

**PAGES
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EDITORIAL.

What's the Matter with England?

This summer, on one of the Atlantic Liners running between Liverpool and Montreal, an alert German-American, who had been abroad, might have been observed with a book in his hand, bearing the ominous title, "The Decline and Fall of the British Empire." Though published in Old London, it purported to be a textbook, written about a century hence, for use in the public schools of Japan, as a warning to the rising generation of that empire against the perils that had undone her old-time ally and the "Mistress of the Seas." It recorded the fulfillment of the Macaulay prophecy, whose New Zealander would stand on a broken arch of London Bridge and view the ruins of St. Paul; and traced the reasons for national wreck, as in the case of Rome, to the decay of agriculture, the love of pageantry and pleasure, self-indulgence, the crowding of population into the cities, the wane of industry, deterioration of manhood, and other disintegrating causes.

Despite the buoyancy of trade and growth of population, there is an uneasy feeling abroad that something is wrong with this beautiful Old Land. By this book, and in many other significant ways, it is finding expression. What is it? According to Joseph Chamberlain, industrial stagnation, needing protection from foreign competition. But his propaganda was stillborn. The toiling masses, to whom the loaf of bread means everything, will have none of it as yet, and British business men do not take his panacea seriously.

There is a prevalent notion that it is due to conservatism in her methods; but England probably gains as much as she loses on that score. It is also ascribed to national bumptiousness, expressed in the chest-swelling words: "This is a great and mighty England, on whose domain the sun never sets. She's all right!" But this is not a general characteristic of England at all, particularly of the dominant middle classes. Her statesmen, professional and business men are abroad in the world, and know what is going on. They are not asleep. Canada might well go to Old London to learn the rudiments of transportation and civic government, and England can grow some crops yet that put old Canada to shame.

But the roots of England's danger are real, and go deeper down. The evidences are visible in physical and moral degeneracy, and in poverty. One of the distressing sights of the streets there are the beggars, even opposite the very domain of Royalty—hungry men, women and children. In England and Wales, on Jan. 1st, 1905 (exclusive of private charity, or the multitudes that suffered and made no complaint), 932,267 persons, of whom 148,013 lived in London, were in receipt of poor-law relief. This is appalling! Surgeon-General Evat, of the British Army—a hard-headed military officer—in a public address this summer, in the writer's hearing, stated that, out of 11,000 recruits for the Army, 8,000 were rejected as unfit. He was advocating measures that would stay the rising tide of sallow, stoop-shouldered, hollow-chested youths, of grovelling ideals, and give the country a race of men. His remarks were based on an experience and observation of 30 years in all parts of the Empire. He branded the canteen as the graveyard of the British Army, heartily commending the United States in its abolition, and ascribed the deterioration of the Brit-

ish youth to the curse of conditions that drove the people from the land and massed 80 per cent. of them in cities and towns where vice and ignorance thrive.

The truth is that great masses of the lower strata of laborers in England are impoverished, befuddled and besotted with beer, and large numbers in the upper classes are bedeviled with alcohol in other forms. This is no dream. There are in London alone 6,684 saloons, and last year 60,899 arrests for drunkenness. One of the features of the London daily papers is the unsavory reports of endless divorce-court proceedings, largely because of shocking infidelities. What is their source? Sir Gorrell Barnes, President of the Divorce Court, on July 25th of this year, in granting a divorce, said: "If this drink habit, which is, unfortunately, so prevalent, could be eradicated from the nation, this court might close its doors; at any rate, for the greater part of the time. The great majority of cases that come to this court are due to drink." Coming from such a source, this evidence is startling and irrefutable.

For months, Rev. Father Vaughn, a fearless Roman Catholic priest, has been impelled to denounce the vices and follies of the "Smart Set." In a sermon this summer, Rev. Dr. John Clifford, a prominent London divine, scored drink, gambling and lust as the three deadliest foes of the English people. According to a report of the Select Legislative Committee, it is proven conclusively that "juvenile smoking has increased rapidly during the last few years, and that it has had a bad effect upon the general health and physique of the present generation, whilst it must have even a worse effect upon the future generations." One has only to open his eyes upon the all but universal use of tobacco among youths and young men to realize that this indictment is very mildly drawn.

Here, then, we have indicated in outline the wasteful causes which, coupled with want of proper food, insanitary conditions, and the impure air of the cities, are undermining the moral and physical stamina of the British people; and once this is lost, national virility follows.

But the situation is not without hope. England, fortunately, recognizes her perils, and thoughtful leaders in press, pulpit, school and Parliament are wisely addressing themselves to the solution of these problems; statesmen are proving their true patriotism to the Empire by legislating on social conditions; the slums are being cleansed, Christian organizations are getting down to real work with the masses, temperance is gaining ground, the drink business is losing caste; warned by decreasing profits, the Alsopps and two other big brewing concerns this season amalgamated, to reduce expenses; and the people, by emigration and otherwise, are being got back to the land, where they will be freer from the enslavements of those alcoholic and other poisons, and under the wholesome influences of purer air and better food. The Britisher is little restrained by political partyism, and he exercises, as of yore, his prerogative to grumble and ventilate grievances on the park and in the press without let or hindrance. This individual freedom safeguards England against festering anarchy, and once the masses get their eyes opened to the dangers that beset them, will powerfully aid in their removal.

The conditions are alarming, but not beyond redemption, and those who believe, as Rider Haggard once put it, that Good is still the mightiest power in the world, will never despair of a regenerated England, still leading the van among the nations.

Make a Good Show Better.

The detailed report published in the last issue of "The Farmer's Advocate," shows that the Western Fair, at London, is losing none of its old-time magnetism for the people of Western Ontario and of the capital of that unrivalled agricultural district. The very best of weather favored the management, and the great attendance left with the treasurer a handsome surplus, on which to base further improvements and a forward policy for 1907. The complaint is made that the citizens do not sustain the show as well as outsiders. How far this may or may not be correct, is not easy to determine, but the suggestion was volunteered that the city attendance could be swelled by giving more attention to the purely entertainment features—possibly a doubtful compliment to the aforesaid citizens. Good wholesome attractions have their place, and it is worth while putting considerable of the showman's "gray matter" into seeking out a few strong, effective features, rather than a multiplicity of minor novelties. But the great reliance of the show, as with the National, at Toronto, should be the instructive revelation which it makes of the industrial, agricultural, commercial and artistic development of the country and the town, the interests of which it is designed to promote. People delight to see processes and exhibits presented in new ways, and can be educated to appreciate with the keenest possible relish features that are instructive, as well as entertaining. Attention is directed to the need for the adoption of measures that will revive the waning display of agricultural products and fruits, for which good prizes are offered, but which, through sheer negligence or an idea that a few professionals will scoop in everything worth while, are being allowed to go by default. Farmers make a mistake in neglecting such opportunities. Farmers and fruit-growers generally should be encouraged to enter these competitions, and the securing of competitive exhibits by agricultural societies or farmers' institutes should be carefully considered before another show season. Large collections of fruit varieties are attractive, but there should always be encouragement and opportunity also in the prize-list for small growers.

The hot weather emphasized again the imperative need for refrigeration in the compartment for the magnificent cheese exhibit which our skillful Western Ontario makers are prepared to send up, but it is not fair to ask them to risk valuable products being converted into oil.

The poultry prize-list requires overhauling. Too much money altogether is devoted to a long list of Bantams and other newfangled fancy sorts, of no utility in the production of the staple foods—flesh and eggs. Of course, breeders have displayed a lot of skill and ingenuity in the evolution and fitting for show of these novelties, but the way in which the prize-lists are manipulated is absurd, and unjust to the vastly greater number of people concerned in the utility classes, where the most of the money should be distributed. A change should be insisted upon, either by the Fair Association, or, as a last resort, the Minister of Agriculture ought to make the grants conditional upon a reformed poultry prize-list.

Another reviewer, points out the defective construction of the cattle sheds from the sightseers' point of view, whereby the usefulness of one of the most instructive and interesting features of the show is largely nullified. This has become so glaringly apparent that the directorate will no doubt make some improvements at an early date.

The growth of the show has already been such as to make it evident that the grounds are not

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large enough, and are becoming overcrowded. This, we presume, is the reason why the Superintendent of the Grounds is unable to relegate to a less conspicuous position the noisy side-show element, admitted for the revenue it yields the Fair, though it certainly tends to mar the otherwise fine general effect of the grounds and buildings. The character of this end of the show is now very sharply looked after. With the resources at their command, the Western Fair Association can afford to be steadily raising the standard of the exhibition, and this, we believe, is the policy which the directors and officers are determined to pursue, and, in doing so, they will have the support of the best elements in the community.

Our Maritime Letter.

