease." There is less "female trouble" than they think.

Women suffer from backache, sleeplessness, nervousness, irritability and a dragging down feeling in the loins. So do men, and they do not have "female trouble."

Why, then, blame all your trouble to "female disease"?

Most of the so-called "female disorders" are no more or less than "kidney disorders," and can be easily and quickly cured by Doan's Kidney Pills.

Mrs. C. Dupuis, Bellevue Village, N. B., writes: "I was unable to do my housework for two years on account of backache. I could not get up the stairs. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me permanently after doctors failed to even relieve the pain. I can highly recommend them to all sufferers from kidney trouble."

Price 50 cts. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25 at all dealers or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

WOODBINE STOCK FARM

Offers a few fine young Holstein bulls and bull calves, sired by Sir Mechthilde Posch. Sire's dam holds world's largest two-day public test record, dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, 27.65 lbs. butter in 7 days; average test, 4.46 per cent. fat; out of dams with superior breeding and quality.

Shipping stations—Paris, G. T. R.; Ayr, C. P. R.
A. KENNEDY, Ayr, Ont.

LAKEVIEW HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Count Hengerveld Fayne De Kol. His dam, Grace Fayne 2nd, 26.30 lbs. butter in 7 days, is dam of world's champion 4-year-old butter cow. Sire Count Hengerveld De Kol, 70 A. R. O. daughters, including world's champion milk cow. For sale: 1 service bull; 10 bull calves, by 20-lb. butter cows. 75 head to select from.

W. D. BRECKON, Mgr., Bronte, Ont.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.

Imperial Holsteins!

For sale are 13 bulls from 8 to 12 mos. of age, sired by Tidy Abbecker Mercedes Posch, whose 7 nearest dams have records that average nearly 27 lbs., and out of show and high official record cows.

W. H. SIMMONS, NEW DURHAM P. O., ONT.
Norwich station, Co. Oxford.

Ridgedale Farm Holsteins

For sale: 4 bull calves from one to ten months old; 2 heifer calves. All bred from choice dams. Also a pair of choice cows supposed to be in calf. R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry (G. T. R.) and Myrtle (C. P. R.) stations, Ontario Co.

A person suffocating or choking should hang head downward and be struck smartly on the back. If a child, hold him up by the heels and slap sharply on the back. If two persons are in the room, one should hold the child up as directed and the other should place one hand against his chest to steady it and slap the back with the other hand. The compression of the chest between the two hands will in nearly every case remove the obstruction by forcing it out by pressure of the air behind it.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
CURES RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

SOWING TIMOTHY IN NOVEMBER.

Would it be wise to sow timothy seed just before ground freezes in the late fall, to be a crop for 1909.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We cannot speak from experience as to this, but do not think it would prove a success. If a crop of hay is wanted the year of sowing, we should recommend millet, which, sown in May or June, on good ground, is pretty sure to yield a good crop.

PAYING RENT.

Tenant notifies landlord his rent is waiting at bank in home town near farm. Landlord, who lives in another town, writes that he will not come after it; that tenant must send it to him. Under those circumstances what is tenant obliged to do?

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—A safe and convenient way for both parties would be for the tenant to remit by marked check, made payable at par at the town in which the landlord resides.

CROSS-BREEDING GEESSE—EGG-LAYING.

1. Will Chinese geese breed with an Embden or Toulouse gander? I have heard that some varieties of geese will not breed with other varieties.

2. Is it true that Chinese geese lay more eggs than the larger geese do? Are they as hardy?

A YORK CO. READER.

Ans.—1. According to the authority, "Poultry Craft," they will so cross.

2. The above authority says Toulouse, old ones, will lay 30 to 36 or 40 eggs in the season, Embdens lay fewer eggs, while Chinese generally lay 40 to 50 each in a season.

REPAIRING DITCH.

Who has the right to keep in repair a ditch which starts in A's place and runs through B's and down through C's. The land is sandy loam. Now, B orders C to give him an outlet. C agrees to do so, and puts in ditch, borders it up and fetches on Engineer. So C has to take the tile up and put down according to his plans.

This ditch has 21 feet of a fall in about 50 rods. The Engineer ordered a sinkhole on the road to be filled with stone. Now, B says the tile is broken under this hole, and the ditch is all filled up, and has all to be taken up again.

W. H.

Ans.—We do not see that C should be at any expense in the matter; those who are benefited ought to bear the cost and trouble of construction and maintenance of the ditch. But the question may have been dealt with in the award made by the Engineer, and such award governs, unless successfully appealed from.

