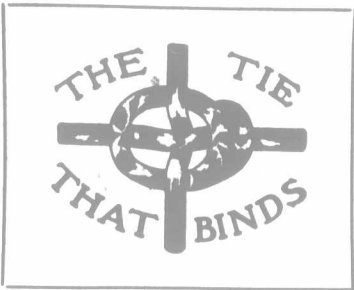


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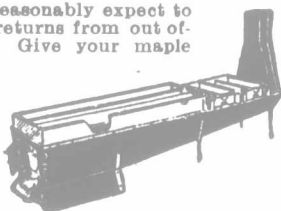
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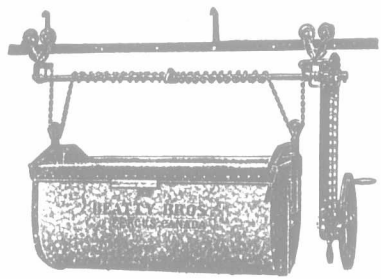
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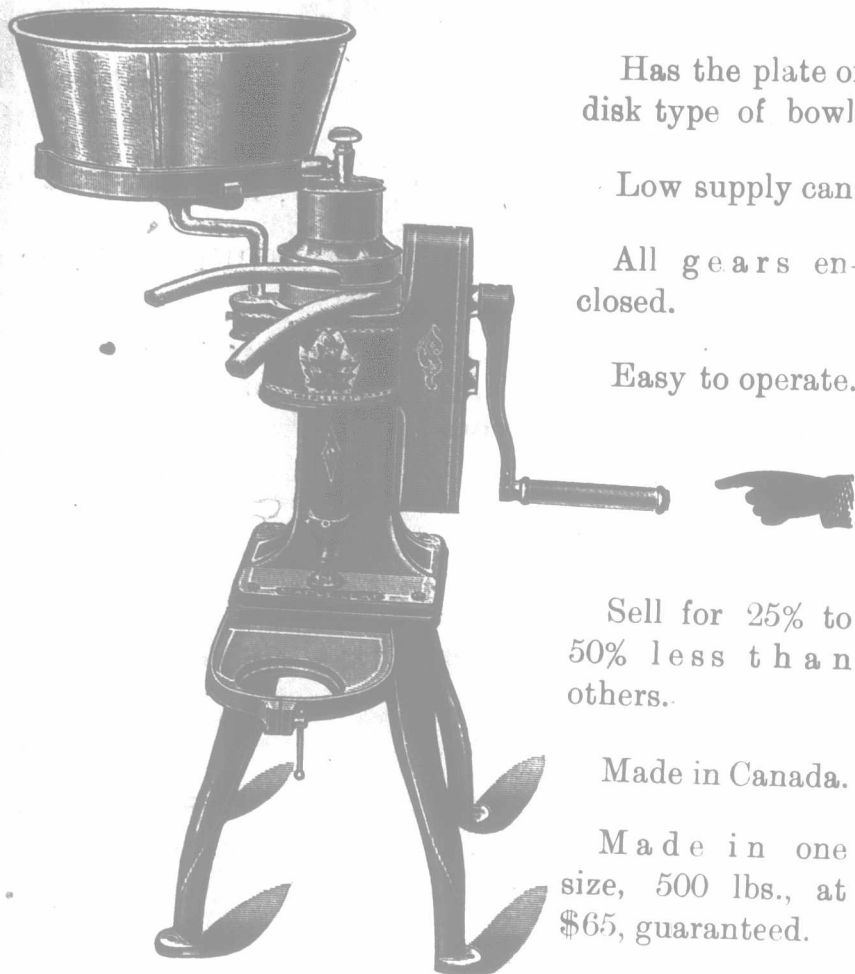
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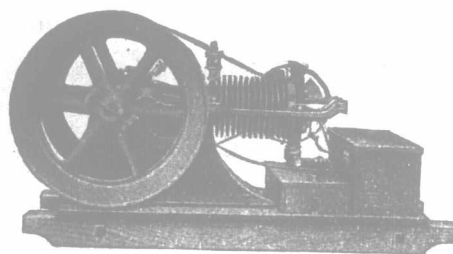
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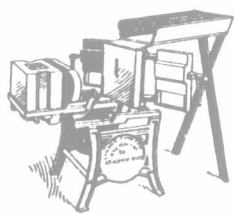
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## WHITE MARKS ON ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE.

What amount of white is allowable in registerable Aberdeen-Angus cattle? Some claim that white splashes on the body are eligible, if mentioned when application for registration is made.

CONSTANT READER.

Ans.—Some white about the udder or on the underline behind the navel is allowable, if mentioned in the application, and then only to a moderate extent, but white above the underline or on the legs will exclude from registry.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

## Miscellaneous.

### HOW MANY BUSHELS OF GREEN CORN TO THE TON.

Much of the corn in our vicinity is husked by hand. Would you kindly state how many bushels of green corn there is to the ton? D. McG.

Ans.—Seventy pounds of cured corn in the ear is considered equivalent to one bushel, or 56 pounds, of shelled grain; therefore, one ton of cured corn in the ear would be considered equivalent to 1,600 pounds, or to 28.57 bushels of shelled grain. I do not think there is any legal provision, or even any standard rule for the number of bushels of green corn per ton. I do not see just how there could be a standard, as green corn is such an uncertain quantity. It seems to me that the percentage of water in green corn would vary so much that it would not be practicable to have a definite standard which would apply in all cases. C. A. ZAVITZ.

### SOW THISTLE—TWITCH GRASS—LUMP JAW—HORSE'S LEGS STOCK.

We take "The Farmer's Advocate," and would not be without it for any price. I know from experience that there are articles in each issue worth many times a year's subscription. I take a great interest in the questions asked and the answers given, and would be pleased to have a few answered in your valuable paper.

1. Have a field with some sow thistle in which I intend to fallow next season. Would it be better to plow it this fall, or leave it? If so, would it be better plowed shallow or deep? Soil is clay loam.

2. Have sod field with twitch grass in which I intend pasturing next summer, having no other. If I plow it about the first of July, and keep it worked up to the top next year and the year after, not cropping it, will it kill the twitch? If not, what should I do?

3. Will buckwheat, sown thick, kill twitch? If so, how much should be sown per acre?

4. Have cow with lump under jaw. Lump is hard, but seems loose, and can be moved around with the hand. Is it lump jaw?

5. Horses swell up in the legs in winter. Have been advised to give salts every day in feed. Is this a good plan? If so, how many should be given to a horse? ARDENT READER.

Ans.—All things considered, it will probably be best to leave this field till late May or June, then plow not very deeply, and cultivate frequently to prevent the thistles showing above the ground. Great pains and thoroughness are requisite in coping with this weed, and a three-year rotation, say, corn or roots followed by grain liberally seeded to clover, cropped one year and plowed again for hoe crop, is the best way of coping with it.

2. Yes; if the plowing be well done and shallow and the cultivation thoroughly performed. Summer-fallowing for two years is an expensive plan though, and we think it would be more profitable to plant a crop of corn the second year. The corn should be cultivated eight or ten times. A plan that might be adopted in lieu of summer-fallow, one favored by many, is to sow rape three pounds to the acre, in drills 26 inches apart, after the land has been plowed and well worked two or three times. The field should be kept thoroughly cultivated and sown to another hoe crop the following year.

3. Four or five pecks of buckwheat per acre will do considerable towards smothering and exhausting twitch.

4. Very probably. Have the lump dissected out. Stitch the skin neatly, and dress with a five-per-cent. solution of

carbolic acid until healed. Meantime, give the iodide of potassium treatment. Commence by giving one dram three times daily, and increase the dose ten grains each day until one of the following symptoms of iodism appears: Appetite and desire for water fail, tears run from the eyes and saliva from the mouth. Then cease giving the drug. Repeat if necessary in a week or ten days.

5. The fewer drugs one uses the better, and, while salts are about as safe as anything in the medicine-chest, still the regular administration of them tends to get the system to a state where it depends upon their action. Exercise in barnyard or paddock when not at work, with mixed hay and a little bran and oats, taking care always to reduce the feed when the horse is expected to be off work, is the best preventive for the trouble mentioned. An occasional small handful of Glauber's salts may be admissible, but we would not recommend their daily use.

### OWNERSHIP OF WRENCH.

A and B rent a farm together. They buy a second-hand mower and get no wrench with it. B goes to town and buys a wrench. During the haying it is in the box on the mower. This fall they divided. A gets the mower, while B takes something else equal in value. The wrench was not in mower when divided. Now who does that wrench belong to, A or B?

Ans.—Unless B paid for it out of the money of the partnership, or in some way was allowed for it by such partnership, we would say that it belongs to him exclusively. It is a small matter to make a fuss about anyway. It is the disposition to cavil over little things and stick up for what one considers his rights when often they do not amount to a twopenny that fattens the legal profession. In case of doubt, toss up a copper and pass the thing off as a joke.

### PIGS COUGH—PASTURE GRASSES FOR WET LAND.

Thirty pigs, four months old, have had a cough for over two months. Their hair is rough and dry, not doing well, running out all the time, and well fed on oats and barley chop mixed with milk and slops from the house. They rub themselves as if they were itchy. I cannot understand why they should cough at this time of the year. Would you be kind enough to give me the cause and the cure? Also tell me the best seeds to sow in a swamp for pasture. We enjoy reading "The Farmer's Advocate."

W. L.

Ans.—1. Nothing short of a post-mortem examination can reveal the cause of the cough with certainty. Would advise your correspondent to have a competent veterinarian make a careful post-mortem on some of these pigs. A great many different troubles, including swine plague, are accompanied by a cough, and it is impossible to prescribe without knowing the exact cause. I may say that coughs generally are very difficult to deal with in pigs, and would advise keeping these pigs away from other young pigs, if at all possible, as many of these coughs are more or less contagious. The irritation of the skin may be alleviated by rubbing the pigs with equal parts of fresh lard and sulphur, or a mixture of raw linseed oil and sulphur, mixed in the proportion of about two pounds of sulphur to a gallon of linseed oil.

2. It is impossible to secure really first-class pasture grasses that will flourish in low-lying, wet land. Perhaps Red Top is about as satisfactory as any of them. There are other grasses which give fairly-good results, but it is almost impossible to secure their seed. If some of the ground is comparatively dry, it would be well to sow a mixture of grasses containing red top, and in this way the better pasture grasses would probably grow on the higher ground, and the red top grow in the wetter places. A very good mixture would be as follows: Ten pounds of red top, five pounds meadow foxtail, five pounds meadow fescue, and two pounds alsike clover per acre. Possibly it would be as well to include a little timothy in the mixture, say, about two pounds to the acre. If all the ground is wet, however, it will scarcely be worth while sowing anything but the red top.

G. E. DAY.

# The Farmer's Advocate

## and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

Established 1866.

Vol. XI, II.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 17, 1907.

No. 786.

### EDITORIAL.

#### THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES INVOLVED.

It is encouraging to note, by our correspondence columns, as well as by editorial and platform utterances all over the country, that thinking Canadians are at long last awakening to the fact that our much-lauded public-school systems possess a lamentable defect, in that they have tended strongly to wean our young people from the land, to fill American towns and cities at the expense of the rural districts, and especially to overcrowd professional and clerical employments. In short, they have not been conceived with a view to fitting our people or inclining their tastes towards the principal occupation the country affords, viz., farming. It is high time the public mind was aroused on the momentous question of the effect of education on national development. We, in Ontario particularly, have long been regarding our school system as a sort of prize institution, for had it not won high distinction at the World's Fair? The fact that the judges of the systems displayed were steeped in the same dye of academic ideals as those who framed our system, and were, therefore, utterly incapable of judging it intelligently in the light of our national circumstances, needs to be pointed out.

However, a gratifying change is coming about, and most promising of all is the evident desire of progressive educationists to comply with and even encourage the reform movement. In Ontario, for instance, school gardens are now being aided with a special Government grant, while everywhere the manual-training and technical-education ideas are gaining ground.

With regard to the discussion which has sprung up through our columns, it is well, at this stage, to draw attention to the disposition which Mr. Darling and some other writers have evinced to pass by the fundamental principle involved and quibble over details. "The Farmer's Advocate," not being an educational journal, is not particularly concerned about the merits or demerits of certain pedagogical theories. What it does contend for is recognition of the undeniable fact that the common, and particularly the High Schools, of the Canadian Provinces have tended strongly to bias our children, and more especially the clever ones, away from the land into the cities, and, above all, into the so-called "higher" professions. This tendency has been rampant, from the Minister of Education and most school inspectors, right down to the rural teachers. The High Schools, Model Schools and Normal Schools have confirmed teachers-in-training in the pernicious idea that education should fit the children for something "above" farming or mere manual labor, whereas the teachers, and through them the pupils, should have been persuaded that farming is the ideal occupation (for those to whom it is congenial), and that intelligent, productive manual labor is as noble and honorable as desk exercise, if not more so.

Perhaps, next in influence to the perverted ideals of teachers is the nature of our school curricula, which have had all too little in common with the ordinary every-day life of the child. It must be recognized that we cannot coop children up for a great part of six or eight years in a school where almost everything they see, hear or read pertains to books and strange conditions of life, without bringing about a distaste for physical work, an unwonted preference for a gregarious habit of life, and a preference for sedentary employment in town or city. The effects will be especially marked where the education is continued

in a town or city High School, while attending which the pupil is divorced more completely than ever from farm life and work, and becomes steeped in the unsound academic ideal of his environment and his associates. Hence the special need for Continuation Classes in rural schools, which must be strengthened generally, so as to obviate the necessity of sending the pupils so early to the town.

To correct and balance up the purely scholastic tendency of our educational institutions, and bring about a love for nature, with an intelligent interest in the country and the farm, we need school-gardening, nature study, manual training and domestic science in the public schools. We need our text-books revised, with more practical farm problems introduced into the arithmetics, and more lessons relating to the farm and to every-day life worked into the readers. We need Continuation Classes introduced as generally as possible into rural schools, and, above all, the teachers must be imbued with a belief in and equipped with a reasonable knowledge of agriculture. The farm must be looked on not as a place to be educated away from, but as a field offering ample scope for the brightest intellects.

The High Schools need reform even worse than the common schools. It is time to cut out this folly of spending five or six hours a week acquiring a useless smattering of French and German, time to cut out a great deal of the advanced Algebra and Euclid, though a few of the elements of these are all right. We need more botany, more physics, more chemistry, especially the principles and findings of chemistry bearing on agriculture and humus existence; we need political economy introduced, also manual training and domestic science, with distinct agricultural classes provided as options. In short, we need to balance up our school education by training the hand as well as the head, and training the head along lines that are most likely to be useful, and hence to be followed up in after life. The aim is not to make farmers of everybody, but to do all we reasonably can to cultivate a taste for, an interest in, and a respect for agriculture and all other useful arts. The aim of the past has been to turn out an endless stream of scholars but too few intelligent agriculturists, capable workers, and practical men of affairs. It is time to reverse that order. We must do what we can to moor the young people to the land, instead of drawing them from it.

#### THE LION OR THE PIG?

Not only America is awakening to the fact that rural education is unbalanced in its nature, irrational in its tendency, and ill-adapted to the needs of rural communities, but over in England the same irresistible conclusion is steadily forcing itself home on thoughtful minds. Read this quaint and candid comment, extracted from a letter published in the English Live-stock Journal. The point of the letter is its naively-couched plea for some effort to relate rural schooling to rural environment, and, by simple mathematical problems, common observation, and deductive logic, to arouse the child's interest in and sympathy with fundamental laws and principles of nature and the farm:

"My private opinion is that education in rural districts is not at all on right lines. We turn lads out of school at the age of fourteen more fitted to sit on a high stool in a merchant's office than anything else. We give them no educational interest in the country in which many of them have to spend their lives. To mention one thing only that might be done, why not let some of the object-lessons have a rural tendency? Lads

are told that the lion is the king of beasts. Why should they not also be told that the pig is the most economical meat-producer amongst our domestic animals. They are told that sugar is extracted from sugar-cane and beet; they should also be told that live stock can extract nutriment from cabbage leaves, seeding lettuces, and other garden refuse. It is pointed out to them that the coat of the polar bear is thick, to protect it from the cold; it would equally interest them to tell them that the coats of cattle, which are thin in summer, grow thick and mossy in late autumn, and the poor pig, having no coat, has to eat more food to keep up the heat of its body."

#### MILK, MORALS AND BACTERIA.

Milk has been steadily advancing in price because of the increase in the cost of production occasioned by the rise in the value of foods. To the city and town family man this necessarily means a serious item in the list of household expenses, milk being one of the necessities of life, the consumption of which, in a multitude of forms, is every day becoming greater, and for it no substitute has yet appeared. Especially does it enter into the dietary regimen of the infant and the invalid. It is said that two children out of ten in the great cities die, and, during the hot months, 40 per cent. of the mortality is due to diseases of the digestive tract; and, cow's milk being almost their exclusive diet, the inference is unavoidable that many of these die from the impurities or bad conditions of the milk. The invalid who is depending upon it for tissue-building in the fight for life with disease, should also not only have it wholesome, but pure. In seasons like the past, with the consumer crying out for more milk, the producer must needs set his face against the temptation to supplement the efforts of the cow with the pump, for, to add water or to abstract cream, is, to put it baldly, stealing, and he whose careless habits have allowed the contamination of filth, may contribute likewise to the death of his unfortunate fellows. To state these things is but to secure the acquiescence of every right-minded dairyman, and fortify them in the determination to supply a clean and honest article. Nature fortunately holds out danger signals. Of the three classes of bacteria infecting milk (acid-producing, putrefactive and disease germs), the former sour the milk in warm weather, and, being unpalatable, it is not used. Were it not for this providential property, it is inconceivable how many lives might be lost through the presence of the other two classes of bacteria setting up ptomaine and other poisoning. Whether bovine tuberculosis is transmissible to man or not, in an unsettled question, but there can be no doubt about the injurious ingredients in the milk of diseased cows, arising as secondary products. Then, again, through the water supply and food of the herd, impurities enter the milk. Musty fodders, old and spent grains, immature silage, and the like, are all to be tabooed if the dairyman would guarantee a wholesome content in his cans. For a time, the drift of expert teaching ran in the direction of sterilization and pasteurization as the safeguard for the city milk supply, but experience has not confirmed these processes, because of their effects on the taste and composition of the milk so treated, which has not commended itself to consumers. The exclusion of the injurious germs by absolute cleanliness at every step of the process, and not their destruction by heat, is the teaching of research and of the modern milk bottle itself. To secure these things, costs the dairyman money, and when he supplies a product, for the character of which he

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LONDON, CANADA.

can vouch, the patron should not begrudge him an adequate recompense. The milkman is engaged in one of the most exacting and arduous of all special farming operations, late and early, every day, and the customer should consider these things. Men and women do not stint themselves for the luxuries of life. Why, then, should they begrudge a little extra outlay for what gives life and strength to the young and old in their homes?

## WHAT OF THE WESTERN CROPS?

In Western Canada, the untoward weather prevalent all over the Northern Hemisphere has been particularly damaging, on account of the fact that there have been frosts as well as rains. Those of us who have seldom or never experienced the effect of frost in harvest time can have little idea of the damage it works to crops, especially wheat. In the West, in addition to the lateness of the growth, many districts were visited with frost early in August, and again in the first week in September, a much wider-spread visitation descended. The first frost entirely checked the growth of wheat and oats in the early dough stage, leaving the grain unfit for anything but feed, and not worth threshing, while the later frosts caught wheat just at maturity, and left large areas in varying degrees of damage.

Sixty million bushels of wheat is a conservative estimate of the yield, and, from present indications, sixty per cent. of this will grade 2 Northern and better (good milling grades), while about seventy per cent. of the remainder will have to be used for feeding purposes, and the rest specially treated before being fit for flour. The damage is spread over the whole country, from Ontario to the Mountains, as are also those areas which escaped frost, so that the burden of the loss does not fall on any particular Province. During the latter part of September, most unusually heavy rains fell throughout the spring-wheat territory of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, while in Southern

Alberta, where fall wheat is the chief crop, several inches of snow covered the ground for a few days early in September.

But these unpropitious weather conditions and damaged crops have not conjured up visions of blue ruin. Farmers are most optimistic. Never before in recent years have prices been so high. The best grades of wheat are selling on the Winnipeg market for over the dollar mark, and the worst for from ninety cents to a dollar. Besides this, the country was literally full of old wheat of good quality, which is being marketed now, and is contributing to the stability of commercial enterprises. Quite as unpromising conditions have prevailed before within a decade, and passed, without apparently retarding development, and the present season is exercising a much-needed tendency to induce conservatism in business and stop speculation.

The problem now confronting the country is the disposal of all the damaged grain. A few million bushels of feed grain can be utilized, but there is not stock enough to use a bulk running up into twenty or thirty millions, and the price will not permit of export until supplies become larger and market values lower; then navigation will be about closed, and the long rail haul will be a serious handicap to selling in the East or Europe. Many farmers will, no doubt, leave their damaged wheat in stacks over winter, as it will keep much better there than in bins, and the price next spring will decide whether or not it will pay for threshing.

The West is being told rather emphatically that she should produce more cattle, hogs and horses, notwithstanding the low prices obtained for beef stockers and hogs. Larger supplies and better quality will create a market and establish it on a more firm basis than if the market created the supply.

Cattle are coming out of the range country in goodly numbers, but not in such droves as were marketed last year. Prices are ridiculously low, four cents for the best, three and one-half for the most, at Winnipeg, weighed off cars. Several carloads have been shipped to Chicago, where they realized from \$4.20 to \$6.16. Of course, they had about 1,000 miles further to go and a duty wall from \$8.00 to \$11.00 high to climb over, but even then they netted about \$10 more per head than they would have at Winnipeg.

## \$100.00 SAVED Through "The Farmer's Advocate."

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have just put up lightning rods on my barns, according to instructions which appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate" about two years ago. I had an offer from an agent to put up rods for me, to cost \$120. My rods cost as follows: Three hundred pounds soft galvanized wire, at 3 cents, \$9.00; twelve supports for points, at 35 cents each, \$4.20; total, \$13.20. So that, after allowing a fair wage for putting up, I am, thanks to "The Farmer's Advocate," \$100.00 better off than I would have been had I taken the agent's offer.

THOMAS WELSH.

Bruce Co., Ont.

## THE PEACE RIVER DISTRICT.

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a spicy letter from F. S. Lawrence, of Ft. Vermilion, a Peace River Country pioneer, now in charge of the Dominion Government Experimental Farm there. Absence of railway communication accounts for the length of time from the date the letter was written until published. The Peace River area is one of the last great agricultural tracts of North America to be settled, hence the interest attaching to the communication of Mr. Lawrence, who is a careful and well-posted observer.

## FARM IMPLEMENT STORAGE.

Timely and practical hints are offered on another page, under the heading, "Wintering Implements." Modern farming calls for heavy expenditure on machinery account, and to that extent widens the pitfalls toward which shiftless methods lead. Every new implement added to the farm equipment makes an additional demand on the husbandman's thrift and managing faculty. That the demand is not always supplied, simply argues that there are too few thrifty farmers.

One of the most essential provisions on the homestead is suitable implement storage. Sometimes space may be found on the barn floor or in some other building, though generally, we believe, it is the part of wisdom to aim at providing separate and detached storage, for the dual purpose of convenience and protection in case of fire. The implement building should not be expensive, but it should be well roofed and on a dry site. Its shape should be long, with doors all along the south or east side, in order to facilitate the storage and removal of implements. In too many implement storages it is necessary to spend busy hours in spring hauling out mower, rake, roller, and perhaps binder, in order to get at the drill. On such farms the implements are liable to remain outdoors during the weeks or months from the first to the last date of use, and often considerably longer.

As for the man who leaves plows rusting all winter in the furrow, harrows seasoning in the fence corner, and the binder awaiting a protecting mantle of snow, we have nothing to say. His folly is beyond argument. We appeal to the wide-awake, up-to-date careful man who means well, and only needs a word of timely admonition at this season to remind him of a matter which the press of work may be crowding from his mind.

## HEATING CHEESE - FACTORY WHEY.

A comparatively new idea in cheese-factory management was presented last week in the article, "Heating Whey at Cheese Factories," by Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor in Western Ontario. The plan has already been tried, with excellent results, in several factories, and seems worthy of general adoption. It consists in heating the whey in the tank by using exhaust steam from the boiler, and then turning in enough live steam to raise the temperature to about 165 degrees. The advantages which seem to attend this practice may be summarized thus:

The whey is kept sweet and fresh, and its feeding value increased, especially for young calves and pigs.

All the fat remains in the whey, instead of rising to the surface, and part of it being left in the tank at the factory.

The tanks are kept clean and smell sweet, because the heating arrests bacterial development in the crevices and fibre of the tanks, as well as in the whey.

The cans are more easily cleaned and last longer, for sweet whey does not rust or take off the tin as soured whey does. It is claimed the saving on cans alone will repay the small cost of heating the whey, where the common practice is followed of returning the whey in the milk cans.

The chances of contaminating the milk cans with troublesome bacteria are less. There is less danger of the milk being soured; and then, again, when certain bitter, yeasty or goosy flavors are introduced into the factory, it will help kill these and prevent them spreading through all the patrons' cans. Factories troubled with bitter or yeasty flavor have tried heating the whey, with very satisfactory results.

The cost is estimated at about 50 to 60 cents per ton of cheese, which would probably amount to an average of about \$1.00 per patron for a whole season. To say nothing of the advantage in coping with bad flavors, or of the better quality of cheese likely to be made, the superior feeding value of the whey should much more than cover this slight expense, while, as pointed out above, the greater durability of the cans is a further item, and the greater quantity of cheese made, owing to the lessened chances of overripe milk in a period of hot, muggy weather, might easily amount to more than the cost of a whole season's heating of the whey. We shall be glad to hear from makers and patrons who have had experience with the practice of heating whey.

A TEACHER'S REPLY TO MR. RICE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having picked up a recent issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," I was much interested, as a teacher, in the discussion at present going forward in your columns re the lamentable status of our public schools. I was particularly interested in the alarmingly broad statements from the vigorous pen of Mr. Rice. Indeed, it was the perusal of Mr. Rice's letter that has led me to venture a few observations on rural-school matters.

First, let me say that such a discussion as your pages are at present accommodating should do considerable good among the class of readers who subscribe to your paper—the farmers of Ontario—if it is carried on intelligently. It is time our rural residents were taking a little interest in educational matters. As a mass, their interest in educational progress has not hitherto extended beyond keeping down the school rate.

Mr. Rice scores our schools and teachers pretty heavily when he grows reminiscent and declares that "pupils of the fourth form to-day are not so well educated as those in the second form of twenty years ago." As this is a charge, however, which Mr. Rice cannot prove, and as it is one which our best educationists will deny, and easily demonstrate as erroneous—and they are the most competent judges in such questions—it will be well for Mr. Rice's neighbors to take plenty of salt with his indignant charges.

I believe it is the opinion of our experienced inspectors that our public-school teachers are, on the whole, doing better work to-day than ever has been done hitherto in Ontario; that their methods are based more truly on psychological science; and that teachers, as a body, have a greater knowledge concerning the mental processes of the child's mind, as well as the prescribed subjects, than did those of the "good old days." It is a truth which many would-be reformers are continually forgetting, that the true aim of public-school education is not to turn out embryo farmers, or miniature artisans, or professionals-in-the-bud, but to logically train and develop the reasoning powers as an equipment for any phase of life. This being so, the question of curricula does not agitate the true teacher very deeply; to him, the curriculum, with its terminal examination, is not the end, but the means thereto.

It is not my purpose, however, to quarrel with Mr. Rice, nor to screen our pedagogical weaknesses. We all know that the teaching profession has not kept pace with the progress made by other professions, though its field of research is the widest of all. Both Mr. Editor and Mr. Rice cite cases where pupils were helpless when required to do a little impromptu calculation. I don't doubt their experience. They have touched upon one of the weakest points of our pupils' training. Too many teachers devote the entire arithmetic period to text-book problems, when two-thirds of the period could be invaluably spent in "mental" arithmetic, involving every-day operations. No pupil in school should escape a generous, daily shower of such problems, to be worked "by head"—these problems dealing with practical, every-day occurrences, and logically adapted to the pupil's experience and power. If the teachers throughout Ontario would follow this procedure, there would be such a marked improvement in alertness, accuracy and assurance on the part of our public-school graduates that even Mr. Rice would be mollified.

I am glad, also, that Mr. Rice touched upon the examination nuisance. His children are evidently attending school where the plague has secured a foothold. Hundreds of teachers throughout the Province are blindly hugging to their bosoms this viper, despite the warnings of their enlightened brethren. I know teachers in my own district who unflinchingly have monthly examinations, and publish the reports in the local papers, presumably to show the parents how each pupil compared with his fellow classmates, as if any pupil's standing or progress could be measured by so shallow a gauge. These teachers do this year after year, taking no note of the discouragement offered to those pupils who always foot the lists, and who may have done better work, and certainly need more encouragement, than the stars who shine at the top. The teacher who cannot tell when to promote a pupil, without a written examination, must have a very distant acquaintance with the pupil's mental dynamics.

But I am forgetting that "The Farmer's Advocate" is not a school journal. In conclusion, let me remark to Mr. Rice that the day when a pupil may secure a High-school training without going to the city is a rather distant prospect, as it is a notorious fact that our rural residents have looked upon the ordinary school-tax as a burden to be borne only with much squirming and self-pity. Moreover, we cannot agree with Mr. Rice's arguments against a boy attending High School in town. We consider the three or four years' life in town as an excellent and broadening factor in a boy's education. However, as statistics show that less than one per cent. of our

rural public-school graduates ever attend High School, Mr. Rice should not be alarmed.

Our school system is not perfect, but it is improving. The only true way in which it may be further improved is to raise the standard of the profession and demand a better class of teachers. These will be forthcoming when there is sufficient remuneration to attract them. Hence, the people have the remedy in their own hands.

Let me finally intimate to Mr. Rice that the excellence of the old log-school system is like the peculiar flavor of his boyhood's pumpkin pies—existent only in his reminiscent imagination.  
Oxford Co., Ont. R. H. DARLING.

HORSES.

"AMGREYS."

The following discursive article on the latest American horse-breeding experiment, is taken from the Daily Mail, of Manchester, Eng., and is well worth reading, not only by draft-horse breeders, but by the light-horse men as well. It will be recalled that, as explained in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Sept. 5th, the intention is to use gray Shires and Clydesdales for a foundation, possibly infusing some gray Percheron blood later on:

"The American Government, led by President Roosevelt, has made up its mind to rob England, if it may be, of her undoubted supremacy in heavy-horse breeding. An extremely interesting experiment, suggesting—perhaps founded on—the wise ordinances of Edward I., is now being undertaken with this view. The official horse-buyer for the Republic has been touring Britain throughout the summer, as the usual habit is of American buyers,

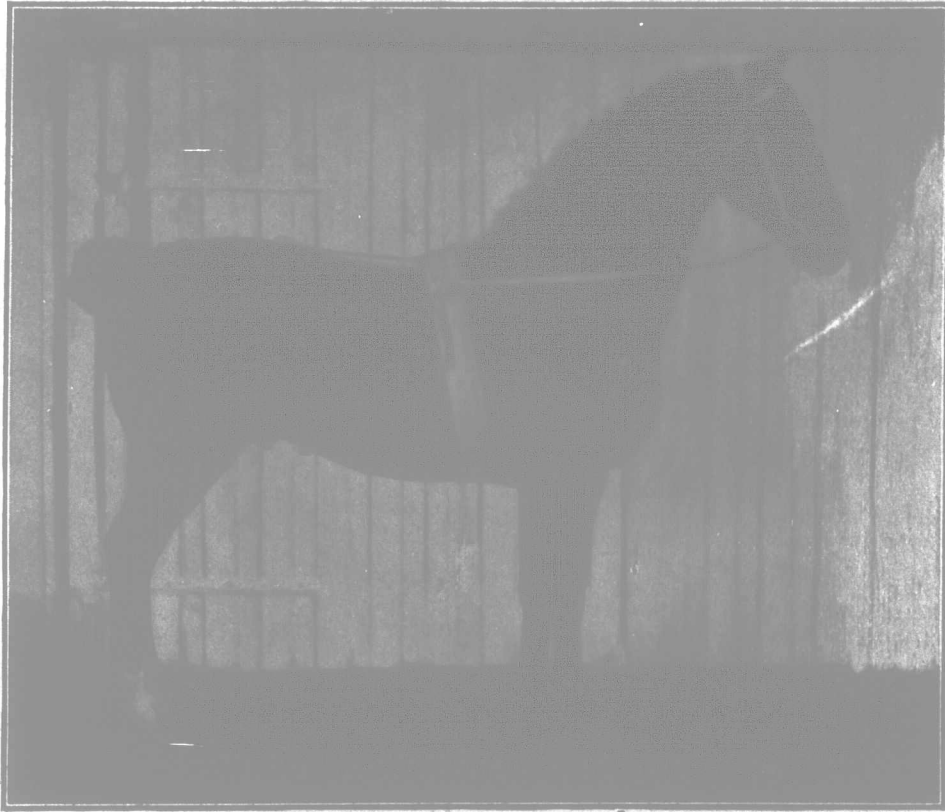
proved that a gray can keep his looks as well as a bay if he be strenuously groomed. They reckon, perhaps, without our weather; but there is certainly no bona-fide objection other than æsthetic to gray color. It may even have distinct virtues. Some of the best judges of a horse; and those who have most closely studied the more practical problems of heredity, consider it proved that grays are distinctly longer lived than other horses. It does not, of course, follow that the color is dominant and can be maintained as one of the distinctive marks of a breed. Still, the preference is interesting, and the experiment worth making.

"No better bree's than the Clydesdales and Shires could have been selected. The one defect of the Shire is clumsiness, the one defect of the Clydesdale lightness. On this ground, it has for some time been agreed by English breeders that the two breeds ought never to have been separated; and the Clydesdale certainly shows a tendency to develop nimbleness, at the expense of the cardinal qualities proper to the heavy horse. Hence the wisdom of the American Government. Their experiment should especially concern every English horse-breeder, and one could wish that our own Government would feel similar concern. Its attention to horse-breeding as a part of the agricultural wealth of the country has terribly deteriorated since Henry VIII. set up his draft-horse studs in the neighborhood of Newmarket. The American Government has kept its scheme very quiet, but now that the first purchases are made, there is no reason for withholding criticism.

PERCHERON OR SHIRE.

"The tour of Mr. Armour's grays, now on their way to New York, has been partly responsible. It has clinched the old belief that English heavy

horses are supreme the world over. We all admired his team of six grays. Their docility was as astonishing as the capacity of their trainer. Even the wheelers, weighing well over a ton, had paces that suggested a Welsh pony rather than the Galstian carrier of 'a ton of flesh.' Nevertheless, as draft horses, they do not compare with our Shires in the judgment of any specialist. They have not the bone; their weight is largely due to the fatness which rounded their limbs, and certainly lent them spectacular virtue. Their feet, an admirable touchstone for draft horses, are indifferent. Nor have they the power of 'stroke.' All who have admired the horses in Rosa Bonheur's picture will at once recognize the breed. There is no doubt about the Percheron, and few more



Hackney Stallion, Clerkenwell —147— (6688).

First and sweepstakes in carriage or coach class, and first for stallion with three of his get, Western Fair, London, 1907. Owned and exhibited by Wm. Mossop, St. Mary's, Ont.

and has shipped a number of fine mares and stallions.

"The majority have been brought from Wales and the northern counties, and consist of more or less equal numbers of Shires and Clydesdales. These are to stock a new stud farm, and from the cross a new breed, with a special studbook, and a distinctive title, is to be established. I understand that the name selected is "Amgrey," which carries its derivation on its face. The American Government, with the same curious preference asserted both by Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Armour, has only purchased gray horses, of the pick of which England is now bereft, since, as well as the purchases of the American Government, Mr. Armour has taken the two best geldings he could find. The expectation is that gray color will be as permanent an attribute of these 'Amgreys' as their peculiar shade of chestnut is of the Suffolk Punches.

THE LONGEVITY OF GRAYS.

"In England, some prejudice exists against grays, though the old gray horse is still an almost proverbial presence on the farm. They are especially objected to in a park team, but perhaps there is something in the American contention that the prejudice is wholly due to English laziness. Both Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Armour have

comely horses are found. Many hundreds have been imported into America from Normandy, and for some years they have been taken as the ideal type of draft horse.

"They have never been so considered in England. Even those who most unfeignedly admired Mr. Armour's grays had to recognize that for the proper work of a draft horse, they were inferior, not only to our show horses, but to many of the workaday Shires on the farms. Indeed, the two breeds cannot very well be compared. They are as different as chalk from cheese; the fine feathers on the legs, reckoned so highly by English judges, are as pleasing in English eyes as the Percheron smoothness to the Normandy dealer. In a great measure, owing to this difference of taste, the King's Shires were not universally successful in competition in the United States, but it is now almost universally acknowledged that their breed is supreme when hard and continuous work is in question, and, in our eyes, their manifest power is the proper basis of their beauty.

CLIMATE AND STAMINA.

"Several vital questions in breeding, indeed in general questions of heredity, are likely to be illustrated in this American experiment, in which it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt, a great judge of horseflesh, is showing keen personal interest.

Why England has been supreme in the breeding of animals, has never been determined. But with the progress of scientific inquiry, it becomes clearer every year that English sheep, English cattle, English horses, even English pigs, poultry, and pigeons, owe as much to the soil and climate as to the breeder. What the quality is, no one can determine. It exists in high measure in Ireland, and, it is thought, in parts of Australia. Some English counties have it, some have not. Cattle proper to South Devon lose quality when transferred to the north. Southdown sheep deserve their title because the South Downs are the making of them. Cart horses flourish from generation to generation in the fen country of the Eastern Midlands.

"One is driven to the conclusion that in the air of England and Ireland is a something which tends to fix species and maintain quality. Can it, for example, be an accident that, since athletic contests became international, Irishmen, whether living for the time in Ireland or America, have jumped further and higher, and thrown weights further, than all other people; and that, at the same time, nearly all the more famous jumpers among horses, with recent exceptions from Australia and Canada, derive from Ireland? In Belgium, the school of horse-jumping, Irish is a recognized synonym for lithe. Other breeding centers are found, of course, and some—in Hungary, for example, and even Russia—have great qualities; but it remains that practically all the great flocks and herds of the world are forced to come to England if they wish to maintain the strength and purity of their stock. Generally speaking, the breeding of pure species has failed. The heavy horses by which the Argentine at one time set store, proved, when exported, miserably short of stamina and endurance. No country has produced any horses at all comparable with our prize Hackneys or the best of our ponies. Especially have South America and North America, up to the line of lakes, failed to keep their stock true. The American trotter, supreme in its way, is not, of course, a set and standard breed.