Having accepted the conclusions of Dr. Rutherford, Veterinary Director-General for Canada, with regard to the culpability of the Ragwort, or Baughlan, in producing that peculiar disease in cattle, known to America, at least, as the "Pictou Cattle Disease," and also his solemn assurances that both are co-extensive, it may perhaps be permitted to us to indulge the belief that, after all, it is not the plant itself which is directly to blame, reproach being centered in this only that indirectly it constitutes itself a menace in being the breeding-ground or host-plant of fungoids acting adversely to the health of animals after being ingested into the stomach.

Hepatic cirrhosis, or cirrhosis of the liver, a condition in animals analogous to that of "fatty liver" in men, can be produced, the Cloverdale experiments abundantly prove, by the feeding of a ration containing dried ragwort, in whole or in part. Cattle are wary of the plant in summer in the pastures. It is plentiful round here—to our

discredit we say it—and still, bare as the pastures often are, hungry as are the animals upon them, we have never, to our knowledge, seen it touched in the whole period of grazing by any animal, with the exception of sheep, which, it is averred, have an immunity from it.

This Senecio Jacobaea, Ragwort, Baughlan, Stinking Willie—call it what you will—belongs to the classification of plants known as Compositæ, and is accused of so irritating, in pollen time, the mucous membrane of the bronchia as to cause that distressing malady called Asthma, or Hay Fever. The Golden-rod, its close parents, are equally arraigned before the bar of popular belief. It is contended that the rough, granular pollen particles, released into the air, and coming into contact with the organs of respiration, produce this peculiar asthmatic affection, which, long known in its symptoms to medical science, is, nevertheless, but little understood in its nature and causes. Those plants, then, are indicted by asthmatics as disturbers of the first order.

Now, with regard to this cattle disease, a theory has been advanced which, we confess, appeals to us more cogently than any assertion that the ingestion of the green wort itself can produce Orange Liver. Indeed, all the experiments—if we except possibly the fourth experiment of the report, which seems to imply that the eating of the green plant caused death in animal No. 19—furnish nothing contradictory. This theory of ours (we have had no means of turning it into demonstration) places the culpability on a fungous growth, which increases with great rapidity on the dried ragwort when put up with other grasses. A gray, moldlike substance often covers the plant; and, under its parasitic action, may be withdrawn qualities which set up a sort of bio-chemical action that will produce the poison which affects the cattle eating it. Those fungi are an intricate study at any time; the family is exceedingly long-tailed; the specific differences manifold; the effects, baneful or beneficial, not completely explored. These, then, although the subject of endless volumes by scientists, and under the heading of bacteriology, the most discussed of vegetable growths to-day, are practically a terra incognita in the particular sense of which we are speaking. We hope to see this condition reversed, however, in the not-too-distant future, and fully believe that such experimentation as that concerned with the Pictou Cattle Disease will do much to effect this result.

If the Baughlan is, then, the mere host of this fungus, and it is not produced except in the drying stage, either alone or with other grasses, there can be no danger from its ingestion green. The Cloverdale experiments should have included a test of this kind. If animal No. 19 had been fed on green ragwort, with the usual admixture, there could have been no doubt of its deadly nature *per se*; but it was fed on "ragwort cut before the blossom appeared." This proved that the flower was not alone to blame, and that only; it did not prove that even before the blossoming it might not be a host-plant for Hypodermia, or some of the endless fungoids which infest vegetative life. Then, too, we should like to see the plant sent to the laboratory, and, so far as science can determine, submitted to a careful analysis, so we may know to a verity just what its constituents are.

Dr. Rutherford says he wants the Station maintained a little longer, so that he may determine which of the graminivorous animals are immune and which are not. We believe he needs its assistance to settle forever, since he has already gone so far and done so admirably, just such important questions as we have suggested. In the end, we believe he will find that the parasite is the enemy, not the plant. This may make little difference in *praxis*; it must greatly assist accurate knowledge. And knowledge is power.

A. E. BURKE.

Man, which all ages of revolving time,
Lives in every varying clime,
On every land of every land the King,
Whom heaven over all the world has
Placed the spot of earth supremely blest,
A chosen, favored spot, that all the rest
Of nature's works should honor, that all eyes
Should first on him, as on their King, should fix.

HORSES.

Ringbone and Spavin.

Since olden times the term "ringbone" has been used to indicate an enlargement around the coronary joint. This enlargement is hard, being a growth of the bone, and in many cases forms a complete ring, hence the name. A ringbone has a tendency to continue growing, and in rare cases attains the size of a man's head. Any conditions which favor sprains, such as fast driving over hard or uneven roads, unequal paring of the hoof, thus causing the weight to be unequally distributed in the joints, and severe labor in early life, are causes. In addition to these may be mentioned blows, bruises, or any injuries to tendons, ligaments or joints. There is no doubt that colts inherit a predisposition to ringbone.

Just as soon as the covering of the bone is bruised, a liquid is poured out in the region of the injury. This inflammatory liquid hardens, and forms the uneven growth known as ringbone. If the covering of the bone continues to be inflamed, more growth is formed. Before the ringbone has become chronic the disease passes unnoticed. If the abnormal growth of bone is between the bones of a joint, or if it tends to injure ligaments or tendons when they are moved, a ringbone is very painful. On the other hand, a ringbone may be very large and not cause very much annoyance, from the fact that it may not interfere with the free movement of ligaments or tendons, or encroach on the gliding surface of a joint. In addition to the growth that can readily be seen, a horse affected with ringbone is very lame when first taken out of the stable, but, after moving for a few hundred yards, gradually "works out" of the lameness, as horsemen call it, but when allowed to stand and become cool, and is then moved again, the lameness reappears.

Preventive treatment consists in keeping horses' feet trimmed properly, not overworking colts while young, careful driving on hard and uneven roads, and avoiding all injuries that are liable to strain tendons, ligaments and joints of the limbs. Even after a ringbone has developed, it may be cured by proper treatment of the feet, and applying a fly-blister. The fly-blister is prepared by mixing thoroughly one ounce of pulverized cantharides, one ounce of bismuthide of mercury, and eight ounces of lard. The hair is clipped over the ringbone and the blister applied with considerable rubbing. The horse's head should be tied, so as to prevent his biting the part blistered. A second application of the blister is to be used about a month after the first. If blistering fails to cure a ringbone, point-firing may be resorted to. It is necessary to fire rather deeply to secure good results, care being taken not to fire into a joint. After firing, a fly-blister should be rubbed into the holes where the hot iron has been used.

When all of these methods have failed, and the animal is not worth keeping for a long and uncertain treatment, a skilled veterinarian should be employed to perform an operation for the removal of the nerves supplying the limb in the region of the ringbone. After a horse has been operated on, great care should be taken of his feet, from the fact that there is no feeling in the foot operated on, and serious results may come from stepping on nails, etc., and carrying them many days before the driver would notice foreign bodies.

The disease known in common language as bone spavin is an enlargement of the hock joint, similar to ringbone about the coronary joint. It may affect the hock joint in such a way as to cement the small joints together, not causing lameness and apparently no blemish, but the free movement of the limb is impaired. In addition to the causes given for ringbone, may be mentioned sprains caused by jumping, galloping or trotting animals faster than they are accustomed to; also straining by starting a heavy load, slipping on an icy surface, or sliding on a bad pavement.

If the patient be examined before any bone growth has developed, inflammation will be detected on the inside of the hock joint, at the junction of the cannon bone and the joint. While in the stable the horse prefers to rest the diseased leg by setting the heel on the toe of the opposite foot, with the hock joint flexed. In travelling, the patient is very lame when first taken out of the stable, but after travelling for a short distance, goes sound. The diseased leg is not lifted clear of the ground, but nicks the toe in the middle of the stride, which is very noticeable on a pavement. Like a ringbone, a spavined horse becomes very lame after being allowed to stand for even a very short time, then moved again. The treatment for spavin is much the same as for ringbone—C. L. Barnes, in Farmers' Gazette.

Saddlers.