Veterinary.

FIBROUS TUMOR.

A fibrous tumor about the size of an egg has developed on the outside of one nostril. Can this be removed without leaving a blemish, or, on the other hand, if it does not develop so as to affect respirations, is it worth while to disturb it at all?

A. J. S.

Ans.—A veterinarian can remove this without leaving a blemish. The advisability of an operation depends upon your own ideas. If the tumor is not unsightly, or even if it is, and you do not care for appearances, so long as the horse's usefulness is not impaired, it will be safer and less expensive to leave it alone, as while there is little danger in removing it, there is a possibility of any operation being followed by serious results, but if you are particular about appearances, it will be necessary to operate.

DR. SPROULE'S SALE POSTPONED.

The auction sale of the herd of Short-horn cattle belonging to Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ont., announced in our advertising columns in this issue, has been postponed to a later date, particulars of which will be given in a later issue.

Riverside Holsteins

For sale: Seven young bulls from two to nine months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Sir Pietertje Posch De Boer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 25.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk in 1 day.

J. W. Richardson, Caledonia, Ont.

Choice bull calves, one to six months old, from high-producing dams. One heifer, 2 years, due in December. White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, one dollar up.

David Rife & Sons, Hespeler, Ontario.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

For sale: Two bull calves born April 28th. One sired by Brightest Canar; dam of calf has 22½ lbs. butter record, over 4 per cent. fat. The other from a 2-year-old A. R. O. test, sired by a bull with a 22½-lb. tested dam, with 93 lbs. milk 1 day.

Also a 4-year-old cow due in Oct., sire's g. dam sister of Carmen Sylvia. G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.

Farmers and Cattlemen, Read This!

When you cannot sell your export cattle at satisfactory prices at home, and wish to ship them to the Old Country markets, write or wire for steamer space, market and shipping information to

Donald Munro, Live-stock Forwarding Agent and Commission Salesman, 43 St. Jacques St., Montreal.

Load your cattle carefully, and bill them to me. I provide the necessary feed, insurance, etc., pay freight and all other expenses from shipping point, and give liberal cash advances on all consignments. Cattle are loaded on steamer under my personal supervision, and placed in charge of capable attendants for the ocean voyage. I represent the most reliable salesmen at all the different British markets.

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED 1890. REFERENCES: THE HOLSONS BANK, MONTREAL.

Beaver Creek Holsteins

I have at present a few cows and heifers for sale, and three, young bulls; all from good milkers. Apply to

ALBERT MITTFELFELDT, Etcho, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

The Maples Holstein Herd!

RECORD OF MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves.

WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's, Ont.

FAIRVIEW HERD

The greatest A. R. O. herd of Holsteins in northern New York. Headed by Pontiac Korndyke, the greatest sire of the breed, having five daughters whose seven-day records average 29¼ pounds each, and over 4.3% fat. Assisted by Rag Apple Korndyke, a son of Pontiac Korndyke, out of Pontiac Rag Apple 31.62 pounds butter in 7 days, and 126.56 pounds in 30 days, at 4 years old. Cows and heifers in calf to the above two bulls for sale, also young bulls sired by them out of large-record cows. Write, or come and inspect our herd. E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., near Prescott, Ont.

EVERGREEN STOCK FARM offers for sale choice young HOLSTEIN BULLS, from 10 to 12 months old, sired by sons of Mercena 3rd and Tidy Abbecker, each of which made over 27 lbs. of butter per week, and 80 lbs. milk per day. Also choice young females. Write for prices. F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

Only Bull Calves FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIRES, Of the best performing strains.

GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.

Now

is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell CHEAPER now than we do next spring. Why not write to us RIGHT AWAY for a BARGAIN in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES

have been bred with a view to large milk and butter production, coupled with vigor of constitution, and being true to type. A few bull calves of 1908 for sale. W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.

Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

Prizewinning Ayrshires

FOR SALE: 5 High-class Bulls, from 6 to 24 months of age; 10 Cows and Heifers, from 6 months to 5 years of age.

All bred from the deepest-milking strains.

A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon, Ontario.

Hillview Stock Farm, Winchester station, C. P. R.

Advocate Advertisers Reap Results.

Ayrshires—Oldest-established herd in Ontario.

Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.2; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, all by imp. sire, and some out of imp. dams.

JAMES BENNING, Williamstown P. O., Ont. Lancaster station.

WARDEND AYRSHIRES!