"Will any better fortune befall the 'Amgreys,' or will the first consignment, already transported to New York, need a continual flow of recruits from England? The founders of the breed are beyond reproach. We know the excellence of the Clydesdale and Shire when crossed. We know that good specimens have been bought. But it has to be proved whether they keep their peculiar qualities and features on an alien soil, and whether the color will prove a permanent attribute. The whole problem of color is mysterious. It is curious to notice that black, the color of the old heavy war horse, has tended to disappear. No black has ever won the Derby, and the color is one of the rarest among prizewinners in any class. White has also retired before bay, brown and chestnut, now the master colors.

"Accident may have much to do with this, but in any case the attempt of the American Government should be watched with great interest; and it would be to the good if the Board of Agriculture would follow the Americans in the form of attention paid to the breeding industry in England and Ireland. It is a source of wealth at present not rated nearly high enough in this country."

#### THE TROUBLESOME FEATHER.

It is to be hoped the ideal of the breed concurers at Ames, Iowa, will include clean—i. e., featherless—limbs. It may not be easy to breed feather off the legs of Clydesdales and Shires without sacrificing quality and quantity of bone, but the attempt should be made. The useless and troublesome long hair on the legs of the British draft breeds is a severe handicap to their popularity in many sections. On heavy clay land feather is an abominable nuisance, and the worst of it is that, with breeds to which it is natural, it may seldom be clipped off, for fear of scratches. Give us a clean-limbed, well-bottomed, flat-boned, free-moving draft breed, with as much scale, quality and muscling as can be combined with the above essentials.

In an article on "The Triumph of the Horse," the Economist recalls the predictions of the extensive disuse of that animal made when railways first became common, and points out that every new railway gave fresh employment to horses, as, for every horse taken out of a stage coach, two of them were required to cart to and from railway stations produce that had not before found a market. Equally falsified has been the later predictions as to the supersession of the horse by the motor vehicle. The Deputy Chairman of the London General Omnibus Company is mentioned as having declared at a recent meeting of the Company that no motor-omnibus has yet been invented that can be made to pay.

#### HORSE - JUDGING PROGRAMMES.

It is becoming quite a fad in the horse departments of our leading Canadian exhibitions to arrange the judging on the society horse-show plan. Whereas it used to be the custom to call first for the aged stallions of a breed, then the three-year-olds, and so on to the colts, after which the aged mares would be brought on, followed by the fillies, disposing of all the classes in the breed in one or at most two days, the new plan adopted provides for the judging of but two or three classes of each breed per day. Thus, taking the 1907 Toronto programme, we find a representative day's schedule as follows:

##### THURSDAY, AUGUST 29th.

Time.	Class.
1.00	1—Thoroughbred Stallion, 4 years old and upwards.
1.15	91—Canadian Heavy-draft Brood Mare, with foal by her side.
1.15	92—Canadian Heavy-draft Foal of 1907.
1.30	20—Standard-bred Filly, two years old.
1.45	83—Canadian Heavy-draft Stallion, three years old.
2.00	43—Roadster Filly or Gelding, one year old.
2.15	57—Imported Clydesdale Stallion, two years old.
2.30	48—Carriage Filly or Gelding, three years old.
2.45	88—Canadian Heavy-draft Filly, two years old.



Royal King III. 24580.

Three-year-old Shire stallion, by Royal Warrior, and out of Sedate. One of the horses in the Canadian consignment of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. See "Gossip."

3.00	70—Shire Stallion, one year old.
3.15	8—Thoroughbred Filly, three years old.
3.30	25—Hackney Stallion, four years old and upwards, 15 hands 2 inches and over.
3.45	72—Shire Yeld Mare, four years old and upwards.
4.00	2—Thoroughbred Stallion, four years old and upwards, hunter type.
4.15	61—Imported Clydesdale Filly, three years old.
4.30	17—Standard-bred Stallion, one year old.
4.45	95—Single Horse, Heavy Draft, in harness.

On behalf of such an arrangement, two arguments may be advanced. Calling, as it does, for but two or three classes of a breed a day, and these interspersed among others, it gives the exhibitors' attendants plenty of time to have their horses ready and bring them punctually into the ring at the prescribed hour. This, it is true, expedites judging, although the same end could be attained by spreading the classes of each breed over but two or three days, instead of six days. The second point in favor of the new plan is that where the judging is done in front of the grand-stand, as occurred this year at Toronto, greater variety is provided for the entertainment of the grand-stand patrons. This, however, while important at the society shows, is not called for at the autumn exhibition, because, what with the stage perform-

ance and exhibition of equines in leather and under saddle, the ordinary patron is entirely engrossed, and pays little or no attention to the stallions and fillies on the line.

Against this diversification of the judging programme, several strong points may be urged. The really interested spectators of the judging of breeding classes—the men to whom it is instructive and whose observation is worth money to the exhibitors from an advertising point of view—are not the grand-stand patrons, but practical farmers and horsemen throughout the country, who can seldom spend more than a day or two at the show, and most of whom desire to time their visits so as to see the judging of as many classes as possible of their one or two favorite breeds. Time does not permit them to spend from three to six days around the horse-ring, and the result, especially where a grand-stand admission fee is necessitated, is that they see very little of the judging at all. This is not to the interest of the breeders, nor is it in harmony with the educational purpose of the exhibition as a whole. Various minor objections also present themselves. Not only is the judging awkward and confusing for observers without catalogues, but even for those who have them the judge's work cannot be followed so intelligently by the ordinary observer, who usually needs to watch the judging of a few classes before he really "catches on" to the basis of judicial decision. Again, it is often difficult to secure judges who can remain for a whole week's time, and some of the classes of a breed

are liable to be judged by a substitute, whose work may not harmonize any too well with that of the regular judge. In such cases, too, there is always the possibility of the regular judge being criticised on the strength of decisions handed out by his substitute. In short, the plan appears unsatisfactory from the standpoint of visitor, exhibitor and judge, while it certainly is awkward for the live-stock reviewers of the press.

It might be well to have the opinions of leading exhibitors expressed through our columns on the points raised, for there is no question but that the exhibition managers are sincerely anxious of promoting the best interests of all concerned. In this connection, it is noteworthy that the intention of the Canadian National Directorate is to practically abolish racing next year, and give the ring entirely over to the exhibition of horses. To judge the harness and saddle classes before the grand-stand is all right, but we believe it were better to divorce the exhibition of breeding classes from the grand-stand programme, except for a daily parade. The place to judge them is in the small ring behind the Manufacturers' Building, where it always used to be done.

#### EXPERIMENT HANDICAPPED BY A COLOR FAD.

Canadians will watch with considerable interest, though not, perhaps, with oversanguine anticipations, the draft-horse-breeding experiment being conducted at Ames by the Iowa State College, in conjunction with the United States Government. The attempt is to develop a new gray breed of drafters, by blending the blood of some of the best gray Clydesdales and Shires that could be found in Britain, possibly adding a strain of gray Percheron stock later on. While there is a reason to expect that systematic admixture of the blood of the two British draft breeds, which already have many ancestral blood lines in common, will not be attended with such heterogeneous outcome as would follow the crossing of less closely-related breeds; still, enough diversity of type and characteristic will doubtless result to give great difficulty and require many generations to fix a satisfactory

type with sufficient prepotency to make the sires useful for purposes of grading up common stock. However, there is plenty of time, and if the experiment promises to attain a measurable degree of success in twenty-five or fifty years, it is well worth trying, for there is no question but that the ideal which the American breed-makers have in mind is a good one.

All except the color. That is a pure fad, and fads are always unfortunate. Why? Because they limit unnecessarily and inconveniently the field from which foundation stock may be selected and are certain to necessitate the discarding of many high-class individuals among the progeny, especially among the first few generations, before the color is well established. If our American friends were to ignore color, and seek conformation, scale and wearing quality, they would succeed much sooner and better in producing a popular American draft horse.

It is not that we have any prejudice against gray as a color, for it is, to our mind, one of the most attractive in a young horse, although tending to become ugly with age, and often a nuisance in the busy farm stable, where there is not enough time to wash manure stains off the work horses before starting out in the morning. For these reasons, the breeding geniuses might well have selected a more popular color, if they had to fix any color at all. Much better would it be to ignore color entirely, thus freeing themselves from the handicap of being obliged to seek merit only within the narrow and arbitrary bounds of someone's fad color.

## LIVE STOCK.

### PRINCIPLE OF MUSLIN VENTILATION NOT UNDERSTOOD.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Since you were good enough to send me the copy of the Sept. 19th number of "The Farmer's Advocate," containing Mr. Santee's comments regarding my failure to comprehend the first principles of muslin ventilation, I have been much of the time away from home.

The long, cold nights, and longer and more severe winters, makes the matter of ample stable ventilation of even greater importance to your countrymen than it is to farmers here. I have unlimited patience with those who do not understand, and charity for those who think my "obtuseness altogether surprising," if only there is shown a desire to know the truth. Let us, you and your readers, reason together, avoiding theory, and using only facts with which we are all well acquainted.

For wood to burn well in a stove, and not render the air of the room intolerable, a strong draft of air must continually pass through the stove and out through the chimney; and, no matter how closely the kitchen may be closed, the outgoing current of air must be supplied from some source, and is. Does this air enter by the process of diffusion through the walls, as Mr. Santee thinks it does through muslin screens, when these are used for ventilation? You well know that the stove draws much stronger on a windy day. Is it because diffusion is stronger when the wind blows, or is it simply because the air is forced bodily in through any and every opening which is not wind-proof? A house shut up for six weeks, no matter how tightly, has accumulated an astonishing amount of dust in every room and on every thing. Did this dust get in by diffusion? Or, did it blow in with the wind? Or, do evil spirits always amuse themselves by kicking up a dust in vacant houses? Are you not continually tugging at your ribs and your diaphragm, pulling one up and the other down, laboring, like a blacksmith at his bellows, trying to get enough air? Why don't you quit that foolishness and tie 2 cents' worth of muslin over your head and let the air diffuse down and up your windpipe? For the simple reason the process of diffusion is infinitely too slow. New York architects have, in recent years, learned that fireplaces smoke, and will not draw in concrete houses unless the windows are loosely set or directly opened. This is not strange, when it is recognized that to burn a ton of dry wood takes all the oxygen in some five tons of air; and so, too, when a cow consumes a ton of hay, she must use as nearly all the oxygen in five tons of air as she completely digests and utilizes the ton of hay. You know that her lungs are large, and that she breathes deeply and often. This is her measure of the need of oxygen. But a stable 50 x 50 feet, with 10-foot ceilings, is required to hold a single ton of air, and so more than five times such a volume must pass through a stove to burn a ton of wood, and must be breathed by a cow per ton of hay actually utilized by her.

A 1,000-pound cow breathes more than nine pounds of air every hour, and the nine pounds measure more than 115 cubic feet, so that, unless she breathes it over and over again, more than this amount must enter the stable per cow per

hour. Does it seem to you reasonable that in a stable for 20 cows, 20 times this amount of air could enter the stable on still nights by the slow process of diffusion alone through two square feet of muslin per cow? But there is no possible ground for doubt that the air enters muslin-ventilated stables almost wholly under the influence of air pressure, and that the air pressure results almost wholly from wind movement. We have, by direct measurement, shown to what extent muslin, such as Mr. Santee recommends, will reduce an 11-mile wind in passing through it into the stable, and this, too, was when all windows were open on the opposite side of the stable; and it is because the air must enter the stable so slowly through muslin screens when the wind is less than two miles per hour that inadequate ventilation must be the result in tightly-constructed stables, where there is no other means of ventilation.

Those who have used the screens, express themselves surprised that so little cold penetrates the stable, even in severe, windy weather, and it is only the absence of dampness in the stables that forces them to think they are having ample ventilation. But the absence of dampness is due to the fact that, as the warm, damp air of the stable circulates by convection currents and is brought against the muslin, it is there condensed and drawn by capillarity to the outside, where it evaporates, even in below-zero weather, just as it does when we say "clothes freeze dry." But the carrying of moisture out of the stable in this manner, with the bad odors which it absorbs, does not mean that large volumes of oxygen are brought in from the fresh air, nor even that the carbonic acid is carried out. The air of the stable is, of course, better to the extent that it is

fresh air drawing through at the bottom, and the warm air forcing out at the top, as the result of difference in weight due to difference in temperature.

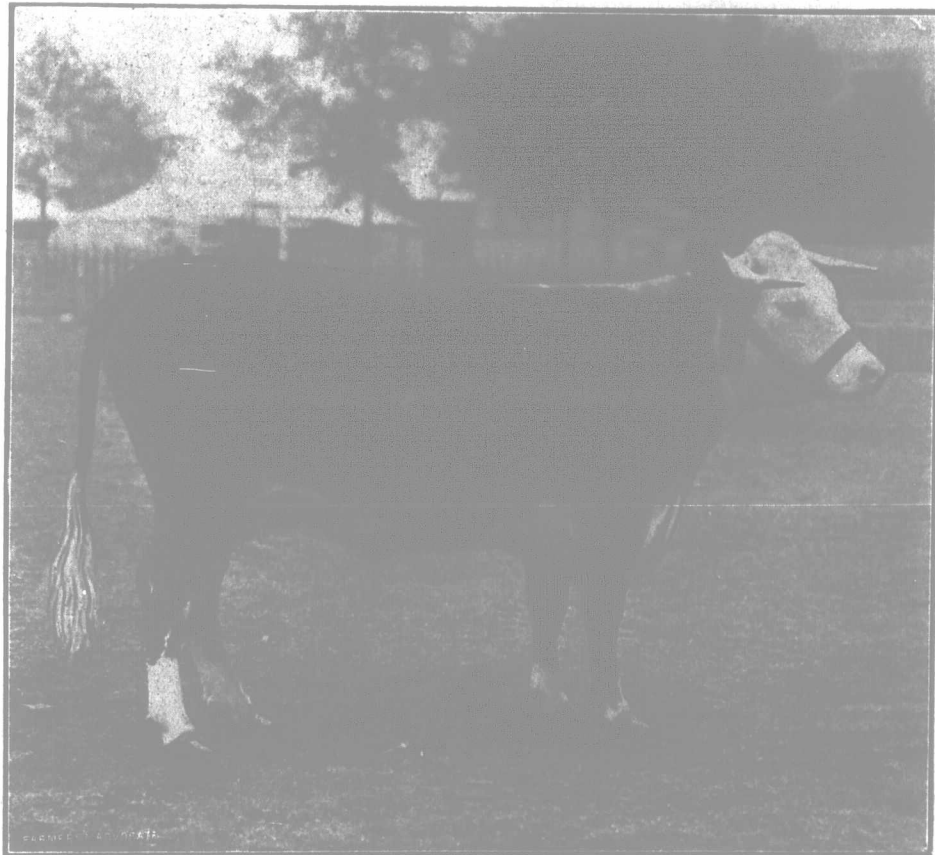
Dr. Reynolds, of the Minnesota Experiment Station, has found that a steer in a tightly-closed box stall may gain in weight and appear well at the end of three weeks, when the air of the stable is so bad that the dampness and fermentation have taken off the paint, and when the person, going directly into the foul air, not only feels oppressed, but for a moment or two is unable to stand steadily on his feet. Now, it would be almost criminal for authorities to draw conclusions from such experiments that no special provision for ventilation need be made. If we will recall our own experience with ourselves and our associates, we know that some people and some animals are extremely sensitive to conditions of deficient ventilation, while others are so obtuse to those conditions that they are not conscious of serious inconvenience when in extremely foul air; but those people and those animals which are thus sensitive to conditions of bad ventilation must break down under it and become the prey of contagious diseases, providing the conditions for contracting them are present, and hence no conditions of stable or house ventilation are safe which do not provide for the weakest and most sensitive occupants: for, otherwise, not only do these succumb, but they must become a source of danger to those better able to resist.

It is because of such conditions as these, and many others which cannot here be stated, that I feel justified in insisting that no ventilation system is good enough which does not provide ample ventilation at all times, whether the wind is blowing

strongly or not, and because muslin ventilation, as it is being advocated, does not and cannot utilize the available forces for automatic ventilation in such a way as to insure ample ventilation at times of low wind velocity, where large numbers of animals are housed together, that I have been trying to present the matter so that the weakness of the system can be realized. We, of course, concede that, if there is enough muslin surface, well distributed, even in large stables, sufficient ventilation would be provided whenever the wind movement outside is sufficiently rapid to carry enough air in through one set of screens and out through the opposite set. We also concede that if muslin screens are used in connection with ventilating shafts, as is the case—in fact, in some of the cases Mr. Santee cites—good ventilation may result. But what we do contend is that, in closely-constructed stables, with tight ceilings and tight walls, with no ventilating flues or hay chutes opening upward, ventilation by muslin screens must be entirely inadequate when the wind velocities are low, and for the simple reason that the simple process of diffusion, which Dr. Santee thinks underlies this system, but in which he is certainly mistaken, is entirely too slow to meet the demands of large herds of cattle housed in single compartments.

Madison, Wisconsin.

F. H. KING.



Jessie 9th of Ingleside—4697—.

First-prize two-year-old Hereford heifer, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1907. Bred and owned by H. D. Smith, Hamilton, Ont.

dryer, and may feel warmer, as Mr. Santee says, when it is in reality colder; but we must never forget that the absence of moisture condensing on the walls of a stable is not a proof of ample ventilation. So, too, should it be remembered that the condensation of moisture on walls and ceilings leaves the air of the stable purer than it would be if the walls and ceilings were warm enough so that the moisture did not condense. From this, it follows that a stable air may be more impure when, because of the lack of condensation, the moisture is not visible. Basement stables, with few and small windows, have always been regarded unsanitary for stock because of the evident dampness, but this invariably results from the stable being too tight to allow a sufficiently rapid change of air. In the use of cloth for poultry houses, we are very much afraid that, when the real facts are known, the sleeping chambers are in much less perfect sanitary condition than they appear to be, because of their apparent dryness, but it must be observed in this connection that, for poultry, not only is there a very much larger cloth surface, relatively, provided, but the space to be ventilated is very much smaller in proportion to this surface. Professor Gowell uses a cloth surface 20 feet by some 30 inches for 50 hens in their sleeping chambers, but 100 hens do not demand as much air as a single cow. More than this, the real change of air which takes place in these sleeping chambers is by convection currents, the cold,

good ventilation may result. But what we do contend is that, in closely-constructed stables, with tight ceilings and tight walls, with no ventilating flues or hay chutes opening upward, ventilation by muslin screens must be entirely inadequate when the wind velocities are low, and for the simple reason that the simple process of diffusion, which Dr. Santee thinks underlies this system, but in which he is certainly mistaken, is entirely too slow to meet the demands of large herds of cattle housed in single compartments.

### THE ADVANTAGE OF LIVE-STOCK HUSBANDRY.

In his recent work, "Feeding Farm Animals," Prof. Thos. Shaw enumerates the following marked benefits that accompany the judicious keeping of live stock on the farm: (1) It increases profits; (2) aids greatly in the maintenance of fertility; (3) benefits rotation; (4) utilizes cheap foods; (5) insures cheaper transportation of farm products; (6) distributes labor more evenly throughout the year; (7) promotes industry in the farmer's household; (8) advances intelligence in the same; (9) tends to moor the young people to the farm home, to farm life; and (10) is essential to the highest development in the nation.



## CARE OF BREEDING EWES.

The time when farmers should commence to take care of their ewes and lambs is in the fall, before mating time. First, get the flock. If it is a pure-bred one, see that you get the type and the character of the breed, that they have strong vigor, and that there are no culls or ewes that are too old, for when a ewe begins to lose her teeth she is getting too old to be profitable as a breeder.

If it is only possible to have a grade flock, many of the same conditions will apply. Aim to have them about the same type, and be sure that they possess constitutional vigor, for upon this much will depend as to your success with your lambs the coming spring. Now, supposing it is the mating season, the flock should be carefully looked over, and if too thin in condition, from suckling one or two lambs the preceding season, they should be put on better feed, so that they may be gaining in flesh during the breeding season. By attending to this, the offspring will be a larger proportion of twin lambs. Another thing—a small matter in itself—watch for parasites, the sheep tick and sheep louse, that sheep are subject to. If they are infested with these, they should be dipped or have poured over them on a warm day one of the antiseptic, non-poisonous sheep dips that are obtainable at any drug-store.

It is of vital importance that the sire used be pure-bred. Get the best of the breed that meets your requirements. In certain localities some people prefer a short-wooled type; others prefer a long-wooled type. Next comes the selection of the individual. The ram should possess the type and characteristics of his breed. He should be robust, vigorous, and of masculine character.

The time of mating depends on when and for what the lambs are wanted. If for early lambs, it should be regulated so that the lambs may be dropped in comfortable and dry quarters; otherwise, not before the weather has become warm. It is better to apply some marking on the sire's breast, so that he may leave his mark of service on the ewe. There are two objects for this marking process: You can know for certain in two weeks if the service is effectual—a very important matter—and you can keep a record of service, so you can know when the lambs will be dropped and be prepared to take care of them.

It is not necessary to have expensive buildings for a flock of sheep, but they must be dry and free from drafts. Ewes in lamb should have plenty of exercise.

## FEEDS AND FEEDING.

The natural habit of sheep is to run at large and pick their food from the grasses or other feeds; so, the nearer we keep to nature in this line, the better. It is astonishing how quickly sheep will accommodate themselves to confinement and prepared foods. None of our domestic animals respond to generous treatment so quickly as sheep. During our long winters we must provide suitable food for the flock, and protection from storms. Where peas and beans are grown, the straw of these can take the place of hay to some extent. Together with these, the breeding ewes should each get two or three pounds of roots per day. I feed cut turnips. After lambing time, give them all the roots they will eat. The ewes should also be fed some grain for at least two months before lambing. I think the most suitable grain for them is oats mixed with a few peas. When a ewe is suckling a pair of twins, she needs all the help she can get to increase the flow of milk. There is nothing better for this than wheat bran. Let them have access to salt mixed with a little sulphur, and at all times see that they get all the water they want.

When to shear them, depends on the condition of the animals. I shear all sheep that are not going to have lambs quite early, but I do not shear ewes giving milk until warm weather comes. In about a week or ten days after the ewes are shorn, the lambs should be dipped in some of the sheep dips, for about this time, if any ticks are on the old sheep, they will get on the lambs. I let them out to the fields as soon as they want to go, not so much for what feed they get, but for exercise. Give them a good feed in the morning before they go out. If the fields are frozen, do not let them go until the sun has thawed the ground.

## SOME MISTAKES IN SHEEP-BREEDING.

It is a mistake to pasture sheep on the high-ways, where every passing dog takes a delight in chasing them. It is a mistake to think that a straw stack affords sufficient protection from storm, and that the sheep can pick from in winter. Is it surprising, under such conditions, that the owner says sheep do not pay? It is a mistake to think that their only use is as scavengers to eat down the bushes and brambles on the back lot and around the fences, and to keep down the thistles. For I repeat that none of our domestic animals respond to generous treatment more readily than do sheep. It is a mistake to use a scrub sire, just because he can be bought cheap. The

result, in all probability, is they get a mongrel-bred sire, and, as like begets like, his get have no particular type or character, as he has none to transmit. It is a mistake to think that sheep require little or no attention. The careful shepherd will see that his flock has plenty of nourishing food during summer and winter, for he knows that it is only in this way the crop of wool and lambs will bring success financially, and the flock be kept healthy, vigorous, and, consequently, profitable.

Nova Scotia.



Chester White Sow, Two Years Old.

First at the Canadian National, Toronto, and the Western Fair, London, 1907. Bred and owned by W. E. Wright, Glanworth, Ontario.

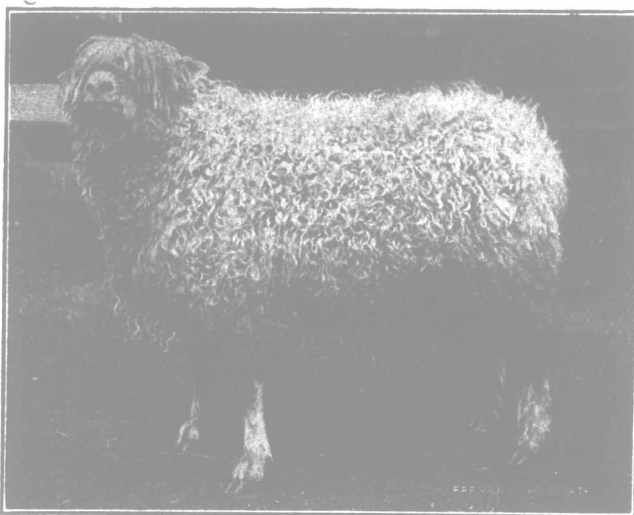
## UNIQUE FEATURES OF MAINE STATE FAIR.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There were some very fine Shorthorns at Maine State Fair, and they were brought out in the pink of condition. Some of the best of them were of Watts' and Edwards' breeding. A junior bull calf owned by Carey & Stewart, of Bebe Plains, Vermont, had a standing offer of \$225. Shorthorn classes were open to America. They were a good exhibit. It was a pleasure and satisfaction to judge them.

Herefords were strong in every class. In fact, the Whitefaces were an outstanding feature of the Fair—large and sappy, in high flesh, full of substance, and particularly well developed in hind quarters.

The show of steers and fat cattle was the best of any I have yet attended. There were nearly 200 animals, mostly high-grade Herefords, some of which would make a creditable showing even at the Guelph Winter Fair. Steers are always shown in pairs, except in the contest for town-team prize, for which there is very keen competition. This



Cotswold Shearling Ram.

First senior and grand champion, Detroit, 1907. Bred and exhibited by T. Hardy Shore, Glanworth, Ont.

is considered about the highest honor of the Fair. The award is allotted to the best five pairs of uniform, matched cattle. When this class was lined up, it showed the ability of the New England farmers in breeding and feeding the modern bullock, which is now and is fast coming into more brisk demand.

The drawing contest for oxen and steers took the best part of two days. A drag loaded with rocks was the test of strength. The team that could draw it the furthest in a given time won. Classification is made, not by weight, but by girth. An officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is on the grounds, to see that the animals are not abused with goad or whip. He is the sole arbiter, and has the power to order an abusive teamster out of the contest. There are several unique and important factors

in connection with the Lewiston Fair that I don't notice elsewhere. They have several hundred live-members. Twenty dollars is fee charged. Many of the live-members have bought small building lots and erected cottages on the grounds, come with their families and invite friends, and put in an educational and social time as long as the fair lasts. This helps to give stability to the fair, and makes it of a permanent and lasting character.

DUNCAN ANDERSON.

## HIS THRIFTY MAJESTY THE PIG.

"There's a vast o' miscellaneous eatin' about a pig," says a north-country Britisher. Yes, and what is more, he's capable of making "the vast o' miscellaneous eatin'" on a miscellaneous diet of scraps, grass, fruit, vegetables, and coarse grain, much of which would be wasted, or, at least, of little value without the piggy's accommodating digestive tract. Seldom, indeed, is there not profit in a well-managed farm herd of thrifty swine.

## THE FARM.

## MR. STEPHEN'S EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NOTES.

## IMPROVED CROP OUTLOOK.

During the past month a complete change was effected in the aspect of our country. Frequent rains and warm, humid weather gave a phenomenal growth for September, which brought the corn and roots almost to a full crop. Harvesting was hindered somewhat by the rains in early September, although there were a large proportion of our farmers who had the grain all housed before the rains came. New-seeded meadows have come on splendidly, also. At the end of August little could be seen of the new seeding, although it had a good start, and many had prepared to reseed, but only in a few cases will it be necessary. While grains are a fair crop, yet we cannot say there is a full yield of wheat, oats or barley, owing to the drought of July and August, and the hot summer weather during the filling period, which hastened the ripening process. Therefore, we have little of that fine plump grain peculiar to our section, nor is the return per acre as large as usual. Further east in the Eastern Townships they had an unusually wet summer, giving them a great bulk of fodder; the grain was later of ripening than usual, therefore the bulk of harvesting was done in September, with most unfavorable weather, and much of their grain is blackened, and some of it sprouted in the stook and sheaf.

## MANY NEW SILOS.

The corn crop made marvellous growth in September. Silo-filling was delayed as long as possible, and, fortunately, up to this writing, we have escaped frost; consequently, the corn is going into the silo in fine condition, barely as well matured as we would wish, but, rather than risk it becoming frostbitten, we have filled our silos as quickly as possible, and our large acreage of corn will be stored in the silo before this is read. More new silos have been built this season than for the past five years, the material used in the construction being spruce staves, brought in especially for this work, the stave silo is becoming very popular here. Well painted on the outside, and treated with a creosote preparation on the inside, they will last for years. The silage does not appear to become frosted on the sides, as in the concrete silos that have been erected here. The filling is nearly all done on the co-operative plan, about four or five farmers being in the ring. A large steam or gasoline engine and blower is used in the barn to cut the corn and fill the silo, while a corn-harvester is used in the field; and, with the united forces of these farmers, the four or five silos are quickly filled.

Potatoes are a fair crop. The tubers are of medium size, very clean, and free from scab or rot.

Although the weather was unpropitious during the first day of our district fair, yet there was a large turnout of fine stock. Huntingdon boasts of one of the best county fairs in the Dominion. The exhibit of all lines of stock (except the beef breeds, as we are in a dairy section) is large, and of good quality; in fact, we had some of the top winning stock at Ottawa.

## ADVANCED PRICES FOR FEEDS AND MILK.

Prices for mill feeds are away up. Hay is being brought in by carload, and selling at \$16 per ton. It is a new experience for our dairymen here to import hay. The Condensary increased prices of milk to their patrons to \$1.30 for October and \$1.50 per cwt. for the winter. Even at these prices, the amount to be secured is limited, as it will take nearly all we can make to meet the demand in Montreal, where 22 cents per gallon is being paid. This nets our farmers 19 cents per gallon after freight is paid. Those who have no silage to feed will make small profits in producing milk, even at this seemingly high price. The output of butter and cheese is smaller than last year,

and the average return of milk per cwt. will also be shade lower than last year. Hogs are being picked up at \$6 per cwt. Plowing is now under way.

W. F. S.

**WINTERING IMPLEMENTS.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As autumn is well advanced, I am constrained to offer some brief suggestions as to care of farm implements, especially those which will not be used again till next year. A short drive through nearly any farming section will show implements of various kinds, and in every state of repair, exposed to sun, wind and storm, wherever they may have been when last used. Wherever implements remain out during late summer and fall, they are very often left during winter to the mercies of moisture and frost. Sometimes the owners complain that they cannot afford to build implement houses, not realizing the extent of the loss which is suffered by deterioration in the quality of the machinery, for which they have paid hard cash, a loss often great enough in one or two seasons to justify serviceable storage buildings. Calculations made by various individuals, backed by figures furnished by various farm-implement manufacturers, show that in many cases the loss from exposure is greater than that from natural wear, including repairs for breakages. This is especially the case in the West, where slapdash methods and lack of buildings are responsible for the short period of usefulness of implements. Half a century ago, the "armstrong" mower was used to lay down the yearly supply of hay; later, the same "armstrong" became tedder and rake, with equal facility, afterward serving a most useful purpose in harvest. These animate mowers, binders, etc., at least had the saving feature of housing themselves; would that their mechanical successors were capable of such a feat! This being impossible, it remains for the owners to supply the lack, and a little additional care at the time of storage will amply repay the farmer for the extra time and labor involved. The writer of this article purposes giving a few simple directions in this line, dealing with the implements found on the average farm, and in the order in which their usefulness for the year generally ends. As the tillage and seeding implements used in spring work are, with few exceptions, used also in the fall, we will leave these for later consideration, and deal first with those found necessary in haying, among which the mower is chief.

At the time of storage, remove the sickle, clean off the cutter-bar, and examine the guards. If any of these are found with points blunted by contact with stones, sharpen them with a file, so that next season they may be able to lead the way through any hay, cut or uncut, which they may encounter, without acting as a rake to drag a big bunch of hay along to make trouble. Also inspect the "ledger-plates"—the small plates of hardened steel set in the face of the guards; if any of these are cracked, or so badly worn as to cause doubt about another season's cutting, replace them, as their cost is a mere trifle, and a "nicked" or broken plate may bring about a serious break. If the knife has any cracked or broken sections, substitute sound parts again, to remove the possibility of the sickle and cutter-bar jamming, which, by suddenly throwing a strain of two horse-power on the gears and pitman, may cause the break above referred to. Inspect the lifting and driving parts, cleaning off any heavy deposits of oil and dirt, and if all is in good working order, it is ready for storage. In passing, I would remark that, where needed parts are not on hand, or where the work of fitting them would take considerable time during the rush of summer or fall work, the farmer should make a memorandum of the case and defer such repairing until a more convenient time. This rule applies to repairs for every implement.

Having disposed of the mower, the tedder and rake come up for attention. See that all bearings on the former are fairly snug-fitting, as loose bearings should have no place on an implement with such violent motion as a tedder. Then, if the forks, springs and lifting apparatus, with the necessary bolts, etc., are in good condition, and the wheels and gears in proper shape and alignment, we may leave it and turn to the rake. If the teeth are all in place, and not bent out of shape, test the trip, which should never fail to work, nor should it ever cause a "repeat." If the trip is not positive in action, examine the several parts concerned in this operation, and, if they are worn or bent, have your blacksmith or dealer adjust the hooks, cams or other devices which transfer the motion of the wheels to the rake-head. At the same time, see that the brace is so adjusted that the driver can, without undue strain, hold the rake teeth down firmly, even if they scratch the ground closely or are dragging a heavy bunch of hay.

The pole or shafts on every implement should be sound and strong, if used at all; if so on the rake, it is ready to go the way of the mower and tedder. No mention of the side-delivery rake and

loader will be made in this article, as they are not in use on the average farm.

Leaving the haymaking implements, we come to the binder, "the king of the field," but the most difficult of all to keep in order. When the last cutting is done, remove the canvases and inspect the straps and buckles. If these are all in place, and in good condition, and the cloth untorn, with all the slats firmly fastened to it, roll each piece up separately and lay them aside, to be left with the binder after it has passed its examination. Give the guards and sickle the same treatment as with the mower; see that all free rollers run easily, and that none of the links in the chains are cracked or badly worn. If the chains are loose, adjust the idlers so that only enough slack is allowed to prevent "binding" and breaking. Be sure that all levers, including sheaf-carrier, work freely, and that on those having palm grips the latches or bolts fitting into the notches on the quadrants are not worn so as to allow the lever to skip notches. To avoid this, have all latch springs strong, of good length and loose on the latch. As the raising and lowering apparatus is little used, it will probably be all right, and the reel can easily be examined. If any of the arms or cross-pieces are split or cracked, new ones may easily be made or bought, if so desired. Last of all, we come to the knotter, the "piece de resistance" of the average farmer, since few, save skilled workmen, can repair a knotter that refuses to work. If it has been giving poor results, look it over carefully and see if any part is missing or broken; if not, the best plan is to remove it bodily and take it to the shop where it was made, if such is within reach. The workmen know the correct relative position of every part, and can adjust each to do its part in the work at the right time. If, however, some part of the knotter is broken or missing, a new piece may be obtained and put in place without trouble. In

rigid, should have the cutting parts cleaned, and the wheels, frames, levers, tension springs, etc., kept in good condition.

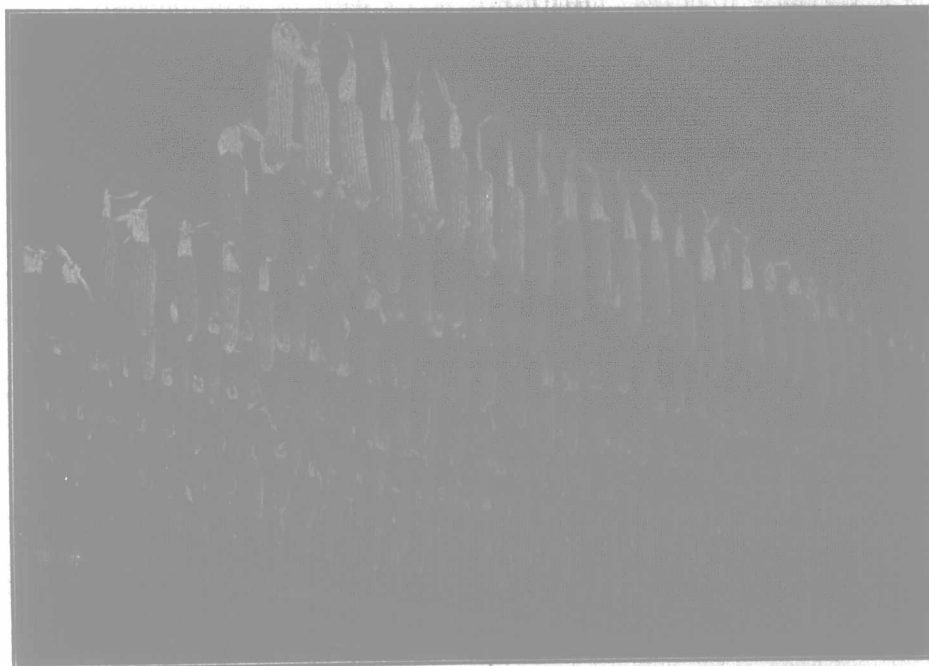
Last on the list of implements used by the average farmer is the drill. The disk or hoes should be wiped free from earth and roots, and the conductors and runs for both grain and grass seed cleared of all obstructions. Then, with a glance over the drill as a whole, our task is done. Other implements, such as side-delivery rake, loader, manure spreader, corn harvester, etc., are used by a minority of farmers, but those whose list includes these last-named implements are generally those who understand how best to care for them and put their knowledge into practice.

The treatment of implements described above is calculated to preserve them in a good state of repair, so that when needed they may be fit to take into the field and do good work. If one cannot "overhaul" them in this way, at least they should be stored under cover, as nothing will take the place of shelter when dealing with implements. If one can, however, give them still better care than that described above, well and good, by all means let them have it, for it pays.

"CHEER."