Saddle horses must be spoken of as a class, rather than as a breed. The Americans have developed a class of saddlers for which they have a studbook, and they call them a distinct breed. The chief peculiarities of the breed are their attractive appearance and the various gaits which they have acquired, to some extent from heredity, and to some extent by individual training. These gaits are the walk, fox-trot, single-foot trot, and canter. There has been for a few years an attempt in England to establish a distinct breed of saddlers, but what success will attend the effort can only be told in the future. Even though the Englishman may succeed in establishing a breed, he will stay with his original ideas of a utility horse, and not endeavor to either breed or teach fancy gaits, but require only the walk, trot and canter, and, of course, the extended canter or gallop. In this country those are the gaits that we consider necessary in horses of this class, but even here the degree of action with which these gaits are performed is a matter of degree in saddlers of different breeding. Some make a distinction between the type and action of a saddler and a hunter, claiming that the saddler should have higher and more attractive, and consequently heavier, action than the hunter, and we notice that in the saddle classes at many of our shows, horses of this type and action usually win over horses that have more typical Thoroughbred action and conformation. For park and show purposes, horses with high and somewhat flash action may catch the eye of the public, and often of the judges, and win over those with lower and smoother action; but the utility saddler—that is, the horse that is used extensively and for long journeys under the saddle—is the more serviceable the more nearly he approaches the Thoroughbred in both type and action. In order to get the park or show action referred to, it is necessary to get some heavy-harness blood, either the Hackney, Coach or high-acting Standard-bred, and while horses of this action and breeding certainly are attractive to the observer, the seat is not so comfortable for the rider, and it requires little consideration to decide that the high actor will not go as easy or remain sound so long as the one that goes nearer the ground. High actors can do a great deal of roading in harness and remain sound in their feet, but if required to go long distances on hard roads under the saddle, with weight up, their feet will soon become sore and diseased. Hence, we claim that low action is the proper action for the saddler, and it may be said to be somewhat unfortunate that it is not the action demanded in the show-ring. Let those who want a high, flash and attractive actor to ride around town and attract attention have him and ride him, but I am inclined to the opinion that, in the show-ring, the other class of saddler should win. No person but he who has ridden horses of different types and action can fully appreciate the difference there is in riding one of these high actors, that of necessity must jar and shake the rider considerably, and one with typical Thoroughbred action, which, while certainly not as flash, is smooth and comparatively frictionless, and gives the rider a very pleasant and easy seat. Any man or woman who has done considerable saddle work, if about to take a long journey in the saddle, and having a choice of mounts, would, without hesitation, select the horse with the Thoroughbred action, while if he or she were going to take a couple of hours' ride in the town or park, and wished to attract attention, the flash actor would be selected. Hence, we claim that for saddlers we should demand a near approach to the Thoroughbred type and action. If we wish to recognize the other type, make a distinct class, and call him a park horse. The utility saddler should be able to go long distances at any saddle gait, with weight up, without expending great energy or making it uncomfortable for his rider. He should be a good walker, trot fairly well, and either canter nicely or gallop fast and stay. The qualities necessary to make a hunter valuable are the same, with the addition of his willingness and ability to negotiate obstacles of different kinds; he must be able to jump both high and long. Hence, in our opinion, the general type, characteristics and action of a saddler and a hunter are the same, with the exception that the latter must jump in good form, while in the former this, of course, is not demanded, or required. A good hunter is (if you agree with this statement) necessarily a good saddler, but a good saddler is not necessarily a good hunter, but, with few exceptions, may be made so by training across country.

The Thoroughbred is the typical saddler up to a certain weight, which, of course, differs with individuals; and one of this breed that has been kindly used and never raced will usually make the most satisfactory saddler or hunter. The principal objections to Thoroughbreds as saddlers or hunters is their restiveness, impetuosity, and often want of size for a heavy man. Having been bred for racing purposes for so many generations, they inherit the characteristics of their progenitors, and are often not sufficiently docile for the average rider, either on the flat or across country; but when one with sufficient size and desirable manners is found, there is no horse of any other breed his equal for either purposes. In order to overcome these undesirable qualities of the Thoroughbred, it is necessary to infuse some colder blood into our saddlers; but this blood must not be too cold. We want more substance and bone, but we must not get this at too great a loss of ambition, courage and impetuosity. Hence, in order to produce desirable and serviceable saddlers and hunters, the Thoroughbred sire must be used, but the

dam must not be too cold-blooded, or, in other words, "the cross must not be too violent." While we seldom see in the show-ring or on the streets saddlers that are Thoroughbred, we consider the nearer one approaches characteristics of a Thoroughbred in both type and action, the better, provided, of course, he has the necessary manner. He must be docile and tractable, readily and promptly obeying the will of his rider, standing still when required, changing his gaits promptly at the signal from the rider, whether this be given by word, rein, heel or knees, according to his schooling. On account of the composite breeding of a very large percentage of our saddlers and hunters, we repeat that they should be spoken of as a class, rather than a breed, and as we state that the characteristic of the Thoroughbred are the desirable ones, and as we, in a former article, have enumerated these, we do not consider it wise or necessary to repeat. "WHIP."

Next day, probably, my neighbor's well-bred and splendidly-finished horse comes along, with a fee of from ten to fifteen dollars, which is cheap as dirt for a horse worth probably two thousand dollars, and he finds that the greater part of the people are using the scrub horse, and think they are saving eight or ten dollars by doing so, never caring, apparently, two straws for the man who has purchased the two-thousand dollar horse and brought him to their stable doors, and never looking ahead to the difference between the comparative value of the progeny. Possibly I am mistaken in thinking we should have legislation against the scrub horse. However, I think the question might well be taken up by the public and discussed thoroughly. A BREEDER.

LIVE STOCK.

Live-stock Judging.

An inevitable aftermath of the fairs is a discussion of the correctness, or otherwise, of the ruling of the judges, who are fortunate, indeed, if they escape adverse criticism of some of their work. The position would appear to be an unenviable one, judged from the amount of censure often indulged in by disappointed exhibitors and the sometimes veiled strictures of onlookers and press reporters, and the wonder is that greater difficulty is not experienced by far boards in finding a sufficiency of men willing to undertake the task, exposing themselves to the fire of fault-finding so liable to follow an unpopular decision. It is well, however, that worthy men do not always yield to their sense of diffidence in this regard, declining to act, in which case the list of capable judges available would be sadly limited, and less satisfactory work would be common. While men who consent to serve as judges are rightly supposed to be acquainted with the standard of excellence in the classes on which they undertake to pass judgment, it should not be forgotten that instances may occur in which competent judges may honestly differ in their opinions as to the order of placing two or more animals of nearly equal merit, one attaching more importance to one characteristic, and another giving more weight to another point, or quality. In the case of a single judge, he must make a choice, and his ruling may be as nearly right as the rating of another, equally competent, would make were he the arbiter; and where two such men are working together, there must, in order to an agreement, be a compromise, which may be the result of the greater persuasive power of one, and the yielding of his convictions by the other. If both hold out for their own view, and an umpire is called, his ultimatum is confined to the two in dispute, though there may be a third he would have placed before either of the two in question, in which case the choice, no matter which way the referee votes, is that of one man. For this, and other reasons, one of which is that the man realizes his sole responsibility, cannot shift it on another, and will be careful to do his best work, we have always favored the single-judge system, where a competent man of integrity of character can be secured to adjudicate. We have seen more mistakes made in one day by a bench of two or three judges than ever we have witnessed in the case of a single judge. But the man who accepts the position alone must, in order to do good work, have confidence in himself and in his own judgment, in addition to having had experience in breeding and

handling superior stock of the class he undertakes to judge, and, after carefully viewing the exhibits from all sides in action and standing, and critically handling them, should decide as promptly as practicable, for in this work it is too often true that "he who hesitates is lost," and the longer he delays, the less likely is he to satisfy himself. And it is himself alone he should seek to satisfy. The example of Mr. Dutchie in passing judgment in the Shorthorn class, and of Mr. Graves in the Jersey section, the two largest divisions in the cattle department at the late Toronto exhibition, furnished splendid illustrations of work well and expeditiously done by men who knew their business, and had confidence that they knew it. The man who hesitates and longs for or looks for help from others, had better not undertake the work, as



Heatherbloom.

A prizewinner over the hurdles.

Horse-breeding in Hastings County.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

As your valuable paper is always open for discussion on live agricultural subjects, I would like to ask if there has ever been any legislation in this Province (Ontario) against the scrub stallion? So far as I am aware there never has been any, and if so, do you not think it a good question for consideration? As I am a resident in Hastings, and am interested in horse-breeding to some little extent, I am satisfied that there should be something done here if the horses of this county ever attain the standard they should, either in the draft or carriage classes. This last few years I have been watching the horse business, and have expected to see quite an improvement in the colts raised, as we have first-class stallions both in the heavy and light classes, thanks, I may say, to some of our energetic neighbors. There is very little change yet, for when the stallion season comes around you will see the miserable scrub on the road, with a fee of a couple of dollars to insure and nothing if the mare fails to breed.



Wakeful.

An Australian Race-horse.

in this he only shows his weakness, and is liable to make blunders for which, if he is honest, he will afterwards feel like apologizing, but which may better be left unatoned for, as a verdict once rendered cannot be recalled, and the attempt only leads to trouble for all concerned.

Variety in Rations.

Like human beings, cows prefer variety in their rations, and, according to observations made at the Kansas Station, they give better returns when their desires in this respect are complied with. A ration containing the proper food elements can sometimes be given by using one rough feed and one grain feed only, and fair results be obtained, but better results are secured when a variety is given, both in the bulky foods and in grain.