I have now for sale 2 yearling and 3 bull calves from good milkers.

F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Ont. Hoard's Sta., G. T. R. Telephone in house.

Burnside's Champion Ayrshire

My 1907 importation of 75 head being about all disposed of, I am preparing to import again. Mr. And Mitchell, the world's most extensive dealer and breeder of Ayrshires, is at present securing for me the best young bulls from the best herds in Scotland. Send in your order now for a choice bull and a female or two. Bulls will be out of quarantine in time for spring service. Correspondence solicited. Long-distance phone in house.

R. R. NESS, Howick, Que.

HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to

ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones.

Hickory Hill Stock Farm. N. DYMENT, Dundas Station and Telegraph. Clappison, Ont.

Springhill Ayrshires!

A better lot of young cows and heifers we never had. They have only to be seen to be appreciated. "Deep milkers." "Good teats." Just the kind for foundation stock. Bull calves from best cows. Will leave for Scotland shortly to import. Order a choice yearling or bull calf or a female or two. They will be out of quarantine for spring service. Write for prices. Long-distance phone.

ROBERT HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont.

Insects Infesting Clover-seed Crop.

Early in September word was received at the Indiana Experiment Station, from the north-eastern part of the State, concerning certain insects which were said to be doing considerable injury to the clover-seed crop. Reports are still coming, showing very conclusively that the greater portion of the clover-growing sections of the State have been visited.

The trouble was found to be due to the presence of one and perhaps two species of insects which are often found infesting the seed of the red, white, alsike and crimson clovers, and one of them at least also works on alfalfa. As the same trouble is likely to occur again next year, a brief description of the habits, and some suggestions concerning preventive measures which may be employed, are here given.

THE CLOVER-FLOWER MIDGE, AND THE CLOVER-SEED CHALCIS.

The two species indicated above are the Clover-flower midge (*Dasyneura leguminicola*, Lint.) and the Clover-seed chalcis (*Bruchophagus funebris*, How.). Both are very small flies. The first is a near relative to the wheat midge, and resembles it quite closely, both in form and color. The other belongs to the family Chalcididae, a parasitic family, the members of which usually feed upon and destroy other insects. The species mentioned here, however, is an exception to the rule.

These two species, although belonging to different families, are often found together, and as their habits and time of working are so nearly identical, they may be treated together. They may be found working together in the same head, but not in the same flower, as the midge appears a few days earlier than the chalcis, and its larvæ feed upon and destroy the young ovules, thus precluding the presence of the other, which feeds only upon the growing seeds. In either case, however, the eggs are deposited in the head of the clover, but the midge places hers upon the forming florets and the young larvæ make their own way into the ovaries, while the chalcis places her eggs directly into the already forming seeds, which the young larvæ, as soon as hatched, proceed to "hollow out" by feeding upon the inside. (This has been the condition of most of the seed sent to us this fall.)

In this section there are two broods of each species in a season; the first brood of the midge appearing the latter part of May, and the second the last of July. The first brood of the chalcis fly appears the fore part of June and the second the last of July and first of August. In both cases the first brood attack the first bloom, or hay crop, and the second the seed crop.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Practically the same remedies will apply to both species, so far as we now know. Early cutting of the clover-hay crop as soon as it is in full bloom will destroy most of the larvæ. This can be done where clover is grown alone for seed, and not mixed with timothy. Early cutting will also tend to hasten the blooming period of the seed crop so that the blossoms will be too far advanced to receive much injury from the second brood, especially of the midge. Then, too, all volunteer clover should be clipped in the early stages of its blossoming period.

Fall plowing the clover field for corn the next spring, is also a good practice.

NATURAL ENEMIES.

These two species, like the most of our insect enemies, have parasitic enemies which feed upon them, and which contribute very largely towards holding them in check. However, it is not well to depend upon these entirely, as it sometimes requires a couple of years for the parasites to develop in sufficient numbers to be able to make themselves felt. In the meantime these species will, in all probability, continue to increase, so that, for another year at least, it will be well to practice early cutting.

WINTER TREATMENT OF SEED.

The clover-seed chalcis winters as a larva or pupa inside the seed, and will emerge from the seed stored in the barn, according to Professor Folsom, of Urbana, Ill. The larva will continue to work, therefore, in stored seed, until it has reached its pupa stage. The proper treatment of the seed which has been

stored for the winter, would be to place the sacks in a tight box or bin (it should be air-tight, if possible), and then treat it with carbon bisulphide, by placing open dishes, filled with the material, on the sacks and then closing the bin and leaving it for a couple of days. A half pound would be sufficient for ten or fifteen bushels.