**A GREAT CORN CARNIVAL.**

The first event of the Nature of a National Corn Show was held in the City of Chicago, Oct. 5th to 19th. The Coliseum was beautifully decorated for the occasion with corn in all its stages of growth—rosettes of corn, pillars of corn, stars of corn, houses of corn, fields of corn, statues of corn, etc., were here, there and all over this great building. It was corn, corn, corn. It was as a traveller expressed himself after a trip through Illinois. When he got 50 miles from Chicago he saw field after field of corn. When he got 50 miles further, it was more corn. When he got another 50 miles it was still more corn, when he finally wanted to know "if there was anything else grown in Illinois but corn?" This corn show is the product of some of the fertile brains of the members of the Commercial Club and business men of Chicago, who contributed liberally to the project. The object was to hold a great exhibition, where the best samples of corn could be exhibited. That would give all an opportunity to study improved corn and determine the recent wonderful advance in scientific and practical corn culture. The corn-grower was enabled to study



A Good Way to Store Seed Corn.

the methods which give the best results. Here the city man could get some idea of just what corn means to the country in general. Some of the classes were open to the world. Numerous classes for best 10 ears of yellow and white, classes for best 30 ears, classes for best collections of the various varieties; then these classes open to each of the States separately. Classes open to boys only, classes open to ladies only; judging classes, open to individuals, and also for students of agricultural colleges in the United States. There were thousands of entries of corn, and a prize-list of nearly \$70,000. And there were long ears, short ears, red, white, yellow, brown, spotted ears. Flint and dent varieties galore, as well as popcorns, freaks in corn-growing—Kaffir corn—as well as other varieties. The exhibit of the German Kali Works, showing the effect of potash on corn-growing, was most interesting, and all taken from their own experimental work. The exhibit of the Illinois Agricultural College, showing the results of corn-breeding for high and low protein content, demonstrations showing the mechanical and chemical composition of the corn, and how these may be changed by breeding, also results for high and low oil in corn-breeding, were most educative. Among the attractive exhibits was that showing the products made from corn, such as starch, syrup, sugar, glucose, oil, oil cake, germ meal, gluten meal, germ flake, dieterine, amoylin, corn rubber and several other preparations. The decorations were most handsome, and all done in corn. They consisted of traces of corn hanging from the dome, arranged displays surrounding the electric-light reflectors—corn pillars, stars, shields, miniature corn farms, real corn farms and houses

case the knotter has been giving satisfaction, do not tamper with it, but merely clean off all deposits of dust and oil, especially those on the smaller parts which make the knot and cut off the twine. If this is done, there is every reason to expect that the binder will "go off" all right next season without breaking sheaf after sheaf for a round or two, as often happens in the case to be cut.

Having now put the binder in best possible condition for storage, along with the haying implements, we turn our attention to those actually used in tillage, the proper use of which determines whether or not we shall need those named above. The plows should be kept under cover when not in use, any earth which may be found upon them removed, and the bright parts, including skimmer and coulter, greased, to prevent rust. In the case of wheelplows, it is also necessary to see that the levers, cogs and wheels are in good shape; Then we deal with the roller, which so often follows the plow before other implements. Steel rollers need only be inspected to see that no bolts or rivets are lost, and that the box and pole are in good strong condition to do the work required of them. Wooden rollers may need new planks in the drums, and they may be loose, so as to require having the bands reset by a blacksmith. Revolving harrows should be cleaned, if earth adheres to them, and the levers and other parts kept in satisfactory repair. Drag harrows should have all bunches of roots, earth, etc., removed from the teeth, and the cross-bars, with the links and hooks, examined as to strength, which should be sufficient to withstand all jerks and strains they may sustain in the hard-st, lumpiest field.

Cultivators, large and small, spring-tooth or

—all made from corn; household articles, such as portieres, curtains, rings, etc., made from the husk and fiber, and many pretty things made from dyed corn. It is estimated the decorations cost about \$30,000.

Among the attractive features was the corn kitchen, where a comely dame and her assistants prepared, at stated times, enticing delicacies from corn products, and passed them out to the crowd. While, at the other side of the annex, where the "husking bee" was going on, were a number of joyful lads and lasses in country dress, enjoying the pulling off of the husks, the finding of a red ear and the consequent results, where the comely lass was kissed by the lads in turn, amidst her blushes. Soon out comes the fiddler, then follows the dance, in right-down country style. On the whole, this first National Corn Show was a great success, and it will likely be repeated in 1908 on a larger and grander scale. Throughout the city, the leading business houses decorated their windows with corn and corn products, which clearly demonstrated that "Corn was King" in Chicago last week.

W. F. S.

### THE MINISTER AT THE FAIR.

The Lansdowne Fair, Leeds Co., Ont., this season achieved an unusually gratifying success, and was honored with the presence of Hon. Nelson Monteith, the Provincial Minister of Agriculture, who, in reply to an address of welcome by the local Agricultural Society, expressed the hope that the day was not far distant when in at least one High School in every county there will be a properly-qualified man to teach farmers' sons the scientific side of farming. He believed that when every farmer can answer the question WHY in regard to the operations he was performing on the farm, the exodus from the farm would soon cease. Incidentally, he complimented the directors on the absence of all gambling and noisy games from the show-grounds, and the local press records that all motor cars were rigorously excluded from the grounds.

### THE DAIRY.

#### FORM WITHOUT PERFORMANCE IS HUMBUNG.

In this shrewd business age, we insist on breeding dairy cows for milk. Color of hair and skin, graceful turn of horn, perfection of symmetrical contour, and the numerous other fancy considerations which, in the past, breeders have often sacrificed utility to attain, are all very well in their way, but they do not pay wages, interest or rent for the everyday commercial farmer, into whose hands the animals or their progeny must finally pass. Gradually the conviction has forced itself on unwilling minds that pure-bred dairy cattle, unless persistently selected and bred for constitution and performance, are bound to deteriorate to the point where their average usefulness will be no higher, and often actually lower than that of grades or scrubs. A higher level of utility, which is profitableness, can be developed and maintained only by constant rational selection and breeding to that end.

Moreover, every wide-awake dairyman now knows that appearance, or so-called outward evidences, of dairy usefulness, though perhaps of some significance in a general way, are often as deceiving as sin. Good judges of dairy cattle may pick out some good cows, but the best of them cannot be depended on to discern all the best cows of a herd, much less to rate their selections in order of proportionate value. This can be done only by careful, conscientious testing with the milk scales and Babcock test, applied for several successive milking periods; and until breed associations commence official testing on this thorough and exhaustive basis, we shall never be

able to breed dairy cattle so intelligently as we should. But while this is the case, much good has been done by testing for shorter periods. Even a week's or a month's test is better than none, although very liable to exalt one's estimation of the cow that milks well when fresh and then drops off, as contrasted with the steady, persistent milker. Much can be done to guard against such injustice by retesting eight months after freshening, and taking the two tests in conjunction. Best of all, however, and by far the simplest method, is the careful keeping of a milk record throughout the year, and year after year, with occasional unannounced visits from an official inspector, who will watch several milkings, and compare the weights of milk with those recorded for previous days, to see whether they correspond, and will then take samples for Babcock tests, to determine the average percentage of fat. It is such work as this that the Dominion Department of Agriculture is carrying on, free of charge, for the Canadian dairy-breed associations, and no better line of effort was ever undertaken by a Department of Agriculture. It will now be up to dairymen to acquaint themselves with the Records of Performance of the breeds in which they are individually interested, and, when buying heifer calves or young bulls, to insist on knowing the official milk and butter-fat records of their dams and grandams. Fortunately, there will soon be plenty of breeders of blooded stock ready and anxious to supply them. Form in dairy cows is all right, so far as it goes, but without performance it is a humbug.

#### RECORDS MAKE HERD IMPROVEMENT QUICKER AND SURE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I have been keeping milk records since January, 1905, weighing the milk night and morning, and find that it makes dairying more interesting, not only for myself, but for my hired help, also. It is also a check on careless milkers. I do not think it takes more than a half a minute to weigh each cow's milk, when they are giving sufficient to make it necessary to empty the pail. But where cows are going dry, and two or three could be milked into the pail before emptying it, it would, of course, take longer to weigh each cow's milk separately. I use a hand Babcock milk-tester. The cow which I considered my best turned out to be one of my poorest in 1905, while a cow that I had decided to dispose of turned out to be one of the best. Here are their records for 1905:

The first cow, one-half Ayrshire, 8 years old, gave over 40 pounds per day at her best, and in the year gave 5,050 pounds of 3.6-per cent. milk. The latter, a high-grade Shorthorn, 4 years old, seldom gave over 25 pounds milk per day, yet in the year she gave 5,675 pounds of 5-per cent. milk. My best cow, 8 years old, a high-grade Shorthorn, gave a daily average of 20.4, or 7,446 pounds in the year, test 4.4 per cent.; while my poorest cow, 2 years old, a daughter of the last cow, by a prizewinning Shorthorn bull, gave a daily average for the time in milk of 8.2 pounds, test 3.6 per cent. I have another heifer from the same cow, by an Ayrshire bull, which gave 6,500 pounds milk, of 4-per cent. test, the same year. In other words, I think prizewinning Shorthorn bulls are a good thing to steer clear of if one is milking his cows.

With regard to why I started keeping records, I first got the idea from Hoard's Dairyman; then I saw the records of the herd on the Experimental Farm at Ottawa. I then decided to ascertain, if possible, the dairy merits of each individual, and I came to the conclusion that, after 1½ years' testing, fewer cows better handled would be more profitable from a butter-fat point of view, as we were making butter at that time.

You ask if milk records are a benefit to the

man who is taking as good care of his herd as he knows how? In my opinion, that is the man that will derive the most benefit from the knowledge gained by the milk records, as he will be able to feed each cow according to the amount of butter-fat produced. Of course, he would have to consider the size of the cows, as well. It is not always the largest producer of milk that produces the most fat, and she is frequently an excessive feeder. In conclusion, I would say that the records make the work of selection and herd improvement quicker and surer.

Man.

FRED HALPENNY.

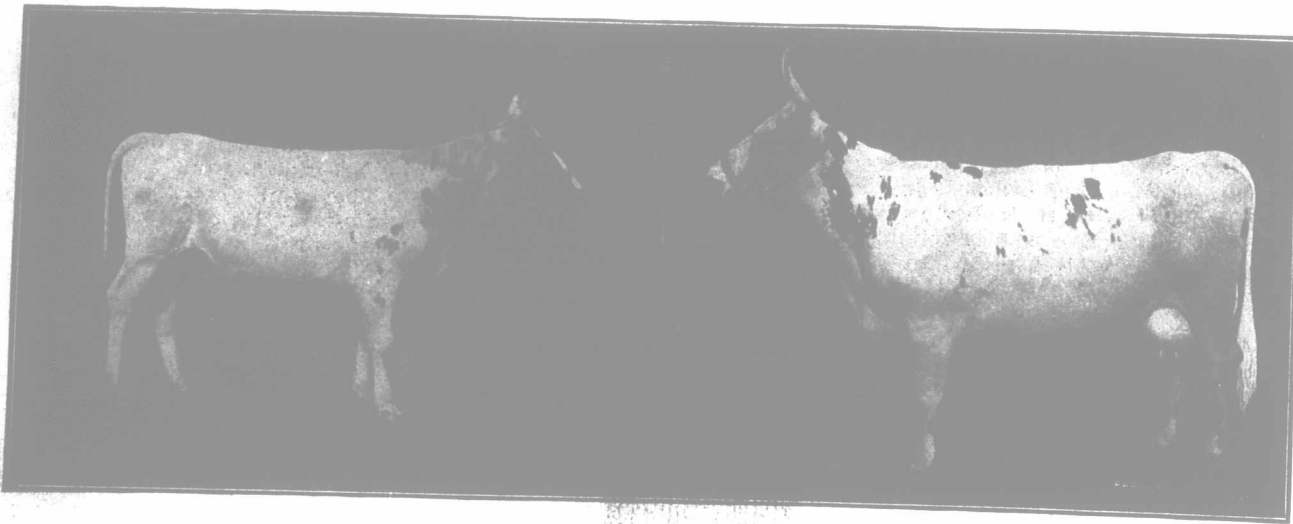
### APIARY.

#### DRYNESS IMPORTANT IN WINTERING.

To bring bees successfully through the winter, two conditions are absolutely necessary. The first is that the bees shall have a sufficient quantity of good honey to keep them from starving, and the second is that they shall be kept perfectly dry throughout their confinement. The matter of food supply is simple and easily managed, but the equally, or, if possible, more important, matter of maintaining a dry condition in the hives during the winter, is more of a problem, though, if approached in an intelligent manner, it can be accomplished by most people. Bees can stand a great amount of cold and confinement, provided they are perfectly dry, in which respect they are much like most other hardy animals, including man. Everyone knows that a temperature which would cause little or no discomfort to a person in dry clothes, would almost kill him if he should get wet by falling in the water or being caught in a rain storm. So it is with the bees. They must be protected from outside dampness in cold weather by a perfectly tight roof and walls. It is not the outside moisture, however, which is the chief enemy of the bees in winter, but the moisture which is discharged from the bodies of the insects in breathing. This moisture is inside the hive, and it is to deal with it and get it out of the hive without having it condense, that double-walled, packed hives and upward ventilation are called for. If the hives had only a single-board wall and cover, these walls and cover would become too cold, so that, when the warm air rising from the cluster of bees would come in contact with them, the moisture in this warm air would condense on the cold surface of the wood and form drops of water which would drip back onto the bees and wet them, with disastrous results. In very cold weather, this condensing moisture would form hoarfrost, or, in extreme cases, large icicles would form and hang from the inside of the cover of the hives. The next warm or mild weather would cause this frost or ice to melt and drip on the bees, the following freeze would freeze them up into a solid chunk of ice, and that would end their day's work. This is not exaggerating the facts, for the writer has seen, even in a chaff-packed hive, icicles formed inside, and ice blocking the entrance. This was an evidence of improper or insufficient packing, and was hard on the bees, though not so bad as if there had been no packing, for the moisture, instead of forming over the cluster, where there was a good amount of packing, formed in the less-protected corners of the hive. If all parts of the hive are sufficiently protected so that the air will not come in contact with any surface cold enough to cause the moisture to condense, there will be no dampness apparent. But the bees must have a constant supply of pure air to breathe, hence this vitiated air which has passed through their systems must be removed from the hive, to make room for the fresh air which must come in at the entrance. This is accomplished by having a porous cushion of some kind, or a good thickness of loose, porous material, such as dry sawdust, planer shavings, chaff or dry leaves on top of the cloth, covering the frames, the board cover being first removed, and the whole covered by the cover of the winter case, having a space of four or more inches between the top of the packing and the inside of the cover. About eight to twelve inches of dry forest leaves, lightly pressed down, make a good top packing. The packing on the sides should be about four inches, and leaves are as good as anything, and about as cheap and easy to obtain. To have four inches all around between the hive and the winter case, the case must be made eight inches larger each way than the hive, and the stand must be large enough to hold the case, but should not be any larger than is necessary, for any projecting part will catch snow and rain and carry it into the packing.

Colonies to be wintered outside can be packed any time now, provided they have sufficient honey in their hives. Early packing is better than late packing, as bees which are unprotected through the latter part of October and November enter the winter in poorer condition than those which have been kept dry, snug and warm through these weeks.

E. G. H.



First-prize Ayrshire Heifer and Cow.

White Rose of Hickory Hill, first-prize two-year-old heifer, and Floss Morton of Hickory Hill, first-prize cow and sweepstakes female, Western Fair, London, 1907. H. Dymont, Clappison's, Ont., owner and exhibitor.

POULTRY.

FALL WORK WITH INCUBATORS AND BROODERS

Now is the time to get your incubators and brooders well cleaned and put away for next season. The incubators should be well washed with some disinfectant. The lamp flue should be cleaned; if necessary, scrub it in order to get out that oily black soot if you do not get it clean, you may have trouble with a smoking machine next season. Take the burner off the lamp and give it a good cleaning; throw away the old wick and dump out...

the oil; it may be too dirty to burn in your lantern, but it is good to go over the perches in the poultry house. Leave the lamp sitting under the machine or in some other convenient place, but do not attach it to the incubator. It may not do much harm, except that you will have a little more trouble in getting your machine in running order when starting next season. Look over the felts in the top and bottom of your machine if they are very dirty, or the moth has eaten them, you had better look about for some new material, so that you can have it handy when you want to fix up your machine. Give your brooders a good scrubbing and airing in the sun. It is well to disinfect, with a

five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid, every inch of the brooder. Should the hovel need a new cloth, get one ready. Put your brooders under cover if you can. They will shed water better next summer if you do.—Prof. W. R. Graham, in the Canadian Poultry Review.

Mr. J. W. Clark, of Cainsville, Ont., the well-known poultryman, farmer and Farmers' Institute worker, has been engaged by the Pennsylvania State College to take charge of their short courses in poultry during December, January and February.

Modern Ideas in the Housing of Poultry

SIMPLICITY IN POULTRY-HOUSE CONSTRUCTION.

In no branch of agriculture has progress been more marked of recent years than in poultry housing. The old, elaborate provision for maintaining hothouse temperatures has gone down stream, and the modern poultry house is a model of simplicity. It aims at dryness and light, rather than excessive warmth. Excepting, perhaps, a few of the large-combed varieties, fowls can stand a pretty low temperature, so long as the air is well charged with oxygen, and excessive moisture and drafts are avoided. It is not at all necessary to have double thicknesses of boards, except on the north side, though all cracks should be battened. An earth floor, if on a dry location, is as good as any other, but whatever flooring is used, care should be taken to prevent drafts across it, either above or below. Drafts under a tight floor will seriously lower the temperature of the room, without contributing a particle to the ventilation. They cause, in fact, a sheer waste of heat.

dropped on cold nights, so that the roosting fowls will be virtually confined in quite narrow quarters, that their bodies will keep warm, but which will not entirely exclude the surrounding air, as a solid board partition would do. As for number of fowls in a pen, that depends, of course, on several factors. A fairly good rule is 6 square feet of floor space per hen, with an average roosting space of nine inches. If the number of birds is very small, the pen should be relatively larger, on the principle that a 6 x 6-foot cell would be more cramped for one man than a room 24 x 12 would be for a family of eight. As a rule, it does not pay to keep large flocks of poultry together. Twenty-five or thirty should be the limit. Two moderate-sized houses are better than one large one, and safer in case of vermin or disease.

from a ventilation standpoint. Straw, or heavy cotton has not proven very satisfactory. We believe in straw lofts; that is, the ceiling is covered with rails or boards which are laid four to six inches apart, and these in turn covered with straw. Straw appears to keep the house dry, or absorbs the moisture, and covers the cracks with battens. The houses that are artificially heated would probably give more egg production, but where one is to keep the house tight to maintain a higher temperature, due to the heat radiated from the fowls, we have found it to be unsatisfactory, both from health and egg-production standpoint.

STRAW LOFT AND OPEN-FRONT HOUSE IN QUEBEC.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We keep 200 laying hens, consisting of Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Silver-laced Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds and Black Minorcas.

Our poultry house is what is called the single house, 100 feet long by 12 feet wide. This is divided into five pens, containing the five different breeds. This house is single-boarded, with the addition of two thicknesses of felt paper, and clap-boarded. One-slant roof, side walls, 8-ft. front, 4-ft. 6-in. back; ten windows, two to the pen, 2 ft. 8 by 4 ft. 10; sliding panes in windows for ventilation. After two years' use of this house, which was not altogether satisfactory on account of the moisture collecting on the roof in cold weather, and then dripping in warmer, we lathed on underside of rafters and packed with straw, which entirely did away with this trouble. Any further extensions in the way of poultry houses with us will be with peaked roof and straw loft, as this is the best system of ventilation and preventive of dampness that we know. Our experience with single-board houses has been very satisfactory, providing they are tightly built, with the exception of the front, to avoid drafts. We prefer open fronts with sliding doors or windows to curtain fronts.

I presume that the ordinary farmer should keep between 50 and 100 hens. To do this, he would require a house for 100 hens, 50 feet long and 12 feet wide, or 40 feet long and 15 feet wide. I would recommend straw lofts, curtain and glass fronts combined, as described above, and single-boarded. Where one puts too much money in a house it is much more difficult to get paying revenue on the capital invested. A poultry house requires to be dry, well-ventilated, also light, and if possible, free from direct draughts.

W. R. GRAHAM, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.

ADVANTAGES OF COLONY SYSTEM.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I keep 200 layers, and raise from 800 to 500 each year. I keep Bush Orpingtons, and find them the best all-round fowl I have tried. I have had Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Games, etc.

I have two poultry houses, 80 feet long by 15 feet wide. Each house has four pens, and a feed-room at one end. The building is on a cement wall 8 inches thick and 6 inches above ground. The buildings are 5 feet high at back and 8 feet at front, and covered with roofing paper. The walls are studded around with 2 x 4 scantling on this is placed common sheathing covered with building paper, and then shingled with cull shingles costing \$1.00 per thousand. They are laid 5 inches to weather, costing for shingles, 75 cents per 100 square feet. This, I claim, is much cheaper than siding. Every pen has a large window in front side, 2 ft. 8 in. by 6 ft. 10 in. Windows run up to roof, and slide back inside when not in use. I use the window for ventilation, using cotton on a frame hinged at top of window, backing it up inside when not used. I use earth floors in one house and cement in the other. If the soil is hard and dry, the earth floor gives a good result. I have had experience with single-board houses, using large colony houses for wintering hens in, with good results. These houses can be built very cheaply, and will answer a twofold purpose, namely, for running hens in during winter months, and rearing young stock in summer. They should be built 8 by 10 feet, with pitch roof, where straw can be placed in peak for ventilation. Wire netting, 4 feet wide, can be fastened in peak to hold straw in place. A small door may be cut in gable at each end near peak. This will give the best of ventilation. These colony houses should be placed on runners, so they can be hauled where wanted.

MODERN POULTRY-HOUSING AT O. A. C.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We ordinarily keep about 600 breeding fowl. These represent such breeds as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, Minorcas, Brahmans; also two breeds of geese, Toulouse and Embden; Pekin, Rouen, Indian Runner and Cayuga ducks. As probably many of your readers already know, we have several kinds of poultry houses. To describe the most satisfactory, as far as our conditions are concerned, I would say that one-third of the front of the house is of glass and two-thirds of cotton. The cotton is attached to frames. In the construction of the front of the house, I think it advisable to have the first two feet next the ground of boards. To my mind, this is necessary, owing to the fact that, some days in the winter when the curtains are up there are strong winds, and if one is not around to let the curtains down, the hens are apt to get chilled by direct drafts. If the first two feet are of boards, the hens will get in the lee of this, and thus escape the wind. We have found the cheapest kind of cotton to be the most satisfactory,

An ideal poultry house for a farm flock would be some of these colony houses, comfortably built, 8 x 10 or 10 x 12 feet in size, with a good-sized window in one side. Each house would hold from 15 to 20 hens. If a farmer had 100 hens he would require 5, or 6 of these houses. They could be placed in a row, if desired, in any convenient place, and banked around with manure during the winter. Along about the first of July the hens should be disposed of—at least 75 per cent. of them—and these houses will be ready for hauling out in the orchard and the young stuff placed in them, keeping them in for a few days till they get to know it is for them. When the wheat or grain is off the fields, haul these same houses out to the field, and let the chickens pick up the waste grain. They will be strong and hardy if treated in this way.

J. W. CLARK, Brant Co., Ont.

For the ceiling of the poultry house, Prof. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, has recommended a foot layer of straw spread over some loose boards or scantling. He finds that it not only keeps the pen warm, but also dry, while the dust which accumulates accounts for freedom from vermin. By this, we do not mean that the hens in a house so ceiled would be protected from lice, but that the mites had not, in the three years' experience at the O. A. C., infested the straw loft itself. Of course, a house with this straw ceiling requires the usual roofing above.

But it is in the provision for light and ventilation that the most remarkable change has been made. The problem is how to ventilate without drafts, and light the apartment without making it too cold. A large area of glass chills the inside atmosphere, without contributing one iota to the ventilation. It has recently been found that a good deal of light may be admitted, and sufficient fresh air, as well, by having an open space, which may be protected on cold days and at nights by dropping a frame on which ordinary factory cotton or muslin has been stretched. Through the meshes of this muslin the impure air gradually passes out and the pure air passes in, without causing perceptible drafts, while the moisture given off by the bodies of the fowls is partly removed by the diffusion of air, and partly, no doubt, evaporated through the fibre of the canvas. Strange to say, the temperature in these curtain-front houses is little or no lower than in others with an equal area of glass pane. The reason for this, presumably, is that less heat is wasted by conduction through the fibre of the canvas than there would be through a solid-glass pane. It is hard for many to understand that heat can pass through a solid, air-tight pane of glass, yet that it does is proven by the fact that a bottleful of boiling water, tightly corked, and placed in a freezing temperature, will quickly become congealed.

The muslin curtain evidently passes off less heat by conduction than does the glass pane. True, the curtain also allows heat to be lost by the exchange of warm inside with cold outside air, but as the exchange secures the provision of fresh pure air, it is not objectionable; indeed, it is absolutely necessary with any system of ventilation that does not especially provide for warming the intaken air. But, without going further into details, which have already been amply explained through these columns, it is enough to note that up-to-date poultrymen now adopt the muslin-curtain idea as a matter of course, although in most cases they also have a limited area of glass window, in order to admit more light than would be admitted by an all-curtain front. This is the more necessary because the curtain tends to become more or less filled with dust. For this reason, it should be occasionally changed. It has been urged that hens require, for best results, two compartments, a warm one for roosting, and a bright, airy place for scratching. While this is still deemed advisable, a modification of recent years is to construct only one room, but in the back of this to have a curtain, which may be

## GARDEN & ORCHARD.

### RASPBERRY CULTURE.

I set in a few red and black raspberries in the spring, and would like a few ideas as to their cultivation now through the medium of your paper.

1. Should the young suckers that come up around the roots be cut away, or allowed to grow up with the rest of the plant?

2. Should the old plants that were put in in the spring be kept cut low?

Any other pointers on their care at this time of the year would be thankfully received.

A. J. B.

Ans.—Most of the red raspberries propagate by means of suckers, while the black raspberry propagates by rooting of the tips of the new canes, which bend over to the ground by the latter part of the season, and, if the tips are covered with a few inches of soil, good strong plants are formed by the following spring. Usually, August is a good month to bend down the tips for this tip-layering. This difference in the propagating habit of black and red raspberries permits of their being arranged in different forms of rows. The suckering kinds are best grown in hedgerows, while the tip-rooting kinds which do not sucker may be grown in hills, so that they can be cultivated both ways. However, where one has but a small plantation, they may both be conveniently grown in hedgerows five or six feet apart. The bushes should be pruned every year, either in the fall or spring. For various reasons, fall pruning is preferable. All old canes which have borne fruit should be cut out and the weaker new canes thinned out, leaving, in the case of black raspberries, only five or six of the strongest new canes to a hill. The red raspberries, of which the suckers come up in all directions, should be thinned out, leaving only the strongest canes, and these at least eight or ten inches apart in the row. The tops of the canes should also be pruned back to a uniform height. This will vary from three to four feet, depending upon the age and vigor of the plants.

Raspberries, like other fruits, require clean, thorough cultivation throughout the season. This should begin as early as the ground is fit to work in the spring, and should be continued until about midsummer, after which it is well to cease cultivation to allow the canes to mature their growth for winter. It is well to avoid deep cultivation around the suckering canes, for this breaks up the rootstocks in the ground and causes more sucking between the rows. In northern sections, where the canes are liable to be winter-killed, they have to be bent over and laid down for winter protection, but in your section of the country this would hardly be necessary.

O. A. C.

H. L. HUTT.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### OXFORD COUNTY, ONT.

The past season has been a very peculiar one. After the corn was planted we had a very long, wet, cold spell of weather, and corn planted on heavy land did not amount to much, and quite a few farmers cultivated it up and sowed Hungarian. But there were some nice pieces of corn in the country. As a general thing, roots have not done very well. Our potatoes turned out the poorest we ever had. Fall wheat was generally good in this part of the country, and will go about 80 bushels per acre. There were also some good fields of hay, but hay was generally light, and is now selling at about \$15 per ton. There were also some splendid fields of peas, but oats and barley were generally very light. Many fields of oats were apparently struck with a blight, and for a time looked as if they would be a total failure, but they revived considerably. Most of the 100-acre farmers are threshing out in a day, whereas it used to take a day and a half. And the pastures are very bare. The flow of milk has decreased very much. Some of our patrons did not send half the milk in September that they did in July, and all the others shrunk at least one-third. But the price of cheese is keeping up, being at present about 12½ cents. Feed is going to be scarce this winter. Shorts are now \$25 per ton, and oats 50 cents per bushel, and cattle are going into the stable in thin condition. Potatoes are selling at 80 cents per bag, and wheat at \$1.00 per bushel. Apples are a very variable crop this season. Some places they are pretty good and others pretty light. Some packers are offering \$1.75 for firsts and \$1.50 for seconds. We need a fruit co-operative association here to sell our fruit. Milk seems to be scarce, for the Ingersoll Condensing Company have been getting several of the cheese-factory patrons to give them their milk, and are paying \$1.40 per hundred pounds. A Toronto firm has also arranged to have a considerable quantity of milk sent from our County, and some of our cheese factories are nearly out of business. On account of the scarcity of feed, store cattle are not selling high. A man who was offering two cows for sale was greeted with the query, "Did you not know that people are giving cows away this fall?"

D. L.

### DISTRICT DAIRY MEETINGS.

The Eastern Dairymen's Association, at a meeting held in Toronto during the time of the Canadian National Exhibition, appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. J. R. Dargavel, R. G. Murphy, G. G. Pulong and G. A. Putnam, to make arrangements for district dairy meetings, to be held some time before the beginning of the New Year. This committee met in Toronto on the 8th inst., and made arrangements for meetings as indicated below:

Picton .....	Oct. 30
Peterboro .....	Nov. 6
Lindsay .....	Nov. 7
Warkworth .....	Nov. 8
Napanee .....	Nov. 9
Madoc .....	Nov. 12
Alexandria .....	Nov. 14
Kingston .....	Nov. 16
Elgin .....	Nov. 19
Almonte .....	Nov. 21
Stittsville .....	Nov. 22
Kemptville .....	Nov. 27
Newington .....	Nov. 28
Winchester Springs .....	Nov. 29
Vankleek Hill .....	Dec. 11
Russell .....	Dec. 12
Renfrew .....	Dec. 17

Chief Instructor Pulong will attend all these meetings. The President and Secretary of the Associations, Messrs. Dargavel and Murphy, will also attend most of the meetings. Mr. H. Glendinning, of Manilla, will give addresses at all places except Picton, Alexandria, Kingston, Vankleek Hill, Russell and Renfrew. The instruction given by Mr. Glendinning will be of special value to producers, and it is the expressed wish of the Association that due prominence be given to this feature of the work, as they wish every farmer to feel that he will get something of value by attending these district meetings. The chief objects of the meetings are to create increased interest in dairy matters in the different localities, and to give those who are in any way interested in dairy matters the opportunity of selecting a representative to act upon the Board of Directors of the Eastern Dairymen's Association. Farmers, owners of factories, cheesemakers and cheese buyers will be given a voice in the selection of a person to represent the dairying interests of the district upon the Board of the Association.

### AN ATTRACTIVE PRIZE-LIST.

Over ten thousand dollars are offered in cash prizes at the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, to be held at Guelph, December 9th to 13th, 1907. The following are the different departments of the Fair and the amount of prize money allotted to each:

Beef Cattle .....	\$1400 00
Dairy Cattle .....	1300 00
Sheep .....	1850 00
Swine .....	1450 00
Live Poultry .....	2350 00
Dressed Poultry and Specials .....	900 00
Seeds .....	550 00
Judging Competition .....	220 00
Total .....	\$10020 00

There are classes and prizes for all the leading pure breeds, and also for grades, crosses and dressed carcasses. In addition to the cash prizes, there are special prizes, consisting of valuable silver cups, medals, trophies, and goods for competition in the live-stock, seed and poultry departments. These will have a value of more than \$2,000. The specials for the poultry department will be published in a separate list, which will be ready for distribution about November 10th. Poultry exhibitors who wish to have their exhibits in competition for these specials should send their contribution to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Toronto, before October 15th. The Secretary will furnish prize-lists and entry forms free of charge to any intending exhibitor.

### UNITED STATES GRAIN CROPS SHORT.

With the single exception of hay, the United States Bureau of Statistics (Oct. 10) reports a falling off in crops this year, compared with 1906. The corn estimate was not given:

Crop.	1907.	1906.
Winter wheat, bush.....	409,500,000	492,888,000
Spring wheat, bush.....	216,067,000	242,374,000
Oats, bush .....	741,521,000	964,905,000
Barley, bush .....	147,192,000	178,916,000
Rye, bush .....	31,566,000	33,375,000
Hay, tons.....	60,766,000	57,146,000

### THE DUTHIE SHORTHORN SALE.

A cable despatch announces that the annual sale of Shorthorn bull calves from the Collynie herd of Mr. Wm. Duthie, Tarves, Aberdeenshire, on Oct. 8th, was a great success, the nineteen calves bred at Collynie making an average price of £410 (\$2,050). The average last year was \$1,520.

### AGRICULTURAL COURSE MAKING HEADWAY AT PERTH.

That agriculture will become a popular branch of Collegiate course at Perth, Ont., is indicated by the fact that there are at present eight boys taking all of the work, and two more taking part of it. Moreover, other boys made application at the beginning of the term who had to be refused admission by reason of insufficient public-school training. No boy of immature years was allowed to take advantage of the fact that Entrance Examination is not required, but was advised first to complete his course in the public school. A few older boys were admitted without entrance standing.

There appears to be considerable demand for short courses in stock-judging, several farmers throughout the County having signified their intention of attending, if such a course could be arranged for. A few older boys and young men have also expressed a desire for a three-months' course on practical subjects during the winter months.

The more progressive farmers throughout the neighborhood, almost without exception, approve and cordially support the scheme. As the project was launched at a busy time of the year, there are naturally very many farmers who have not troubled to inform themselves as to its details; but as the various newspapers throughout the County have given the matter considerable prominence from time to time, there are very few who do not now know something of what is being done. The Public-school Inspector has been most enthusiastic in taking the matter up, and the local member, Col. Matheson has done much in bringing the matter before the people in public meetings. An attractive exhibit has been made at the various fall fairs, affording an excellent opportunity for drawing attention to the course, for distributing literature, and for becoming acquainted with the people.

The people in general are much interested, and those who do not enthuse over the possibilities of the undertaking are, as a rule, open to conviction of its feasibility.

### THE GALT AGRICULTURAL CLASS.

In reply to your inquiry, would say that, as expected, the progress of the movement is slow at first. As yet, no teaching has been done at the Collegiate, but a class of eight or ten is being organized to start in the near future. Most of these are boys still working on the farm, and do not find it convenient to leave till the bulk of the fall work is over; and the course will be so modeled to suit this class of students.

The office and reading-room are now fitted up over the Sovereign Bank, on Main St., the latter of which is open at all times, and on the table are regularly placed all the leading agricultural papers and bulletins of the Departments at Ottawa and Toronto. The office is also being used as a board-room of the various agricultural societies.

As the scope of the work becomes known, keen interest is being taken. Several sections in the country have expressed a desire for a short course in their locality, such as a weed and seed judging course, course in poultry, etc., and these will likely be organized during the winter months.

The Agricultural, Horticultural, Farmers' Institute and other societies are co-operating heartily, and have given a great deal of help and encouragement. The office and reading-room have been used to some extent by individual farmers, and, when work is started, in the winter months, will no doubt be found very useful. Waterloo Co., Ont. F. C. HART.

### ONTARIO WINTER-FAIR PREPARATION.

At a meeting of the Ontario Winter Fair Executive, in Toronto, Oct. 10th, President Arthur Johnston in the chair, good progress was made on the programme of meetings, to begin with Poultry on Tuesday (Dec. 10) night. Wednesday, a. m., Seeds; p. m., Good Roads and Dairy, and a public rally at night. Thursday, a. m. and p. m., Horses; p. m. and Friday a. m., Cattle, Sheep and Swine. Among the topics being arranged for are: Colony Poultry Houses; Winter Egg Production; Cow Testing; Sanitary Handling of Milk and Milk Products; Illustrated Judging of Dairy Cows; Economical Feeding; Stallion Inspection and Legislation; Re Dogs Killing Sheep, and Their Valuation. On the road question, the presence is to be secured of D. Ward King, the great road improver of Missouri, and A. W. Campbell, Ontario's Highway Commissioner.

The staff of the Manitoba Agricultural College, Winnipeg, was recently increased by the appointment of J. A. Hand, B. S. A., a native of Dufferin Co., Ont., who graduated from the Ontario Agricultural College in 1905, as lecturer in agriculture, and G. G. White, B. S. A., a 1906 graduate of the O. A. C., as lecturer in physics and chemistry.

The early apples shipped from Montreal during the week ending September 14th brought, on an average, from \$3 to \$5.75 a barrel in the Liverpool market. Prospects for apple prices are strong.

As a result of a meeting of the Ontario Advisory Council of Education, it is understood that many public-school text-books will be reported out-of-date, and will be replaced by more modern publications.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Dear Sir,—The annual meeting of the Entomological Society of Ontario will be held at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on Thursday, October 31st, and Friday, November 1st. In the afternoon of the former day it is expected that there will be a general discussion on the codling worm and other insects injurious to fruits. There will be public meetings on both evenings. Dr. Fletcher, of Ottawa, will preside over the meetings. CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE.

UNFAVORABLE CONDITIONS IN CUMBERLAND CO., N. S.

Farmers in this part of Nova Scotia think we have had the most trying haying and harvest season we ever knew. The spring was cold and late, and a great deal of the grain was sown two or three weeks later than usual, but it was surprising how it came on, and early in August it looked as if we might have a heavy yield; but August and September were constantly wet, with some heavy winds which lodged the grain badly, and there was so little sunshine that grain did not ripen well at all, though we have had no injurious frosts yet (Oct. 8). We have a heavy crop of straw, most of which is so badly harvested that it is unfit for fodder; a light grain crop, of poor quality, and hay about 75 per cent. of an average crop. Potatoes are a good crop, but rotting badly; turnips, a full average yield. In this county there are several thousand acres of dyked marsh land, excellent for hay, the better parts of which grow good crops of timothy and some clover. The lower and less-improved parts produce a wild grass

known as "Broadleaf," which, though not marketable for city trade, is good fodder, and, when well cured, superior to clear timothy as a milk producer. This "Broadleaf" is never cut before September, and this year one heavy rain has followed another, until large areas of this land is flooded, and thousands of tons will be lost, and a great deal of what is secured will be very badly injured, and no better than good straw. Prices for hay and feed are abnormally high—hay around \$15 a ton, oats over 60c., bran \$26. All kinds of live stock is low, feeders and stockers and spring-calved cows especially so. Butter, poultry and eggs are unusually high, but, taken all together, it is certainly as blue a prospect for the coming winter as we farmers ever faced. H. BLACK, Cumberland Co., N. S.

SILO INFORMATION WANTED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

It is claimed by some that nearly all concrete silos check.