A mixture of two grains will produce a higher yield than the same amount of food given of one grain, and four or five, or even more, kinds of grain mixed together will usually give better returns than two, although the bulk of the mixture is made of one grain. Small additions of a number of feeds flavor the mixture and make it more appetizing, and for this reason the cow will eat more and yield more in proportion to what she eats.

Ground oats usually cost too much to form any large portion of the dairy cow's ration, but cows like this food, and it is frequently advisable to add a handful of ground oats to the grain ration of each meal, as it makes the whole feed taste better, and when the cows relish their food, it adds to the yield. The feeders of the cows that have made the highest records have understood this fact, and a part of this success is due to feeding a mixture of a number of nutritious, palatable foods, thereby inducing their cows to eat large quantities.

While cows need a variety, they like it to come by having a mixture of feeds at each meal, and not by receiving one kind of feed at one meal, another at the next, and still another at the third. Such a method of giving a variety is sure to reduce the yield, as the cow, at a given feeding time, expects the same kind of feed that she ate yesterday at the same time, and if not getting it, will be disturbed, and will give less milk.

It is not necessary to give a cow the same kinds of food for supper that she has for breakfast, but the breakfast mixtures should be alike for all breakfasts, and the supper feeds the same for all suppers, for a considerable period. Sudden changes usually reduce the milk yield, even when the new ration is better than the old; and when it is necessary to make a change in the feed, the change should be made gradually, taking a week or ten days.

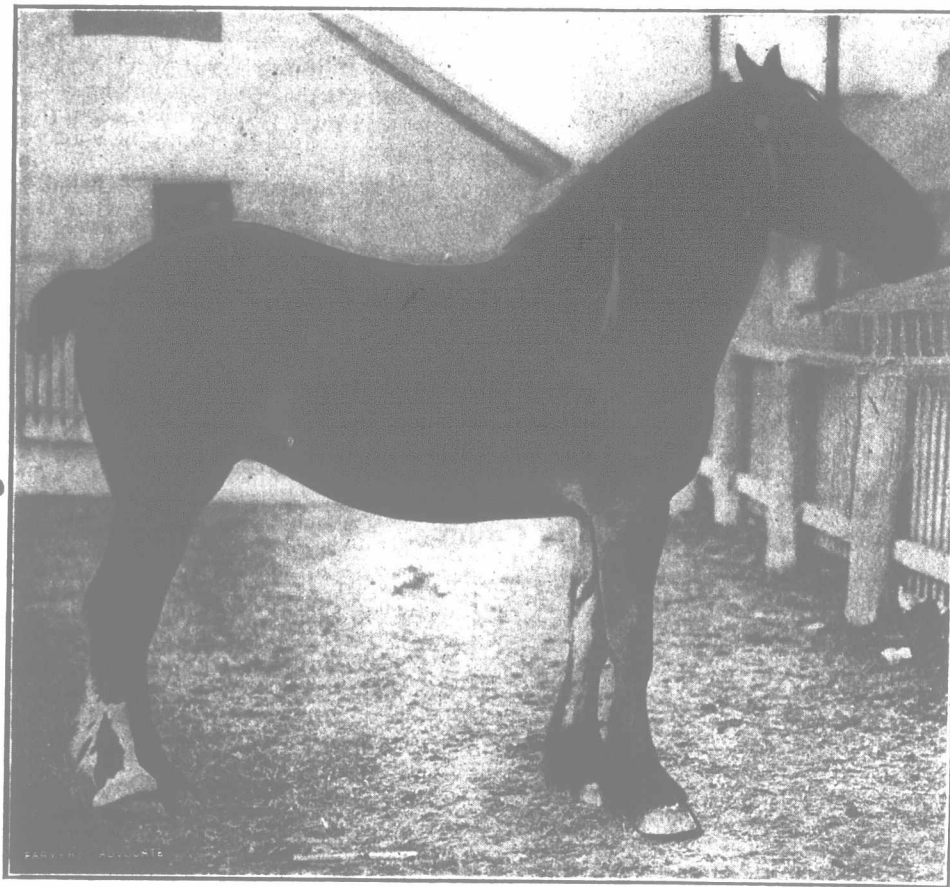
Cooking Feed and Steer Fattening.

A Hastings Co. subscriber writes: (1) Could you give me, through the columns of "The Farmer's Advocate," any advice on steamed feed for hogs and cattle during winter months. I would like to hear from some one who has had experience. I have been told that cattle fed on warm feed lose their teeth in a short time. I have been thinking of putting in a small boiler, say 8 or 10 h.-p., a safe distance from the stable, and laying pipes to run steam to heat cut straw and grain for the stock. I could lay pipes from water tank in barn to feed trough all in one trench. Would hogs do well on cooked roots and grain mixed? Would it be any safe feed? The wood for fire with would not be a drawback, as we use any amount of wood going to waste that would answer for fuel. (2) Do you think it would pay to buy steers, say, three years old, and feed on cut straw and roots, say, for three months, and then finish them up for beef by first of May? I could get good steers for \$20 to \$24 per head.

would bring 4½ cents per pound. I would like to have your opinion on this. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—(1) We have had no experiments at the O. A. C. with steaming food for cattle. American experiment stations, however, have dealt with this question pretty thoroughly, and the whole trend of experiments goes to indicate that steaming food for cattle does not pay, and that the cattle make practically as good gains, and in some cases better gains, where the food is not steamed. With regard to hogs, steaming food sometimes makes it more palatable, and in cold weather it is an advantage to feed the pigs on warm food. With very few exceptions, experiments indicate that steaming the food does not make it any more digestible. Cooked roots and meal make a very good ration for hogs. Cooking makes the roots rather more palatable, as a rule, especially in the case of turnips or potatoes, and in this way a cheap ration can be prepared.

(2) As to feeding steers, I am afraid I do not understand the problem. Surely your correspondent does not mean that he can buy really good three-year-old steers at from \$20 to \$24 per head. In this district (Wellington Co.) one can hardly buy a decent calf for that price. If, however, he can buy good steers at that price, there should be large profits obtained in feeding them and selling them at 4½ cents per pound. I am afraid,



Dainty Miss.

Canadian-bred draft filly, two years old. First in her class, Toronto Exhibition. Sire Bogie Stamp (imp.) [4168]. Owner, Alex. Jameson, Redickville, Ont.

however, that your subscriber is mistaken in his figures. A good three-year-old steer would weigh at least 1,200 pounds, and is worth all the way from 3½ to 4½ cents a pound, according to quality. I am afraid the three-year-old steers that could be bought at from \$20 to \$40 per head would be unsafe cattle to feed. I am doubtful, also, as to the possibility of finishing steers properly under the method of feeding outlined by your subscriber. He might feed them, say a month, or even two months, on straw and turnips, but I think he would do better to start them on a very light meal ration at the end of the first month's feeding, and gradually increase the meal ration as time proceeded, adding also a portion of hay to the ration.

G. E. DAY,
Ontario Agricultural College.

Sheep Dog Trials.

The intelligence and teachableness of the collie dog is proverbial, and, while from the nature of Canadian farming, and the very limited number of sheep kept on the average holding, there is little work of this sort for the dog, yet all admirers of the handsome collie and his intelligence feel interested in an account of a successful dog trial, even though it be not their privilege to witness one. The following, from the Scottish Farmer's report of an East Lothian trial, will doubtless be agreeable to all.

For the first time the course was Mr. Alex. Wilson, Babcock, with his great dog Frisk, (the dog that on Alick's previous day, by kind