J. TROOP,
Horticulturist and Entomologist,
Purdue Agricultural Exp. Station.

GOSSIP.

Messrs. John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont., in ordering a change in their advertisement of Shropshire sheep, write: "We just want to say that nothing on our farm has done better, or held their own during the dry fall better than our sheep. Our ewes have done remarkably well, and without any grain have improved in condition on very short grass. We have some excellent young ewes left for sale yet that are bred to one of our best rams, and should any of your readers wish to add new blood to their flocks, or start new ones, we believe we have material to suit them, and have confidence that next spring will show by the crop of lambs that we have made no mistake in mating."

Messrs. A. Mansell & Co., of Shrewsbury, England, have selected and shipped a very valuable consignment of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the Maisemore herd of Mr. Cridlan for their client, Mr. J. D. Larkin, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont., the selection consisting of ten females and one male. They comprise three Trojan and one Kildonan Erica, three Pride of Aberdeen, one Jilt, one Rose of Advie, and one Queen Mother; also the promising bull calf Rosard, whose dam, Opening Rose (Rose of Westerton tribe), has been a frequent prizewinner, and the grandam, Blooming Rose, was twice champion cow at the Highland and Agricultural Shows. The sire of Rosard is that fine stock-getter, Wizard of Maisemore 21465, winner of two champion gold medals, two silver champion medals, and many first prizes. The fine champion cow, Mabel 8th of Knapperna, is included in the purchase.

It has been said that the enormous prices which from time to time Argentine buyers give for specially selected bulls, make it impossible for such prices to be remunerative. Following sale of five non-pedigree bulls, which were sold in Buenos Ayres at the recent Palermo Show, is enlightening on this point. These bulls were sired by Chewton Victor and out of cows by Celt. The top price was £354 7s. 6d., and two bottom £166 5s., giving an average of £286 2s. 6d. for five unregistered bulls, a notable instance of the value of the produce of sires of the highest value. Mr. G. Kennedy, of Buenos Ayres, has in former years had many successful sales, but few, if any, more so than that of nine bulls, the prices of which come to hand. A noted Irish prizewinning pedigree Shorthorn bull made the top price, namely, £1,746. (\$8,730), paid by Mr. J. L. Ocampo. Messrs. Jorge Andant & Co. gave £612 10s. for Dean Sceptre, and Mr. A. G. Gutierrez £437 10s. for Scottish Primate. The average was £477 10s. Messrs. J. & J. Raws had also a good sale. These importers sold thirteen at prices from £315 to £78 15s., giving an average of £165 7s. 6d.

TEST OF JACOBA IRENE.

The Jersey cow Jacoba Irene (property of Anten Farm, Jerseyville, Ill.), whose photograph appears on another page in this issue, is now under authenticated test, and promising to make a new world's record. Her best day's yield of milk is 69.8 lbs. Best seven days, 467.5 lbs. milk. Best seven days' butter estimate, 29.3 lbs., 85 per cent. fat. First eight months' of present year, 13,349.3 lbs. milk, 833.889 lbs. estimated butter. In the ninth month of her year's test her milk yield was 1,122 lbs., average test 6.46 per cent. For her full nine months she has a total of 14,471.3 lbs. milk, 781.23379 lbs. fat, equal to 919.161 lbs. estimated butter, giving her an average of 52.81 lbs. milk per day an average of 52.81 lbs. milk per day for 274 days, and a fraction over 102 lbs. butter per month. Her last year's record was 931.6 lbs. estimated butter, from 14,254 lbs. milk.

DEERSKINS E. T. Carter & Co.
84 Front St., E.,
TORONTO, ONT.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

Write for Our **RAW FURS**
PRICE LISTS.
We Pay Express and
Freight Charges.

Shropshires, Cotswolds

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.
Claremont station, C. P. R.

IMPORTED HORNED DORSETS

My importation for 1908 will arrive in a few days. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition. I have for sale a few of both sexes, the get of last year's champion all round the circuit, Imp. Romulus 2nd. Canada's banner flock of Dorsets. **JAS. ROBERTSON & SONS, MILTON P.O. and Stn., C.P.R. and G.T.R.**

HAMPSHIRE DOWN SHEEP!