1. From your knowledge of concrete silos, is this a fact?
2. We have lots of stone on place, and can hire a crusher; we have, too, spruce and cedar. Which kind of silo, under these circumstances, should one build, in your opinion?
3. Cannot a good octagon silo be built with sawed cedar laid horizontally? Do you know of such a silo giving satisfaction? From what we have seen, we are not just struck with a stave silo for our district, and, if possible, to do it as well and cheap as staves with cedar, or some other plan, would like a suggestion. Russell Co., Ont. F. H. McCULLOUGH.

[This is a subject on which we would like to hear from a number of "Farmer's Advocate" readers. Large numbers of cement silos are in use for years. What says experience? Do they crack? If so, why? What are their advantages, and what special precautions are needed in building them to secure perfect satisfaction? What say our readers to the other questions asked?—Editor.]

JAPANESE STOCK FARM.

A newspaper despatch from Geneva Switzerland, under date of Oct. 4th, stated that a Japanese commission, composed of farming experts and veterinary surgeons, has arrived at Erienbach, in the Canton of Berne, with the object of buying a large number of cattle of the famous Simmenthal breed. It is said the Japanese Government intends constructing and stocking a large model dairy farm near Tokio, where experiments will be made with various breeds of foreign cattle.

MOST POWERFUL ICE-BREAKER YET.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur, Dominion Minister of Marine and Fisheries, says Canada is to have the largest and most powerful ice-breaker in the world, to ply between Prince Edward Island and the Maritime mainland. He claims to have found several firms on the other side of the Atlantic who were willing to build an ice-breaker and guarantee that it would run regularly without being caught in the ice. Whereat, in view of the repeated experience with previous invincible ice-breakers, the Islanders will contemptuously chuckle.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

Last week the receipts of live stock at the City and Junction were large, especially at the former. There were 319 cars, consisting of 4,850 cattle, 4,160 hogs, 6,711 sheep, and 459 calves. The quality of fat cattle was not good generally. The best and the fattest cattle came from the Northwest, of which there were 39 carloads on sale at the City market on Thursday of last week.

Monday's receipts of cattle at the Junction were small and of medium quality. Export trade dull; prices 25c. to 50c. per cwt. lower. Exporters, \$4.15 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3.25 to \$4; butchers' of good quality, unchanged, picked lots, \$4.75 to \$4.95; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium, \$4 to \$4.25; common, \$3.25 to \$3.75; good cows, \$3.65 to \$4, common cows, \$2.50 to \$3; canners, \$1 to \$1.50; feeders, \$3.25 to \$3.50; stockers, \$2 to \$3; milk cows, \$30 to \$52. Calves, sheep and lambs unchanged. Hogs, \$6.25 for select; unfinished hogs at \$5.25.

Exporters.—Trade last week was about steady, the bulk selling from \$4.75 to \$5. Some common loads sold down to \$4.50, and one extra choice load brought \$5.25 per cwt. Jesse Dunn bought three of the best loads on the market at \$5 to \$5.25; Export bulls sold at \$3 to \$4.10.

Butchers.—The best load of butchers' sold at \$5.05, but they were a select lot. Outside of that load the selected lots went at \$4.70 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.30 to \$4.65; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.20; common, \$3.25 to \$3.65; canners, \$1 to \$1.50 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Few good stockers or feeders are being offered, but many common to medium. Farmers who were attending the markets find much difficulty in getting a few cattle of the right kind. Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., sold at \$3.40 to \$3.50; bulls, 1,000 to 1,300 lbs. each, \$2.25 to \$2.50. Stockers sold from \$1.75 to \$2.75.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade slow, owing largely to the number of common and medium cows that were on sale, and there being only one Montreal buyer on the market. The average price of the best cows would be about \$44; while common, light cows are not wanted, and sold from \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Nearly every drover had a few calves, the bulk being of the coarse, pot-bellied, horsey, buttermilk class; but they sold for more money than many year-olds on the market. Prices ranged from \$1.50 to \$6.50 per cwt., the bulk selling from \$4 to \$5 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—The run was the largest of the season. Export ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.40; culls and bucks, \$3 to \$3.50; lambs, \$5 to \$5.50 for the bulk; culls, \$4 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Hogs.—Deliveries were larger at close

of last week. Packers quote prices unchanged. Selects, \$6.12½, and lights and fats, \$5.87½ per cwt., fed and watered at the market.

Horses.—Trade in horses at the Repository last week was quiet, simply a repetition of what it has been for some weeks. Mr. Watson, of the firm of Burns & Sheppard, repeated the same story about farmers asking from 25 to 30 per cent. more for their horses than dealers can afford to pay. Prices ranged as follows: Heavy workers, \$125 to \$175; medium, \$80 to \$100; expressers, \$100 to \$160; wagon horses, \$100 to \$140; chunks, sound, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$120 to \$175.

BREADSTUFFS.

The Toronto grain market was firm, especially for wheat, barley, peas and oats, the prices for which steadily advanced day by day.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, \$1.02 bid; No. 2 red, \$1.02 bid; No. 2 mixed, \$1.02 bid, all outside prices. Manitoba wheat—No. 2 Northern, \$1.16, at lake ports.

Corn.—American yellow, No. 2, 72½c., at Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 71c.

Barley.—No. 2, 72c. bid; No. 3, 70c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 52c. to 52½c.; mixed, 51c., outside.

Rye.—No. 2, 78c. bid.

Peas.—No. 2, 85c. bid.

Bran.—Market firm, \$22 to \$23, in bulk, at outside points.

Shorts.—\$24.50 to \$25, in bulk, outside.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$3.85 bid for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$5.80; second patents, \$5.20; strong bakers', \$5.20 to \$5.25.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Supplies light; market strong; prices firmer as follows: Creamery, pound rolls, 28c. to 29c.; creamery, boxes, 26c. to 27c.; dairy, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; tubs, 25c. to 26c.

Eggs.—Receipts light; prices firmer at 24c.

Cheese.—Scarce; market very firm. Large, 13½c.; twins, 13½c.

Honey.—Supplies light; prices firm. Extracted, 12c. to 13c.; combs, dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.25.

Potatoes.—Car lots of Ontarios, 75c. to 80c. per bag, on track, at Toronto. New Brunswick Delawares are again plentiful, and of better quality at 70c. to 75c. per bag, by the car, on track, at Toronto.

Poultry (alive).—Supply equal, if not greater than demand. Turkeys, 14c. per lb.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 8c. to 10c.; chickens, 8c. to 10c.; fowl, 6c. to 7c. Dressed poultry, 2c. per lb. more.

Hay.—Receipts of baled hay continue light. Car lots, on track, are worth \$17 to \$18 per ton.

Straw.—Baled straw, firm, at \$9.50 to \$10, by car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Beans.—Hand-picked, \$1.90 to \$2; primes, \$1.80 to \$1.90. These prices are for broken lots.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front St., have been paying the following prices: Inspected hides, No. 1 steers and cows, 8c., No. 2, steers and cows, 7c.; country hides, 6c. to 7c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 10c. to 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.75 to \$3; tallow, 5½c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; wool, washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 16c.; lamb skins, 75c.; horse hair, per lb., 30c.

SEEDS.

William Rennie & Co. report the market strong for alsike clover seed, with prices again firmer. No. 1, per bushel, \$8.60 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts equal to the demand, especially the poorer grades. Grapes are plentiful at 85c. to 40c. per basket; plums, 85c. to \$1.25; pears, large, 75¢. to \$1; peaches, good to choice, \$1.50 to \$1.75; medium, \$1.10 to \$1.20; tomatoes, 25c. to 30c.; apples, per bbl., \$2 to \$3; gherkins, 80c. to \$1.25 per basket.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Toronto—Market firm, with a fairly-good demand; large quoted at 13½c., and twins at 13½c. Brantford, 13½c., to 13 3/16c. Ottawa—White, 13c., and colored, 13 1/16c. Napanee—Colored sold at 13½c.; white, 13 1/16c. Perth—900 white and 300 colored, all were sold subject to Brockville ruling price. London—bidding, 12½c. and 13c. St. Hyacinthe, Que.—500 boxes white sold at 13½c., and colored at 13½c. Belleville, 13½c. Russell, Ont., 13c. Winchester—Colored and white, 13½c. Picton, 13½c. Cowansville, Que., 13 1/16c. Brockville—Colored sold at 13½c., and white at 13c.

BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Slow and easier. Prime steers, \$6 to \$6.60.

Veals.—Active and steady.

Hogs.—Active. Pigs, heavy, \$7.15 to \$7.30; mixed, \$7.35 to \$7.50; Yorkers, \$7.20 to \$7.40; pigs, \$6.50; roughs, \$5.75 to \$6.40; dairies, \$6.50 to \$7.20.

Sheep and Lambs.—Active and steady. Lambs, \$5 to \$7.75; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6.25; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.50; Canada lambs, \$7.25 to \$7.60.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.25 to \$7.30; cows, \$3.30 to \$5; heifers, \$3 to \$5.75; bulls, \$2.60 to \$5; calves, \$3 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$5.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.80 to \$6.90; light butchers', \$6.80 to \$7; light, mixed, \$6.60 to \$7.80; choice light, \$6.80 to \$7; packing, \$6 to \$7; pigs, \$5 to \$6.40; bulk of sales, \$6.40 to \$7.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$6.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Local supplies, particularly of cattle, continue to increase, those offered last week being the largest of the season. Quotations about 4½c. to 5c. per lb. for choice cattle; fine, 4½c.; good, 4c. to 4½c.; medium, 3½c. to 4c.; common, 2½c. to 3c., and less for inferior. Some demand for canners' cattle, and packers paid 1½c. to 1¾c. for cows, and up to 2c. for bulls. Exporters took very few cattle. Supply of sheep and lambs fairly large; demand good at 4c. to 4½c. per lb. for sheep, and 5½c. to 5¾c. for lambs. Calves also in good demand; poor stock taken at \$3 to \$5 each, and finest up to \$12 each. Packers claim the price of hogs must decline, this being also their wish. Choicest, 6½c. to 6¾c. per lb., off cars.

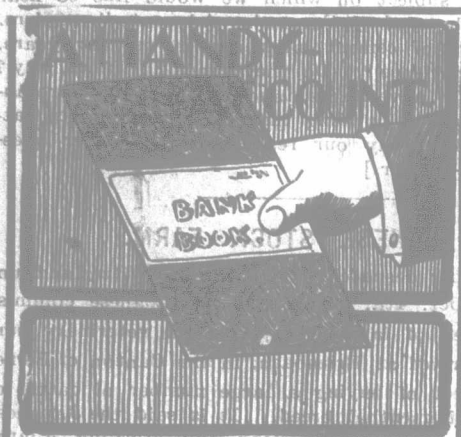
Horses.—Slightly improved demand last week, and a number of sales were made for both local and out-of-town account, the latter mostly required by lumbermen and railway contractors. Supplies light, but it is expected there will be plenty of culls offering early this winter to depress prices. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; express, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage horses, \$800 to \$950 each.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs.—Cooler weather occasions a brisker demand for abattoir fresh-killed hogs. Prices at 9c. to 9½c. per lb. Packers are buying hogs steadily. Hams are in good demand. Hams weighing 25 lbs. and over, sell at 12½c. per lb.; 18- to 25-lb. hams sell at 13c. per lb.; 12- to 18-lb. hams, 14c. per lb.; 8 to 12 lbs., 14½c. Bacon, 10c. to 11½c. per lb. for green, and 12c. to 15c. per lb. for finest smoked. Barrelled pork, \$22.50 to \$23 per bbl., and compound lard at 9½c. to 10½c. per lb.; pure, 12c. to 13c.

Potatoes.—It is difficult to sell Green Mountains here now, it having become recognized that, owing to rot of some kind or other, the stock is apt to become unsalable in the course of a few days. Good demand for Quebec Whites. These cost 55c. to 60c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and are selling, in loads, from the same position, at 70c. to 75c.; while in lots of a dozen bags, they are being delivered into store at 80c. to 85c.

Eggs.—This market continues to advance from week to week. Last week, it is said, dealers had to pay 21c. west of Toronto, and 21½c. east of Belleville. This stock is sold here, as it arrives, at 23c. per dozen. When candled, and the large stock taken out, it sells at 22c., while the selects bring 28c. per dozen. Demand very active in spite of high prices.

Butter.—The butter market has been stronger than ever, and it is hard to say when the advance in price will stop. As only 33 packages were exported during the week ending Oct. 6, it may be said that there is no demand from the other



### FOR THE FARMER

is a Savings Account at the Bank of Toronto. Your spare money deposited here will earn interest for you, and will be available to you, at all times, as though in your pocket. Also, the money will be safe.

**BANK OF TORONTO**  
ASSETS, \$25,000,000.

side, prices here being above an export level. Only 57,000 packages have been exported since the first of the season, against 889,000 for the corresponding period of last year. It is now said that if prices advance only about a cent more, it will be possible to import creamery from Australia, to compete with the home make. Otherwise, it is hard to predict how high the market would go. Creamery advanced to 27½c. to 28c. For last week's receipts buyers paid 28c. to 28½c. at Cowanville on Saturday. Fresh arrivals, in fact, will have to sell at that figure, the range for choicest being 27½c. for held, to 28½c. for fresh. Found prints are selling freely, and are quoted at a cent more than solids, quoted above.

Cheese.—Market higher than ever, having advanced sharply at the end of last week. The strength was due to an increased demand from England, importers waking to the fact that stocks are light everywhere. During the week ending Oct. 6th, the exports from Montreal amounted to 100,500 boxes, making over a million and one-half boxes since the first of the season, compared with a million and three-quarters a year ago. Prices here about 18c. to 18½c. per lb. for Quebec, 18½c. to 19c. for Townships, and 18½c. to 19c. for Ontario. Flour and Feed.—The market for flour has been very strong again during the week, and local millers have marked prices up 20c. to 40c. per bbl. on Manitoba grades. These are now quoted at \$5.50 to \$5.70 per bbl., in bags, for strong bakers, or second patents, and \$5.10 to \$5.30 for first patents. Ontario flour is also higher, prices being \$5.50 for winter wheat patents, and \$5.10 to \$5.20 for straight rollers. Bran is as scarce and firm as ever, and prices are \$28 per ton, and shorts, \$26 to \$28, in bags. It is difficult to get sufficient feed to supply demand.

Grain.—Although the Winnipeg market for oats advanced to about 59c. per bushel, there, purchases may be made here, it is claimed, at that figure, for No. 2 Manitobas. Quebec and Ontario oats, new crop, are obtainable at a spread of about two cents below. The market is very strong. No. 2 Manitoba Northern wheat is quoted at about \$1.20 here.

Hay.—Market steady last week, but the undertone is very strong, and further advances may take place at almost any time. Dealers are quoting \$16 to \$17 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$15 to \$15.50 for No. 2, and \$13.50 to \$14 for clover and clover mixture. Demand from Ontario is excellent, but there is no export.

Hides.—Dealers are paying a little higher for sheep skins, at 75c. to 80c. each. They are paying 6c., 7c. and 8c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, respectively, and 8c. for No. 2 calf skins, and 10c. for No. 1. No. 1 horse hides are \$2.25 each, and No. 2, \$1.75. Tallow is 1c. to 3½c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6½c. for rendered.

### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables are firmer at 10c. to 12½c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 9½c. to 10c. per lb.

### UP GOES FLOUR.

A despatch from Boston, Mass., records an advance of 25c. to 30c. per barrel in the price of flour, making current prices, \$7.75 to \$8.25 per barrel.

### GOSSIP.

#### A GREAT SALE OF SHIRES.

On Tuesday, October 22nd, as advertised in this paper, an unusually important auction sale of imported Shire stallions, mares and fillies from the noted stud of John Chambers & Sons, Holdenby, England, will be held at St. Thomas, Ont. Messrs. Chambers are prominent breeders of high-class horses of this grand draft breed, which sells higher in Great Britain than any other class of drafters for breeding purposes and for farm and city teaming. The Messrs. Chambers have devoted the whole of their 2,500-acre farm in the very center of the Shire-breeding district to the exclusive business of breeding these horses, and have established a Canadian agency at St. Thomas, Ont., for the Canadian and American market. They are now giving the public a chance to fix the price on a very choice consignment of stallions, mares and fillies by offering them at auction to the highest bidder. The great want of the horse business in Canada is more big, roomy brood mares, with quality combined, and weighty stallions, with strong, clean bone and good feet. It is claimed that in these respects the consignment to be sold at St. Thomas is the best that has ever come to Canada. All are registered in the English Shire Studbook, and are eligible to any Shire horse studbook in the world. The mares and fillies are bred to high-class stallions that are registered in the Shire Studbook of England. The stock has not been pampered, but kept as any farmer can afford to keep them, and they are in the best condition to go on doing well for the purchaser. The catalogue, which will be mailed to intending purchasers on application, shows the breeding of the offering to be first-class, the pedigrees showing six to a dozen or more crosses of notable prizewinning sires. Some excellent matched pairs are included, and the stallions are tried and proven sires of first-class merit. With the present aspect and future prospect of the horse market, no better investment offers than that of a good heavy-draft mare or two. Parties interested should look up the advertisement, apply for the catalogue and attend the sale, St. Thomas, a convenient center to reach, and from which to ship.

On another page is presented a half-toned engraving of Royal King III, (24580), a brown three-year-old Shire stallion included in the lot of Shires exported to Canada by R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, Eng., and stabled at the Britannia House, London, Ont., in charge of a member of the firm. Royal King III, is a flat-boned, well-furnished horse, by Royal Warrior (16048), dam Sedate (20814). Sedate has to her credit a long list of first, second and championship winnings at leading English shows, from 1899 to 1904, the catalogue noting 12 firsts and five seconds, besides five medals and championships. Royal Warrior was first at Chatteris, the only time he was ever shown; while his own sister and sire, as well as Sedate's ancestors, make up the formidable list of show-yard honors which embellish the pedigree of Royal King III. For fuller particulars apply for catalogue to R. Moore & Sons, Britannia House, London, Ont.

#### SCOTTISH CLYDESDALE SALES.

At an auction show and sale of Clydesdale colts, fillies and foals, at Elgin, on Oct. 3rd, under the auspices of the Northern Auction Co., over 50 foals were entered. The first-prize colt foal, by Sir Hugo, sold for £200; the second, also by Sir Hugo, for £34; the third, by the same sire, for £30; and fourth and seventh for £26 each. The first-prize filly foal, by Imperialist, sold for £66; the second and third, by Baron Albion, for £40 and £25, respectively. The first-prize three-year-old filly sold for £81. At a sale of Clydesdales, at Carlisle, Sept. 27th, the first-prize two-year-old gelding sold for 90 guineas (\$470), others at 40 to 55 guineas. The first-prize two-year-old filly brought 60 guineas, others up to 44 guineas.

#### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 17th.—H. K. Fairbairn, Thedford, Ont., Shorthorns.  
Oct. 22nd.—Dr. C. K. Geary, St. Thomas, Ont., imported Shires.  
Oct. 23rd.—At Guelph, Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat; W. R. Elliot & Sons, and A. E. Meyer, Guelph.  
Oct. 24th.—H. J. Spencely, Box Grove, Ont., Clydesdales and Hackneys.  
Oct. 30th.—At Woodstock, Ont., J. R. Johnston, Springford, Ont., 40 imported Clydesdales.  
Oct. 31st.—F. & N. Howe, Crampton, Ont., Holsteins.

Mr. James Douglas, Galedonia, Ont., writes: "I wish to draw the attention of readers of 'The Farmer's Advocate' to the change in my advertisement, and to say the stock I am now offering are a specially good lot, both in Shorthorns and Leicester sheep, and that all inquiries about stock will be cheerfully answered, whether we do business or not. I must say we have done a good season's trade, and were sold out of bulls fit for service entirely, but now have a nice lot just ready for use, and a number of good young cows and heifers for sale. I may offer my stock bull a little later on. Thanks to 'The Farmer's Advocate' for introducing to me a number of my best customers through my advertisement in the paper, which I consider one of the best mediums in America."

#### WINNINGS OF ROYAL CHOICE.

In your recent issue of 'The Farmer's Advocate' I noticed that in giving Royal Choice's winnings in Scotland, he is claimed to be champion at Edinburgh, Ayr, and Kilmarnock. I know that he was champion at Edinburgh in 1906, and stood second to Scottish Grest (18182) at the Highland, Scottish Crest being champion. Oyama (18118) was champion at Kilmarnock, and Undaunted Prince (18288) was champion at Ayr, and in 1907 Sir Spencer (13211) was champion at Ayr and Kilmarnock. Sir Spencer is by Sir Hugo (10924), and was bred by Mr. Smith, Roosa Farm, Campbelltown, Argyleshire. Sir Spencer stood second to the Cawdor-cup winner, Oyama, at the Glasgow Stallion Show of 1906. ALEX. C. McMILLAN, Lake Co., Indiana.

[Note.—We are indebted to our correspondent for correcting an accidental error, due to misinformation furnished our reporter. From records at hand, it appears that Royal Choice was not first or champion at Kilmarnock in 1905, 1906 or 1907, nor was he first at Ayr in 1906 or 1907. He was, however, champion at Edinburgh in 1906, and also second in his class that year to Scottish Crest, the Highland champion.—Editor.]

Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, Moffat, Ont., write: "Our contribution to the Shorthorn sale to be held in the Winter Fair buildings, Guelph, Oct. 23rd, will consist, among others, of one son and four daughters of Imp. Old Lancaster =50068=, who was himself grand champion at Toronto, 1905, sire of Flora 90th, the grand champion female of 1907, and the first-prize calf herd and get of sire, which ought to be a sufficient guarantee as to their individuality. The yearling heifer, Victoria Lady, is of the thick, low-set type looked for. She is by Greengill Victor (imp.) =40308=, by Lavender Victor. Victoria Lady's dam is Princess Victoria, by Morning Pride =75118=, grandam Victoria 70th, by G. O. T. This heifer, combining as she does such grand breeding with good individuality, should prove a valuable addition to any herd. Ella Buckingham, a Cruickshank Buckingham, by Old Lancaster (imp.), is another good one. Augusta Lass, a richly-bred Bruce Augusta, by Greengill Victor (imp.), dam by the Duthie-bred Princely Archer, by Scottish Archer, is forward in calf to Bud's Emblem, by Old Lancaster (imp.). Lancaster Pet is another of the good thick sort, by Old Lancaster (imp.). She has been a member of our young show herd this season. Mysie Lily, another daughter of Imp. Old Lancaster, is a Cruickshank Mysie, and is full sister to Mysie Lady, the junior yearling heifer we exhibited this fall. Cecilia Miss, a Campbell Cecilia, is another daughter of Imp. Old Lancaster, dam Cecilia Ray, by Scottish Knight (imp.) =36104=. This is a very thick calf. Verbena Victor is a roan son of Imp. Old Lancaster,

dam Verbena 28rd, by Nonpareil Duke, a son of (imp.) King James. Verbena Victor is a very thick, mellow-handling rich roan calf, and is one of the last sons of Imp. Old Lancaster. He should prove a valuable bull to the man who secures him. All told, we consider this one of our most valuable contributions to any sale."

#### BOOK REVIEW.

"Modern Sheep, Breeds and Management," by "Shepherd Boy," author of "Fitting Sheep for Show-ring and Market, etc.," has recently been issued by the American Sheep Breeder Co. It is a creditable publication of 388 pages, well printed and bound, and choke-full of useful information to sheep breeders and shepherds, being practical and reliable in the highest degree, and profusely illustrated with engravings of typical animals of all the modern British breeds of sheep, as well as some foreign varieties. The history of the origin and evolution of the various breeds is unbiased and interesting. The author writes from practical experiences, and treats of general management, fitting for show, shearing, dipping, trimming, docking, castrating, raising hothouse or early spring lambs, pastures, forage crops, etc., diseases: their cause, symptoms and treatment, and many other points of practical interest to sheep owners. The price is \$1.50, postpaid, and may be ordered through this office. Every sheep breeder or owner should have the book.

#### THE MODERN SCHOOL GIRL.

Make haste to school, my little child,  
Or else you will be late;  
Your books are all aseptic now,  
And here's your sterile slate.  
Your pencil has been boiled an hour—  
'Tis germless now, I hope;  
And don't forget to wash your desk  
With this carbolic soap.

And lest about the schoolroom floor  
Some unseen microbes lurk,  
Just sprinkle formalin around  
Before you set to work.

You'd better put, for safety's sake,  
Bichloride in the ink;  
And water that has not been boiled  
You must not dare to drink.

Of course, when recess comes around,  
Some food you'll want to munch;  
So in this disinfected box  
Is predigested lunch.

And since 'tis said that in a kiss  
Bacteria may dwell,  
I may not give you, as I'd like,  
A mother's fond farewell.

Make haste to school, my little child,  
And leave my tender care;  
And may you still be safely kept  
From microbes in the air.

#### The Great Adventure.

How I have loved all life! The stars  
and the open spaces,  
Forest and field and river, canyon and  
mountain-peak;  
The clamoring, crowded city, the tide of  
the battling faces,  
The War of the World, the triumph of  
strength and the cry of the weak.

Life with its thrilling wonder—each wine-  
glass full of adventure,  
Love at the next street's turning, an  
engine-room red with romance;  
All of it beautiful, potent beyond our  
poor praise or blind censure,  
And never a half step backward, but  
ever a stride in Advance.

So if the liars proved me their truth: I  
would say, "What matter?  
It is enough to have lived here, even  
this breathing space!"

Death is the last forgetting?—Bah! I am  
sick of your chatter!  
Just to have loved life wholly was to  
have seen God's face."

—Reginald Wright Kaufman.



Life, Literature  
and Education.

[Contributions on all subjects of popular interest are always welcome in this Department.]

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

Lord Curzon's first act as Chancellor of Oxford University has been to issue an appeal for £250,000, to be expended chiefly in better equipment of the scientific school, and for better training in modern languages.

The British Board of Education is about to issue a regulation insisting that every member of a teaching profession who enters a training college which receives state grants shall sign an agreement to teach for a term of years—seven for men, five for women. In case of withdrawal, a penalty of probably £20 will be enforced for every year in which the teacher does not serve.

An enactment forbidding the erection of unsightly buildings or other objects is to be strictly enforced in Germany, and the aesthetic taste of the people fostered by every possible means.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, who has been visiting in Canada for the past fortnight, has expressed himself as much delighted with the Dominion, in which, he says, he sees prodigious improvement since his last visit, 15 years ago, the occasion upon which he wrote the much-discussed poem, "Our Lady of the Snows." It is to be hoped that Mr. Kipling's present visit will result in a memorial more likely to recommend itself to good Canadians, who have long since got over the fancy for picturing Miss Canada in eternal toque and toboggan blanket. . . . Just here, perhaps, a brief sketch of the life of this illustrious writer may be opportune. Mr. Kipling was born at Bombay, India, in Christmas week of 1865, but was educated in England. At the age of seventeen he went to work on the "Civil and Military Gazette," at Lahore, India, and shortly afterwards began to publish his stories, the first to win success in Europe being "Plain Tales from the Hills." Since then he has written many strong and original novels, "Soldiers Three," "The Light That Failed," "Kim," and others, besides many inimitable child stories and poems. Of the latter, "The Recessional" has already taken its place as a classic in English literature.

THE SCHOOL CHILDREN'S DISPLAYS AND COMPETITIONS AT THE GUELPH CENTRAL FAIR.

Of the various strong features in evidence at the Guelph Central Fair from year to year, probably the most far-reaching for good, affecting as they do our future men and women, are the school children's displays and competitions. So creditable was this part of the Exhibition, held last month, and so far in advance of what is being accomplished in the way of encouraging children's work at the average fall fair, that it deserves to be held up for the emulation of

others. The remarkable measure of success achieved here simply goes to prove what experience has always shown, that the youthful energies are readily susceptible to influence, and, under wise direction and encouragement, may be just as easily enlisted in profitable employment, as, without these, they are prone to mischief. Therefore, it is with the hope that others may receive helpful suggestions that we call particular attention to this year's exhibit.

Five years ago the Children's Department at the Guelph Fair consisted, as at most fall fairs, of little more than exhibits of writing and drawing. Four years ago, however, sections were added for nature-study collections, manual-training and domestic-science exhibits, photography, products of school and home gardens, and, of possibly even greater consequence, nature notebooks and nature knowledge competitions. The work thus begun is being strengthened and extended each year. Space is allotted to each school from which entries are received, and the arrangement of the material is placed in the hands of the teacher and pupils, with excellent results in most cases. Liberal prizes are offered by the directors in upwards of a hundred distinct sections. In each section there are from three to five prizes, the first prize in each case amounting to from one to two and a half dollars. In addition, public-spirited citizens have provided a number of valuable special prizes. As the result of the provision thus made for children's work, many of the school sections of the country have entered heartily into the spirit of the thing. Teachers and pupils utilize their spare time in learning to do things, and to observe things, which before were supposed to lie outside of their province of activity. Thus, while the defects of our public-school course are provoking discussion on every hand, a most valuable contribution from practical experience is being made which may do much toward showing how the desired reformation may be brought about.

A rather unique part of the Children's Department, and one well calculated to develop a habit of close observation in those preparing to take part, is the nature-knowledge competition. Each competitor appeared before an examining committee in the park, and was tested in turn by the specialists composing it on his or her acquirements in nature study. Questions were put in great variety on the habits and characteristics of birds, insects, trees, weeds, etc., and specimens were submitted for identification. Samples of vegetables, grains and fruits were presented for naming, the variety of the fruit to be given in each case, and also its cooking and eating qualities. When organized four years ago, this competition received only three entries. This year there were over thirty. The amount of real, practical knowledge shown by these school children was truly surprising.

In this same connection, we must mention the collection of nature notebooks, about sixty in number, handed in for competition. These contained observations on current events in the outside world, such as the migration, nesting and food of birds; the

opening of flowers, and leafing of trees; the habits of wild animals, reports of weather, etc. Many of them had been maintained for nearly a year, and proved very interesting.

Coming now to the nature-study exhibits, the attractive array of insects was a conspicuous sight. Eighteen large collections, representing both injurious and beneficial species, were entered. In addition, there were mounted life-histories of insects, illustrating the various stages, from the egg to the adult; and also the work of the insect. The larvæ of caterpillars were shown, inflated to preserve the natural appearance. Many breeding cages also contained live insects, which could be observed in different stages of development, and proved an excellent educational feature.

The walls of the building were nicely decorated with about two thousand specimens of weeds and wild plants, mounted on sheets of paper. Other collections contained our grains, grasses and clovers, bleached and mounted on cardboard, and the seeds of the same neatly put up in labelled glass vials. There were about twenty collections of weed seeds, showing various ways of displaying in vials, frames and otherwise.

Some twenty large collections represented our native woods, in blocks about three inches long. The leaves and flowers of the same were beautifully mounted on cardboard.

The products of the school and home gardens were of interest, as showing the results of the children's efforts in amateur farming. Roots, fruits, vegetables, and grain in the straw, were shown by individual pupils, and collections of these were entered by schools in competition for special prizes of \$10, \$8 and \$4. The exhibits of flowers were numerous, especially those of asters and gladioli, the seeds and bulbs for which had been distributed to the children by the Guelph Horticultural Society. Cut flowers, grown at the schools, were also shown.

Manual Training.—That a creditable manual-training exhibit can be very successfully got together, with a little encouragement to the boys and girls, was amply demonstrated. Among the articles produced and shown were bird cages, insect breeding cages and spreading boards, picture frames, windmills, table and towel racks of several kinds, and models in cardboard.

Household Science.—This department was contributed to by boys, as well as girls. It contained the work of pupils in baking, canning fruit, sewing, crocheting, mending, etc. A great variety of articles, carefully made, attested to the children's interest in doing things well.

The entries in writing and drawing, and especially in the latter, were largely in excess of those of previous years. There were pen-and-ink sketches, water color and oil painting, etc. Among others worthy of mention, were pictures of three Guelph bridges, a horse receiving an apple from a child, a ship at sea, a basket of fruit, a bird nesting, and various landscape studies. Photography also received considerable attention, and there were a number of good pictures of school children at

work in their gardens, landscapes about rural schools, domestic animals, etc.

Taken all together, the children's part of the Guelph Central Fair was a special success, viewed from the standpoint both of extent and merit, and we have seen nothing to equal it anywhere else in Ontario. For the success attained, great credit is due the enterprising secretary, Mr. Wm. Laidlaw, whose initiative and untiring efforts have won for the whole fair a prominent place. He has been ably supported in his endeavors in this direction by the nature-study committee, and the various members of the Fair Board. The good work which they have already done will no doubt continue, and it is to be hoped that the schools of the county which have not yet become interested will make it a point to visit next year's fair, and take part as well.

TENNYSON D. JARVIS,  
Guelph, Ont.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

SOMETHING ABOUT OXFORD.

(Continued.)

III.

I find but very brief mention of one very interesting old church in Oxford, which, to continue my story in proper sequence, appears in my little register as Note 5. More clocks than one were warning us that our shortening time forbade more than a passing glimpse at one of the most ancient ecclesiastical buildings in the city, that of the Church of St. Peter's-in-the-East, the crypt of which being even of earlier date than its chancel, which is accredited to the year 1150. The south doorway is of rich Norman architecture, with a porch or upper story which somewhat conceals its beauty.

Note 6.—New college, chapel, cloisters, dining-hall, gardens, etc., and the old city wall, with its bastions, parapets, and walks along the battlements, which remain as they were in the time of the civil wars. I like to think of its old title, "St. Mary's College of Winchester in Oxenford," for around the word Winchester, and the name so enduringly connected with it, that of the founder of both colleges, "William of Wykeham," cluster many memories of my girlhood. We are told that, after a lapse of 520 years, most of the buildings of New College remain as when it was opened with solemn religious ceremonial on the 14th April, 1386. The entrance to this fine old college is rather narrow and unpretending, but there are exquisite statues of the Angel Gabriel and others, well worthy of note. It would appear as if the intention had been to teach a lesson in symbol by means of this entrance, through a lowly portal to the stately majesty within. "Our ancestors built, perhaps, in a different spirit to ourselves, seeking to charm the soul which they had first caused to enter by the gate of humility."

Note 7.—Passing through Broad St., I observed the Bodleian Library, quadrangle, the Sheldonian Theatre, the Divinity School, and the spot where Crammer, Ridley and Latimer were said to have perished at the stake, the scene of their martyrdom



being in the old moat, where executions usually took place.

Trinity College, with its fine gates of ironwork supported by massive stone piers, its spacious lawns, broad grass plots, and ancient yew trees, tempted us to linger and explore, but prudence counselled "nay"; and so was it, also, with Balliol, a college with perhaps fewer architectural beauties or tokens of antiquity than many others, but rich in the intellectual attainments of its members, many well-known worthies of the past being upon its honor rolls, as well as those of later date. The matriculation exams. are very strict, and students at Balliol are expected to be content with nothing short of honors. To obtain a Balliol Scholarship is an honor of itself, and through them, such distinguished men as Dr. Adam Smith, Lockhart; Sir William Hamilton, Lord Moncrieff and Archbishop Tait—all Scotchmen—have been thus introduced to their great careers, whilst, of later days, amongst distinguished Balliol men we have Matthew Arnold, Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, Dr. Jowett, and, still living, its present master, Dr. E. Caird; A. C. Swinburne, Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, etc. My regrets at not seeing more of Balliol were, perhaps, rather personal than general, for amongst its Fellows was there not the son of one of my own old friends, whose name, I dare predict, will ere long be added to the roll of men of whom, too, it may be said that, not only his college, but his country, will be proud?

Note 8 tells of Worcester College, the last visited, and in which I spent my last hour in Oxford, with the dear Canadian friend whose husband was officially connected with it as Fellow, Bursar and Tutor. It was in its fine hall, surrounded by portraits and panelled carvings, that we sat and rested and talked of Canada before wending our way towards the railway station. Mrs. G., armed with her husband's private key, was able to show me a typical suite of college rooms, they, in this case, being those of a Fellow and Tutor, probably somewhat larger than the ordinary quarters of an Oxford student, and less luxurious, for they were only used for tutorial purposes by their present possessor. Worcester College occupies the site of a very ancient institution, once known as Gloucester Hall, and later as St. John Baptist Hall. The decoration of the chapel forms a complete scheme, illustrative of the Te Deum and the Benedicite, man and nature uniting in Divine worship. On one side of the large quadrangle remain some interesting vestiges of the old Gloucester Hall, in the form of separate monastic houses, rebuilt in the fifteenth century, and one of the sets of rooms, in what is known as the "Pump-Quad," was occupied by De Quincey, of somewhat tragic memory. The gardens of Worcester College were simply charming, the entry to them being under a narrow archway, overhung by creepers, surrounded by trees, and with a pleasant nook close to a dear little lake, of which some lordly swans appeared to hold possession. As we stood under that quaint but massive archway my friend said: "You may not know it, but not only is there a garden behind and before you, but there is one actually above your head, also." And this I found, on closer observation, to be the case.

Need I say that it was with the very greatest regret, and with my longings but half satisfied, that I bade adieu to my kind friends and turned my tired feet homewards? I had had a day of keen enjoyment, and was bearing away with me some sweet memory-mosaics which, in spite of the vivid contrast they could not fail to present to the practical life of the newer world across the seas, would never be effaced while life lasts. Just by way of advice to any of our readers who may contemplate a trip to the old land, let me say, do not leave your visit to England's universities until the very last; allot at least a week to it, that your

mind and heart may imbibe their spirit, as well as that your eyes may take their fill of their unrivalled beauties.

H. A. B.

## The Quiet Hour.

### GOOD MEASURE.

"Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom. For with the same measure that ye mete withal it shall be measured to you again."

We should say that a man did indeed give "good measure," if he always took care to press it down, shake it together,

"good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running over."

But there is another very common way of refusing to give good measure. A man who is hired to do certain work will sometimes refuse to do a hand's turn more than he is paid for. This also is poor economy, and never pays in the long run, for "people who take pains never to do any more than they get paid for, never get paid for anything more than they do." The man who is hunting for "a pleasant job with big wages and very little to do," is likely to wait a long time before anyone wants to engage him. Mr. Froude says there are only "three ways of living—by working, begging or stealing. Those who do not work—disguise it in whatever language we please—are doing one of the other two." I suppose he means anyone who is well enough to work.

think she loses much by giving such good measure.

Let us do our best to remove the impression that the professed disciples of Christ are more "close" than the careless and irreligious—for people always judge Christianity by the lives of Christians. If we claim to be the children of God, we should be like our Father, who "maketh His sun to rise on the evil and on the good, and sendeth rain on the just and on the unjust."