consent of the committee, he was allowed to lead off.) Supported by his old friend and rival, Mr. Tom Gilholm, the acknowledged champion of the West crossed in front of the onlookers, and calmly took up his position at the starting post. "It's no' an easy matter keeping cool the day, Alick," a genial friend remarked, which observation brought a blush to the fine manly features of the young mountaineer. Frisk having been given a few moments to scan the ground, Alick slightly raised his hand, and the operations commenced. With all his old style, Frisk swept the plain, but, mistaking the intention of his master, he threw himself beyond the starting pen, instead of taking the four selected sheep instantly in hand. This slight misunderstanding, however, was soon rectified, and without much loss of time (twenty minutes being the limit) he brought his charge up, and, with the co-operation of his master, proceeded to a shed. This was no easy task, the sheep showing themselves unusually stubborn. Frisk humored them, then made them feel his strength, but for several minutes to very little purpose. He worked beautifully, but time was going. At last this part of the programme was fulfilled, after which came the penning, the single sheep, and the poles. Instead of the sheep accepting defeat by being forced into the bucht, they no sooner found themselves in the open than they again gave expression to their rebellious nature. Frisk revealed wonderful patience and tact, although once or twice he clearly indicated that the question of the mastery would soon be settled if Alick would but let him go. The performance completed, all felt that, while Frisk on many occasions had made a greater display, he perhaps never acquitted himself more gallantly under adverse circumstances. Mr. Alex. Coltherd, Congleton, Drem, with Lassie, then took leave of his friends, and made for a start. If anything, Lassie's cast was too wide, which resulted in her going beyond the original pen. In a few minutes she was brought up to her lot, and then she commenced to acquit herself with caution. There was little display, and no great art. The sheep were cantankerous, but Lassie was sure, if not brilliant. At the shed, her want of a compelling eye made the work dull, and at times almost uninteresting. The penning, the single sheep, and the taking of the poles were quite consistent with her opening methods—creditable, but not dazzling. The tall form of Mr. James Scott, Tronehill, Ancrum, was now seen emerging from a group of shepherds, followed closely by the renowned Kep. Expectation was on tiptoe. At Hawick Kep had excelled himself, and it was felt that he was sure to challenge the best records of the day. 'Twas strange, 'twas noble—the shepherds, without exception, wanted to see Frisk or Kep carry off the championship. How eager the little canine master looked! His every nerve was strained. Before reaching the post Jamie raised his hand, and, like his great rival Frisk, Kep went forth like a bullet. That day he had witnessed a number of his sons and daughters do wonders, but he was not, without a struggle, to surrender the dictatorship. There was no doubting what Kep would do when he reached the focusing point—he clapped, then came up on his sheep in the old masterly style. Jamie waited him without uttering a word. Never stooping to a harsh turn, he "braced" for a shed, making point after point in an imitable manner. The sheep pressed on him, their persistency being tantalizing in the extreme. Nose to nose he contested—and without a whisper—the ground, sometimes losing a yard, but more frequently gaining two. An ordinary dog would have completely failed, but Kep ultimately forced his shed, and, repeating the same compulsory tactics, drove the pugnacious four into the pen. With the single sheep he was unfortunate, at which stage he usually triumphs. The sun was looking down with a melting glare, Kep had been taxing himself to the utmost, the time was short, and so, exhausted, not beaten, he dragged himself through the remainder of the programme. Forsooth, a great dog under all conditions! Then came Mr. Adam Renwick, Cruncleugh, Falstone, with Don, a dog bearing a great reputation. The opening at once showed ripe capacity, although the test of the "out-run" was partially spoiled by the sheep suddenly mending their manners, and coming to meet the dog. No fault lay here with Don, for he seemed as good for three miles as for one. He had a fortunate shed, he himself doing much towards the creation of favorable circumstances. This is where the genius comes in. There was much excitement now, for he looked like making a record pen. Great calculating powers has Don; he slipped them in as if by some magical process. He was not showy—just a regular mathematician. On the single sheep he lost nothing; and when Adam directed him towards the poles he responded like a human brother. Loud and long was the applause, and it was truly merited.

The judges having intimated their decision, the chairman mounted a platform and announced the results as follows: First, Mr. R. Sandilands, with Don; second, Mr. Alex. Coltherd, with Lassie; third, Mr. Adam Renwick, with Don.

THE FOREIGN CATTLE MARKET IN GREAT BRITAIN

(Editorial correspondence.)

Great Britain, and particularly England, is one of the greatest meat-eating countries in the world. In part, this is due to habit, induced by the pursuits of the masses of the people, which involve a great deal of active physical labor, and to their living in the north temperate zone. For centuries Great Britain has been a stock-rearing country, and it was therefore natural that the meat-eating habit should become fixed. With the growth of industrial England, and the enormous populations of the cities and towns, and the comparatively small area devoted to agriculture and stock-rearing, Britain had to look abroad for food, hence the tremendous importation of animals and their products from Canada, the United States, the Argentine Republic, New Zealand and Australia. Frozen mutton and beef she receives from the two last-named, chilled meat and live cattle from the United States, and, thus far, chiefly live cattle and bacon from Canada. Frozen carcasses are imported in vast quantities, and is the lowest-selling fresh meat; consequently it supplies a class of customers that might otherwise not be able to buy meat at all. Carefully swathed in cotton or canvas sacks, it looks attractive before being taken out of the refrigerators, but once thawed, it rapidly deteriorates in appearance. The chilled meat, which comes so largely from Chicago, ranks considerably higher than the frozen product, but does not command the price nor the patronage of the flesh of finished cattle imported on the hoof and then "home-killed" at the ports of entry where live cattle are admitted, subject to slaughter within ten days, under the notorious embargo regulation. The highest-priced meat is what is called "home-fed," or "prime Scots," or some such taking appellation; but in the shops the customer probably pays his shilling for many a toothsome "ome-grown" steak, nourished and finished in the bank barns of old Ontario or the feed-lots of Illinois.

The following nine ports are open to receive cattle under the present system: Liverpool, London, Glasgow, Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle, Hull, Cardiff and Southampton, ranking in magnitude of trade something after the order named. Dealers at Liverpool, by the way, are not favorable to spreading the trade over so many markets, arguing that the distribution can be more economically and speedily done from the larger centers well supplied with railway facilities, and claim that, while the shipper may occasionally strike a good market in the smaller ports, they are more liable to be glutted, and when that happens the seller will get squeezed. Of course, it means additional running about for the big salesmen who operate at more than one market, but it may be that the local dealers prefer more distributing points, and the consumer will likely regard it as a sort of free-trade safeguard against combination. Some idea of the magnitude of the trade now transacted in live animals at Liverpool will be gathered from the following official tables. The animals are landed, not in Liverpool itself, but at Birkenhead, across the river Mersey, which is accessible for a penny in about five minutes' ride on the ferry:

CATTLE LANDED AT BIRKENHEAD.

	1904.	1905.	6 months 1906.
From U. S. A.....	211,096	218,948	122,520
From Canada	68,096	57,777	16,343
Totals	279,192	276,725	138,863

SHEEP LANDED.

	1904.	1905.	6 months 1906.
From U. S. A.....	243,125	143,830	54,801
From Canada	23,079	11,524	2,808
From Ireland	9,602	4,751	Nil
Totals	275,806	160,105	57,609

The importation of chilled meat from the United States per month into Liverpool alone will probably average about 70,000 quarters, of 190 pounds each, while South America sends vast quantities of frozen carcasses.

The main lairage, where the selling is done at Birkenhead, is called Woodside, there being an overflow lairage at Wallasey, with a capacity for about 2,000 head of cattle. There is also accommodation for large numbers of sheep, the receipts of which had been falling off at the time of our visit. Above twenty firms operate in the Liverpool cattle market, and the selling is done by the pound, dressed meat, so that the salesman must look after the carcass, offal, hides, and



Mr. Geo. Thilcox.

Superintendent Deptford Foreign Cattle Market, under whose charge 17,000,000 head of stock have passed.

keep an account of all. This is quite different from the system prevailing at the Deptford foreign cattle market, London, where the beeves are sold at so much per head and the transaction is over. When the cattle land at Birkenhead, they are locked in compartments until passed by the three Veterinary Inspectors of the Board of Agriculture, and the carcasses have to pass the town meat-inspector, and, besides this, the Humane Society officers look sharply after the condition of the lairages. The United States have had an officer looking after the condition of their beeves on arrival, but we understand they have now ceased the system of tagging their cattle. There appears to be no Canadian officer specially detailed to look after the interests of Canadian cattle, but we were pleased to meet both here and at Deptford two Canadians, who have been for some years doing a large business as salesmen—Mr. W. S. Williamson, who, on the day of our visit to the London market, sold a fine bunch of cattle for Mr. C. M. Simmons which did no discredit to the Lobo feeder or to Western Ontario; and Mr. John Sullivan, who appear to be quite able to hold their

own with the best of their confreres on these great marts. About 4,600 head had been landed for the week's trade at Birkenhead, and there was only about a farthing's difference between the Canadian and States cattle, just then in favor of the latter. In very warm weather the carcasses of the very highly-finished States cattle do not keep as well as the less-ripe Canadians, but in ordinary weather the Yankee steer has quite the best of it, as may be seen by the most casual observer. The very best cattle do best at Deptford, but the fairish sorts are claimed to have the best of it at Birkenhead. We went all through the lairages from top to bottom, and saw no evidence of diseased cattle, cattle out of good health in any way, and none that had been ill-used on shipboard or in landing. The losses in transport are reported now to be practically nil. The cattle are usually killed in about five days after landing at Birkenhead, and, having the option of several markets, appear to go for what they are worth. It is in the transportation charges, commissions, etc., that the Canadian shipper or feeder finds his returns mercilessly pared down. If the Canadian Government wishes to serve the Canadian farmer, they could probably do it more effectually by getting after this end of the business than fiddling at the embargo. At Deptford, also, prices appeared to be a matter of supply and demand. The north-country feeders, who are still working for embargo removal, would probably find themselves greatly mistaken if they imagine they could get Canadian store cattle at as cheap rates as in the palmy days of old.