Yearling rams and yearling ewes. All bred from imp. sire and dams. Price reasonable.
L. E. MORGAN, MILLIKEN, ONTARIO.
Bell Phone. P. O. and Stn (G. T. R.)

OXFORD DOWN RAMS

For sale. A choice lot of yearling rams and ram lambs. Also two choice Yorkshire boars fit for service at close prices for quick buyers.
W. A. BRYANT, CAIRNGORM, ONT.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.

Long-distance Telephone.

10 good yearling rams, including the first and third prize winners at London. Also some good breeding ewes, which must be sold, as the flock is being reduced.
ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep

10 superior yearling rams, 1 two-shear ram, 1 imp. shearing. Good flock headers. 13 choice ram lambs by noted imp. sire. Prices reasonable.
Wm. Barnett & Son, Living Springs P. O., Ont
Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE EWES

For sale at very moderate prices. They were sired by a champion ram. And are being bred to another champion. Are of first-class type and quality. Write for circular and prices.
J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO.

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices.
ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices.
W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.

CLAYFIELD Buy now of the Champion Cots- STOCK FARM! FARM! FARM! Buy now of the Champion Cots- stock flock of America, 1906. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on **J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.**

YOUNG SHROPSHIRE EWES

FOR SALE. Bred to one of our best rams. Glad to receive communications.

MAPLE SHADE FARM.
LONG-DISTANCE PHONE.

John Dryden & Son, Brooklin, Ont.

POPULAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.—At right prices, 2 aged, 3 shearing rams, 2 ram lambs. Flock headers. Berkshires all ages, both sexes. Ideal type. Correct description guaranteed. **S. Leman, Kettleby, Ont., P. O. and Stn., also Aurora Sta. Long-distance phone.**

Newcastle Tamworths, Shorthorns and Cotswolds. I can furnish right now a large number of extra choice boars fit for service, some sows in pig, and any quantity about 2 months old, of such noted sires as imported Cholderton Golden Secret, Colwill's Choice, and Newcastle Warrior—champion boars at Toronto National several years in succession, and out of great big show sows. A few choice heifers; some safe in call. Bulls ready for service. Will be sold very reasonable for the next 30 days. Also ten ram lambs and two shearing rams.
A. A. COLWILL, NEWCASTLE, ONT.

Willowdale Berkshires!

Won the leading honors at Toronto this fall. For sale are both sexes and all ages, from imp. stock on both sides. Show things a specialty. Everything guaranteed as represented. **J. J. WILSON, MILTON, ONT., P. O. AND STATION, C. P. R. AND G. T. R.**

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not skin. **JOHN McLEOD, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Milton P.O., Ont.**

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want.

All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now.

FERGUS, ONTARIO.

Duroc-Jersey Swine and Leicester sheep.

ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean.
Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.

Large White English Yorkshires

October offering: A choice lot of boars ready for service. A number of good sows bred or ready to breed. A fine lot of young pigs. Pairs and trios supplied not skin. All the above from large imported stock from the best of British herds. **H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.,** Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Long-distance Bell Phone.

OHIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not skin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE Putnam, Ont.**

ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October.
G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

"I'M STRONG ONCE MORE."



THIS is the way they feel, the men who had given up hope, who thought there was no cure for them, until they came upon Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt. Now they are full of life, overflowing with joyous spirits, and "Care to the winds." Pains are gone, weakness is gone, and full vigor is in every action.

Do you want to feel like that? Then wear this grand life-giving appliance for two months at night. It will charge every nerve with electric life, and you will feel like a two-year-old. It puts steam in your run-down body, drives away pain and renews youth.

"I am an enthusiast," you say. "Why should I not be? I have the gratitude of thousands of people who have been cured by my Electric Belt after the failure of the best physicians." I am enthusiastic because I know that I offer suffering humanity the surest cure for the least expenditure of money that is known to-day. I have gained my success by learning how to treat my patients and then curing them. I understand the action of the current on the human system. My years of experience have taught me how to apply electricity. I charge nothing for my knowledge, knowing that it helps me. My patients are my friends. They are advertising my business.

With my Electric Belt I cure Rheumatism in its worst forms; I cure pains and aches, weak nerves, general debility, and any other trouble which can be cured by restoring strength.

I have not only proven that electricity is the substance of life and organic vitality, but I have perfected the best known appliance in the world for replenishing that force in the body when it is lost. My Electric Belt is the result of years of scientific study, coupled with experience and mechanical skill.

Now, dear reader, my strongest arguments are the large number of cures my Belt has to its credit.