Above all, we should give good measure to God. How mean and selfish it is to give only so much obedience as will save us from punishment, to make it our highest aim to be allowed to enter heaven. Did Christ measure His love for us when He gave up everything to save us? Surely His love "passeth knowledge," and who can measure its length and breadth and depth and height. As Bishop Thorold says, its "length" reaches from an eternity in the past to an eternity in the future, the "breadth" is boundless as space itself, the "depth" goes down to the vast spirit world in Hades, and the "height" goes up to the throne of God. In return for such unmeasured love let us give our best love to Him, in full and generous measure, "pressed down, and shaken together, and running over!" HOPE.

## Current Events.

Much uneasiness exists in Great Britain because of the continued restlessness and discontent in India. Some predict a general strike, others an armed rebellion, among the Hindoos.

The Lusitania has again made a notable record in a voyage from Liverpool to New York, where she arrived on October 11th, having made the trip in four days and twenty hours.

The agitation of C. P. R. employees for higher pay and shorter hours has resulted in favor of the men. Wages have been increased 14 per cent., and the circuits for train dispatchers decreased.

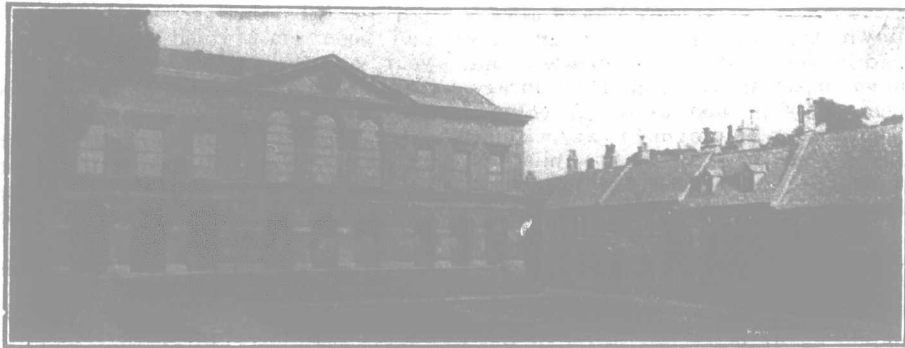
The wireless station at Glace Bay recently picked up, accidentally, a despatch from Manila, ten thousand miles away. The best previous record for wireless telegraphy was 4,000 miles.

Hon. L. P. Brodeur has stated that the difficulty of navigation between Prince Edward Island and the mainland will be solved by the largest and most powerful ice-breaker in the world, which will be built for Canada in the not-far-off future.

In future, the Departmental Examination Boards for Ontario will be entirely separate from the University Boards, and will be made up of men selected from the staffs of Normal and Model Schools, the faculties of education, and inspectors of High and Public Schools.

The British Army airship, Nulli Secundus, recently accomplished a successful trip from Farnborough to London, a distance of 32 miles. After circling the dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, the ship moved to the War Office, then circled about Westminster Abbey and the Houses of Parliament, and finally descended before the Crystal Palace.

At The Hague Conference, the voting on the Anglo-American project, providing for obligatory arbitration, resulted in a vote of thirty-one nations for the measure and nine against, the latter being Germany, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Roumania, Greece, Turkey, Bulgaria and Montenegro. The representatives of Italy, Japan and Luxembourg did not vote.



Worcester College, Oxford.

and then fill up the measure again till it overflowed; as we are told to do in the text given above. But do we always give good measure? Someone said to me once, "If I wanted to get generous help for a person in real need, I shouldn't go to church members." If it is really true that church members are not as generous as others who make no profession of love to God or man, then there is something terribly wrong with our Christianity. Our Lord seems to imply that this is too often the case when He tells how the priest and the Levite passed the wounded man without offering him help, while the Samaritan—one who was despised as an outcast, and thought to be worse than a heathen—gave free and generous assistance without hope of reward.

Now, "good measure" as described in our text, is not exactly the same thing as honest measure. A man who gives light weight or short measure is dishonest, and I take it for granted that our "Advocate" readers are not thieves. Dishonesty is not only wrong, it is also foolish, for every good business man knows that it never pays. Little acts of trickery and cheating are beneath

"I mean by a working man the man who takes little thought or rest,

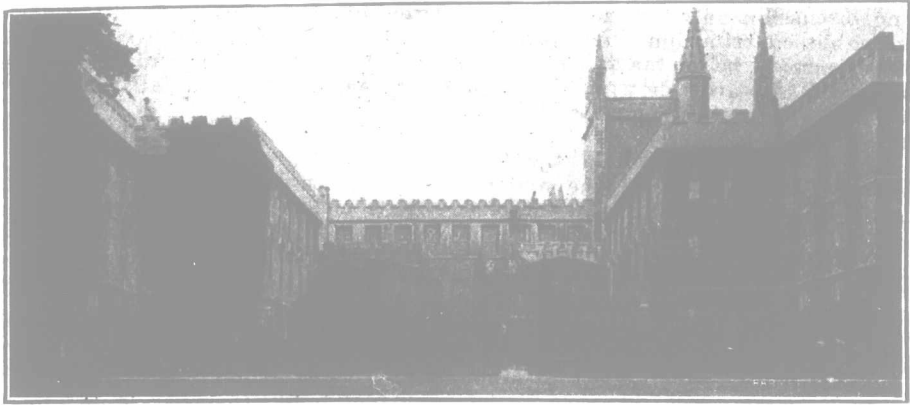
But works with all his might at his toil till he only gives of his best;

Let him climb the rigging, or choke in the mine! Let him fight 'neath an alien sky,

Let him dig, let him carve, or plant, or preach, God does not care, nor I!"

I think most of us would agree with Adam Bede, in thinking it mean to drop one's tools the moment the clock strikes the hour of dismissal. He says: "I hate to see a man's arms drop down before the clock's fairly struck, just as if he'd never a bit of pride and delight in his work. The very grindstone 'ull go on turning a bit after you loose it."

Then there is another way of giving good measure. A man was once asked how it was that he had such luck in raising potatoes, for those he sold were good to the bottom of the bag—not a small or rotten one among them. He said that in picking over potatoes, if he was tempted to fill up with poor ones he always turned the transaction round, and looked at



New College, Oxford.

contempt, and those who indulge in them, heaving to gain a few cents, lose dollars as a result, for other people don't care to do business with men they can't trust. God does not overlook such paltry cheating, for He has said, "Thou shalt have a perfect and just weight, a perfect and just measure shalt thou have;" and He also declares that all that do unrighteously are "an abomination unto the Lord."

We all know how aggravating it is to have to do with people who, as Mrs. Whitney says, "borrow big and return small." Let us see to it when we unexpectedly run short of anything, and have to do a little "neighboring," that we not only promptly return what we have borrowed, but are also careful to return

it from the buyer's point of view. He knew quite well that he wouldn't care to pay good money for poor potatoes, and he said: "If I think the man or woman that buys the potato will say when he begins to cook it, 'Well, that's an awful poor thing! I should think any farmer would be ashamed to sell such potatoes!' I just throw it out for the cattle to eat. I'm none the worse off for it, and somebody is a little better off and a little happier because I try to do the square thing." Surely he was trying to carry out the golden rule of doing as you would be done by. One of my neighbors does very much the same thing. She picks over her eggs and keeps all the small ones for her own use, selling only the large ones, and I don't

# Carmichael.

BY ANISON NORTH.

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## CHAPTER II.

### The Deepening of the Feud.

When I reached home, I found my father and old Chris already on the "stoop" by the kitchen door, washing their hands in preparation for supper. My father was a rather small man, who wore a closely-trimmed dark beard, and carried his head very erectly, with the bearing of one who can look all the world in the face, and is not often in the wrong. He seldom smiled, and this solemnity of countenance, together with the few deep, perpendicular wrinkles above his nose, lent his face an aspect of extreme sternness which, perhaps, did not all belie him.

To tell the truth, I was rather in awe of my father, and yet he was very kind to me; had never, in fact, been harsh to me even once in all my life. Sometimes, I thought, he even spoke more gently to me than to anyone except my mother, to whom he was always gentle; and occasionally, when I had pleased him and he put his hand on my head and called me his "good little lass," I was almost minded to throw my arms about his neck and cuddle to his breast, content in the strong, happy sense of protection which a child feels in the touch of encircling arms. Yet I never dared go so far, even when I wished to most.

With my mother, too, I practiced but little more freedom. Once or twice, indeed, feeling the need of such tangible evidence of love—for the child-nature cries out to be petted and told of love, and is not satisfied with its proof as manifest in food and clothes, and the sacrifice of parents, who may work from dawn till dark for its sake—I had run to her and settled myself on her knee. But invariably the result had been the same. "Tut, tut, Peg! What a great girl to be clamberin' on people's knees! Run away, now, 'n' knit your stockin'." I'd been ashamed at your age to be such a baby!" And so I had been obliged to forego the warm, heart-to-heart touch that I craved, and to bend over the needles which I had no great love for, and had come to look upon as an invention of the Evil One for taking up time that might be better spent. And yet neither the unresponsiveness of my parents nor the ever-presence of the needles served to mar much the happiness of my life. For the first, I was used to it, and my vague longing for caresses had not yet become crystallized into a realization of my capacity for loving and intense need of being loved; as for the second, my mother, absorbed in her household duties, so long as I gave her no trouble, was lax enough as to what I chose to do or to leave undone; and so, very often, I am afraid, the slowly-growing stocking was laid aside as speedily as might be, and I stole away for a happy ramble with Dick, or to nestle down close by old Chris, who usually sat outside of a warm summer's evening or at the noontide rest, whittling wonderful articles from sticks, and humming to himself, with various and unaccountable digressions from the "tune," snatches of an old-time ditty.

"Sing out, Chris," I would sometimes say, and he would invariably respond, "Well, little girl, which 'll ye have—a 'Come all ye,' or a 'As I roved forth'?" Usually I chose the latter, for the "As I roved forths" had even more variations in topic than the "Come all ye's," and, as being more by way of stories, were likely to be the more interesting. I noticed, however, that when Chris hummed to himself it was never either a "Come all ye," or a "As I roved forth," or a "Come all ye," that he sang. Oftenest it was an old Psalm tune that sounded much—as much as Chris could bring it—like "The Lord's my Shepherd," and once, just once, I caught a line or two of "Flow gently, sweet Afton":



"My Mary's asleep by thy murmuring stream:  
Flow gently, sweet Afton, disturb not her dream."

Strangely incongruous, perhaps, had I been old enough to detect the incongruity, might it have seemed to hear the words of the plaintive little love song crooned from the lips of this rugged, wrinkled old man, with his one wisp of gray hair over his forehead, and his neck and hands browned like weazened parchment; and yet, who knows, perhaps there was a bit of heart-history behind it all; and can there ever be incongruity between heart-history and love songs?

Old Chris was our "hired man." He had been with us as long as I could remember, and it had never entered my head to ask whence he had come to us, or why. To me he was as much a "possession" as the great oak table that stood in the kitchen, or the tall clock or huge black walnut cupboard which had been my grandmother's, and were the pride of my mother's heart; and if it ever struck me in a vague way that the clock and the cupboard were much more to my mother than was old Chris, upon whom she never lavished a thought, perhaps because he needed none, why, with that I had no reason to quarrel, since it left him the more to myself.

As I said before, then, for I have been rambling sadly, when I came home that night I found Chris and my father already washing their hands on the stoop. The kitchen door stood open, and from the darkness within I could see the bright glow of the fire in the big cook-stove. Almost at the first glimmer, I had seen Jap prick up his ears, then elevate his nose and begin sniff-

ing the air in a way which foretold something he liked for supper.

"Pancakes, Jap?" I said, for Jap's love for pancakes was deep and true.

Jap answered by a leap and a yelp which, if not in answer to my query, was at least indicative of his immense satisfaction with things in general, and the prospect of pancakes in particular; and, with a mutual impulse, we started off on a run past my father and old Chris, who called out "Hoity-toity, little girl!" and into the shining kitchen, where, sure enough, enveloped in a savory smoke, my mother stood, deftly turning with a cooking trowel the crisp, brown cakes, her pink cheeks pinker still with the exertion and the heat, and her hair in little dishevelled ringlets about her face. My mother was considered a very pretty woman, and her prettiness was no doubt enhanced by certain little conceits which she clung to and which brought a glint of her girlishness right on into old age. She never would, for instance, comb her hair into the prim, tight rolls which came into fashion early in her married life, but kept on "putting it up" in the bow-like knot, with a curl on either side, that she had worn on her wedding day; and, though no Quaker, she invariably wore about her round throat a white, Quaker-like scarf, which by no means detracted from her plump, pink beauty. Perhaps she knew the little white scarf was especially becoming to her. More likely, though, she wore it out of a sense of the "clean look" it never failed to carry with it. To her, unconsciously, it may be, it was a sort of badge or signet of her immaculateness as a housekeeper, and, without it, in all probability, she would have felt very much as though there were a spot on the kitchen floor or a hole in the linen. And, indeed, what more suitable insignia could there have been of—as my father delighted to call her—"the trimmest and thriftiest housewife in Oroway"?

My mother, in truth, besides her deep affection for my father, which ran like an undercurrent beneath all her thoughts and actions, was possessed by two ruling passions, the necessity of "saving up" for me (although I, heedless child, thought little enough of this at the time, nor well understood how much it meant when she said, "I want to leave ye well set up, Peggie"), and the ambition to excel as a housekeeper. In this last she was eminently successful.

No other cook in Oroway could make such appetizing meals "on so little," and as for cleanliness, she made of it a fine art. She had a rare eye for specks, and her kitchen, as, indeed, every other part of the house, showed it. From the sand-scrubbed floor to the shining windows, it would have taken a microscope to discover spot or blemish, and, although my mother regarded the incident as the crowning compliment of her life, it was not, perhaps, wonderful that Dave Torrance once put his head through a window-pane in the mistaken idea that there was a "light" of glass out.

My mother's housekeeping was, in fact, at once her pride and her bondmaster. But what if it kept her rubbing and scrubbing from morning till night, ironing and stitching, often, when others were in bed? Wasn't there no end of compensation? For instance, if Mrs. Might, or Mrs. Torrance, or any other neighbor happened to drop in at any hour of the day, no matter how "unseasonable," wasn't she almost sure to find everything in incomparable order, and, paradox of paradoxes, the plump little housewife herself calmly sitting and rocking away by the window, with the snowiest of white aprons "on"? Surely it was not necessary to explain that the apron hung in perpetual readiness behind the kitchen door, which, as it stood open, provided an effectual screen; nor that, except upon such important occasions as could not be postponed, such as baking or floor-washing, the appearance of a strange bonnet above the pickets near the garden gate was the signal for a general whisking out of sight of whatever "work" might be on hand, and the hasty exchange of aprons behind the door.

There was a cap, too, most wonderful of construction and immaculate in hue, which was kept in a convenient hiding-place, but was only produced on especial occasions. For instance, if but the black walking-hat of Mrs. Torrance—a prolific mother, who, though "showing" enough in the census returns, was yet classed somewhat as a second-rate housekeeper in the community, and suffered some loss of prestige in consequence—became visible at the turning-in point, only the apron made its appearance. If, on the other hand, the black ostrich tips of the minister's wife, or the purple ribbons of Mrs. Might fluttered between the lilac



Trafalgar.

[Nelson's famous victory at Trafalgar was won October 21st, 1805. His flagship in that battle was the famous "Fighting Temeraire," the third Temeraire in the British navy. The first warship bearing this name was captured from the French in 1694, and her successor was secured in the same way sixty-five years later. The fourth was an iron-clad, built in 1876, and was the first British vessel to have guns mounted according to the disappearing principle. The fifth was launched in August. She is of the Dreadnought type, and was built at a cost of over \$5,000,000, exclusive of her armament.] From a painting by W. L. Wyllie, A. R. A.

both cap and apron were produced.

Mrs. Might, be it remarked, was a lady who, at forty-seven, had married the richest and the only childless widower in Oroway township, and had, by reason of manifold and patent virtues, established a "position." Mrs. Might, by way of illustration, had always been a firm believer in character. "Character," as she was wont to remark, and right truthfully, "is one's best wealth." For many years prior to her marriage, moreover, it had been her strong conviction that one's character should be formed before one married. All this, it cannot be denied, is most excellent philosophy, and if, in Mrs. Might's definition of it, "character" meant the possession of a plentiful supply of opinions to be produced on occasion, or, sometimes, out of it, why, it must be conceded that all people cannot look through the same glasses, and the philosophy is by no means impaired.

However that may be, Mrs. Might, or, rather, "Miss Green that was," lived up to her convictions, and, most certainly, if she brought her husband but small store of earthly possessions, she made up the deficiency in a plentiful store of opinions, cut, dried and harvested; a goodly crop, well cultivated, doubtless, during her long preparatory period of character-forming. Mr. Might soon found out, moreover, that Mrs. Might's opinions were by no means vague, spineless specimens, but good, sound, substantial ones, ready at short notice to straighten themselves up and give proof of their existence in prompt action. For example, Mrs. Might's opinion—or Miss Green's, rather—was that all newly-wedded folk should go on wedding trips. Mr. Might's opinion, on the contrary, was that when weddings came in haying time, with rain threatening at that, newly-wedded folk should not go on wedding trips. So there it was: Mrs. Might would, Mr. Might wouldn't, and the upshot of the matter was that, half an hour after the Might-Green ceremony (which took place, of course, precisely in haying, with a big black cloud hovering in the west), Mrs. Might set off alone on a two weeks' wedding tour to her sister's up in the "Queen's Bush." Lest, however, anything I have said may give prejudice in regard to this good, old Oroway friend, I might say right here—for I have no mystery to preserve in regard to Amanda Might—that a more wholesome, all-round soul never breathed, and that the numbers were not few in Oroway Township who were ready to say that, though Amanda Might had her peculiarities, she was "pretty much the right sort after all," and that "Adam Might had been pretty lucky to get her."

Being, however, a woman of opinions, and such opinions, and bearing with her, as she did, the reputation of being a most excellent housekeeper, a qualification which her improved circumstances enabled her to enlarge upon, it was not remarkable that Mrs. Might should prove to my unaggressive, home-keeping mother, a most formidable woman, and that my mother should don, not only an immaculate apron, but also an immaculate cap in her honor.

My poor little mother! It was her only deception; and yet I am very sure that she never dreamed of deception even in that. She was not given to self analysis, and, although a little pardonable pride may have been at the bottom of her apron practice, I am sure there was another reason. Unlike many women who keep things in the pink of perfection and end in being shrews, my mother could not bear that anyone about her should be, in any way that she could understand, uncomfortable. Uneasy herself whenever spot, or speck, or clamor, or hurry was in evidence, she deemed that others must be so, too, and, in her zeal for quiet and order, and the proper entertainment of her guests, was likely, sometimes, to overreach the mark.

"I do hate to be caught tothery," I once heard her say to Mrs. Might. "Now, there's Mrs. Torrance" (discussion of our neighbors and their doings was, it will be seen, by no means considered bad form in Oroway), "go in at any hour before bedtime 'n' you're sure to find her all in a muddle! 'N' nearly the whole time you're there she spends in apologisin'. It's 'My bread's later than usual to-day; the baby's teeth-in', 'n' kep' me so I couldn't git it set in time; 'n' 'I hev'n't got at my scrubbin' yet. Choddy got lost 'n' I hunted fer him two mortal hours before I could find him'; 'n'—don't look at my stove, Mrs. Mallory. I know it's a disgrace after your shin-in' one, but Gay was goin' to a picnic 'n' the frills on her dress took so long to iron';—'n' there it goes. She keeps yer eyes hoppin' round to see all that's undone that ought to be done, 'n' she looks that hot 'n' flustered! I declare to gracious there's no peace nor comfort goin' there, 'n' I always come away tireder than I went, 'n' sayin' to myself that come what will I'll keep my place in peace 'n' quietness, 'n' be able to talk civil to a neighbor when she comes in. Fer my part, I can't see how Dave Torrance stands it all the time. I'd think more o' my man than keep him in sich turmoil."

(To be continued.)

### THE FARM CHILD'S LULLABY.

Oh, the little bird is rocking in the cradle of the wind,  
And it's bye, my little wee one, bye;  
The harvest all is gathered and the pippins all are binned;  
Bye, my little wee one, bye;  
The little rabbit's hiding in the golden shock of corn,  
The thrifty squirrel's laughing bunny's idleness to scorn;  
You are smiling with the angels in your slumber, smile till morn;  
So it's bye, my little wee one, bye.

There'll be plenty in the cellar, there'll be plenty on the shelf!  
Bye, my little wee one, bye;  
There'll be goodly store of sweets for a dainty little elf;  
Bye, my little wee one, bye.  
The snow may be a-flying o'er the meadow and the hill,  
The ice has checked the chatter of the little laughing rill,  
But in your cosy cradle you are warm and happy still;  
So bye, my little wee one, bye.

Why, the Bob White thinks the snowflake is a brother to his song;  
Bye, my little wee one, bye;  
And the chimney sings the sweeter when the wind is blowing strong;  
Bye, my little wee one, bye;  
The granary's overflowing, full is cellar, crib and bin,  
The wood has paid its tribute and the ax has ceased its din;  
The winter may not harm you when you're sheltered safe within;  
So bye, my little wee one, bye.

Heckling Thomas.—D'yer mean ter say if yer 'ad two 'osses yer'd give me one?  
Socialist.—Certainly.  
Heckling Thomas.—And if yer 'ad two cows yer'd give me one?  
Socialist.—'Course I would!  
Heckling Thomas.—An' if yer 'ad two pigs?  
Socialist.—Wot yer talkin' about? I got two pigs!

A well-known clergyman of Boston was once talking with some friends with reference to the desirability of chronological coherence in ideas, in the form of written statement, when he observed that there are times when this method becomes a trifle too suggestive.

"For instance," said the speaker, "I once heard a minister in New Hampshire make his usual Sunday-morning announcements as follows:

"The funeral of the late and much-lamented sexton takes place on Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Thanksgivng services will be held in this chapel on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock."

## The Ingle Nook.

### A PICTURESQUE SPOT.

Responding to the wish Dame Durden made in "The Farmer's Advocate" of September the 12th, that members would send pictures of any noted spot in their vicinity, I will send one for illustration, and perhaps a pen-picture would be interesting, as you have a happy knack of making your journal very readable to all.

About five miles due north from Apohaqui Station, N. B., on a good driving road one comes to the locality of Parleeville, which has two very pretty natural views. You will need a guide, and he will take you down a pretty steep scramble; but keep on scrambling till you get to the rugged bottom of a very beautiful waterfall. The rocks on either side are covered with a lovely green moss, and every crevice and spot of earth is full of a beautiful kind of fern. The growth around is so dense no tourist has succeeded in getting a photo of it so far. The volume of water is



"The Falls," Apohaqui, N. B.

[The dark spot in the center is an immense pine tree taken over the falls during a terrible freshet in 1854. At that time all the low places for miles around were inundated; houses were filled to the roof with water, and barns and very many cattle and stock of all kinds were swept out of existence.]

quite considerable in spring and fall; this summer being so wet there has been a big rush always. Now you are at the foot of the Parleeville Falls. Keep on going north for a short distance, and you will come to a dark mass of rock with abrupt ascent of between one and two hundred feet; filled full of caves, the home of bears and smaller animals, and many curious oddities to delight the seeker. The water is very grateful to the taste, although it has the flavor of several minerals. Most of the bluff is heavily wooded with sugar maple, and the site of several sugar camps now.

N. B. AUGUST.

"August" writes that Stirling Parlee, the nearest resident to the Falls, will be pleased to show them to any "Farmer's Advocate" reader who may be in the vicinity.

### OUR SCRAP BAG.

A catsup that one need not fear of spoiling: Two-thirds cucumber, one-third horse-radish, ground together. Add salt, pepper and vinegar to cover. Ready immediately, but will keep well.

A wholesome and appetite-creating drink can be made from the juice of rhubarb or a squeeze of lemon and a pinch of hops. Pour boiling water over rhubarb; drain off when cold. Put hops to steep a short time. Add one tablespoonful of yeast and half a cup of sugar. Fit to drink in about four hours. I make about two quarts at a time. Use soon. Same yeast will do for a season.

N. B. AUGUST.

### Answer to "Discontented One."

I was greatly interested in the letter from "Discontented One" respecting life on the farm, and published in your valuable paper on Sept. 5th. I should be glad if you can find space for me to reply to her. I am somewhat afraid that she truly describes herself when she writes under the head of "Discontented One," for in reality she has little to be discontented about.

Take the getting of meals ready, the many little chores in the house, the washing of dishes, jars, etc., are not these usually women's work? If "Discontented One" were married and lived in the city, and had her husband and family to look after, would not these duties fall to her lot, just as much as they do on the farm?

Then, again, the driving of cows to pasture and watering of same, could anything be nicer than a walk down a country lane in the summer-time, even if it be a mile and a half? "Discontented One" must remember that this is not to do in the winter time, but only during the pleasant time of the year. Do we not read in the scriptures how Rachel tended her father's flocks and watered them?

The feeding of hens and poultry: Surely this should be of interest to her, for are they not her own? Does she realize how far she is from the many cares and worries that her sisters in the city have to contend with? Compare the air she breathes. Is it not the purest? The city girl shut up in the store, with its vitiated atmosphere, often pines for a breath of fresh air which she cannot get.

And what of the food on the farm? Is it not the very freshest and best of everything? The farmer's daughter has no responsibility like the city girl of finding a good boarding-house, where she can have good food; as in many cases her wages will only permit her choosing where everything is not all that could be desired. The city girls are not all stenographers earning \$40 a month. How many do not receive half that sum? She has no horse and buggy at her disposal. If she wants a new hat, can she take a few chickens or ducks to the market and sell them, as the girl on the farm does? No. She has no such perquisites as these. How many of our young people have become discontented on the farm, and drifted to the city, only to realize too soon that all is not what it seems, and to favor the truth of the old adage: "All is not gold that glitters."

Look at the bus parties, the dances, etc., that take place in the country. Are not these far healthier recreation, both for body and mind, than the atmosphere of the theatre and vaudeville of the city? The digging of potatoes, etc., may not be very agreeable, but is there not always something in this life that we do not find to our liking? Let the girl on the farm be content. She has not the worry; she has not the temptations; the submission of her will to others, that in so many cases is the lot of the city girl. She is generally the healthier of the two, and the sooner she realizes that she has the advantage in most of the conditions of this life, the better it will be for "Discontented One."

F. W. York Co., Ont.

### Hot Supper Dishes—Baby's Dress.

Dear Dame Durden,—So many times I have thought I would like to say "How do you do" to you and the Nookers, but this week when I read "Baby Betty's Mother's" letter, I said to myself, "Ah, ha, another trained nurse," and forthwith seized my pen, for I too for a number of years wore the cap and uniform of a trained nurse, and am now turned farmer's wife. It surely has been left to "Baby Betty's Mother" to call the life of a farmer's wife a "career," but why not? It certainly is a strenuous enough one at times, and calls forth all our energies, both mental and physical. I always find something of interest in the Ingle Nook, and often wish some of the old names would appear oftener, "Wrinkles," "Helponabit" and "Lankshire Lass," and why didn't "One of the Mothers" write and tell us how her mothers' meetings succeeded?

Of course, I have come with a request, two of them indeed. First, I would like some recipes for nice hot-supper dishes now that the cold weather is coming; and then I would like some suggestions as to material and style of dress to use

Discontented One."
... in the letter
... respecting life
... in your valu-

for my year-and-a-half-old Laddie, for best
as well as for everyday wear.
Now, I wonder if many more of the
English book readers have taken hospital
courses before coming to the farm, and
if they, too, think farm life an improve-

Some Hot-supper Dishes.—This is a
very timely subject, and I am glad you
have asked it.
First of all, have you ever tried vege-
table soups for supper. They are fine on
a cold evening, especially if served with
crisp, hot biscuits or toast.

Bean Soup.—One pint of beans. Soak
in water over night. Next morning
drain, add two quarts water and cook
slowly, stirring frequently. When soft,
pulp them through a sieve or ricer,
leaving only the skins in the sieve. Re-
turn pulp to the kettle, season with but-
ter, pepper and salt, and serve with bits
of toast.

Cream Celery Soup.—Cut the white
part of a head of celery into small
pieces, and cover with one pint cold
water, to which have been added half
teaspoon salt and half teaspoon white
pepper. Boil till soft, and mash in
the same water. Have ready one pint
milk, which has been heated. Stir into
it one tablespoon of flour wet with a
little milk. Cook and stir until thick-
ened. Add to the celery; season with
butter, pepper and salt, and serve.

Almost any vegetable may be used in
this way to make a cream soup. Potatoes
are especially good.

Salsify and artichokes make very good
supper dishes. Prepare the vegetable,
slice and boil in a very little water, so
that a little milk has been added.
When tender, add more milk, heated and
thickened as above; season with butter,
white pepper and salt, and serve. It is
to be understood, of course, that these
vegetables are not to be used together.

Boiled finnan haddie makes a very ac-
ceptable supper dish, if served with
scalloped potatoes (sliced and baked in
milk); also creamed codfish, croquettes
of any kind. Macaroni and cheese, toasted
dried red herring, hot cornmeal biscuits
with syrup, omelettes, baked beans, all
of these are good.

Creamed Codfish.—One and a half cups
codfish; shred and soak in cold water for
three hours, changing the water three
times. Heat 1 1/2 cups milk and add the fish,
and cook for ten minutes. Add one
tablespoon flour with one tablespoon but-
ter, then stir into the milk. When
smooth, stir in a beaten egg, and serve
at once without further cooking.

Bean Croquettes.—Press left-over, boiled
or baked beans through a ricer. Mix
with a little butter and tomato sauce.
Shape into cakes; roll in egg, then in
crumbs, and fry.

Fish Balls.—Mix equal quantities of
cooked fish and mashed potatoes; stir in
a piece of butter, season with salt and
pepper, add one beaten egg for every
two cups. Make into cakes; roll in
flour, and fry.

Creamed Liver.—Cut the liver in bits,
cover with cold water, adding two
cloves and a teaspoon of lemon juice.
Simmer gently for an hour, pour off the
water; add half pint of rich milk, heat,
season, thicken slightly with flour, and
serve on buttered toast.

Shepherd's Pie.—Mince any lean, cook-
ed meat fine, put in an earthen baking-
dish, season, pour a little gravy or
water over, spread mashed and seasoned
potatoes thickly over the top, cover with
bits of butter. Bake, and serve hot,
with a napkin pinned about the baking-
dish.

There are dozens of other recipes, but
these are all for which we have space
just at present. I hope some of them
may be useful.

Now for your baby dress. An authority
on these matters assures me that you
can get nothing prettier for your boy
than cashmere, or good-quality woolen
delaine, both of which wear well and
wash well. Make it in a little Buster
Brown suit, buttoned at the side, with
a Buster Brown belt, or with a long
"French" waist, belt, and tiny skirt.
Some still cling to Mother Hubbard
dresses for the tiny tots.

Small Cucumber Pickles.

"A Reader," King's Co., N. B., kind-
ly contributes the following:
"Someone asked for recipe for small
cucumber pickles. I have tried this one
for several years with success: Three
gallons best vinegar, 1 pint salt, 4
ounces brown sugar, 3 ounces pulverized
alum, 1 ounce elspic, 1 ounce cloves,
1 ounce mustard seed. Wash cucumbers
and drop into the pickle. I use tender
green beans and small onions, and
nasturtium seeds also mixed."
[I heard last evening of a woman who
always adds sliced carrots to mustard
pickles. She says they give the pickles
a very rich, attractive appearance. This
for "whom it may concern."—D. D.]

Canning Pears.

To Dame Durden.—Will give you a few
suggestions which I have found helpful
in canning pears. I canned them whole,
paring them carefully, and leaving the
stems on, then put into a dish and
place in steamer and cook until tender,
which takes a much shorter time than
boiling the fruit. Make the syrup (I
used half pound sugar for every pound
fruit); boil until clear, and when fruit is
cooked, lift with a fork, and drop each
pear into boiling syrup, and leave them
for ten minutes. Then place carefully
in jars. Add a few slices of lemon to
the syrup, and it adds flavor to the
fruit. They look and taste delicious.

Children's Corner.

[All letters to "Children's Corner" must
be addressed to "Gousin Dorothy," A 52
Victor Ave., Toronto, Ont.]

RIDDLES:
1. Open like a barn door, shut like a
trap, guess all your lifetime and you
can't guess that. Ans.—A pair of
scissors.
2. Why are weary people like carriage
wheels? Ans.—Because they are tired.
3. An old woman in a red cloak was
passing a field in which a goat was feed-
ing, what strange transformation took
place? Ans.—The goat, turned to
butter, and the woman to scarlet run-
ner.

4. Why does a duck go into the water?
Ans.—For divers reasons.
5. Which bird can lift the heaviest
weights? Ans.—The crane.
6. Why is the heart of a tree like a
dog's tail? Ans.—Because it is the
farthest from the bark.
7. What tune makes everybody glad?
Ans.—Fortune.
8. What pen ought never to be used
for writing? Ans.—Sheep-pen.
9. What is the difference between
Charon's boat and the oldest hen in ex-
istence? Ans.—The one is a foul old
wherry, and the other a werry old fowl.
10. What tree is the greatest im-
portance in history? Ans.—The date.
11. What two letters do boys delight
in to the annoyance of their elders?
Ans.—Two t's (to tease).

12. Why is a lovely young lady like a
hinge? Ans.—Because she is something
to adore.
13. Why is a wise man like a pin?
Ans.—Because he has a head and comes
to a point.
14. What is the which is put on the
table and cut but never eaten? Ans.—A
pack of cards.
15. If all the seas were dried up, what
would everybody say? Ans.—We haven't
a notion (an ocean).

LAURETTA GLASGOW.
Glencoe, Ont.

THE HUNTING OF SEALS.

The Eskimos spend much time in hunt-
ing seals. Sometimes the men go out
in their boats and try to throw their har-
poons into the seals, as they swim in the
water, on are lying on the large blocks
of ice.
There is another way the Eskimos hunt
seals. In the far North, the ice on
the ocean is very thick, but the seal
comes up under the ice and scratches a
hole through it with its sharp claws.
Then it makes a little dome through the
snow which covers the ice. Through

this snow dome, the seals make an open-
ing just large enough to let in some air.
These holes are so small that the
Eskimos often pass without seeing them.
Here the seal comes to breathe. It
breathes in short gasps, which can easily
be heard. If the Eskimo hears a seal
blowing, he seats himself on a block of
ice to wait for it to come again.

The seal may come up at another hole
to breathe, and the hunter has lost
him. But if he hears a blowing, he
places his spear in the hole, and catches
the seal.

Sometimes the mother seal hunts for a
breathing hole under very deep snow.
She makes a much larger dome, so that
the ice will form two shelves, two or
three feet wide. Mrs. Seal puts her
babies on these shelves, and brings them
food. If she hears a noise, she hurries
away, leaving them on the ice shelves.

She thinks they are quite safe, for they
are the same color as the snow. The
Eskimo, however, has learned Mrs.
Seal's place for her babies, and often
carries the baby seals home.
If they are not found by the Eskimos,
these babies spend their time on the
shelves until they are old enough to
swim away with their mother. When
they can do that, they are able to take
care of themselves.

CORA CHARLTON.
Meadowvale P. O., Ont.

THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—This is my first
letter to the Children's Corner. I live
on a farm, and, as it is holidays now, I
go to chere around the farm, such as
driving up the cows and milking, feed-
ing the chickens, picking berries and other
jobs. There are so many jobs on a
farm that boys and girls do not have about
twenty-five cattle, four horses and five
pigs, and eight or ten chickens, and about
one hundred hens. I go to school every
day, and am in the Senior Fourth Book.
I guess I will not write too much the
next time, but will close with wishing
the Farmer's Advocate every success. Ha-
rold B. LORNE GUEST (aged 11),
and Ballymore, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy.—I am spending
my holidays at my uncle's. He lives on
a farm. I am only staying two weeks
out here. I wrote a letter last year,
and was pleased to see it printed. I
thought I would write again. My
uncle sends the Farmer's Advocate to
me, and I like to read the letters in
it. I live in Toronto, but I like to be
on the farm best. Will close now with a few
riddles:
1. What gives more milk than a cow?
Ans.—A milk wagon.
2. Why does a cow look over a hill?
Ans.—Because it can't look through it.
3. What goes before a horse? Ans.—
It's breath.
4. Why is a young man's lip like a
cow's tail? Ans.—Because they both
grow down.

OLIVE BURKINSHAW (aged 9),
Agriculture, Ont.

THE LOST GAGE.

"Yes," announces the princess; "I
shall be happy to take a husband should
there be one found to my liking."
The whole day before, the princess had
sat deep in thought, scarcely tasting the
food placed before her. It was only
that morning that the ministers of state
had respectfully called upon her and sug-
gested that it would please her people
overmuch should she take a husband.
The king, her father, had been killed
while hunting a full year ago, and the
queen had died soon afterward from
grief. While the princess was as wise as
she was beautiful, still her subjects felt
the kingdom needed the firm hand of a
king—therefore, this request.
Now, a princess so young and beautiful
could have no lack of suitors, but then
she was very, very hard to please, so
that a proclamation was sent far and
wide telling the world of her desire to
choose a husband.

Soon the courtiers began to arrive
from far and near. Some were tall and
some were short; some were fat and
some were lean; but all bore high-sound-
ing titles, and possessed great wealth.
Each bestowed upon her a magnificent
gift—that is, all except one. Exactly one
hour before the trumpet blew announcing
the close of the time for all aspirants to
appear, there was admitted to the court

DIAMOND DYES Used by the Women of Five Continents. AMERICA EUROPE AUSTRALIA ASIA AFRICA AND THE ISLES OF THE SEA.

WE use from 30 to 35 packages of Diamond Dyes every six months, and would go ten miles for more than use any other kind. We take pride in dyed red with Diamond Dyes.

A SCALP NOURISHER. Hiscott's Hair Tonic. Superior Hair Tonic. HISCOTT'S DERMATOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.

CONSUMPTION. If you know any one suffering from Consumption, send this book to him or her. It will help you to cure him or her.

## FERTILIZERS

My "Star Brand" Wood-Ash-Fertilizer is Nature's fertilizer for the Lawn, Garden, Orchard or Farm. They contain plant food in a concentrated form, dry, fine, and guaranteed in first-class condition; no obnoxious odors. Put up in strong bags of 100 lbs. each. We employ no agents, sell at one price to all, direct to customers. Prompt shipment to all points. Prices, in lots of 200 lbs. or more, quoted upon application. Address CHAS. STEVENS, Napanee, Ont. Drawer 641.



## LADIES

Send for a FREE Sample of ORANGE LILY. If you suffer from any disease of the organs that make of you a woman, write me at once for ten days' treatment of ORANGE LILY, which I will send to every lady enclosing 3 cent stamps. This wonderful Applied remedy cures tumors, leucorrhoea, iserations, painful periods, pains in the back, sides and abdomen, falling, irregularities, etc., like magic. You can use it and cure yourself in the privacy of your own home for a trifle, no physician being necessary. Don't fail to write to-day for the FREE TRIAL TREATMENT. This will convince you that you will get well if you continue the treatment a reasonable time. Address MRS F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ont.