Deptford foreign cattle market appears to be a model institution, more systematic and orderly in its appointments than Birkenhead, and the selling pens were scrupulously clean, as an engraving from photos specially taken for use in "The Farmer's Advocate," will show. From the time the cattle march off the steamships onto the three jetties, 940 feet long, and into the lairages, they are fed, watered and cared for with every possible care. The system is admirable. The day before our visit 1,211 cattle were landed in three-quarters of an hour, without a hitch, and on another day over 1,000 cattle were landed in 35 minutes. Two boats can be discharged at once. On the Monday of our visit there was a large market, some 2,600 head being on offer, including States, Ontario and Western range cattle. An occasional lot of the best Canadian stall-fed cattle may be equal to the U. S. corn-fed lots, but, as a rule, the Canadians are woefully out of it by comparison. The former are thoroughly finished and ripe, alike as peas in a pod, usually exceedingly uniform representatives of the different beef-breed types, Shorthorns predominating. What the Canadian cattle trade is suffering from is apparently not so much the embargo as want of more well-bred cattle properly finished. The range cattle are reported to be improving, but they were by far the worst we saw on the markets, both at Birkenhead and Deptford, being old-looking, wild, in many cases lanky and unfinished, the hides depreciated by the brand marks, and, after killing, the yellowish tinge of the flesh was not in their favor. Many of them are so wild that they can-



S. S. Fremont Landing Canadian Cattle at Deptford, London, Eng., July 27, 1906.

not be tied up for sale, but, as the Hibernian might remark, had to be killed to save their lives. It was possibly an "off day" for the "rangers."

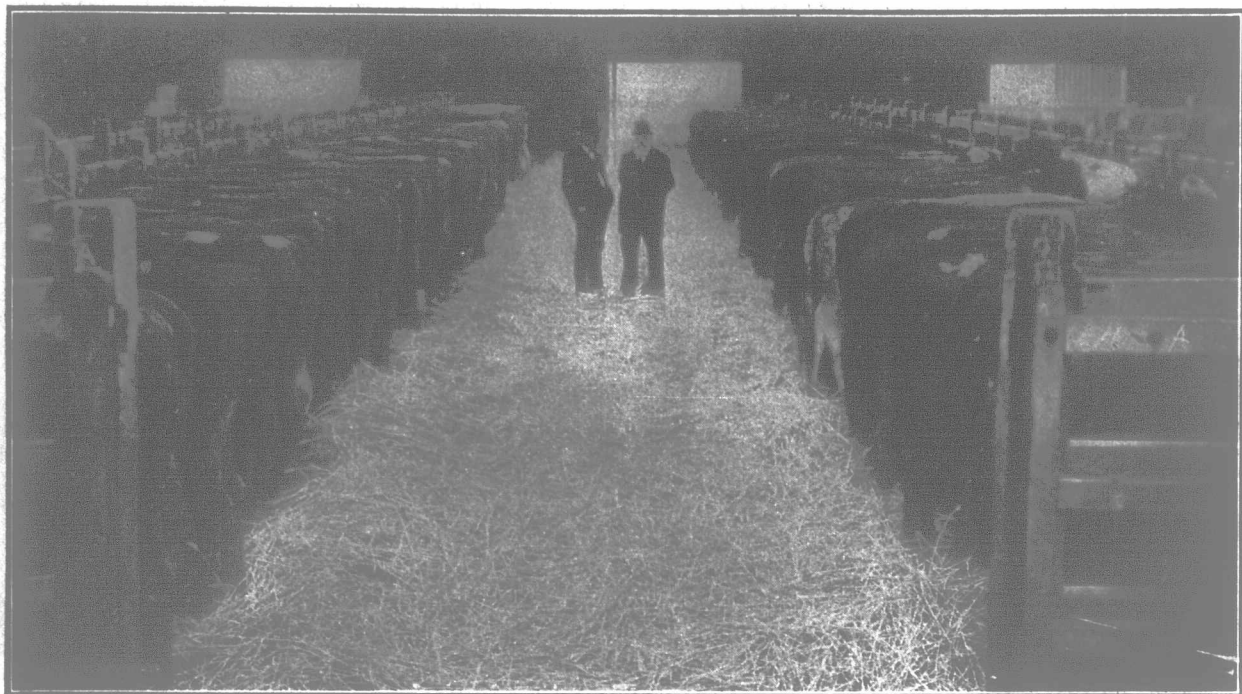
Last year there were some 52,000 Canadian cattle handled at Deptford, and 12,675 sheep, and 145,000 U. S. cattle and 819 sheep. Just a word about sheep. This trade has fallen off greatly, and some of the small bunch we saw from Montreal were so inferior that they would hardly sell for the freight. There is room for, great improve-

ment in the sheep business. There are very few disabled cattle. We saw none on the day in question, all being in good health and condition. Scores of ships, carrying from 700 to 900 head each, make the voyage without a loss. From April 29th to June 23rd of this year, 50,954 cattle were landed, and only 60 head had been thrown overboard. Twenty-four ships averaged a loss of only one each. They do not get off their feed on shipboard, and the voyage usually takes 12 to 14 days. The cattle, as a rule, are said to improve on the voyage. On landing, a staff of officers inspect them alive, and the corporation of London employs two meat inspectors to pass up on the carcasses.

Deptford market has covered lairs for 8,000 cattle and 20,000 sheep, and refrigeration space for 4,500 sides of beef every 24 hours. After the animal heat passes off in ordinary air, the meat goes into the cold-storage chambers, being afterwards sent to the great Smithfield market, where it is redistributed by the butchers who purchased the live cattle. There are three market days per week, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, and about 25 big buyers operate. Salesmen have the privilege of four or five different markets, if it is thought they can do better by holding. Price seems to be all a question of supply and demand. U. S. cattle were selling for about one-half a cent better than the best Canadians. It was claimed that the expense of handling cattle here has been reduced since the embargo went on, and that the efforts for removal have not appealed to the consumers, for the reason that they do not see that it would make meat any cheaper for them, as the

cost of transporting the cattle to the country, feeding and returning to market would be added.

Mr. Geo. Thilcox, for thirty-five years the superintendent and moving spirit of this great market, has had an experience altogether of forty years in the trade, during which time nearly 17,000,000 sheep and cattle have passed under his charge. He is a model official, of the best British type, who keeps the institution running like clock-work, having about 130 men on his staff. May his shadow never grow less.



U. S. Cattle Tied Up for Sale, Deptford Foreign Cattle Market, July 27, 1906.

THE FARM.

Lessening Labor on Ontario Farms.

One sometimes hears, in comparisons of Western and Ontario agriculture, of the greater ease with which crops may be secured there than here, as for example, when a crop of wheat is successfully grown on the last year's stubble without the operation between of plowing. Without stopping now to discuss the practices—wise or otherwise—of our Western neighbors, I wish to suggest that, before conceding the advantages to be so strongly against us, we should stop and consider whether we are always doing our work in the most expeditious and economical ways, or whether we may not, in many particulars, be clinging to methods laborious and wasteful of time, and at the same time not conducive to the best results. One thing is true: we have made at least considerable progress in lightening farm work, especially by the adoption of implements and machinery, in the stead of the great amount of hand labor once necessary. It is also clear that we shall need to make still further advances in this direction, if we would cope with the attractions of prospective farmers, of the glowing reports of easily-gotten homes in the West. On every hand one sees remunerative dairying given up for the more precarious but freer business of feeding cattle; and farm after farm, once devoted to mixed or dairy

farming, on changing hands, is added to some neighboring farm and turned over to pasturage—a consequence, not of crop failures nor dull markets, but of a lack of men to do the work. It is futile to look for relief in a return of former conditions; nor would we wish to see their return. I venture the opinion that if the old-time supply of labor were to be restored to us, at the old-time rates of wages, not one-half of it would be employed. We are learning to get along very well without it, though it must be granted there is a danger of our doing so partly at the expense of thorough farming, and by neglecting permanent improvements.

I am not pessimistic regarding the future of the farmer in Ontario. The West may furnish homes for thousands who, in Ontario, under conditions prevailing, would never pay for the land they tilled. Nevertheless, if we will but study to apply our efforts to the best advantage, and economize what help we have, there is no reason why farm life in this Province should be a grievous and an endless drudgery. We have learned many ways of simplifying our work, and there is no doubt but most of us are still doing plenty of things which give no adequate returns.

By way of illustration, let us review the changes which the years have brought with them under the single head of plowing, and remember that a similar process has been affecting the various other phases of our work. Consider, too, how much these changes have been hastened by this much-lamented scarcity of help, which has compelled us to do what Experiment Stations and Farmers' Institutes, unaided, could not have persuaded us to do for years to come.

Twenty years ago the bare summer-fallow was an established feature on almost every farm. It is not yet so dead as it ought to be, but the great majority of farmers now would no more think of practicing it than they would of returning to hand-reaping. Everyone who remembers the repeated plowings bestowed upon the favored fallow field, can appreciate the saving of labor effected in the passing of the practice.