Every man and woman who comes into my office gets a practical illustration of my method of cure, and goes away convinced that the claims I have made for it are TRUE. After seeing original letters from the cured (letters which I am permitted to exhibit) their doubts are expelled, and they know that my Electric Belt makes strong men out of weak men, gives buoyancy and ambition to the man who formerly got up tired every morning. They find that weak organs and atrophied parts are made as sound and strong as Nature intended. They read grateful letters from men and women who were cured by my Belt of Rheumatism, Backache, Lumbago, Sciatica, Stomach, Liver, Bowel, Kidney and Bladder troubles. They also see the evidence of wonderful cures of Locomotor Ataxia and some forms of paralysis. The following cures were made by

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.

MR. JAMES JOHNSTON, J.P., Ottawa, Ont., writes as follows: The Belt I purchased from you in August, 1903, cured me of heart disease, and I am able to work and attend to my business as well as ever, and my pulse is quite normal. I highly recommend your Belt for indigestion and all stomach troubles, from which I also suffered greatly. If your patients would pay attention to the advice you give them, they would not be long ailing.

F. W. NEWCOMBE, Box 366, Montreal, Que., says: I purchased a Belt from you last year, and am pleased to say it did all that was required.

MR. G. W. PRICE, Madoc, Ont., has this to say: As regards my health, I am improving every day, and I am not sorry I invested. My nerves are getting all right, and I am feeling much better every way, and the varicocele is decreasing.

JEROME SCANLON, Ancaster, Ont., writes: In one month's use of your Belt I have gained seven pounds. No bladder trouble, constipation or headache any more, and have developed a lot of muscle and strength. Thanks for your help.

T. J. SWEENEY, Care of Seaman's Institute, St. John, N.B., cured of weak back, varicocele and vital weakness.

ALEX. COULTER, Sault Ste. Marie, cured of stomach trouble.

N. C. RUSHOE, Loch Manor, Man., cured of weak back, kidney and stomach trouble.

JAMES BROWN, Hallville, Ont., cured of losses and stomach trouble, and finds life a pleasure.

J. D. RAESBACK, Vankleek Hill, Ont., cured of sciatic rheumatism.

NO CURE, NO PAY

is the offer I am making to any man who wishes to regain his strength and vitality. All I ask is security for the Belt while you wear it.

WRITE TO-DAY FOR MY FREE ILLUSTRATED BOOK AND FULL INFORMATION.

**Call
To-day**

**If You Can't Call
Send Coupon
for Free Book.**

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN, 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
Dear Sir,—Please forward me one of your Books as advertised.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p.m.
Sunday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Write Plain.

GOSSIP.

At an auction sale of Berkshire swine, on November 2nd, from the herd of Mr. Arthur Hiscox, at Motcombe, Dorsetshire, 45 head were sold for an average of \$52. The highest price was \$175, for an eight months' sow.

"Entering the American carriage horse domain in appreciable numbers in 1890," says a recent writer, "the English Hackney demonstrated its scope and purpose for stylish harness work and sensational exhibition to such an extent that the breed absolutely eclipsed all equine material it met here, so far as show-ring contests were concerned, for at least four seasons. Then occurred the relegation of the most phenomenal examples to the stock farms of their wealthy owners, and the gap left was immediately filled by

what we might term 'Hackneyized' trotting-bred horses, found amenable to the discipline of heavy-harness horse trainers. For several years, especially-prepared trotting-bred harness horses held sway, both in the market and show-ring. . . . During the last five or six years, however, the Hackney, shown mature, and in the hands of American experts, has once again forged its way to the front, and its average winnings before competent judges testify in a convincing manner to the breed's approachable adaptability for carriage purposes."

A North British farmer, writing to an Old Country exchange, says that the brindled cow Doctor, supposed to be a Guernsey grade, once a prominent winner in dairy tests, is still strong and well at 24 years of age, and giving 35 lbs. milk daily.

Many valuable horses are made very unpleasant to deal with because of the careless and it may be brutal use of the bit when the mouth is not accustomed to it.

With all breeds of horses, whether for draft purposes, riding, or driving, size is a great point to aim at, as it means that a better price may be obtained for a well-grown animal than for a small one. One of the surest means of increasing the size of a horse is to do well for it throughout its first winter. Any neglect or niggardliness in the matter of feeding during the first year of a colt's life results in stunted growth and a backward appearance. Therefore, horse breeders should see to it that the foal which is worth feeding at all should be fed well.