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.

**BLACKSMITH**—Attractive opening for first-class general blacksmith, thoroughly experienced in shoeing, Clydesdales and Hackneys. Owner of stock farm will give free use of shop. Thirty-three miles from Montreal, on south shore Ottawa river. A. Runnions, Hudson Heights, Que.

**FOR SALE**—Excellent stock and grain farm. One hundred seventy five acres. Elgin Co., seven miles from St Thomas, two miles Pere Marquette and Michigan Central Station. Comfortable house. Two bank barns. Complete water system for stock in stables. Young orchard—bearing. Eighteen acres fall wheat. R. D. Ferguson, Port Stanley.

**FOR SALE**—100,000 evergreen trees two feet high; 10 cents each; ready for shipping and planting; also all other trees, shrubs and flowers. There are sixteen blocks in five different fields. The biggest and best stock in the Dominion. Apply: Chas. Baker, London Nursery or 'phone 2922.

**SITUATION** wanted on good dairy farm for winter. State wages given, etc. Apply: Butler, care of Mr. A. Muterer, Ingersoll, Ont.

**SCOTCH** Collie puppies, \$5 each; sire imported, dam a heeler. W. J. Johnston, box 246, Meaford, Ontario.

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

**WANTED**—A cheesemaker to erect a cheese factory in the vicinity of Norham, Ont. Patrons guarantee to furnish 450 to 500 standard milk. Patrons agree to deliver milk at factory. Address all communications to C. L. Cryderman, Sec., Norham, Ont.

**WANTED**—An indoor servant. One qualified to take charge. Small family. Comfortable home and highest wages. Address: Mrs. E. Gunn, Dunrobin Farm, Beaverton, Ont.

**WANTED**—Four married men (small or no family) who thoroughly understand feeding and caring for live stock and general farming, to work on a stock farm by the month. Steady employment furnished and satisfactory wages paid to sober, reliable men who are willing to work. No loafers need apply. Scotch or English preferred. M. D. Ketchen, South Charleston, Ohio.

**WANTED**—Farm situations for boys. Apply: Brigadier Howell, Immigration Department, Albert Street, Toronto.

**WANTED**, by Devonshire farmer, situation as farm bailiff, or any place of trust. Life experience in all kinds of stock and farming. Apply: W. L. Nanticoke P. O., Ontario.

**200-ACRE FARM**—Soil clay loam. Well watered. Good brick house. Bank barn. Apply: Jno. Underwood, Grafton, Northumberland Co.

**Every Woman** is interested and should know about the wonderful **Marvel Whirling Spray Douche**. Ask your druggist for it. If he cannot supply the MARVEL, accept no other, but send stamp for illustrated book—sealed. It gives full particulars and directions invaluable to ladies. **WINDSOR SUPPLY CO., Windsor, Ont.** General Agents for Canada.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER WHEN WRITING ADVERTISERS

a youth who, though very handsome, had come on a forlorn-looking horse, and whose clothes were decidedly threadbare.

Advancing toward the throne, he humbly knelt before the princess and begged her to accept the gift he handed her—a poor little bouquet of roses. Carelessly hidden smiles of scorn could be seen on the faces of the other suitors.

The princess who, until now, had been wearily looking on this scene, seemingly not in the least interested, now roused herself. Graciously taking the flowers, she asked, not unkindly:

"And whom have I the pleasure of addressing?"

At this the noble courtiers around smiled broadly. Surely the princess must be making sport of this ill-kept stranger, a vagabond more fit for the alley than the court.

"Tis I who have all the pleasure in the addressing, lovely princess," returned the youth, and the words fell musically upon the ear. "I am Prince Leo, of the Kingdom of Orisco. My father, until recently, was ruler over that country. A short time ago he was slain by a neighboring monarch, and I despoiled of my inheritance, so that what I carry with me is all that I possess. For all that, I take courage to ask your hand, for I feel it will not be long ere my faithful sword has won again a kingdom and a fortune for me."

"Bravely spoken, prince," murmured the princess.

"Now," said she to all the assembled suitors, "for one year I shall test your courage and fidelity. A year and a day and I shall expect to see you all here again. He who then can tell of the most glorious deeds accomplished during the year will be chosen as the prince of my kingdom. Till that day see that each wears faithfully the ribbon which I place in his keeping as a token of his service to me."

Every suitor pinned the gage of the princess to his breast. Then one and all departed.

Strange to say, when they had gone, 'twas of the shabby prince that the princess thought and 'twas for him she sighed softly to herself.

Just a year and a day from the time the princess sent her suitors forth a vast cavalcade entered the city. Some of the suitors, it is true, had lost heart easily and did not seek to redeem their vows, but most of the aspirants returned, laden with spoils.

One had slain a mighty dragon; another had killed twelve men single-handed in battle; another had conquered a wild, unknown country, bringing back with him a company of slaves, still another had captured a unicorn, and so on.

There lacked but one hour for the trumpet to blow, closing the gates, and still the shabby prince did not appear. The princess found herself looking for him, and when she could not see him, she grew uneasy, she knew not why.

Just then there came through the courtyard the largest horse in all the world, bearing upon his back the bodies of the seven greatest dragons. Upon these stood a tiny page.

When bidden to speak, the little page cried, shrilly:

"I am sent by my master, the Prince Leo. He commands me to say that he will be here before a quarter hour has passed."

To hear out the page's words the prince arrived, leading captive so large and mighty a giant that the room could scarce hold him. The court was astonished.

One by one the suitors told of what they had done. Truly, their deeds had been great and glorious enough to satisfy any princess.

Last of all, Prince Leo arose. Sadly he stood before the princess with bent head.

"Oh, most beautiful princess," pleaded he, "do not ask me to relate my adventures, for it can be of no good."

The princess exclaimed in wonder: "Why not? It appears that you have captured the most terrible giant, killed the seven largest dragons, conquered the greatest horse, and, I hear, won three kingdoms and done other mighty deeds. Certainly it seems to me that you have done even better than these noble princes."

"That may be," mournfully replied the prince, "but I return without thy gage." The face of the princess paled. "Per-

haps you dropped it in your encounter with the giant; or maybe when you slew the dragons; or again, when you wrestled with the horse," she suggested.

The prince silently shook his head. More and more perplexed grew the princess.

"Well," said the prince, "since you press me I shall tell how I chanced to lose it. I was entering the city but an hour ago, when I saw by the gate a little girl crying as though her heart would break. Taking her in my arms, I found that your precious token was the only thing that would comfort her. I started to ride away when there was no more time to spare, but the baby cried so that, princess—here his heart gave a queer little break—"my heart bled for her—and I—gave her—the gage."

Dejectedly he turned and walked away.

"Stay!" cried the princess, her eyes sparkling and cheeks flushing a rosy red; "there seems to be more merit in this last deed than any of your others—and, prince, I think you are my choice," she added, with the happiest little sob.

Yes, and not one of the wise counselors but applauded the choice. Here was a man as well as a king—one who would care for and readily protect his people.

So Prince Leo was crowned amid great rejoicing. I wish I could say they lived happy ever after, but the fact is I really never heard any more about them. Just the same, I am sure they did. Don't you think so, too?

## About the House.

### SMALL ECONOMIES. ECONOMY IN FURNISHING.

A woman who has been deep in the intricacies of house-furnishing for the past two or three months, remarked the other day in despair, "If I had all the money I wanted to spend I could do something,—but"—and the "but" spoke volumes.

I felt that I could not agree with her. Coziness in a home does not depend nearly so much upon the money as upon the thought and study expended upon it. You can't set out to furnish a house on the spur of a moment, buy up all the furnishings in a week, and hope to have anything like harmony or good taste in evidence. No; you must consider the situation of your rooms; whether they need a warm or a cool treatment; what style of furnishing will suit them best; in how far you can meet a favorite style without going beyond your means, etc. If, for instance, you have a north room with but little light in it, don't drown it fathoms deep in cold blues or gray greens; if so, you will be wasting money, for you will be aiming at an effect of the beautiful which you will not attain. Let your buff and cream tints, your warmest browns and olives, occasionally your crimson—in rugs, etc.—be for these rooms, and keep your cool greens and blues for those already flooded with sunshine. Above all things, avoid spotty effects as you would the plague. Decidedly or brightly figured walls, figured carpets, figured upholstery when used in the same room are a ruinous waste of

**DR. W. A. McFALL**  
Special attention given to the treatment of rheumatism. Address: 168 Spadina Avenue, Toronto.



## TENDERS FOR SUPPLIES, 1908

THE UNDERSIGNED will receive tenders up to noon on Monday, 4th November, 1907, for supplies of Butchers' Meat, Creamery or Dairy Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc., etc., for the following institutions during the year 1908, viz.:

At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Simco, Brockville, Cobourg, Orillia, and Enniskillene; the Central Prison and Reformatory, Toronto, and the hospital for Epileptics, at Woodstock.

Exceptions: Tenders are not required for the supply of Meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Brockville, nor for the Central Prison or Mercer Reformatory, Toronto.

A marked cheque for five per cent. of the estimated amount of the contract, payable to the order of the Provincial Secretary, must be furnished by each tenderer as a guarantee of his bona fides. Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract, and should any tender be withdrawn before the contract is awarded, or should the tenderer fail to furnish security, the amount of the deposit will be forfeited.

Specifications and forms of tender may be had on application to the Department of the Provincial Secretary, Toronto, or to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Newspapers inserting this advertisement without written authority from the Department will not be paid for it.

W. J. HANNA,  
Provincial Secretary.  
Parliament Buildings, Toronto,  
October 8th, 1907.

**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.

**WHITE Wyandotte** cockerels and pullets from one dollar up. Pure-bred record layers. Correspondence a pleasure. Roland Virtue, Enniskillen, Ont.

**WATCH SPECIALS**

Here are two excellent values from our new 86 page Catalog.

M50 Same size as illustrated, Ladies' O size, hunting, 14k gold-filled watch of 25 year durability; has solid gold bow and winding stem. Choice of plain, fancy or engine-turned cases, fitted with our own special nickel movement, made to our order and guaranteed by us ..... \$13.50

M51 Size of illustration, solid sterling silver open face watch, fancy back, fitted with our special nickel movement, containing 15 jewels, made to our order and guaranteed by us. Price ..... \$5.50

"We engrave monogram free of charge."

Our new 86 page Catalog is free for the asking; to be sure of new edition ask for Catalog P26.

**AMBROSE KENT & SONS** LIMITED  
Manufacturing Jewelers  
156 Yonge Street Toronto

OCTOBER 17, 1907

money. It is worth repeating again and again—when you have figured carpet, have your walls, at least in part, plain. Use paint, or alabastine, or ingrain paper for the main part of the wall, and merely put a figured dado at the bottom, or a figured or flowered frieze (not a regular border-paper, which costs more and does not look as well, at the top. The arrangement will cost you less, and will look infinitely better and more restful than the distracting "pattern everywhere" effect.

gain, cut out ornateness everywhere. Don't have stained glass, or much be-decorated fireplaces, or cheaply-carved furniture, or coarse Nottingham curtains, or gaudily-colored vases or pictures. Plain things sometimes cost more, sometimes less, but they are almost invariably in better taste. A palace may carry rich ornamentation well; an ordinary house, which can at best have but a cheap imitation of intricately-patterned things, is but made vulgar by their presence. Better far leave out decoration altogether—even though the rooms may look bare for a while—until tasteful things can be procured; and yet there is not often a necessity for excessive bareness.

For example, here is a living-room which I saw the other day. It had a large southern window and two western ones, consequently plenty of sunshine and a necessity for cool coloring. The walls were painted to within two feet of the ceiling a cool gray-green, the upper two feet being covered with a sort of apple-blossom paper in pink and green, and the narrow molding between painted white. A very few pictures, chiefly photos of landscapes, were disposed over the plain space below the molding. The floor, which was so old and uneven that it required hiding, was covered with a fine Japanese matting, over which were distributed a few rugs, chiefly green and tan in tone. One was a sheepskin dyed a beautiful olive green; the rest were manufactured rugs, but hooked ones, like the beautiful arts and crafts mats shown this year at some of the larger exhibitions, would have done just as well. There was not much furnishing—a big table with a centerpiece and fern-pot; an old cupboard enamelled black and transformed into a bookcase; a couch with cushions in green, tan and terra-cotta; muslin curtains just reaching the sill; a few comfortable chairs; yet the effect was much better than that of another room which I saw this summer, with red Brussels carpet, green and gold figured wall, mantel with a pink drape, and cushions comparable to Joseph's coat for color and variety.

One could imagine the first room in variations—wall of dull blue-gray, with a figured old blue frieze above; cream ceiling; cream cheese-cloth curtains with a swastika border stencilled in old blue; rugs in deep rich blue; couch cover and cushions in deep blue and tan. Or, again, rugs in green and brown, or fawn and brown; walls fawn with landscape frieze in brown buff and green; curtains of fawn stencilled in brown. . . . Similar combinations may be thought out in gray and buttercup, or pink; brown and buff; crimson and olive, etc.

Stencilled curtains are, by the way, becoming quite the rage. They are very inexpensive, and decidedly pretty if the work is neatly done, best results usually coming from a simple pattern, such as the shamrock, swastika, or fleur-de-lis. Directions for stencilling were given some two or three months ago in "The Farmer's Advocate."

If you have any old furniture which looks too shabby for use, do not discard it as hopeless. Have it screwed together solidly. If it is made of good wood, clean it with a good furniture renovator, and rub to a polish (never use varnish). If of poor, cheap wood, give a coat of enamel paint of whatever color will best suit the general tone of the room. Curtains of scrim or cheesecloth may also be tinted to match the prevailing tone of the room by treating with a mild solution of Diamond dye. . . . Another time, some tips for making woodwork stains and for polish will be given. M.

(To be continued.)

THE GERM OF THE BULLETINS.

COOKING VEGETABLES. [Condensed from Bulletin No. 256, issued by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.]

CABBAGE. Because of the relatively large amount

of sulphur which cabbage contains, it is apt to be indigestible and cause flatulence when it is improperly cooked. On the other hand, it can be cooked so that it will be delicate and digestible. The essentials for cooking it properly are plenty of boiling water, a hot fire to keep the water boiling all the time, and thorough ventilation that the strong-smelling gases may be carried off in the steam.

To Boil Cabbage.—Cut a small head into four parts. Soak half an hour in a pan of cold water to which has been added a tablespoon of salt; this is to draw out insects that may be hidden among the leaves. Next take out and cut into slices. Have a large stewpan half full of boiling water; put in the cabbage; add one teaspoon salt, and cook from twenty-five to forty-five minutes, depending upon the age of the cabbage. Turn into a colander, and drain; put in a chopping-bowl and mince. Season with butter, pepper, and salt. Have the kitchen windows open a little at the top while the cabbage is boiling. Cabbage is also very good with a little salt pork.

Puree of Cabbage and Potatoes.—One pint boiled, finely-minced cabbage, six medium-sized potatoes, two tablespoons butter or savory dripping, salt and pepper, half a pint hot milk. Peel the potatoes and put them in a stewpan, with boiling water enough to cover. Cook half an hour. Pour off the water, and mash fine. Beat in the hot milk, seasoning and cabbage. Cook five minutes longer, and serve hot.

CAULIFLOWER.

Put the head down in a pan of cold, salt water to which a teaspoon of vinegar has been added. Let soak an hour or more, then put in a stewpan, stem end down, and cover with boiling water. Add a teaspoon salt, and cook with the cover of the pan partially off, boiling gently all the time. A large head will require half an hour; small heads, from twenty to twenty-five minutes. The cauliflower begins to deteriorate the moment it begins to be over-cooked, so this must be guarded against. If it must be kept warm for any length of time, cover the dish with a piece of cheesecloth.

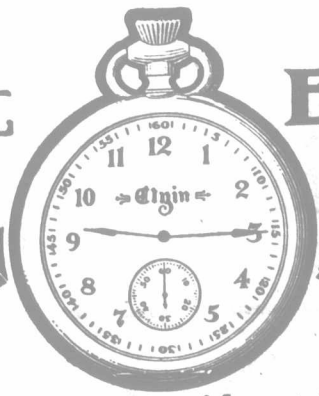
Creamed Cauliflower.—One pint cooked cauliflower, one pint milk, salt and pepper, one tablespoon butter, half tablespoon flour, three slices toasted bread. Have the cooked cauliflower broken into branches, and seasoned with a little salt and pepper. Put the butter in a saucepan on the stove. When hot, add the flour and stir until forty, then gradually add the milk, stirring all the time. When the sauce boils, add more salt, pepper and the cauliflower. Cook ten minutes, and serve on the buttered toast.

BEANS.

Shelled beans contain a large percentage of nitrogenous matter, but are sometimes apt to produce flatulence. This trouble is largely due to the hull or skin and the germ, and may be remedied in a great measure by proper cooking, and, when possible, the removal of the hulls. The best forms in which to eat dried beans are in soups and purees. Beans that have been thoroughly stewed or baked under the right conditions may be eaten by people who live a good deal out of doors. Fat of some kind is necessary in cooking beans. It has a softening effect on the beans, and since this vegetable has a very small percentage of fat, it is very desirable to supply it either when cooking or when serving. When possible, cook in clean, soft water. To soften the beans and remove the strong acid flavor, soak first over night in cold water, and then bring to the boiling point in fresh cold water. Throw this away, and finish the cooking in fresh water. A little soda in the water in which the beans are soaked, and in the water in which they are first scalded, will help to soften and sweeten the beans. All beans, however they are to be finally served, require this preliminary treatment.

Puree of Dried Beans.—Put one pint of cooked and strained beans in a stewpan, with two tablespoons butter or savory dripping, one teaspoon sugar, seasoning of salt and pepper, and hot milk enough to make the puree like mush (about half a pint). Cook in the double-boiler for one hour, stirring often, and adding more milk if too dry. Heap the puree in the center of a hot platter, garnish with a circle of sausages, pork

The Right Watch The ELGIN WATCH



The Elgin Watch is the right watch in every respect—right in workmanship, right in price, right in time, right every time. Accurately adjusted to position and temperature.

Every Elgin Watch is fully guaranteed. All jewelers have Elgin Watches. An interesting, illustrated booklet about watches, sent free on request to ELGIN NATIONAL WATCH CO., Elgin, Ill.

"Brantford" "Roofing"

If you have Roofing to do, naturally the first question is what shall I put on? What will give the best satisfaction for the money?



"Brantford" Stands for Quality.

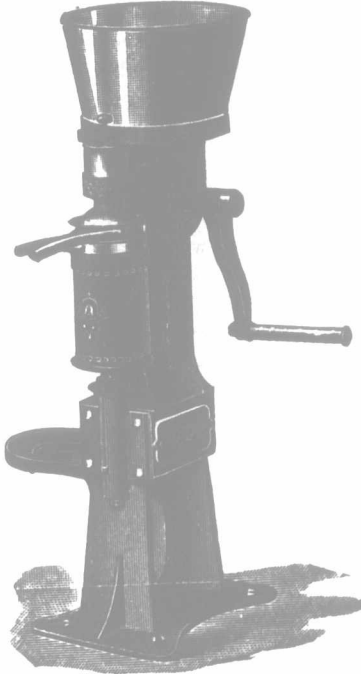
We sell it on a guarantee; that means, your money refunded if not as we say. You may as well have the best at the same money.

"Brantford" "Roofing"

costs you less per year, because it lasts longer than any other roofing. Lasts longer because it's better made. Is made of better material. See the difference. Feel it. Write for samples, prices, information.

Brantford Roofing Co., Ltd., Brantford, Can.

What is Magnet Quality in a Cream Separator?



Read what the Dairy Inspector for British Columbia says about it:

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Victoria, May 12, 1906. The Petrie Mfg. Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.:

Dear Sirs.—There are four points in the construction of a cream separator which should be thoroughly studied by every manufacturer, viz.:

- Ease in cleaning. Ease in turning. Durability of construction. Perfection in skimming.

I am pleased to state that, to my mind, your machine, which is made in Canada, combines these to a greater degree than any separator I have examined.

Wishing you every success. (Signed) F. M. LOGAN, Dairy Inspector, B. C.

MAGNET quality means DOUBLE SUPPORT TO THE BOWL, strong, square gear, one-piece skimmer, perfect skimming, easy cleaning, easy turning, improved ball race, strong and rigid frame, absolute safety.

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chops, or any fat meat, and serve. A soup may be made with the water in which the beans were cooked and the remainder of the strained beans.

**Baked Beans.** Cook gently until the skins begin to break, then drain off the water. Put a deep earthen dish, and on this layer place a bit of mixed salt pork, rind side up, using for one quart of beans half a pound of pork. Fill up the dish with the beans, and add seasoning and water to cover the beans. If liked, a tablespoon of mustard may be added, a tablespoon of molasses and a onion. Instead of pork, from one and one-half to two pounds of fat beef or mutton may be used. Bake in a very moderate oven for eight or ten hours, adding a little boiling water from time to time, but never enough to bring the water beyond the top of the beans. Do not cover the beans while baking.

### COOK POTATOES.

Perhaps no other vegetable is as carefully cooked, as a rule, as the potato. It is a starchy food that contains enough moisture in its composition to cook, the starch. This moisture is in the form of a watery juice, in which is dissolved the nitrogenous matter, the various salts, sugar, gum, etc. In cooking, the nitrogenous juice is coagulated in part, at least, by the heat, the starch granules swell and burst, and the starch absorbs the watery part of the juice. When this stage is reached, if the moisture has been in the right proportion, all parts of the potato will present a light, dry, glistening appearance, and will be quite digestible. However, the moisture is not always in the right proportion. Ripe potatoes, grown on a well-drained or sandy soil will, as a rule, be dry and mealy, if properly cooked. In heavy, damp soil, or in a wet season, they will likely contain too large a proportion of moisture for the starch. Old potatoes that are allowed to sprout will be watery, probably owing to the withdrawal of some of the starch for food for the growing sprouts. Potatoes intended for the table should not be exposed to a strong light, or be allowed to sprout. Potatoes cooked in dry heat, as by baking in the oven or steaming in their jackets, retain all their salts and other constituents, and the flavor is more pronounced and savory than when cooked in water. But potatoes so cooked must be served just as soon as they are done, else they will become soggy and badly flavored. Very old potatoes are better for being soaked in cold water and peeled before cooking.

**Boiled Potatoes.**—Clean thoroughly, and cut a bit of skin off each end, or peel outright, as you choose. Put on the fire in a large stewpan; cover generously with boiling water; boil fifteen minutes; then add one tablespoon salt for every dozen potatoes. When tender, drain off every drop of water, and let all the steam pass off. Boiled potatoes may be kept warm for an hour or more without injury, if well ventilated so that they dry rather than retain moisture. Place on the range on an iron ring, and cover with one thickness of cheese-cloth.

**Steamed potatoes.**—Put in steamer, and keep the water boiling hard. About thirty or forty minutes will be required.

**Baked Potatoes.**—Select smooth, well-formed potatoes. Clean well and let drain. Put in a baking-pan—do not crowd—and put in a hot oven. Serve as soon as done—from forty to sixty minutes, according to size of potatoes. If they have to be kept waiting for any time, break them to let the steam escape, and keep in a warm oven, or covered with cheese-cloth in a stewpan.

**Escalloped Potatoes.**—Season one and one-half pints cold potatoes, cut in cubes, with salt and pepper. Mix with one pint cream sauce. Cover with grated bread crumbs; dot with butter, and bake half an hour in a moderate oven.

### GOSSIP.

The cut of a handsome young Hampshire sow, appearing in "The Farmer's Advocate" of Oct. 10th, owned by Mr. Artemas O'Neil, of Birr P. O., Middlesex Co., Ont., is a typical representative of this interesting breed, new to this country, but which attracted much attention at the late Western Fair, at London, owing to their smoothness of form and apparent good feeding qualities.

### OAK PARK STOCK FARM HACKNEYS, SHROPSHIRE AND BERKSHIRES.

Situated about midway between Brantford and Paris, on the electric road, with cars passing from either way every hour, is the 500-acre farm, Oak Park, the property of the Oak Park Stock Farm Company, Limited, importers and breeders of Hackney horses, Shropshire sheep, Berkshire pigs and Scotch collie dogs. This is one of the choicest stock farms in Canada and rapidly becoming noted as the home of some of the world's choicest product in the lines of stock handled. This year's importation was made up of several Hackney stallions, several Hackney fillies and 180 Shropshire sheep. Last year a similar importation was made, with the addition of several Berkshire brood sows and a stock boar. These latter have done remarkably well, and now for sale are about 30 very choice young boars and sows, from three to four months of age, imported sire, and dams. They are a gilt-edged lot, true to bacon type, straight and smooth. In Shropshires on hand are about 300 head, pronounced by competent judges the equal of any flock of Shropshires on either side of the water. Certainly, we have rarely if ever seen so many good sheep together of so uniform a quality, and all in such splendid condition and bloom. For sale are twelve imported shearing rams, ten imported ram lambs, twenty-five Canadian-bred ram lambs, from imported sires and dams, 100 imported shearing ewes, and twelve imported ewe lambs. Among the lot are Royal, Toronto and other winners, as choice a lot as the breed produces, and bred by England's most noted breeders, as T. S. Minton, Duke of Sutherland, R. H. Gwynne, Duke, Frank, etc.

Perfection in its most perfect form is seen in the Hackney stables; a superb lot of beautiful flash-moving fillies, proud with the blood of centuries of England's most royal breeding. At the head of the stud is the flash, sweet-turned son of that peer of Hackney sires, Garton Duke of Connaught, Imp. Crayke Mikado, a three-year-old bay; on his side being a grandson of the great Lord Derby, grandam by Denmark, a perfect model of the breed that has few equals alive. In 1906, as a two-year-old, he won first and championship at Toronto, New York and Chicago. In 1907, he won first at the Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, and this fall won first and reserve for championship at Toronto and London. Another stallion is a bay three-year-old, Imp. Warwick Albert, by Warwick Premier, dam by His Majesty. This is an exceedingly smooth taking horse, with beautiful all-around action. Jubilee Performer is a black six-year-old son of Imp. Jubilee Chief, dam the many-times champion mare, Imp. Miss Baker, by Ruby. There is no richer breeding than this, and few better horses. As a yearling and as a two-year-old, he won first at Toronto, the only time shown. Then there is a Canadian-bred yearling stallion that won first at Toronto and London this fall. In fillies, there are three chestnuts, two of them four-year-olds, the other five. They are Warwick Sunflower (imp.), by Grand Cadet; Warwick Graceful (imp.), by the great champion, Rosador, and Warwick Dora (imp.), by Ad-bolton Conquest. This mare won first and championship at Toronto in the single, high-stepping class. The two former won second at London in double harness. Here are a trio of fillies hard to duplicate in any one stable. A most remarkable all-around two-year-old is the chestnut, Imp. Glowing Rose, by that great sire, Blaize 2nd. This filly won second at London and first at Paris. Fylde Beauty (imp.) is a chestnut yearling, by Garton Duke of Connaught, a cracker for mold, style and action. She was second at Toronto, and first at London. A beautiful pair of two-year-old bays, American-bred daughters of Imp. Royal Oak, are Maud of Wawne and Maud of Glendower. Last year they won first and second at Toronto, New York and Chicago. This year, the former won second at Toronto, first at London and second at Paris. Besides these, there are a number of Imp. brood mares and yearling and two-year-old fillies. Anything is for sale. Also for sale is a brown six-year-old American Thoroughbred stallion, one of the best horses of the breed in Canada.

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**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**TWITCH IN CORN FIELD—SCOURS IN CALVES.**

I have a field in which I wish to plant corn next. Have taken a crop of clover off it, but there is considerable twitch in it. Would it be advisable to plant corn there on account of the twitch?

2. We feed our calves separator milk. They have all scours more or less. Is there anything we can give them to stop the scouring? They don't scour when given skimmed milk that has not been through the separator. They have good mixed hay and chop twice a day. K.

Ans.—1. There is no reason why, by spring plowing, thorough preparation of the seed-bed, planting corn in hills and frequently cultivating both ways afterwards, the dual purpose should not be accomplished of growing a first-class crop of corn and materially subduing the twitch. It depends, however, upon the season, and the thoroughness with which the work is performed. In spring plowing, turn a broad, flat furrow, about five inches deep, and follow each day's plowing promptly with roller and disc harrow.

2. Separator milk is not a complete food for calves, being unbalanced by abstraction of the fat, hence it is prone to cause indigestion, which results in scours. The trouble is aggravated by the common tendency to feed too much milk at a time, thus unduly distending and overtaxing the digestive apparatus. Ordinary creamer milk contains a small percentage of fat, and is to that extent better adapted for calf-feeding. If dairymen who have separators would mix a small quantity of whole milk with the separator milk for all calves under three or four months, they would find it a profitable investment. Butter-fat is said to be expensive calf food, and so it is when fed in quantity, but the fact remains that it agrees with the system of the young calf better than any substitute, and hence, when whole milk is fed sparingly, diluted with separator milk, it is economical after all. As a means of checking the trouble, first clean the pails, and keep them clean, feed the milk as nearly as possible at uniform temperature, reducing the quantity of milk by one-third or half and gradually increasing to from two quarts to a gallon three times a day, depending on the size of the calves. The following prescription for scours in calves, foals and lambs is strongly recommended by an English breeder: Powdered chalk, 2 English ounces; powdered catechu, 1 ounce; ginseng, 1/2 ounce; opium, 2 drams; peppermint water, 1 pint. Give a tablespoonful night and morning. It is well to give a dose of castor oil first, and, after the oil has passed, give the cordial, which may be administered for several days, if the scouring continues. Another remedy, and a very simple one, recommended by an Alberta doctor for scours in all kinds of young stock, is a cup of black tea, given almost cold. He says it is a sure cure, though we confess scepticism. Will some Eastern stockmen try it and report results?



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**OIL CAKE FOR COWS AND IDLE HORSES.**

Is oil cake a good feed for cows giving milk, fed in place of grain? Would oil cake be good for idle horses in winter? W. T.

Ans.—Coarsely-ground oil cake, mixed with bran or shorts, spread on corn ensilage or cut straw or chaff, is good feed for milking cows. Oil cake is not a suitable feed for idle horses, except in small quantity, mixed as above with rough fodder.

**VERMICIDE FOR IN-FOAL MARE—CONDITION POWDER.**

1. What is good for worms in a brood mare?  
2. Give a recipe for a good condition powder for horses.

**SUBSCRIBER'S SON**

Ans.—1. A specific that has often been recommended through these columns for worms in an in-foal mare is as follows: Take 1 1/2 ounces each of powdered sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper and tartar emetic. Mix, and make into 12 powders. Give a powder every night and morning in damp food, or mixed with one-half pint of cold water as a drench. After the last powder has been given, feed only bran for eight or ten hours, and then give 1 1/2 pints raw linseed oil. Feed only bran for twenty-four hours longer, and give water in small quantities and often.

2. The following prescription makes a good condition powder: Two ounces each of ferric sulphate, pulverized gentian, pulverized nux vomica and nitrate of soda. Mix, and give a teaspoonful night and morning in ground oats or bran. Also give two or three times a week a feed of boiled oats, and to the regular grain ration add a handful of oil cake or ground flaxseed, which is also laxative and aids digestion.

**HULLING WALNUTS.**

You would oblige by having me advised how to prepare black walnuts for the market. The difficulty seems to be the removal of the outside rind or shell. I have done it by putting the nuts in hot water, then scraping them with a knife; but surely there is a better and more expeditious way. I have large quantities of these nuts. A. S.

Ans.—When walnuts have reached full maturity, the husk usually separates readily from the nut when it is tramped upon. The method usually adopted to remove the husks is to spread the nuts on a barn floor, or other hard surface, and crush the husks by means of the foot. One soon becomes expert in separating the nut entirely from the husk. The nuts may be left to dry where husked, and when dried may be removed with little difficulty. If, however, it is desirable to separate them at once, it is best to use a leather mit to avoid getting the hands stained with a stain, which takes a long time to wear off. Usually the nuts require no other cleaning than removing the husks, but if one wishes to give them an extra cleaning, they may be dipped in a barrel of water and stirred about for some time, and then spread out to dry. H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C.

**GOSSIP.**

Mr. J. H. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., writes: "Allow me to correct your report of prize list in the Lincoln class at Western Fair, London. You credit J. T. Gibson with first prize for four lambs, bred by exhibitor, when it should read J. H. Patrick. It is true, according to the judge's award, Mr. Gibson won first, but owing to one of the four lambs not being bred by Mr. Gibson, he, later, withdrew his claim to first prize and accepted second, and thereby saved protest from being entered."

At a draft sale of Aberdeen-Angus cattle, at Perth, Scotland, on Sept. 26th, from several herds, the highest price was 85 gs., realized by the seven-year-old Erica cow, Edvyra, from Donavoured, which went to Mr. Calder, of Ardgargie. Edvyra was bred at Ballindalloch, and is by Bion. Mr. Grant, Knockanbuie, gave 61 gs. for a two-year-old of the same family, from Pitpointie; Mr. Stewart Clark, of Dundas, 58 gs. for another three-year-old Erica, from Woodhill, and Sir G. Macpherson Grant, Bart., 60 gs. for the yearling bull, Young England, by England, also from Donavoured.



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.  
Miscellaneous.

REGISTERING PIGS—FEEDING  
COLT.

1. If I want to register pigs, whom must I address? What is the price of registering?
2. Would it be wise to feed sugar beets to young pigs? Would they be better cooked or raw?
3. What is the best feed for a colt to keep him growing well after weaning?

SUBSCRIBER'S SON.

Ans.—1. Address, "Accountant," National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, asking for the number of blank forms of application you require, stating the breed. The rules and amount of fees are printed on the back of these forms.

2. Yes, in moderation, raw, pulped and mixed with meal, or whole to scoop for themselves.

3. Oats and bran and good clover hay. If you want to make a show colt of him, give him milk also.

MAKING A SHEEP RACK.

1. Could you give me a plan how to make a rack for feeding sheep hay or pea straw, so as to prevent the sheep from getting chaff on their wool, and also a trough connected with it so as to catch any grain that would fall out of the straw, or that could be used for feeding grain?

2. What would be the best kind of grain to feed to old sheep to fatten them quickly? Would peas be good? If so, how much to each sheep? Would it be just as good to feed them whole?

3. Have a cistern, twenty feet deep and six feet 4 inches in width. It is built round. How many barrels of water will it hold?

4. Is water out of a cistern just as good for horses as spring water?

SUBSCRIBER.

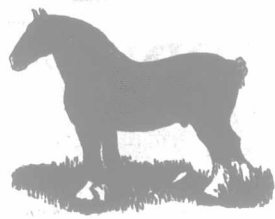
Ans.—1. Place a 2 x 10-inch plank on blocks, or on short cedar posts, sunk in the ground so that the top plank will be about 16 inches from the ground. This forms the bottom of the rack. Nail a 1 x 6-inch board on top of this with its edge one inch from the outer edge of plank. Nail a 1 x 8-inch board, two feet high, on each end of plank, and nail a board of same width, lengthwise, on front edges of these uprights. Then nail three-inch slats, three inches apart to inside of top front board, with wire nails clinched, and to edge of bottom board which lies on top of plank. This is the rack for feeding hay or pea straw. A trough to feed grain and roots in, and to catch clover leaves, etc., is made with 1 x 8-inch back, 8-inch bottom, and 6-inch front, and the back of the trough is nailed to the front of the bottom plank of rack. This may be placed along side wall of pen, or, if well braced, may be made wider, and placed in middle of pen as a division and finished so that sheep may eat from both sides. Another style preferred by some is close-boarded in front, a space of four inches being left at bottom of front through which the sheep pull the fodder. Still another plan favored by some is made of two 1 x 6-inch boards, spaced 24 inches apart, with ends and a bottom of matched pine flooring. This makes a shallow box or feed trough. At the corners are legs of 2 x 2-inch stuff, 40 inches high. The vertical slats are of 1½-inch stuff, 3 inches wide, and are spaced 6½ inches apart. The top of the box is 12 inches high. In this rack may be fed any sort of grain or forage. The wide openings between the slats permit the sheep to thrust their heads clear in, and they stand quietly eating until they have consumed the ration with little waste.

2. A mixture of oats and peas, half of each, is safer and better. A pint and a half to each, twice a day, would be sufficient. It is better to feed the grain whole. Old sheep will fatten fast on unthreshed peas, fed in the straw. A feed of good clover once a day would improve the ration, and a light feed of oats and bran in addition would be better still.

3. This cistern, when full, will hold a trifle over 3,900 gallons.

4. Yes, if reasonably pure. Water from a barn roof is liable to be contaminated with dust, bird droppings, etc.

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1. What information can you give me concerning Prof. Robertson's Agricultural College?

2. How shall I get hold of the free publications or bulletins of the Canadian experimental farms, or useful dairy literature?

3. Have you any books on dairying for sale?  
W. M.

Ans.—1. Write Dr. J. W. Robertson, Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

2. Address Dr. Wm. Saunders, Director Experimental Farms, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, for the Experimental Farm reports and bulletins. For bulletins issued by the Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner's Branch of the Dominion Dept. of Agriculture, address J. A. Ruddick, Dairy and Cold-storage Commissioner, Ottawa. For the reports and bulletins of the Ontario Agricultural College, address President G. C. Creelman, O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. For other dairy literature issued by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, address G. A. Putnam, Director of Dairy Instruction, Parliament Buildings, Toronto, Ontario. In addition to the aforementioned sources of information, we may mention the various departments of agriculture, with headquarters in the respective Provincial capitals.

3. We can supply all the dairy books contained in the subjoined list at regular prices, plus postage. Following are the prices postpaid through this office: "Canadian Dairying," Dean, \$1.05; "Milk and Its Products," Wing, \$1.05; "Testing Milk and Its Products," Farrington Wall, \$1.05; "Modern Methods of Testing Milk," Van Slyke, 80c.; "Modern Dairy Practice," "Economy in Dairy Farming," Matthews, \$1.85; "Dairying for Profit," Jones, 25c.; "American Dairying," Gurler, \$1.10; "Cheesemaking," Decker, \$1.80; "The Book of the Dairy," Fleischman, \$2.90; "Dairy Analysis," H. Droop, 80c.; "Dairy Bacteriology," Russell, \$1.05; "Principles and Practice of Buttermaking," McKay & Larsen, \$1.60.