Aside from this, less frequent plowing is now found necessary than was once the rule. On a well-regulated farm it is seldom necessary to plow the land oftener than once in two or three years. The rotation followed here calls for twice in five years. All the sod (two fields each year) is turned down after the removal of its first crop. All the grain (two fields) is seeded down to be left for hay. The fifth field is devoted to corn and roots, and, instead of being plowed, is prepared for the following crop of spring grain by surface cultivation with the spring-tooth cultivator. This is practiced, and found entirely satisfactory, by some of the best of Ontario farmers. Our experience with the two methods, side by side, was that the greater labor of plowing was not rewarded by any greater yield of grain. Neither is there enough inconvenience from having the rubbish at the surface to induce us to plow; on the contrary, we prefer to keep the seeds of what weeds there are where we can germinate and destroy them by cultivation, instead of plowing them down, to cause annoyance at some future time.

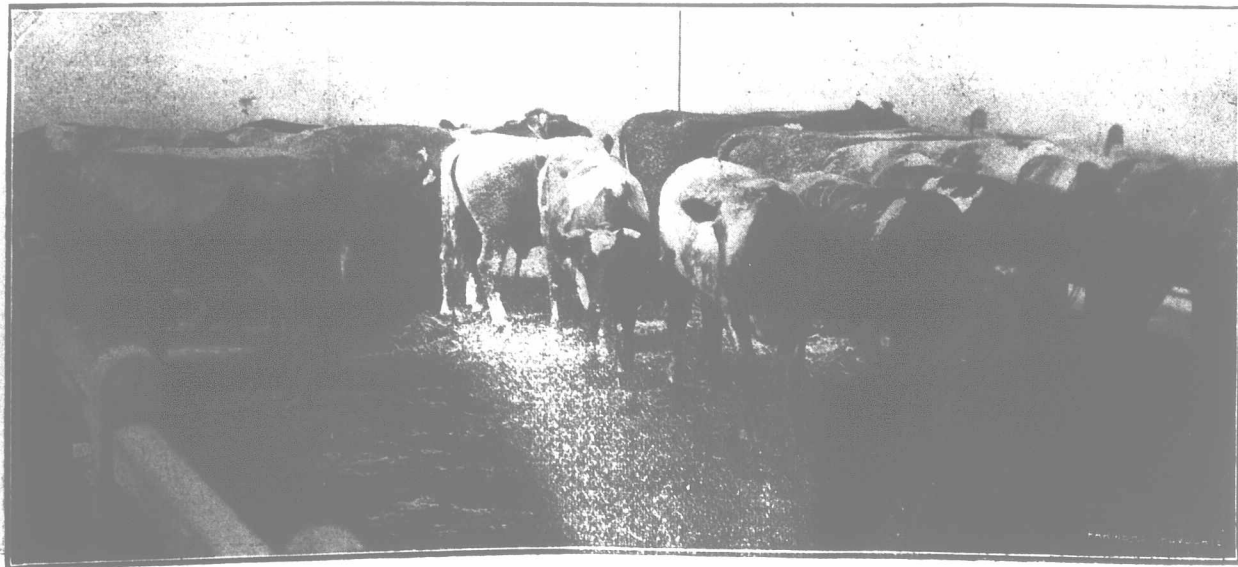
Shallow plowing, which was brought to the front some years ago through the work of Mr. Wm. Rennie, is also a noteworthy factor in lessening labor in plowing, for it stands to reason that it is lighter work to upset four inches of soil than double that depth. While comparatively few farmers have been willing to declare out and out for the system, the fact remains that the average furrow turned nowadays has become decidedly shallower than those of the past.

The advent of the two-furrow plow, with which one man, with three or four horses, does the work of two men and two teams, has also contributed vastly to the solution of the labor problem. Partly as a consequence of this, larger fields, giving longer furrows, are coming into favor. The ordinary two-hundred-acre farm, divided into assorted plots of ten acres and under, is an abomination, and, wherever practicable, should be laid out in fifteen or even twenty-acre fields.

The decadence in the art of skillful plowing and the loss of pride in work carefully done, which has apparently taken place, is deplored, and, to a great extent, justly so, by many. Still, plowing may be lacking in many of the points formerly emphasized and yet be carefully and thoroughly done, so that there is no reason for condemning present methods simply because they ignore "fancy" features in the effort to accomplish more work. Our grandfathers took a keen interest in their achievements with the plow; and, since it necessarily occupied so important a place in their tillage operations, let us give them all honor for it. We, on our part, should show as lively an interest in adapting ourselves to the demands of our time, and thus the hard-won acres of the sturdy pioneers will have fallen a heritage to worthy sons, and will assuredly continue to provide not alone an enduring, but a handsome living.

Waterloo Co., Ont.

H. GROH.



Bunch of Canadian Cattle, Morning After Loading at Deptford Foreign Cattle Market

Ontario Plowing Matches.

Will you kindly answer the following questions through your most valuable paper:

1. When and where was the last Provincial plowing-match held?
2. What amount was granted by Provincial Government?
3. On what condition are the grants given?

PLOWMAN.

We submitted the foregoing to the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, and received the following reply:

"Yours of the 11th instant has been received, in which you ask certain questions in regard to Provincial plowing-matches. These matches were held under the direction of the old Agriculture & Arts Association, which ceased to exist on January 1st, 1896. The Association set aside each year \$660 for prizes for plowing matches. These plowing matches were inaugurated in 1873, when \$1,200 was given to each of four divisions or sections of the Province. Later on this was cut down to \$600. The last Provincial plowing-matches were held in 1895. That for districts 1, 2 and 3, near Kingston; and that for 4, 5 and 6 on the farm of James Hawkins, somewhere near the border of Northumberland and Hastings Counties. There was another near Owen Sound. Where the fourth was held I cannot make out from the printed report. Appropriation was made, however, for the fourth, and the money paid. The practice seems to have been to appropriate \$150 for each competition, and appoint Association representatives living in the districts as committee of management, and these members associated with them some other officers, such as the local Plowmen's Association, Farmers' Institute officers, etc.

I am sending you a copy of the last report of the Agriculture & Arts Association, and have marked certain pages, namely, 5, 45, 135 and 168. As the Agriculture & Arts Association was carried on by a separate organization, we have only these printed records in the Department, and you will understand that they are somewhat incomplete.

C. C. JAMES,

Deputy Minister of Agriculture.

On referring to the reports, it will be seen that the plowing-matches were all popular and well attended, despite inclement weather, as many as 400 and 500 farmers attending, the results being an awakening of great interest in high-class plowing. For one of the matches held in 1905, arrangements were made jointly by committees representing the Agriculture & Arts Association and the Frontenac Farmers' Institute. The rules governing the match were as follows:

RULES.

1. All entries to be made personally or by letter to A. Ritchie, Inverary P. O., on or before 8 o'clock a. m. on the day of the match.
2. Competitors to be on the ground at 8 a. m., and plowing to commence at 9 a. m., and to be completed at 3 p. m.
3. Each plowman shall draw his number, and the lot having a corresponding number shall be the lot on which he shall plow.
4. After drawing his number, the plowman shall proceed to stake off his land, and shall be allowed one assistant to set and remove his stakes. Any plowman receiving further assistance shall forfeit his claim to any prize; nor shall he use his hands in fixing his furrow.
5. On proceeding to open his land, each plowman shall commence at the stake corresponding with his own number, and shall back up his own furrow.
6. All plowing to be 6 x 9, a less average depth than 6 inches shall not be entitled to a prize, and not more than 1 inch undercut will be allowed.
7. Plowmen shall commence by a signal from the timekeeper, and shall complete their work by 3 o'clock p. m., and should there be any difference in the quantity of land, a further proportionate time shall be allowed.
8. Each plowman after finishing must place his stake with the number on the center of his land, and remove his team and plow from the lands immediately and report himself to the timekeeper.
9. Should one or more competitors be considered of equal merit, the preference shall be in favor of those finishing in the shortest time.
10. The decision of the judges shall in all cases be final, if in accordance with the above regulations.
11. All the land plowed will be judged.
12. No person will be allowed to interfere with the plowmen while at work.
13. Prizewinners to pay 50 cents into the funds of the Farmers' Institute.
14. A copy of these regulations will be put into the hands of the judges, and will be strictly adhered to.

The Committee of Management consisted of Messrs. W. C. Edwards, M. P., Rockland; D. P. McKinnon, South Finch; Joshua Legge, Gananoque, from Agriculture & Arts Association;

also the President, E. Milton, Kingston; Hugh Rankin, Collins' Bay; J. Knapp, Kingston; J. Knight, and A. Ritchie, Secretary, Inverary P. O., from the Farmers' Institute. The entries were numerous, some coming from the County of Hastings. One judge, Mr. D. M. McDougall, from Duncanville, County of Russell, did all the judging. He was an expert plowman, and filled the position in a competent way. Mr. George entertained the committee and plowmen on the ground with refreshments at noon.