Mr. Shirley, Old Bletchley, England, at an auction sale last month of his non-pedigree dairy cows, realized for Maisie a dairy show winner, and reserve to the pedigree cow Dorothy for three cups, the great price of 100 guineas, or \$520, by Mr. J. Madden, Lancashire. The average for thirty-six cows was £28 1s.; for thirty-six cows and seventeen bull calves accompanying them, £31 18s.

At an auction sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle at Stuart, Iowa, last week, 41 head from the herd of J. E. Junk, brought an average price of \$178. The cow Blackcap 11th and heifer calf brought \$500. A two-year-old heifer sold for \$485, a three-year-old, with heifer calf, sold for \$460, and a yearling heifer for \$400.

The Uses of a Rural Telephone in Cases of Fire.

The reason so many country fires result in a total loss to farmers' buildings and stock is because assistance cannot be quickly secured.

Eighty per cent of the fires that occur could be checked if aid were promptly summoned.

This is just one of the many instances where the value of a telephone is of vital importance to the farmer.

It's true that you may never have had a fire, but how do you know that you are not likely to have one at any time?

Don't wait until a fire actually occurs and your buildings are destroyed before installing a telephone

Have it installed now and be prepared to cope with a fire or other emergency.

It's in serious cases of this kind that a telephone must act and act without loss of time.

Above all things it must be reliable—it must give and receive the messages sent promptly and distinctly.

Let us send you particulars of cost of installing the most reliable telephone made—one that can always be depended upon.

You can build and operate your own telephone line.

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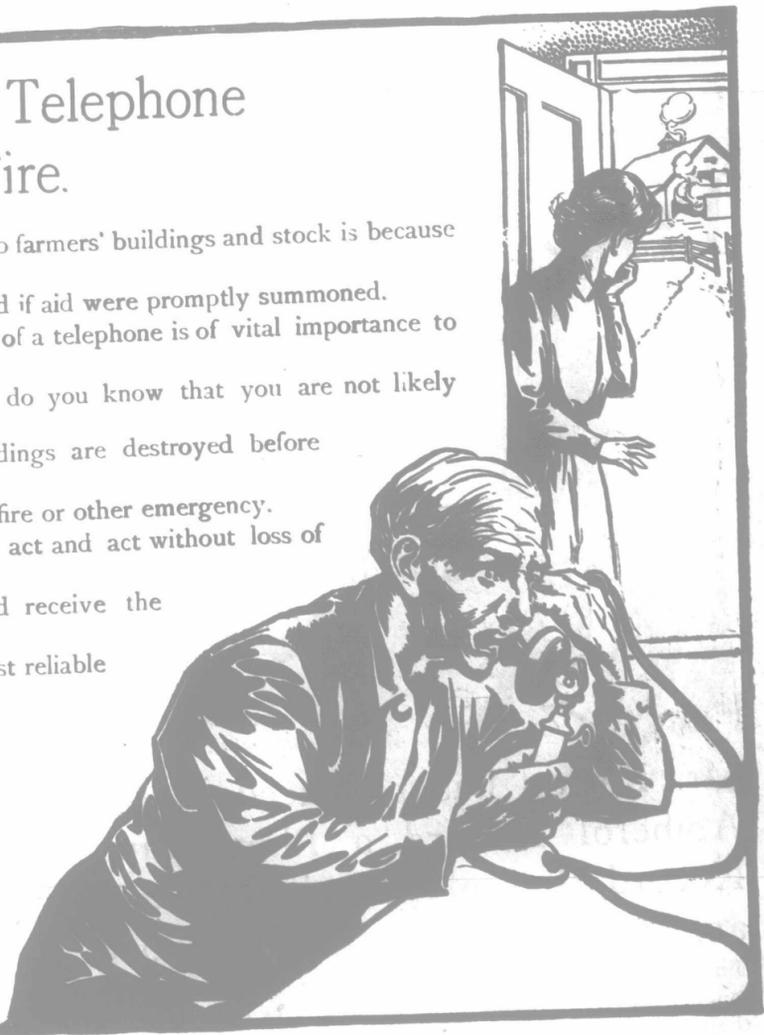
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Use address nearest you.



A Strong, Stay-Tight Connection Where Other Mowers are Weak

Seventy years' experience, plus a disposition to use the very best materials when it might seem more profitable to cheapen things, is why Frost & Wood Implements excel from the "Quality" standpoint.