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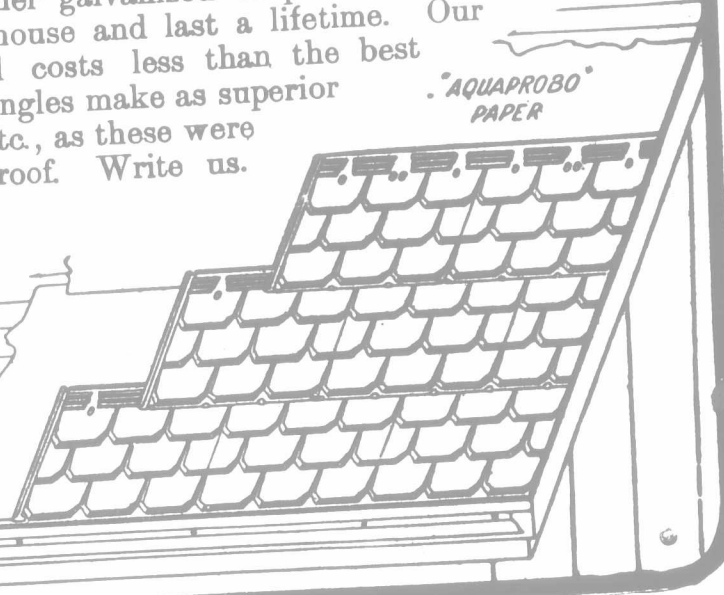
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Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.  
As a HUMAN REMEDY for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Toronto, Ont.

**An Infallible Cure**

For Sprains, Ringbone, Splint, Curb, Sweeney, Lameness and Soft Bunches, Kendall's Spavin Cure has no equal. MONTREAL, P. Q., Sept. 12, '06. "I have the care of a number of horses and have used your remedies, which always proved infallible." D. Baillergon. Be prepared—keep Kendall's always in the stable. Our book "Treatise on the Horse" free from dealers or \$1 a bottle—6 for \$5.  
Dr. R. J. Kendall Co., Essexbury Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

**ABSORBINE**

will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Bruises, Soft Bunches, Cure Bolls, Fistula, or any unhealthy sore quickly; pleasant to use: does not blister under bandage or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.00 per bottle, express prepaid. Book 7-C free.  
ABSORBINE, JR., for malking, \$1.00 per bottle. Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Strains, Bruises, stops Pain and Inflammation. W. F. YOUNG, P. D. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. Canadian Agents: LYMAN BROS & CO., Montreal.

**Iceland, Welsh and Shetland Ponies**

FOR SALE:  
One piebald Shetland mare, 5 years old, bred. One black bred. Pair of bay and white Iceland ponies rising two years, one of each sex; well matched and driven some. One piebald gelding, rising two, from imp. Iceland sire and dam, and others. Also outfits for ponies. Apply to:  
E. DYMENT, Copetown, Ont., Wentworth Co.

**Imported Clydesdales**

Just arrived, a choice shipment of stallions and fillies; dark colors; all first-class breeding. Inspection invited. Terms to suit.  
Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

**Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!**

Have now on hand about a dozen, nearly all imported. A high-class lot and very richly bred. Combine size and quality and all in foal. Also one-year-old stallion. Write me, or come and see them.  
Nelson Wagg, Clarendon P. O. & Sta.

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns and Cotswolds**—For richest bred and choicest individuals of above breeds, write me. My new Cotswold and Clydesdale importation will arrive early in the season.  
J. C. ROSS, Jarvis P. O. & Sta.

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

**FOR SALE**—Pair heavy CLYDE GELDINGS, three years old. D. A. CAULTHARD, Strathburn, Ont.

**GOSSIP.**

At an auction sale, on Sept. 18th, of a portion of the dairy Shorthorn herd of Mr. W. Arkell, Fairford, Wiltshire, 38 cows and heifers averaged £36, the highest price being 72 guineas for Ursalina 34th. Milker 7th was purchased by H. S. Arkell, Canada, for 46 guineas.

That Bates-bred Shorthorns yet have their friends and admirers in Britain and South America is evidenced by the report of a recent auction sale of fifty head from the herd of Mr. Joseph Harris, Penrith, when 40 females averaged \$495. The highest price, 285 guineas, was realized for Duchess 139th, a four-year-old cow purchased by Mr. H. Lewis, Pembrokehire, a dozen others selling for 105 to 270 guineas each. The lowest price was 55 guineas.

**IMP. CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS BY AUCTION.**

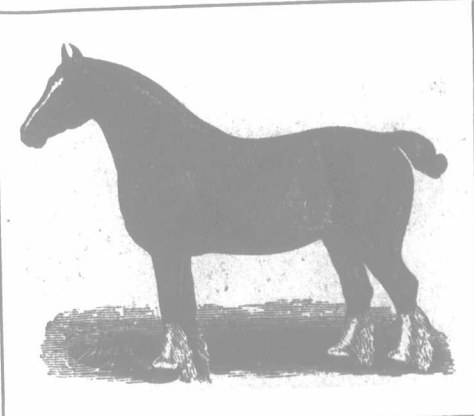
Mr. H. J. Spencely, of Boxgrove, Ont., having disposed of his farm, will, at the farm, Craigalee, four miles south-east of Markham Station (G. T. R.), and three miles south of Locust Hill Station (C. P. R.), on Thursday, October 24th, sell by auction, without reserve, the whole of his stud of high-class Clydesdale mares and fillies, the bulk of which are imported, and all of which are registered, and also the whole of his stud of Hackney stallions, mares and fillies, the bulk of which are also imported, and all of which are also registered, together with all his other farm stock, implements, etc. The registered Clydesdales number about a dozen, among which are the daughters of such notable sires as Royal Chattan, Hiawatha, Godolphin and Baron Mitchell, three of Scotland's greatest sires. Here are an exceptionally choice offering of Clydesdales, with size, quality, style and right royal breeding, an offering that has seldom been equalled in an auction sale in Canada. The Hackneys, in point of excellence of quality and breeding, were probably never excelled by any offering at auction in this country. Nearly all are imported, the balance by imported stock. Among the lot are the two stallions, Imp. Colorito and Imp. Ruby Chrystal, two of the highest-class Hackney stallions ever imported into Canada. Colorito is a five-year-old chestnut, by the double London champion, Rosador, dam by Agility. He is one of the up-to-date type, with a most beautiful mold and phenomenal style and action. He has to his credit championship honors at Toronto, New York and Chicago. The other is Ruby Chrystal (imp.), a four-year-old brown, by the champion sire of prizewinners, Ruby, dam by Lord Lassie. Although never shown, he is one of the most sensational all-round horses that ever landed in this country. Among the fillies are such richly-bred and high-class animals as Laverno (imp.), a brown two-year-old, by Copper King, dam by Topper. Mabel Vane (imp.), by Candidate, dam by Grand Fashion, is a chestnut three-year-old. Coral Sea (imp.) is a chestnut four-year-old, by same sire, dam by Danegelt. Glanydoro (imp.) is a chestnut six-year-old, by the great London champion, Ganymede. Eznifa (imp.), a bay five-year-old, is by the great Ruby. Lady Clendire (imp.) is a bay four-year-old, by Chocolate Jr. Salford Nebula (imp.) is a roan two-year-old, a full sister to Lady Clendire. Salford Main (imp.) is a roan three-year-old, by Dainty Duke. Rosaline (imp.) is a chestnut five-year-old, by the champion, Ganymede. This mare has a filly foal by Blaize. The above are a few of the offering. No richer breeding can be found in England. Several of these mares are well broken, and as the Hackney is recognized as par excellence the greatest of all the light-harness breeds, this sale will offer the opportunity of the year for getting a high-class harness mare or a high-class brood mare. The sale will commence for the horses at 1 p. m., sharp. Conveyances will meet the morning trains at Markham (G. T. R.) and Locust Hill (C. P. R.). For catalogues, address H. J. Spencely, Boxgrove P. O., Ont.

**42 Imported Clydesdale Fillies 42 By Auction.**

The best lot of Clydesdale Fillies ever sold by auction in Canada will be offered at the

**ROYAL HOTEL STABLES, IN WOODSTOCK, Wednesday, Oct. 30th,**

AT 1 P. M.



In all there will be 42 mares and fillies from 1 to 5 years of age, and 4 spring foals. All these have been in the country for nearly a year, and are thoroughly acclimated and in good condition. All 2 years of age and over were bred and supposed to be in foal. They have substance, character and quality, and bred from Scotland's richest and most fashionable blood.

They are the property of

**MR. J. R. JOHNSON,** Springford, Ont.

Terms Cash, or 3 months on bankable paper, with 6 per cent.

**CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, E. R. ALMAS, P. IRVING,** Auctioneers.

Catalogues on application.

**SHIRE HORSES!**

If you want horse breeding to bring you money, breed from the best Shire blood.

**R. Moore & Sons,**

Beeston Fields Shire Stud, Nottingham, England.

have exported to Canada a shipment of 17 head, including many prizewinners at the English shows. The shipment consists of 8 stallions and 9 fillies, which will be sold at low prices. This stud has won during the last ten years at the leading shows in England upwards of 800 firsts and other prizes. Come and look them over or send for catalogue. They are at

**BRITANNIA HOUSE STABLES, LONDON, CANADA,** where please address R. MOORE, Proprietor.

**CLYDESDALES**

A grand new importation just arrived, including several prizewinners. May be seen at the stables in London, Ont. A better lot we never had. Inspection invited.

**DALGETY BROS., Glencoe, Ont.**

**W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.**

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

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

**CLYDESDALES**

At Columbus, Ont., the home of the winners, this year's importation just arrived. The pick of Scotland's best. For size, style, conformation, quality and royal breeding, they eclipse any former importation we ever made. Look them up in our barn on Exhibition Grounds. Over 25 head to select from.

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.**

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

## Imp. Clydesdales and Hackneys BY AUCTION

At Craigalee Stock Farm, Markham Tp., York Co., on  
**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 24**

Mr. H. J. Spencely will sell by auction 12 Clydesdale mares and fillies, and 24 Hackneys—stallions, mares and fillies.



Several of the Clydesdales are imp., the got of such high-class sires as Royal Chatten, Hiawatha, Godolphin, and Baron Mitchell. They are from 1 to 6 years of age. A high-class lot. Nearly all the Hackneys are imp., among them are a number of imp. mares and fillies, and the two high-class stallions—Imp. Colorito, the champion son of the champion Rosador, and Imp. Ruby Crystal, by the great Ruby. No better lot of horses was ever before offered by auction in Canada. Terms—9 months' credit on bankable paper, or 5 per cent. off for cash. Conveyances will be met at Markham station, G. T., and Locust Hill, C. P. R., for morning trains on day of sale. Lunch at noon. Catalogues on application to

**H. J. SPENCELY, BOX GROVE P. O.**  
Capt. T. E. Robson, Auctioneer.

## CLYDESDALES



We have imported more Royal, H. A. S., Toronto and Chicago winners than any other Canadian importers. This year's importation has just arrived, and we think are away the best lot we ever imported; leading Scotch winners among them. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds.

**GRAHAM BROS., CLAREMONT, ONTARIO**  
Long-distance phone. C. P. R.



## Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is gilt-edged. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. Phone North 4438.

**GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.**

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



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

**T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.**



**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES!** 9 stallions, 1 to 6 years of age; 30 fillies, 1 to 3 years of age, several of them in foal; 1 two-year-old Hackney stallion; 1 two-year-old Shire stallion; 3 Percheron stallions, 3 years old. All are selected animals, bred in the purple. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT. Phone.



## SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds. **HOJGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R.** Long-distance phone.

**Oak Park Stock Farm** IMP. HACKNEYS, SHROPSHIRE, AND BERKSHIRES. A large number of Hackneys (stallions and fillies), imp. and out of imp. stock; all ages; show stock. Shropshires—imp. and from imp. stock; singly or in car lots. About 30 choice young Berkshires, imp. sire and dam. Everything strictly high class. **T. A. COX, Manager, Brantford, Ont.**

Subscribe for the Farmer's Advocate.

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

### ECZEMA.

Mare is covered with pimples under her belly, and she has scratches. R. C.  
Ans.—She has a skin disease called eczema. Purge her with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one and a half ounces Fowler's solution of arsenic sprinkled on rolled oats or bran twice daily every alternate week as long as necessary. Dress the affected parts, twice daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of creolin or Zenoleum heated to about 100 degrees Fahr. V.

### PARTIAL PARALYSIS.

Bull seems to have lost power in his back and hind quarters, and when he walks he will fall over on his side. He has difficulty in rising. J. M.

Ans.—This is a partial paralysis, and, if due to a growth upon the spinal cord, he will not recover. Give him a purgative of 2 lbs. Epsom salts and 1 ounce ginger. Follow up with two-dram doses of nux vomica three times daily, and blister along the spine from the root of the tail to the withers. V.

### BRAIN TROUBLE.

Draft horse turns head to side, staggers sideways, seems to take cramps in his neck and nose. These symptoms appear about three hours after feeding and last about two minutes. R. A.

Ans.—This is due to brain trouble, which may proceed from the stomach or be caused by a growth upon the brain. Purge him with ten drams aloes and two drams ginger. Follow up with one and a half drams iodide of potassium three times daily. If this causes loss of appetite, reduce the dose. Do not feed heavily on grain. Give bran, raw roots, hay and a little grain. V.

### Miscellaneous.

#### RAISING WATER BY SIPHON.

Can a siphon be started up out of a tank? I have been pumping water to barn with windmill. The spring that ran into tank has got pretty small. There is a creek running along side tank. I was thinking of putting a tank beside the creek; it will be about three feet lower now. Can I start water up out of tank by creek through inch pipe? I have heard of siphons, but don't know how to go about starting them. G. G. B.

Ans.—If the point where you wish to deliver the water is below the water level in the tank, then a siphon can be used, no matter what the obstacles between, unless these obstacles are too high. For instance, if your spring were situated on one side of a hill, and your barn on the opposite slope, but lower down than the spring, then if you ran a pipe from the spring over the hill and down to the barn, and pumped water into the pipe from the spring end, or if you pumped the air out from the barn end until the pipe was full of water, in either case, then the water would continue to run up over the hill and down to the barn without any further pumping, provided, of course, that the hill were not too high above the spring. If, however, the barn were higher than the spring, you could not deliver water to it by siphon, that is, the siphon cannot be used to deliver water at a point higher than the source.

The height to which a siphon will work depends on atmospheric pressure. If the barometer is at standard pressure, that is thirty inches of mercury or thirty-four feet of water, since mercury is 13.6 times as heavy as water, then the siphon would work almost to thirty-four feet, but since the barometer often reaches less than thirty inches, occasionally dipping as low as twenty-eight inches of mercury, the siphon would not work more than 28 x 13.6 or 380.8 inches; that is 31.7 feet. The greater the elevation above the sea, the lighter the air, and hence the less the atmospheric pressure; hence the less the height to which the siphon will work. One thousand feet above the sea shortens the workable siphon by about 14 inches. W. H. DAY.  
Ontario Agricultural College.

## Bone Spavin

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

**Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**  
Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of

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

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses. **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

## Sunnyside Herofords



Present offering: Twenty good breeding cows, yearling heifers, good sappy heifer calves; also some very promising bull calves, the get of Onward and Protector 2nd. In car lots or singly. Come and see them, or write and state what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. **ARTHUR F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove, Ont., Middlesex Co.**

## 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., Trebarthe Farm, Quebec.**

## ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE

For sale: young bulls and females. Herd won first prize, and 5 o'clock bull the champion ship, at Western Fair, London, 1907, in strong competition. Elora sta., G. T. R. & C. P. R. **W. N. LOWE, Elora Ont.**

**ABERDEEN-ANGUS** bulls for sale. One, three years old; one 18 months old; one, 10 months, and two calves. All registered in the American Herdbook. **McIntosh Bros., Box 338, Seaford**

## 1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907

Some choice Shorthorn heifers and young bulls for sale. Our Leicester are exceptionally good this year. Rams and ram lambs and ewes for sale.

**A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario**

## T. DOUGLAS & SONS

STRATHROY, ONT.



Brooders of Short horns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 60 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred fillies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 mile north of town.

## Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock either sex. Ask for catalogue with sample pedigrees.

**Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.**

Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

## Maple Grove Shorthorns



Herd headed by the grand show bull, Starry Morning. Present offering: Imported and home-bred cows and heifers, also a few young bulls. Terms and prices to suit the times. **C. D. WAGAR, Enterprise Sta. and P.O. Addington Co.**

## SHORTHORNS

One roan Shorthorn bull, 3 years old, highly bred, quiet to handle; a bargain. Cows and heifers all ages. Also a number of **Chester White** sows that will weigh from 100 to 150 lbs each. No fancy prices.

**D. ALLAN BLACK, Kingston, Ont.**

## Salem Herd of Shorthorns

The great Jilt Victor in service.

**J. A. WATT,**

**Salem P.O. Elora, G.T. & C.P.R.**

## MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS

Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prizewinners at the local shows. A number of 1 and year old heifers, 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. **L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O. and Stn. C. P. R.**

**DR. FOWLER'S**  
EXTRACT OF  
**WILD STRAWBERRY**  
CURES  
**Summer Complaint,**  
**Diarrhoea,**  
**Dysentery,**  
**Colic and Cramps,**  
**Cholera Morbus,**  
**Cholera Infantum**  
AND  
**All Fluxes of the Bowels.**

It is without doubt the safest and most reliable remedy in existence.

It has been a household remedy for sixty-two years.

Its effects are instantaneous and it does not leave the bowels in a constipated condition.

Do not be humbugged into taking something the unscrupulous druggist says is just as good.

Mrs. Ed. Stringer, Hemmingford, Que., says: "I have used Dr. FOWLER'S EXTRACT OF WILD STRAWBERRY with excellent results. I always keep it in the house as it is the best cure for Diarrhoea that can be had."

**JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.**



**SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS**  
The champion herd of High Kent and Essex counties.  
For Sale: 6 choice young bulls 8 reds and 2 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

**Valley Home Shorthorns**  
**Berkshire & Shropshire Sheep**

For Sale 10 young Bulls, from 10 to 16 months old; 8 fine young Cows, in calf and calves at foot; 8 two year-old Heifers, in calf to Royal Diamond and =58469=; and 6 yearling Heifers, 40 Berkshires of both sexes, and Shropshire Ram Lambs

S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., Meadowdale, Ont.  
Stations: Meadowdale, C.P.R., Brampton, G.T.R.

**Glover Lea Stock Farm**  
**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS**

Superior breeding and individual excellence. For sale: Bulls and heifers—reds and roans, some from imp sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station, G. T. R.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

**Fletcher Shorthorns and Yorkshires**

I have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, (Imp.) "Joy of Morning" =39070=; also a choice lot of young heifers and bull calves. In Yorkshires, a choice lot of young sows bred to imported hog; also hogs ready for service; all direct from imported stock. **GEORGE D. FLETCHER Bickham P.O., Erin Sta., C.P.R.**

**SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!**

We now offer four heifer calves 10 and 11 months old. All reds. Bred from imp sire and dams. Will be sold right. **G. RANKIN & SONS, Wyebridge P.O., Wyevale Sta.**

**MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns.** Herd headed by Rose Victor =64835= and Victor of Maple Hill =65490=, both sons of the Duthie-bred bull, Bittytion Victor (imp.) =50098=, and from richly-bred imported cows. **W. R. ELLIOTT & Sons Box 428 Guelph.**

**IMPORTED SHORTHORN BULL.** Royal Kitchener =50094=, five years; quiet; active; sure. Will sell or exchange. Also young stock sired by him, and out of imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. **W. S. VANMETER, Balfin P.O., Erin, C.P.R.; Georgtown, G.T.R.**

**Brown Lea Shorthorns!**

Nonpareil Victor =63307= at head of herd. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. **Arr. C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R. DOUGLAS BROWN, Arr. Ont.**

**Scotch Shorthorns** Claret's Stamford, English Ladys, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44864 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. **F. W. EWING, Salem P.O., Elora Station.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Miscellaneous.

**COLOR OF GUERNSEY CATTLE.**

Could you tell me what color a Guernsey cow should be? Are they ever dark red?  
L. S.

Ans.—The color and color markings in Guernseys vary considerably. The colors include red, light lemon, orange and yellow fawn; sometimes solid, but commonly with white markings, sometimes on the body, but oftener on the face, flanks, legs and switch. Among the favorite colors are orange red, orange fawn and lemon fawn, with white markings. The term dark red is comparative and indefinite. A very dark red is an uncommon color in Guernseys. The shading includes such hues as reddish yellow, darker than brown, and fawn, but never gray as in Jerseys.

**BASEMENT BARN VS. SEPARATE STABLING.**

We have been burned out. All our outbuildings are lying flat, and we want to know what kind of building to put up, the cow-byre on the level, or a bank barn; some advocate one kind and some another. We run a dairy farm. I want to know the best kind to put up. We have a hillside in what was the barnyard that would be suitable for a bank barn, but they complain that they are dark and damp, so if you would let us know what you think of both ways we would be very much obliged to you.  
W. D. H.

Ans.—Opinions differ among authorities as well as laymen. The basement barn is compact, and may be built so as to be economical in cost and very convenient for feeding. It does not, however, provide the most satisfactory kind of stable, being hard to light, liable to be damp and difficult to ventilate. The dampness is partly due to the imperfect ventilation and partly to the nature of the stable walls. With ventilation equal in each case, a wooden-walled building is drier than one of masonry, because a constant evaporation of moisture takes place through the tissue or fibre of the wood on the same principle that moisture is drawn out of a seasoning log.

The stone or concrete basement stable is hard to ventilate for two reasons. In the first place, it allows no admission of fresh air through cracks and minute apertures, such as abound more or less in a wooden wall, and thereby secure a certain automatic exchange of inside with outside air. In the second place, the basement is hard to ventilate, because it is difficult to get ventilating flues to work where they have to rise through a lofty, cold mow-space, which chills the rising air and deadens the draft. It is not necessary, however, to build a one-story byre. A reasonably capacious loft may well be provided for convenient storage of fodder and bedding. Such will help to keep the stable warm, and, unless it is quite deep, will not interfere seriously with the ventilation. With the modern hay-fork track and straw-blower on the threshing machine, such a loft can be filled very easily. The erection of a separate stable obviates the need for a very high barn, thus requiring less timber, lessening the danger of destruction by storms and reducing the chances of lightning-stroke. Having regard for the foregoing considerations, the writer inclines to favor the plan of a separate cow-byre (with overhead loft), adjoining the main barn, though editorial opinion is not unanimous on this point, and there certainly are some things to be said for the basement barns. Those well built, with dry foundation, plenty of windows and reasonable provision for ventilation (muslin-curtain may solve this question), give fairly good satisfaction. Some basement stables are less objectionable than others, and some men are suited with stabling that others would condemn. There is, however, no getting away from the fact that the best basements are clammy and uncomfortable at times. The underground or "bank" barn is now generally condemned.

No farmer's family need be without a useful musical instrument if they will look up the advertisement in this paper of Gerhard Heintzman, Limited, Toronto, who offer 33 bargains in pianos and organs, such as they claim has never been offered in Canada before.

**Selected Land in Saskatchewan!**

We have made arrangements with a reliable land company to handle a large block of carefully-selected land in Saskatchewan, in the neighborhood of Jack Fish Lake, near Battleford.

Immigration is going into this district rapidly.

This land is bound to advance in value very fast.

If you want land in the West for investment, or for a home, this is your opportunity.

Very small cash payment necessary.

For further particulars and inspector's field-notes address:

**The William Weld Co., Ltd., London, Ont.**

**Pure Scotch Shorthorns**

We are offering 10 young bulls, fit for service, all from imported sires and dams, among them some choice herd bulls. Cows and heifers of all ages, including some excellent show heifers. One imported Clydesdale mare, four years old, with an extra good foal at her side. Young Yorkshires of both sexes. Long-distance telephone.

**W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont., Burlington Jct. Stn.**

**Maple Shade** **Shorthorns & Shropshires**  
One yearling Lavender bull for sale. Younger bulls growing. All shearing rams and ewes sold. Will sell a few good ram lambs.  
**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.**  
Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R.  
Long-distance telephone.

**Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS**  
3 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old.  
The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.  
**John Clancy, Manager. H. GARGILL & SON, Gargill, Ont.**

**Shorthorns!**  
**BELMAR PARC.**  
John Douglas, Manager. Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.  
Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:  
Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Eclipse.  
Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.  
An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

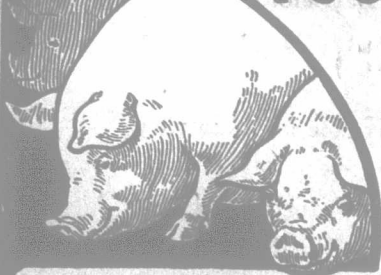
**Elm Park Scotch Shorthorns**  
Special offering: Stock bull, British Flag (imp.) (50016)—sure and active and a grand sire cows with calves and bred again; also heifers and young bulls, sired by British Flag and Hot Scotch. A choice lot.  
**JOHN M. BECKTON, GLENCOE, ONTARIO.**  
G. T. R., C. P. R. and Wabash. Farm adjoins town limits. Visitors met by appointment.

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

## Rapid Growth

Pigs grow faster than other farm animals because of great digestive capacity. Yet herein lies a danger as well as an advantage. It is easy because a pig consumes much food to spoil digestion by overfeeding. When you fatten pigs it is well to give Dr. Hess Stock Food in the ration twice a day. Better yet, it is well to begin the use of

# DR HESS STOCK FOOD



as soon as pigs are weaned and continue to the time of marketing. In this way hogs are kept healthy and make rapid growth. Dr. Hess Stock Food corrects digestive troubles, gives appetite for roughage, makes cows give more milk and keeps farm teams in condition.

Formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and endorsed by stockmen and medical writers. Sold on a written guarantee. Costs but a penny a day for horse, cow or steer.

100 lbs. \$7.00. 25 lb. pail \$3.00.  
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

Where Dr. Hess Stock Food differs in particular is in the dose—it's small and fed but twice a day, which proves it has the most digestive strength to the pound. Our government recognizes Dr. Hess Stock Food as a medicinal compound and this paper is back of the guarantee.

If your dealer cannot supply you, we will.

**DR. HESS & CLARK,**  
ASHLAND, OHIO, U. S. A.  
Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Food and Instant Lasso Killer.

## Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Leonard—45180—, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50068. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

**GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Sta. & P.O., C.P.R.**  
Farm 11 miles east of City of Guelph

### SHORTHORNS

Six superior yearling bulls, some of them out of great milk cows; heifers of all ages. A lot of very big yearlings and a few heifer calves cheap.

### CLYDESDALES

Two mares 5 years old, one an extra good one and a pair of geldings 4 years old.

**JAS. McARTHUR, Gobles, Ont.**

## DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to

**W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.**

### GREENGILL HERD of high-class

## SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale 8 young bulls, a number of them from imp. sire and dam; also females with calf at foot or bred to our noted herd bull, Imp. Lord Roseberry.

**R. MITCHELL & SONS,**  
Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington Junc. Sta.

## KENWOOD STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-month-old Miss Ramsden bull of show quality from Imp. Jilt Victor—45187—, a Toronto winner, and Imp. Pandora—48466—, a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Trains met on notice. **HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.**

## A. EDWARD MEYER, Box 378, Guelph, Ont.,

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Brawish Buds, Villages, Broadhooks, Campbell Clares, Minas, Urys, Bessies, Bruce Mayflowers, Augustas, Marr Missies and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.)—55043— (90065), Sittytton Lad—67214— Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.

## GOSSIP.

G. A. GILROY'S HOLSTEINS.

Maple Glen Stock Farm, located at Glen Buell, Ont., one mile from FORTH-TON Station (Brockville and Westport R. R.), or nine miles north from Brockville Station (C. P. R. and G. T. R.), is the home of Mr. G. A. Gilroy's noted herd of Holstein cattle, numbering about 35 head, many of which belong to the great Sylvia family. The herd bull used at present is Frontier Paul De Kol. He is of exceptional breeding, his dam, De Kol Mantel's De Kol, having a record of 93 lbs. milk in one day, 598 lbs. milk in seven days, and 22 22-100 lbs. butter in seven days, A. R. O.; while her dam, De Kol Mantel's A. R. O. record is 19.71 lbs. butter in seven days. On sire's side, Frontier traces exceptionally well, having for granddam a tested heifer, with 16½ lbs. butter at seven days; while her dam was the great Mutual Friend 3rd, with her A.-R.-O. test of 21.81 lbs. butter in seven days as a three-year-old, holding the world's record at that time for two years, when their daughter of Carman Sylvia, viz., Inka Sylvia, took the coveted world's record from her, on her production, at three years and one month old, of 21 95-100 lbs. butter in seven days. In females, we find the Gilroy herd strong with A.-R.-O. tests, and a pleasing feature this year was the fact that the first-prize cow and grand champion female at Toronto this fall was bred by them, and was sired by a son of that great cow, Carmen Sylvia, one of the first officially-tested cows in Canada and the foundation of the Sylvia family. Her A.-R.-O. test, made over three months after calving and after returning from a successful show trip, when she won first at Montreal, first in milk test at Toronto (winning over the Henry Stevens & Sons' entries that year), and later winning the test at Ottawa, was a creditable record of 19.32 lbs. butter in seven days. Her daughter, Inka Sylvia, at the same time, at three years old, made a world's record of 21.95 lbs., and now this past winter a daughter of Inka Sylvia, Inka Sylvia De Kol, made a good test, viz., 605½ lbs. milk in seven days, and 26.04 lbs. butter. This shows the Sylvia family strong for three generations, and they expect to test the next generation this coming winter. The old cow, Carmen Sylvia, is now over sixteen years old, and is seemingly as fresh and vigorous as ever, and due to calve first of December to a grandson of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline, the cow that held the world's record of over 34 lbs. butter in seven days, until the laurels were recently won by the great Colanthus 4th's Johanna. Among the other females especially noteworthy is: Prescott De Kol, with her A.-R.-O. test of 20.50 lbs. butter in seven days, fat test 3.5 per cent., a daughter of the great sire, Paul Beets De Kol. At the present time they have a couple of bull calves on hand, one of which was sired by the young bull, Beauty Cornucopia Lad, dam Sunland Witzde, A.-R.-O. test of 19.81 lbs. butter in seven days, showing 3.9 per cent. fat as a three-year-old. Anyone wishing good foundation stock, or desiring to make additions to his herd will find it to his advantage to visit Maple Glen. The herd is bound to rank among the best. It must not be inferred that they have nothing to offer, as Mr. Gilroy is ready and willing at all times to sell any animal in his herd for value, even from an untested heifer up to his 26.04-lb. butter cow.

### SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.

Prominent among the many good Shorthorn herds of Western Ontario is the high-class aggregation of John Lee & Sons, Highgate, Ont. For some years exhibited at the leading shows of Essex, Kent and Elgin, they have won the herd championships three times, and this year, at London, won first prize on graded herd, and on young herd bred by exhibitor they won second. This is a record equalled by few other herds, and one the owners may well be proud of, especially when it is remembered that their herd, with the possible exception of one cow, are all of their own breeding. Just now the herd is some 35 strong, representing the Campbell Mina, Cruickshank Lovely and Miss Syme strains, the major part of them the get of such rich and fashionably-bred bulls as the Broadhooks-bred bull, Imp. Lord Lieutenant,

the Kinellar-Rosebud bull, Imp. Blue Ribbon; the Matilda bull, Imp. Aberdeen Hero, and the present stock bull, Ridgewood Marquis, a son of the several-times grand champion, Imp. Spicy Marquis, dam the 2,000-lb. cow, Augusta 3rd, a granddaughter of Imp. Lyndhurst. He is a bull built on show lines from the ground up. As a senior bull calf, he won sixth at Toronto in a class of 32, and first at London. He is low down, thick and mellow, and his get for two years have won practically everything in the three above-named counties. His predecessor in service was Royal Senator 21246, by Indian Chief (imp.), dam Imp. 31th Duchess of Gloster, by Dunblane. This bull was the sire of several of the show two- and three-year-old heifers now in the herd, among which are Senator's Mina, whose dam was by Sittytton Hero 3rd, also a Duchess of Gloster, thus giving her a double cross of that great strain. She is a roan three-year-old and won first at London and several other county shows. Out of her, by the stock bull, is a roan yearling bull that won second at London and first at four other shows, defeating the third-prize Toronto bull, Miladi 61930 is a three-year-old Mina. She won second at London. Lovely Roan 2nd 68362, a Cruickshank Lovely, is a roan two-year-old. At London, she was placed third, afterwards defeating the first-prize heifer on two occasions. Roan Gem, a Mina, by Ridgewood Marquis, a roan two-year-old, won first at London, Ridgetown and Aylmer. These are only a few of the winners of this year. Among the many show animals are an eleven-month-old roan heifer, fit to go in any show-ring. Anything in the herd is for sale. In young stuff, there are four two-year-old heifers, five yearlings and four calves. In young bulls there are six, nearly all of which were winners this fall at London, Ridgetown and Aylmer, of places from first to third. Under the skillful care of the herdsman, Alex. Ironsides, the herd is in grand condition. The Lincoln flock is one of the best in Ontario, but so great is the demand that nothing is left for sale.

## BOOK REVIEW.

### AIR CURRENTS AND VENTILATION.

There is no more important question to-day in relation to house and barn construction than that of ventilation. Like the weather, it is a subject of universal interest, and being about as little understood, gives rise to the widest differences of opinions. The modern craze for "comfort" (warmth) at whatever cost has closed up dwellings and stabling during the long winter season to such an extent that degenerate tendencies have made their appearance in the occupants, and unless a radical reaction sets in, the results will be serious. As a treatise in concise form for the use of advanced students and instructors, "Air Currents and the Laws of Ventilation," by W. N. Shaw, lecturer on physics and the ventilation of buildings at Cambridge University, is a timely contribution. It bears the imprint of G. P. Putnam's Sons, publishers, New York; Cambridge University Press. Price, \$1, net. In a general way, the author points out that ventilation consists simply in the passage of air into the space to be ventilated and out again, and the distribution of the air during its passage. This process is so related to currents, temperature, diffusion, connection, wind and other conditions as to render the problem of its solution deserving of the most careful study and attention, and to this end the little volume in question is designed. It is really a reproduction of a course of lectures given before the University, and also embodies the result of practical experience in dealing with specific cases.

Frau Mommsen, widow of the Roman historian, bore the great historian sixteen children, of whom twelve—six sons and six daughters—are still living. Mommsen himself was so self-centered and engrossed with his ideas that he often passed his offspring in the street without recognizing them. One day a servant burst into the study of the great man with the announcement of the birth of his fourteenth.

"It is a boy, Herr Professor!"

"The professor turned, annoyed. 'Tell him to wait,' he replied.

## MAKE IT YOURSELF.

There is so much Rheumatism here in our neighborhood now that the following advice by an eminent authority, who writes for readers of a large Eastern daily paper, will be highly appreciated by those who suffer:

Get from any good pharmacy one-half ounce Fluid Extract Dandelion, one ounce Compound Kargon, three ounces of Compound Syrup Sarsaparilla. Shake these well in a bottle, and take in teaspoonful doses after each meal and at bedtime; also drink plenty of good water.

It is claimed that there are few victims of this dread and torturous disease who will fail to find ready relief in this simple home-made mixture, and in most cases a permanent cure is the result.

This simple recipe is said to strengthen and cleanse the eliminative tissues of the Kidneys so that they can filter and strain from the blood and system the poisons, acids and waste matter, which cause not only Rheumatism, but numerous other diseases. Every man or woman here who feels that their kidneys are not healthy and active, or who suffers from any urinary trouble whatever, should not hesitate to make up this mixture, as it is certain to do much good, and may save you from much misery and suffering after a while.

Our home druggists say they will either supply the ingredients, or mix the prescription ready to take, if our readers ask them.

David Barr, Jr., Renfrew, Ont., makes a change in his advertisement of Yorkshire swine in this issue in which he offers for sale a large number of young boars and sows, from six weeks to nine months old.

## Lost Strayed or Stolen—One Cow

That is about what happens each year for the man who owns five cows and does not use a Tubular cream separator. He loses in cream more than the price of a good cow. The more cows he owns the greater the loss. This is a fact on which Agricultural Colleges, Dairy Experts and the best Dairyman all agree, and so do you if you use a Tubular. If not, it's high time you



did. You can't afford to lose the price of one or more cows each year—there's no reason why you should. Get a Tubular and get more and better cream out of the milk—save time and labor and have warm sweet skimmed milk for the calves. Don't buy some cheap rattle-trap thing called a separator; that won't do any good. You need a real skimmer that does perfect work; skims clean, thick or thin, hot or cold; runs easy; simple in construction; easily understood. That's the Tubular and there is but one Tubular, the Sharples Tubular. Don't you want our little book "Business Dairyman," and our Catalog A.195 both free? A postal will bring them.

**The Sharples Separator Co.**  
West Chester, Pa.  
Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.

## SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Two bulls, 11 and 12 months old—a Miss Ramsden and a Bessie, both by the good breeding bull, Prond Gift—50077— (imp.), also cows and heifers in calf by him. Inspection solicited. Always have some choice Lincoln sheep for sale at reasonable prices.

**J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO**

## SHORTHORN BULL


### FOR SALE.

A strong young bull sired by Scottish Prince, champion Toronto, 1906. Small price for quick sale.

**W. E. SHEAN, Elmbank, Ont.**

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE ADVOCATE.

## 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. Knows 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,**  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.

### SUNNYSIDE STOCK FARM

Bulls in service: Queenston Archer—48888—, Trout Creek Stamp—67660— A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.

**JAMES GIBB,**  
Brookdale, Ont.

### Wm. Grainger & Son

Hawthorn herd of deep-milking SHORTHORNS.

Aberdeen Hero (imp.) at head of herd. Two young bulls, also ten heifers; some of them bred to Aberdeen Hero.

Londesboro Station and P. O.

### SHORTHORN FEMALES.

I have sold all my young bulls advertised in Advocate, but have some good females, representing the families of Village Maids, Claretts, Cruckshank Village Blossoms and Ramsdens.

Box 556.

**HUGH THOMSON, St. Mary's, Ont.**

### Shorthorns, Oxford Downs and Lincolns

Herd headed by Protector (imp.), Vol. 52 E. For Sale. Bulls from 6 to 16 months old; also females in calf. Also ram and ewe lambs. All at reasonable prices. Long-distance 'phone.

**JOHN McFARLANE & W. H. FORD**  
Baton, Ontario.  
Elgin Co., M. C. R. and P. M. Railways.

### Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.)—40359—(78286), Clipper Chief (imp.)—64220—.

Stock for sale at all times.

**WYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.**

### John Gardhouse & Sons

Importers and breeders of Scotch Shorthorn cattle, Shire and Clydesdale horses, and Lincoln sheep. Call and see us.

Highfield P. O., Weston Station 2 1/2 Miles. Telephone.

**FOR SALE—Dark Red Shorthorn Bull,** age 3 years; sire imp. Scottish Glansman, dam Princess Bonnie. Standard yearling colts by Hal Patchen 207, dam by Wild Brino 218. Also Angora goats. **SAM. HOLMES,** Box 2, Oshawa Ont.

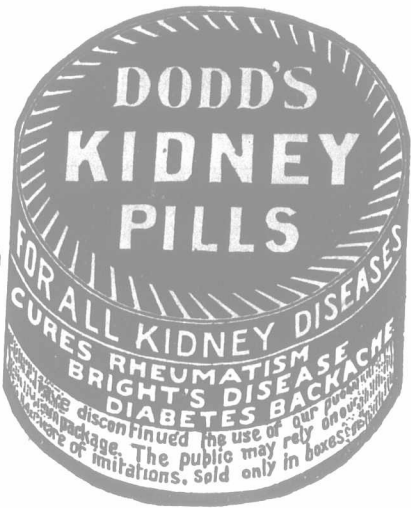
### Beaver Creek Herd of Holsteins

**FOR SALE:** A few cows and five yearling heifers, and some heifer calves. All bred from good milkers.

**Albert Mittlefehdt, Elcho, Ontario.**

\$24,675 FOR A COLT.

At a recent sale of Thoroughbred horses, at Doncaster, England, a brown colt, by Gallinule, dam Laféche, from the Sledmere stud of Sir Tatton Sykes, sold for 4,700 guineas (\$24,675), to Mr. S. B. Joel. Nineteen others sold at prices ranging from \$5,000 to \$11,000 each.



**DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS**

FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES

CURES RHEUMATISM, BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, GRAVEL, NEURALGIA, MIGRAINE, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE URINARY TRACT.

Do not discontinue the use of our pills until you are cured. The public use only in honest reliance on our pills.

### A News Budget from Peace River.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As many of your readers will no doubt be wondering just what is going on in this outpost of civilization, I take the liberty of sending you a few notes. A great many letters of enquiry concerning this country come to hand by every mail, so many, in fact, that for the first time it has been necessary to let them go unanswered, excepting as it may be possible to do so through the medium of your valuable paper.

To begin with the usual topic, you will likely be anxious to know just how many months it took this northern country to thaw out, if it really ever did. So to be honest about it, the spring was really very backward, and the winter very far forward, it appeared. Everything looked so blue, or rather so white, that the farmers felt blue, as May had come, and the ground still covered with snow, while not to help matters any the cold east wind blew steadily and most unfeeling too, under the circumstances. However, all things come to an end, at least so we are told, and the meteorological observer has entered: "Sleighting at an end, May the 8th;" "seeding commenced on the 15th;" "frogs beginning to croak on the 16th;" "leaves on the trees, the 26th, and wheat showing above ground, the 28th." So that in spite of the prognostications of many and the fears of the few, spring really did come even in latitude 58, 29°, and the latter part of May showed favor to the late-sown grain.

The generous showers of the longer June days, the continual light and consequent warmth of the period since the 15th of May, the heavy showers and hot weather of the early part of July, followed by a fortnight of hot weather without much rain, has wrought a marvelous change in the appearance of the fields.

Yesterday, while inspecting a number of the fields, I saw wheat waving shoulder high (and my shoulders don't drag the ground either), and the farmers wore the smile that don't rub off.

There are fields of wheat here that with favorable conditions for the next thirty days will yield their forty-five or fifty bushels to the acre of golden grain, and this being raised by pioneer farmers under adverse conditions, and not far from the northern limit of the Province of Alberta. When the country becomes more opened up, by judicious and liberal use of sulphur matches, and there is an opportunity afforded to get into this country without sacrificing all of the personal comforts that civilized man is supposed to be entitled to; when those laboring under the most trying conditions to forward their own enterprises in all lines of agriculture are given some better encouragement and some more assistance than has even been known by the pioneers and empire builders of this country; then we can say to the thousands of landless men, here lies a broad, fertile valley with ample natural resources that but awaits the skill and craft of the pale-faced races. Then you will come forward and build upon the foundations that we have laid in blood, bitter disappointment and untold hardships, and will cause this vast wilderness to blossom like the rose, and then, also, you will look for someone to pat you on the back and say that you have done something clever, while of those, the pathfinders, that have gone before, your only thought, if you have time to indulge in any such thing, will likely be, "poor fools, why didn't they do what we have done" and thereby become rich, and wear white vests with gold-watch chains on them.

There are a great many people who think that there is an automobile drive through to Peace River from Edmonton. Well, for those who would try it in an auto, don't! but never get discouraged, the fifth meridian is being run this way, and if it has been run fast enough to keep ahead of the mosquitoes, it must be nearly through here by this time, but, even so, it will be a matter of two or three years yet before the subdivision is made throughout this part of the district. The idea of the Government apparently is to settle the worst part of the Northwest first, then this afterward, like the wine of old times, which we have read about in something as old, but not so stale as our newspapers are when they reach us.

There are a few people who think that

(Continued on next page.)

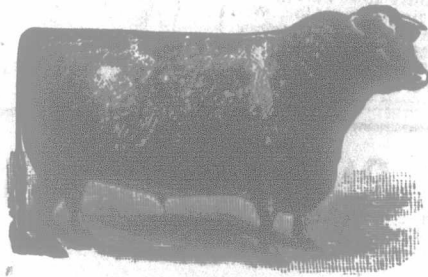
## The Amos, Elliott, Meyer COMBINATION SALE

OF SCOTCH AND SCOTCH-TOPPED

# SHORTHORNS

CONSISTING OF

25 Females and



5 Bull Calves.

In the offering are a number of reliable breeding matrons, with calves at foot or well gone in calf. Young heifers safe in calf to grand good stock bulls—youngsters of last season's crop of calves. The bull calves are a good lot, with herd headers amongst them. The majority of the offering belong to popular Scotch sorts. We feel that we are presenting to the public a good reliable lot of cattle, such as will increase our patronage from the fraternity. The sale will be held, rain or shine, in the Winter Fair Buildings, Guelph, on

**WEDNESDAY, OCT. 23, AT 1 O'CLOCK.**

**Geo. Amos & Son, Moffatt, W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, A. Edward Meyer, Guelph.** Proprietors.

Thos. Ingram, Esq., Auctioneer.

For Catalogues Address: A. Edward Meyer, Box 378, Guelph, Ont.

**CRESTHILL SHORTHORNS**—We are offering a choice lot of young bulls and heifers, roans and reds, sired by Newton Prince (imp.); his weight, 2,400 lbs. in breeding condition. Also a limited number of Shropshire ram and ewe lambs by our Chicago winner Prolife (imp.). **W. R. BOWMAN, Mt. Forest, Ont.**

### ATHELSTANE SHORTHORNS!

Pure Scotch Rosewood, Rosalind and Countess strains. Ten one and two year old heifers of the above strains, the get of the Village-bred son of imp. Kanokle Duster, Vicar 30855, and the Bruce Mayflower bull, Star Prince; also young bulls from 6 to 12 months old. Prices reasonable.

**Wm. WALDIS,**  
Box 324, Stratford, Ont.

### GEDARDALE SHORTHORNS

Owing to scarcity of feed, am offering at specially low figures for quick sale: 17 heifers, one to three years old, 4 young bulls from six months to one year old, 16 cows, in calf or with calf at foot. Both beef and deep-milking strains.

**T. S. Sparrow, St. P. Mackenzie, Ont.**

**STONELEIGH E. JEFFS & SONS, STOCK FARM** Breeders of Shorthorns, Lancasters and Berkshires. Young stock of various ages and both sexes for sale. Send Head P. O., Bradford & Buxton stns., G. T. R.

## BRAMPTON JERSEYS

**CANADA'S PREMIER HERD**—Strengthened regularly by importations from United States, England and the Island of Jersey. We have animals of all ages and both sexes for sale, and the largest herd in Canada to choose from. Write for prices and particulars. Long-distance 'phone at farm.

**B. H. BULL & SON, BRAMPTON, ONT.**

### HIGH GROVE A. J. C. C. JERSEYS

Arthur H. Tufts, Tweed, Ont. (Successor to Robt. Tufts & Son.) On account of scarcity of winter feed herd must be reduced. Males and females, all ages, for sale cheap, quality considered.

### Pine Ridge Jerseys

For sale very cheap some choice young bulls, bred in the purple, of ideal type; also a few heifers and heifer calves, and some Cotswold shearing rams and ram lambs. **Wm. Willie & Son, Newmarket P. O. & Sta.**



## Burnside Ayrshires.

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED

Winners at the leading shows of Scotland, Canada, and U. S. Importation of 74 head have just landed home. All bulls sold. 20 fine 2-year-old heifers due to freshen in Sept. A few Advanced Registry cows to freshen in Aug. and Sept. Anything I have is for sale at reasonable prices.

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

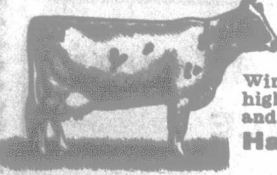
**Glenhurst Ayrshires** Oldest-established herd in Ontario. Imp. and Canadian-bred. Average B. F. test for the whole herd, 4.9; milk yield, 40 to 60 lbs. a day. For sale: females of all ages, and several young bulls; all by imp. sire and some out of imp. dams. **James Benning, Williamstown P. O., Lancaster Sta.**

**Ayrshire Bulls** One last September and a few March and April calves by the champion Douglasdale (imp.). **W. W. BALLANTYNE,** "Neidpath Farm," Stratford, Ont. Long-distance 'phone.

**KELSO S. F. AYRSHIRES** My winnings at Ottawa this year were: Aged cow in milk, 1st and ch.; dry cow, 1st; Canadian-bred cow, 4th; Canadian-bred 3-year-old, 3rd. For sale, anything in herd, both sexes. Extra choice stuff. **D. A. McFARLANE,** Kelso, Que., Athelstane Sta., G. T. R.


**SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES** Produced 7,000 lbs. of milk each, testing 8.9% butter-fat, in 1906. Two choice young bulls dropped in August, 1906, and several calves of 1907 for sale. **W. F. STEPHEN, Box 163, Huntingdon, Que.**

**Stoneycroft Ayrshires.**  
SEVENTY-FIVE (75) HEAD.  
Imported and imported-in-dam, both sexes and all ages. Winners and champions in Scotland and Canada among them. A high-class lot. Anything for sale. Also imported Clydesdales and Imp. Yorkshires.  
**Harold Morgan, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**  
Bell 'Phone connection.




**AYRSHIRES** Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clappison, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.**  
**Wardend Ayrshires** We have only four spring bull calves on hand for sale. Will sell them at reasonable prices. Sired by White Prince of Meville No. 21825, bred by A. Hume, Menie. **F. W. TAYLOR, Wellman's Corners, Hoard's Sta., G. T. R.**

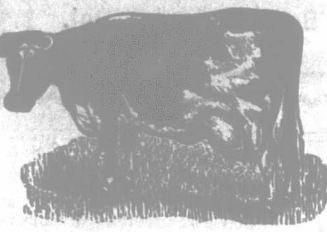
**STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES**  
On hand for sale: A number of imp. cows and heifers, winners of high honors in Scotland & Canada. 4 young bulls bred from champions and winners themselves. Extra choice offering.  
**HECTOR GORDON, Howick P. O. & Sta., Quebec.**




**Glenwood Stock Farm Holsteins FOR SALE!**  
**OCT. 31, 1907, 2 P. M.**  
Entire herd—25 HEAD—of high-class registered stock, including the best and most popular strains, both imported and home-bred, with high individual merit. Positively no reserve. Catalogues ready October 15th. Conveyances at Dereham House, Ingersoll, for G. T. R. passengers day of sale; also C. P. R., Putnam, 3 miles from farm. Half rates on all railroads.  
**TERMS CASH, or 8 months' time on bankable notes at 6 per cent.**  
**Capt. T. M. Moore, Springfield, F. & N. HOWE, Proprietors, Crampton P. O., Ont. Auctioneer.**



**HOLSTEINS**  
We must sell at least 25 cows and heifers at once in order to make room for the increase of our large herd. This is a chance of a lifetime to buy good cattle at bargain prices. The best way: arrange to come and look the herd over. If you cannot, we will do our best for you by correspondence. Also a few young bulls by correspondence. Imported Pontiac 100 head to select from. Imported Pontiac Hermes, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. **M. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.**




**LOOK HERE**  
Have on hand bull calves from choice dams, and sired by son of greatest cow in Canada, Bontje G. Pieterje De Kol; 643 lbs. 7 days; 96 lbs. 1 day. His sire's dam and grandam have records averaging over 26 lbs. butter week. Also choice bulls fit for service. Prices right. **FRED ABBOTT, Fairview Stock Farm, Harnettville, Ont.**



**Glenwood Stock Farm Yorkshires**  
Holsteins all sold out. Have a few young York shire sows, about 3 months old, for sale cheap. True to type and first-class. Bred from imported stock. **THOS. B. CARLAW & SON, Warkworth P. O., Campbellford Stn.**

**Annandale Great Dairy Herd**  
ONLY BULLS, 4 to 10 months old, for sale at present. Bred from great producing ancestors. Bred right. Fed right.  
**GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.**

**RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS**  
Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 2 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.  
**P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station.**



**"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD**  
Is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Meethilde Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.  
**Walburn Rivers, Folden's, Ont.**

**Holsteins and Yorkshires**  
**R. HONEY, Brickley, Ont.,** offers a very choice lot of young bulls, also boars and sows fit to mate.

**MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS**  
Herd of 35 head with A. R. O. breeding, backed up by butter tests of over 16 lbs as a two-year-old to over 26 lbs. as a cow. A good herd to select from. Two spring bull calves on hand. A R. O. test of one is over 96 lbs. for dam and g. dam. Come and inspect the herd. Any animal will be offered for sale.  
**G. A. GILROY, GLEN BUELL, ONT.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**  
Bull calves from No. 1 dams, sired by bulls with great official backing. Write for prices.  
**G. W. Clemons, St. George, Ont.**

**Lyndale Holsteins**  
Bull calves for sale out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., and sired by a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol.  
**BROWN BROS., LYN, ONTARIO.**

**HILTON STOCK FARM—Holsteins, Otagowids and Tamworths—Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. **R. O. MORROW & SON, Hilton P. O. Brighton Tel. and Stn.****

**Imperial Holsteins**  
Bull calves for sale.  
**W. H. SIMMONS, New Durham P. O., Ont.**

**Grove Hill Holstein Herd**  
Offers high-class stock at reasonable prices. Only a few youngsters left. Pairs not akin.  
**F. R. MALLORY, Frankford, Ontario, G. T. R. and C. O. Railway connections.**

**FAIRVIEW HERD** is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, PONTIAC KORNDYKE, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 13 pounds at less than two years old to over 31 1/2 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere.  
**E. H. DELAR, Hevelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott**

**RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS**  
For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad and Sir Pieterje Posch DeBoer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 25.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day.  
**J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.**

Fort Vermilion, on the Peace River, is merely a point, geometrically speaking, having position but not magnitude, but such an idea is wholly erroneous, as the following facts will testify: In the matter of school children alone we can count something like one hundred and fifty, and while there are no very large seats of learning to rival Oxford or the Carlisle Indian School, there are two (and should be three) promising schools under the auspices of the Catholic and Protestant Missions.

There is also a fifty-barrel flour mill, owned and operated by the Hudson's Bay Co., which creates a demand for good wheat, such as can be grown here, and which also turns out a first-class product. There are also three sawmills where one may buy enough material for a frame building in the course of eight months, if one was not particular as to what the size or shape of the building was to be. Anyone contemplating moving in here with a family would do well to bring in a supply of roofing, such as felt or the commercial roofing advertised, as it is often necessary for settlers to wait a year and sometimes longer when they want shingles.

There are two stone-process flour mills that, in a manner, prevent the larger mill from exercising any monopoly, which, however, up to the present time, it has not done.

Two large stores grace the banks of the river, and do a flourishing trade. It has been rumored that the coming season will see a third in operation here also, but those in charge of the aforementioned stores can only see ruin and a complete breaking down of trade, if such a thing ever occurs. The very idea of any such thing seems to them so utterly "utter," they are already discussing the refusal of anything as common as a greenback, particularly in the winter time, when someone might buy a lynx or a mink and pay for the same in common cash instead of in goods as they do, at a per cent. that even angels would blush to mention were they living here.

There are two well-built steamers plying between the Rocky Mountains and the Vermilion Falls, over 550 miles of the best of river navigation, the larger boat owned by the Hudson's Bay Co.

There are a number of the farms about Vermilion, notwithstanding the report circulated by someone anxious to monopolize the attention of the civilized world, that "only a few garden patches are to be found" here. There are ten wheat farms here that measure their grain by the thousand bushels, besides those smaller ones that go to make up a farming community.

Three large dairies are running the year round, and form no unimportant part of the industry of the country.

There is the greatest need for improved stock of all kinds, and a good start was made last winter by Leo Eauclaire, who bought some fine-looking pure-bred Ayrshire stock from Pope, the well-known stock breeder at Regina. This stock has stood the trip well, and is already giving good returns in milk as well as the addition of a pure-bred heifer calf to the original herd. Mr. Eauclaire is to be highly commended for his enterprise, and also for the manner in which he carried out the undertaking. He started a few years ago without a cent, and already holds his rightful place as a prosperous and progressive farmer.

Mosquitoes and black flies have been very troublesome the past summer, the former probably the worst that has ever been experienced during the past twenty-five years. This has made it very trying on both man and beast, and rendered farming operations very difficult.

Grasshoppers are doing some damage to vegetables on the high land, but are not destroying any grain.

This is now the 7th of August, and there has been no sign of frost since the 28th of May. How does this compare with the statement made by some that there is frost here every month in the year?

A visit to the Dominion Experiment Station just started here would prove interesting. At this date there are over 380 trees and shrubs in flourishing condition, besides numbers of flowers in full bloom.

The plots of grain, though late sown, give promise of a good return, and there is every indication to prove that even under adverse conditions the first year's

(Continued on next page.)

**"WHAT IS DYSPEPSIA?"**

There is no form of disease more prevalent than dyspepsia, and none so peculiar to the high living and rapid eating of the present day mode of life. Among the many symptoms are: Variable appetite, faint, gnawing feeling at the pit of the stomach, with unsatisfied craving for food; heartburn, feeling of weight and wind in the stomach, bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, low spirits, headache and constipation.

**BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS**

will cure the worst case of dyspepsia, by regulating the bowels, and toning up the digestive organs.

Mrs. Geo. H. Riley, West Liscombe, N.S., writes: "I suffered for years from dyspepsia and could get no relief until I started to use BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. After I had taken three bottles I was completely cured and can eat anything now."

**Ridgedale Farm Holsteins**—1-yearling bull, from one to four mos., by Prince Pauline De Kol 6th, and from rich, heavy-milking dam. Come and see them or write: **R. W. WALKER, Utica P. O., Ont. Port Perry, G. T. R., or Myrtle, C.P.E., Ontario Co.**

**South-downs**  
**ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.**  
Long-distance 'phone.

**Linden Oxfords**

We have a nice bunch of rams, two-year-olds, yearlings and ram lambs for sale. Sired by choice imp. Royal-winning ram.

**R. J. HINE DUTTON, ONT. P. O. and Telegraph Office.**

**Shropshires and Lotswolds**

I am now offering 35 shearing rams and 50 shearing ewes, also an extra good lot of ram and ewe lambs from imported Minton ewes and Butlar ram.

**JOHN MILLER, Brougham P. O. Claremont Stn., C.P.R.**

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS**  
Very choice imp ram lambs. Real good home-bred yearlings. One excellent two-shear (New-ton Lord and Fair Star Rose combined in his breeding), and a four-year-old son of Fair Star Rose—a capital and very sure breeder. Splendid values to quick purchasers. **J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Fa-m. Woodville, Ont.**

**SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.**  
A number of select yearling rams by Hobbs' Royal winner or flock leaders. Lambs of both sexes. Also one aged ram, first at Ottawa, 1906. Prices right.  
**WM. BARNET, LIVING SPRINGS P. O. Fergus, G. T. R. and C. P. R.**

**SHROPSHIRE**

Also some fine young White Wyandottes ready to ship.  
**W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.**

**FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs** from imported stock. A few ewes might be spared. Also fine St. Lambert Jerseys; male and female; all ages. Prices reasonable. Write for particulars **H. E. WILLIAMS, Sunny Lea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.**

**Sheep and Cattle Labels.**  
Drop me a card for sample and circular, it costs nothing, and will interest you.  
**F. G. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.**

**40 IMPORTED SHROPSHIRE RAMS AND EWES**—First choice of England's best flocks. Ram lamb from the champion ram of Canada, 1906. **LLOYD-JONES BROS., Burford, Ont.**

**Oxford Down Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Hogs.**  
Present offering: Lambs of either sex. For prices, etc., write to **John Cousins & Sons, Buena Vista Farm, or Harriston, Ont.**

experimental work here will be satisfactory to the authorities at Ottawa.

Wolves are doing a great deal of damage this summer, killing stock right in the barnyards and by the stable doors. There is hardly a colt left in the country, and a good many large horses and cattle have been killed. Up to this date there is evidently no move made toward paying a bounty on either timber wolves or coyotes, and yet we are told that we are included in Alberta and have a rightful share of what bounty money there is going. I have myself killed two timber wolves and several coyotes, and never got a smell even of a five-cent piece for bounty.

One word more and that about our post office. The people of Vermilion are obliged to cross a river as large as the Mississippi after their mail, or even to mail a letter. The post office is situated on the opposite side of the river to Fort Vermilion. Why? Simply for the accommodation of the Revillon Bros., who have their trading post there. Just fancy the people of Ottawa rowing a skiff (when they can find one) across to Hull with the river at flood height to see if the mail has arrived, or to mail a letter or a postal card, and yet we do it several times every month so as not to get left when the mail does arrive; and we are expected to be thankful for the privilege. F. S. LAWRENCE. Fort Vermilion, Peace River, August 7th, 1907.

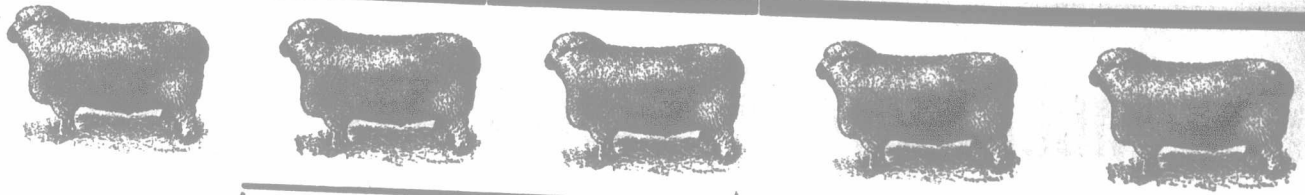
GOSSIP.

At the auction sale, on Sept. 17th, of a portion of the Aberdeen-Angus herd at Alvie Mains, Strathspey, Scotland, the top price was 85 guineas for the yearling heifer, Erica Fairy 5th, and three others made 60 guineas each. The average for the 30 head sold was £40.

At the Ayr ram sale, the highest price for a Border Leicester shearing ram was £20, and the highest average, £8 7s 6d. (Auchneel). For ram lambs, the highest price was £20 10s. (Skerrington Mains), and the highest average, £7 5s. At this sale, 285 Black-faced shearing rams sold for an average of £7 8s., the highest price being £88. One hundred and nineteen Border Leicester shearing rams averaged £6 11s. 10d.

LAST CALL FOR THE GUELPH SALE.

Wednesday, Oct. 23rd, will be an interesting day for Shorthorn fanciers and breeders in Canada. There are few better herds of royally-bred Scotch Shorthorns in the country than those from which representatives will be sold at the Guelph sale, namely, those of Messrs. Geo. Amos & Son, W. R. Elliot & Sons and A. E. Meyer. The Amos herd, the bulk of which are imported, are of the very thick-fleshed, good-doing sort, many of the younger ones being by the Toronto grand champion bull, Old Lancaster (imp.), which, as a show bull and as a sire of show stuff, has had few equals in the annals of Shorthorn history in Canada. The herd of A. Edward Meyer, of Guelph, many of which are also imported, ranks among the very best, and represents in breeding practically all the strains that have made modern Shorthorns famous as ideal beef cattle, early maturing and easy feeding. The bulk of his offering will be by the Rosary-bred bull, Scottish Hero (imp.); the Cruickshank Clipper bull, Chief of Stars (imp.); the Golden Drop bull, Imp. Royal Prince; the Miss Ramsden bull, Imp. Prince Ramsden, etc. And the herd of W. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, imported and Canadian-bred, are nearly all of the excellent Mayflower, Fashion and Daisy strains. This is one of the thick-fleshed herds, whose breeding is gilt-edged. The representatives to be offered are the get of the Claret-bred bull, Scottish Rex (imp.); the Lavender-bred bull, Wanderer's Star, a son of the Missie-bred bull, Wanderer's Last (imp.), and Royal Hero, son of the Golden Drop bull, Imp. Val Prince. All will either have calves at foot, or be in calf to this year's Toronto first-prize senior yearling bull, Rosa Victor 64835. The sale will commence at 1 p. m., sharp. Terms will be cash, or six months' at 5 per cent. All interested should lay out to attend this sale, as, without doubt, it will be one of the very best of the year, and no place in Canada has better railway connections than Guelph.



"Shropshires the Golden Fleeced"

Shropshires are the most popular, they are the most prolific, and the best general-purpose sheep in the world.

Shropshire Grades Have Topped the Market Each Year.

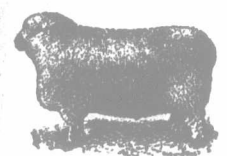
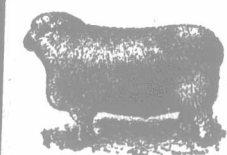
See that your sheep are recorded and transferred in the

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The Largest Live-Stock Association in the World. Only Association Recognized by the U. S. Government.

Blanks free. Volume 20 in press—1,600 pages. 3,800 members.

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71 Years WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS

that in 1836 we made an importation of sheep, that Shorthorns followed very soon, that we have been importing and breeding them ever since, and that this year I have made an importation of Shorthorns, Shropshires, Clydesdales and Welsh Ponies as good as could be bought. They, with high-class home-bred ones, are for sale, write me. ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONTARIO.

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

We are now offering a number of select yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram, for flock headers; also yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Price reasonable.

Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ontario. Arkell, C. P. R.; Guelph, G. T. R.

WE WANT YOUR

WOOL

WRITE OR SHIP E. T. CARTER & CO., Toronto, Ont.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

Bred from imported and Canadian-bred sires and dams, and bred on prize-winning lines. My brood sows are large, choice animals. Young stock of both sexes. Some sows bred to imp. boars. HENRY WASON, SCARBORO P. O. Street cars pass the door.

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prize-winning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone. L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P. O., Co. of York.

Woodstock Herd of Large English Berkshires

For sale: Boars fit for service. Sows ready to breed. March and April pigs supplied in pairs and trios not akin; bred from my imported and home-bred sows. My pigs are all bred on prize-winning lines, and true to type. Come and see, or write for prices. DOUGLAS THOMSON, Box 1, Woodstock, Ontario. C. P. R. and G. T. R. stations.

Elmhurst Berkshires

Motto: "Goods as Represented."

With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show matrons. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Middy won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, Imp., and Compton Swell, Imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. Brantford shipping station. H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainesville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.

Maple Leaf Berkshires.

Large English breed. Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Polgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old. JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O. WOODSTOCK STATION.

Yorkshires and Tamworths

Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce. CHAS. CURRIE, Schaw Sta., C.P.R. Morrisston P.O.

Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex ready to ship Canada Boy (imp.) 19097 heids our herd. MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires.

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by Imp. Dalmeny Topman. Everything guaranteed as represented. J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P. O. & Station.

For Sale

Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedl trees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, S.-C. W. Leghorns.

For sale: A large herd of Tamworths, of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. This herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6. Among our winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904, both premier championships, sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Inspection and correspondence solicited. For further particulars apply to D. DOUGLAS & SONS, Mitchell, Ont.

NEWCASTLE Herd of Tamworths and Sherborns

Our present offerings are: A choice lot of sows, the get of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both silver-medal prize boars at Toronto, 1901, 1903, 1905 and 1905, bred to our imported boar Chalderton Golden Secret; also pigs, both sexes, from 8 to 6 mos. old. Prid grees furnished with every pig. Several choice bull calves ready for service, and a nice lot of heifers from 6 months to 3 years old, of high quality and breeding. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Daily mail at our door. A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont. Successor to Colwill Bros.

Mount Pleasant Tamworths and Holsteins.

For Sale: Pigs of either sexes, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not akin; also bull and heifer calves under 6 months. Phone in residence. BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Willowdale Berkshires

are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance telephone in residence J. J. WILSON, Importer and Breeder, Milton P. O. and Station, G. T. R. and C. P. R.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type. JOHN S. COWAN, Donegal P. O. Atwood and Milverton stations.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages—younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once. H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Shelden Sta.

Yorkshires—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered. GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.



GOSSIP.

At the Aberdeen ram sale, on Sept. 21st, 1,200 Leicesters and 200 Oxfords were offered. The bidding was brisk, and the prices satisfactory. The highest price of the day was £20, for the first-prize Barrellwell Leicester shearing, paid by Mr. Sinclair, Boardhouse, Orkney. The highest average from one flock (Newmill) was £9 7s. 6d. The highest price for a Leicester ram lamb was £10 5s., and the highest average, £5 11s. The highest price for an Oxford ram lamb was £7 15s., and the highest average, £5 12s.

SCOTTISH RAM SALES.

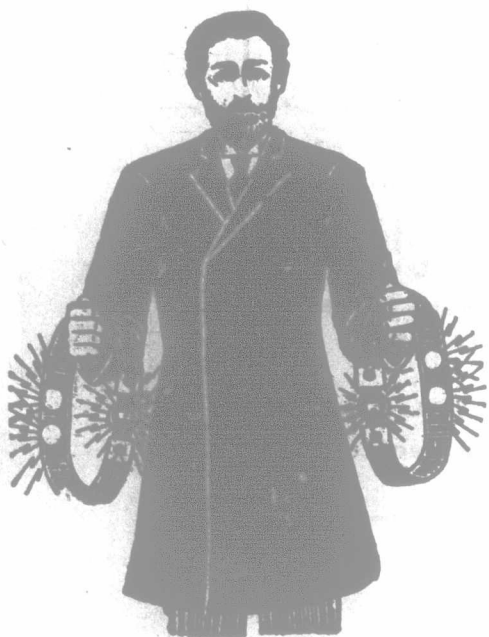
At the Kelso ram sale, Sept. 19th, 2,676 rams were catalogued, of which 998 were Border Leicesters, and 1,300 Oxford, Suffolk and Hampshire Downs. The highest price paid was £280 for a Border Leicester ram of the flock of Messrs. Smith, Leaston, whose 30 rams averaged £85 13s. The top-priced sheep was bought for New Zealand. Mr. Templeton, Sandyknowe, got the second highest price, 160 guineas, and the highest average, £40 5s.

J. R. JOHNSON'S IMP. CLYDESDALE SALE.

In England and Scotland to-day there is an advance of at least twenty-five per cent. in prices for Clydesdale fillies over that of last year, and as the margin of profit for importers last year was a very close one, it does not require a very intelligent mind to understand that very few fillies will be imported this year, as the price obtainable in Canada would not at all pay. This, coupled with the fact that there is no falling off in price or demand for draft horses, and nothing in sight to indicate an easing off in either price or demand for some years to come, is certainly enough to make farmers who were wise enough to stock up with a good brood mare or two last year, pat themselves on the back for their foresight. Without doubt the banner chance of this year to get high-class brood mares will be at the Royal Hotel stables, at Woodstock, on Wednesday, Oct. 30th, when Mr. J. R. Johnson, of Springford, Ont., will sell, without reserve, 42 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, from one to five years of age. It is well known that Mr. Johnson's importations in the past were among the best brought over. Selected in Scotland, not on account of their cheapness, but for their superior type and rich breeding, his past offerings have been eagerly bought up by critical buyers. All in this lot have been in the country nearly a year, consequently are thoroughly acclimatized and in good condition. They are an extra good lot, big and smooth, with a heap of draft character, standing on the very best of legs, feet and ankles, and are bred on Scotland's most fashionable lines. In age, they are represented as follows: One six-year-old, four four-year-olds, six three-year-olds, eight two-year-olds and twenty one-year-olds, besides four spring foals, two of which are imported in dam; three of them are filly foals, and the other one a colt. A great many of these have from four to six registered dams, none fewer than two. All are recorded in the Canadian National Book, and are the get of such well-known and fashionable sires as Michaboe, Gregor Gartley, Carthusian, Dunure Castle, Prince Tom, Baron St. Clair, Montrave Mac, Darnley Again, King Dick, Sir Hugo, Brooklyn, Baron McEachran, Golden Gleam, Stainsby Boy, Grand National, Prince of Millfield, Sir Randolph, Gartley Squire, Carbineer, Caledon, Cairnbrogie, Chieftain, Prince of Craigwillie, Harvester, Knight of Albion, Royalist, Royal Petty, Mains of Airies, Baron Ruby, Darna's Chief, Gay Briton and Lord Elgin. Many of these sires have been imported to Canada and are well known here. A great many of the others are well known as among Scotland's greatest. All the fillies, two years of age and over, have been bred, and are supposed to be in foal; nearly all of them are beyond doubt. There are likely to be very few fillies imported this year, and certainly there will be no better opportunity to stock up, and no better lot will be offered than at this sale. Terms cash, or eight months' on bankable paper, with six per cent. Catalogues on application to Mr. Johnson, Springford P. O., Ont.

# DR. McLAUGHLIN CLAIMS SUCCESS

## Is Due to Electrical Energy.



What happiness is there in life without HEALTH? Who achieves success in any walk of life without ENERGY? "To the swift the race, the battle to the strong." In this 20th century of progress the man who reached the front ranks is the **PUSHER**—the man of **VIM** and **VIGOR**! When this fellow shakes your hand, he looks you in the eye and gives you a grip that makes you notice him. This man has friends, and lots of them. He believes that when you laugh "the world laughs with you." Such a man will get to the front even if his education is limited to the "Rule of 3." When opportunity knocks at his door he is on the spot ready always to make the most of life's possibilities. What is the keynote of his success **MAGNETISM**—**ELECTRICITY**. They are one, and the same thing. His body if full of it, for he has lived right; he has not abused Nature's laws, but has guarded his **HEALTH**—truly man's greatest capital; or if ever he has fallen into dissipation and excesses, he has not polluted his system with drugs, but has used **Electricity**—the **DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT**—the natura remedy for restoring vitality—and thus again has quickly taken his place as "a man among men," and has profited by his experience.

**MR. C. H. MELVIN**, Aylesford, N. S., says: I am going to tell you how things are with me now. I do not remember when I felt so well as I do now. I have not had an ache or a pain since I began using the Belt. I sleep well, and when I awake in the morning I am ready to spring out of bed. I feel so happy and well that I can hardly believe that I am the same person.

Contrast this man with the other, who walks as though he had lead on his shoes, whose looks, whose talk, whose sallow skin and shifting eye, all tell the dark story of his misfortune; a body racked with pains and aches, shattered nerves, and a mind unable to think for himself; getting the crumbs of life's opportunities, while his successful rivals walk away with all the prizes. You had just as good a start, but you allowed appetite, desire, passion, to get the best of you, and fooled away your chances. "It's never too late to mend." You can yet win out, as thousands of others have done, if you will let me show you the way. Yes, but you are taking some medicine now and want to see what that will do for you. You can save your stomach that expense if you will come to me and tell me all about your case now. I want to show you what my **DR. McLAUGHLIN ELECTRIC BELT** has done in the way of curing Lost Vitality, sleepless nights and wretched days, nervous disorders, kidney and bladder troubles, weak back, loss of appetite, poor digestion, pains and aches, loss of energy and ambition.

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## Not a Cent Until Cured.

That is my offer. You take my latest improved appliance and use it in my way for three months, and if it does not cure you need not pay me. My only condition is that you secure me, so that I will get my money when you are cured.

If you cannot call and see me personally, you can write for my book. It will cost you nothing, and will tell you lots of things you ought to know. Send coupon for this beautifully illustrated 84-page Free Book to-day. "Electricity is Life." I know best how to apply the remedy, and thousands of men owe their health and happiness to-day—their success in life—to **DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT**.

Office Hours: 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.; Wednesday and Saturday till 9 p. m. Consultation free.

**DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN**

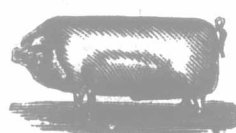
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Please send me your book free.

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Address .....

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS



The largest herd of bacon-type Chester White hogs in Canada. Strictly high-class have won highest awards. Young stock of both sexes always on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**ROBERT CLARKE**, 41 Cooper Street, Ottawa, Ont.

### Cedar Lodge Yorkshires

100 head brood sows (imp.) and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 500 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imp. sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

**P. O. COLLINS**, Bowesville P.O., Ont. Manotick Sta., C.P.R.

### LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmey Joe 18577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. **Joseph Featherston & Son**, Streetsville, Ont.

### CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and **SHROPSHIRE SHEEP**. Right in quality; right in price. Come and see, or apply by letter to **W. E. WRIGHT**, Glanworth, Ont.



**Elmfield Yorkshires** 40 pigs 2 to 5 mos. Boars ready for service. Sows by S. H. Chester, imp. bred to S. H. Edward 2nd, imp., due about Aug 1st; also sows ready to breed. Pairs not akin. Prices right. **G. B. MUMA**, Arr. Ont.

**DUNROBIN STOCK FARM** Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a speciality. Write for prices and particulars. **DONALD GUNN & SON**, Beaverton, Ontario. Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.



**Large White Yorkshires!**

Am offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock; also young pigs of both sexes, not akin. Prices right, and quality of breeding unexcelled. Write or call on

**H. J. DAVIS**, WOODSTOCK, ONT.



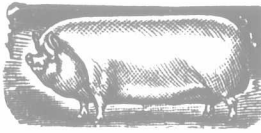
**MONKLAND Yorkshires** Imported & Canadian-bred

We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. One supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

**JAS. WILSON & SONS**, FERGUS, ONT.

G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance 'Phone

### YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.



I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Beas strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes. Pairs and trios not akin. **J. W. BOYLE**, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

### Sunnymount Berkshires. Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.



Boars fit for service. Sows bred and safely in pig. Sows fit to be bred. Young pigs just weaned. **JOHN McLEOD**, Milton P. O. and Sta., C. P. R. & G. T. R.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.

**David Barr, Jr.**, Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.