Take, for instance, the connection between the Cutter Bar and Main Frame of a Mower. Others use Small Pins, that wear quickly, thereby allowing connection to work loose, and eventually "bang" the machine into a blacksmith shop. We use "large" Bearings for our "stay-tight" connection (see illustration). They

FROST & WOOD No. 8 MOWER

fit accurately and there is no opportunity for wear, because Cutter Bar has no chance to work loose from Main Frame. No time lost on the field—no bills to foot.

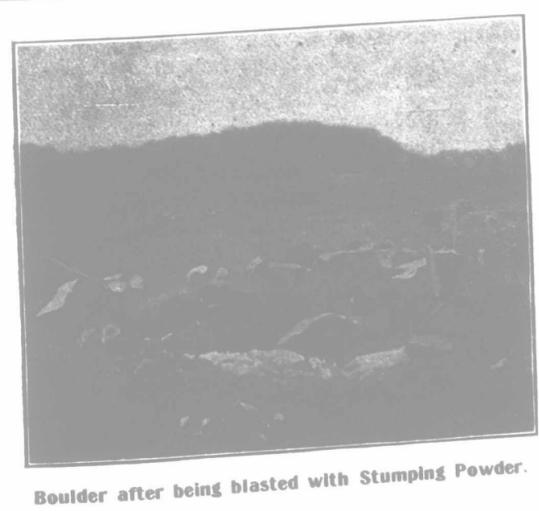
Another example of Frost & Wood "Quality" is the Pitman Connection of Forged Steel and "the Ball and Socket Joint"—strongest, firmest connection on the market.

Roller Bearings, with heavy boxes to maintain them in perfect position, make the No. 8 run easier than others. Every connection is neat and accurate. The "Internal Gear" cuts out the necessity of a "flying start"—knives commence cutting with first forward step of horses.

The No. 8 Mower and its companion, the Tiger Rake, are on the top-most rung of the "Quality" ladder.

THE FROST & WOOD CO., Limited
Smith's Falls, Canada

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Boulder after being blasted with Stumping Powder.

STUMPING POWDER

MANUFACTURED BY

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FOR FREE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE AND PRICES.

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W. Smith Grubber Co., La Crosse, Wis.

AMBEROL RECORDS for The EDISON PHONOGRAPH



"One touch of melody
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Mr. Edison has produced in the Amberol Record a Phonograph Record that plays twice as long as the regular Edison Record

This has not been done by making the Record larger or longer, but by engraving more than twice as many lines to the inch as on the regular Record. Thus Amberol Records can be used in the standard sizes of Edison Phonographs by the addition of a simple attachment or gear.

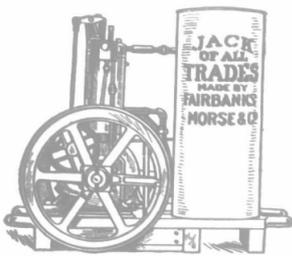
Edison Amberol Records not only play longer than any other Record now made, but they play better, their tone quality being richer, clearer and more delicate than has been possible in the past.

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We will be glad to send to anyone, however, a booklet describing the new attachment, describing the Amberol Records, giving a list of the music now available on these Records and giving all the other information necessary to make it possible for you to get more than twice as much enjoyment out of your Edison Phonograph as you are now getting.

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CHEAPEST POWER
For cutting wood, feed, ensilage, running thresher,
pumping water, etc. Anyone can run them.
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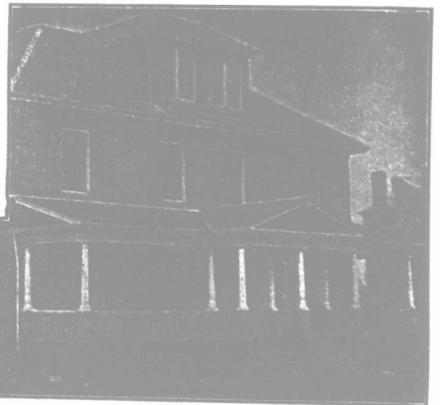
and the popular songs and stories of those who devote their lives to making music and entertainment. The great Bands of the world, the Negro Quartettes, the Violin, the 'Cello, the Banjo—all these too may be brought right into your own home by the Victor-Berliner for your pleasure at a very trifling cost. But there isn't much use of talking—you can't really believe what we are saying until you go to a dealer and ask him to put on one of these wonderful Records for you,—then the real meaning of what we have been saying will dawn upon you, and you will want a Victor-Berliner at once. Write us for free catalogue of the New "Double Side" Records. Price 90c., making the records 45c. each.

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