It commenced raining about 9 o'clock a. m., and continued during the day, which made it very unpleasant, but did not prevent an unusually large attendance, which was estimated at being over one thousand. This gathering of farmers had a social value worthy of notice. Discussions and comparisons of experience in connection with the best methods of plowing were freely indulged in, and it was decided that the owner of the land should consider it as greatly improved.

"The Farmer's Advocate" would gladly see a revival of interest in the plowing-matches.

Weed Pests.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your issue of Sept. 9th is a most excellent and well-timed contribution on weed dissemination, from the pen of H. H. Miller, which should awaken every farmer to the fact that the first appearance of a weed is the time to kill it. About thirty or perhaps thirty-five years ago I saw the first ragweed on a farm in this neighborhood. There were two stalks, about three feet high, in full bloom. The owners of the farm knew well

value of the farm and the farmer to the observing passer-by along the concession or side-line.

Now, why is this? Have not farmers the law to guide them in respect to noxious weeds? If an adjoining farmer strives to keep his farm comparatively free of weeds, while his neighbor across the road or line fence cares not an iota for causing his neighbor trouble and expense, he may be Grit, he may be Tory, he may be a good church member in the common acceptance of the term, but cannot be an excellent citizen.

Enclosed you will find a leaf and seed-pod of a weed that is bidding fair to occupy gardens and orchards, but I do not know the name of it, though I have observed it for years.

[Note.—The specimen enclosed is Round-leaved Mallow, which multiplies very rapidly, especially in old gardens.—Editor.]

The Lonesome Boy.

We have long given over the attempt to put old heads on young shoulders, experience having taught us that it is useless for us to expect in children the sober judgment of matured manhood or womanhood; and yet we know that as the child is, so is likely to be the adult. The farmer, knowing this, often looks into the future with misgivings enough, as he sees his son watching eagerly for quitting time, in order that he may be free to don his Sunday best and hurry away to spend the evening amid the slippery places of the crossroads or the village. Too well does the father know that his boy will not likely return from such surroundings either rested in body, quickened in intellect or improved in morals.

Now, such behavior on the part of the farmer's son is not always to be ascribed to lack of interest in the home, or to depraved morals. There are very few boys

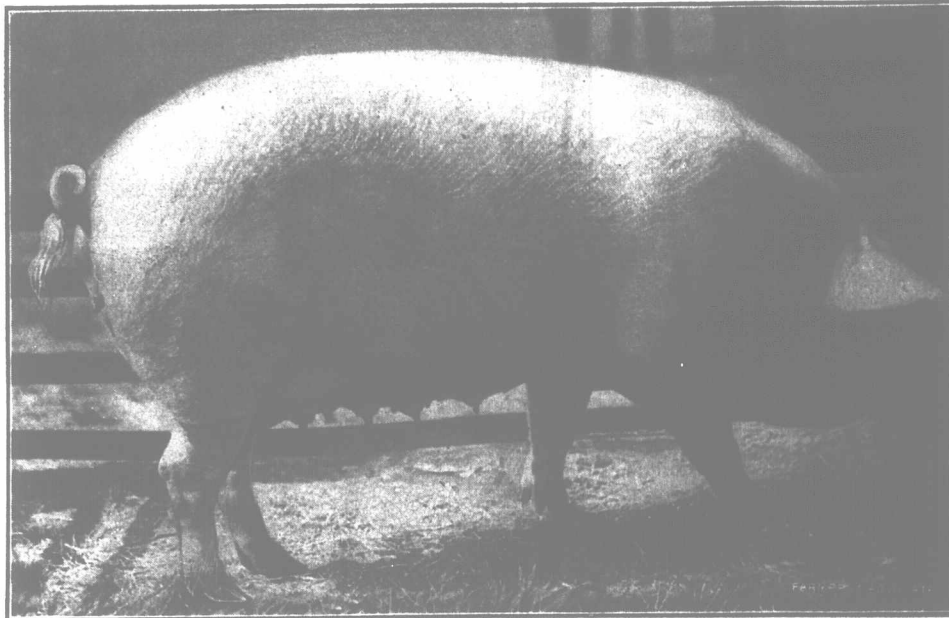
who do not wish to help their fathers, and who are lacking in the ambition to see their farm home abreast of any in the neighborhood, while the naturally vicious, or the morally depraved are, fortunately, seldom found among boys. On the other hand, a boy should not be expected to take the interest in the duties of the farm that we look for in the father. The farm work and the maintenance of the home are the father's business. He has become a man, and he has put away childish things.

But the things that the father has put away are the very things peculiar to his growing son, and are as much his son's duty as can be the problems which engage the father's mature mind. When the father forgets that his boy is a boy, with a boy's interests

and a boy's needs, he need not wonder if his son becomes indifferent to the father's interests and necessities. A farmer, in order to succeed, must give his whole attention to his work, and utilize every means that will promote his ends. In this absorbing devotion he, too often, forgets his children and their special nature. He feeds his stock, knowing that it pays to do so. They will neither work their best nor go to market profitably without study and care on his part. Too often he leaves his child to get along without helping him by giving any serious study to boy problems or to boy nature. He will send the boy to a back field and expect him to work there as diligently as if he were forty instead of twelve. The boy reports, "Oh, the work is all right, but it's lonesome," and, in spite of everything, he comes to look forward to the good fellowship that he finds waiting for him away from home. Lonesomeness is the bane of many a farmer's son, and is the unhappy cause, in many instances, of wrecked farms and blighted manhood.

The cure is not the bringing of company to the farm. Large social gatherings mean too much labor for hands that are already full enough. The remedy consists, rather, in the father's seeing that the son has a full share in all the available social life of the farm. The boy should never be asked to labor alone for any considerable length of time. Every effort should be made to fill the boy's heart full to overflowing with a sense of good comradeship. In nine cases out of ten this will result in infinite gain to the father who regards his family as by far the most important of his possessions. A boy must have his chums or become an imbecile or a criminal, and happy is the father who takes the pains to win the honored place of being his son's most trusted chum. By so doing he will have secured for his farm an intelligent and trusty helper, and for his home and his heart a wealth of love and devotion worth all the gold in Australia.

O. C.



Yorkshire Sow.

First and sweepstakes, Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1906. Owned by D. C. Flatt & Son, Millgrove, Ontario.

what they were, but likely were ignorant as to the baneful effects to future farmers. Since the date mentioned—yes, for many years—ragweed has spread over Middlesex and Elgin Counties. Many farms are covered with it as thick as hair on a dog's back, as the saying goes. On roadsides in many places it forms a luxuriant hedge between the gravel and the ditch, and between the ditch and fence it has a free territory.

Many farmers have allowed this weed to get the mastery of them; have become supine on the subject, and console themselves that it is not such a bad weed after all, that it does little harm in a crop, and the aftermath is just as beneficial to the land as a coat of manure. There is certainly a new phase in scientific agriculture.

Not exceeding fifteen years ago, I saw the first ox-eye daisy on the side of the highway in Dorchester Township. It now occupies the roadsides, to the exclusion of grass, and has entered many farms to such an extent that the pasture fields are beautiful and white in June. I have seen the mower taken out and run over them, which has done nothing to curtail them. Another weed that has made great progress since I saw the first one is wild teasel. It has travelled many miles; is a biennial; do not think it would give trouble in a cultivated field, but on roadsides, in fence-corners, and where trees have been thinned out in the woods, it presents a forest almost impenetrable with thorns. In a few years, golden-rod has not only had full and undisputed possession of fence corners, but now luxuriates in pastures and meadows. When in full bloom, as at present, it does not look so bad, but when the frost strikes it, and the yellow and green has faded, the grayish, dry stalks present a picture to the eye and landscape grotesque and unsightly, lowers the

THE DAIRY.

Weigh and Test.

In circular No. 102, of the Illinois Experiment Station, is summarized the report of 18 herds, which have been tested for a year, as follows:

1. In the 18 herds reported, including 221 cows, the average production was 5,616.99 pounds milk; 226.63 pounds butter-fat, and an average test of 4.03 per cent.
2. The best herd averaged 350.17 pounds; the poorest, 142.05 pounds butter-fat per cow.
3. The best ten cows averaged 388.75 pounds; the poorest ten, 109.42 pounds butter-fat per cow.
4. The butter-fat produced by the best (on the basis used) was worth \$119.32, while that of the poorest was worth only \$19.58.
5. At least one-third of the cows in the ordinary herds are practically unprofitable.
6. The herds in which grading has been practiced produced 85.47 lbs. butter-fat per cow more than did those in which no grading has been done.
7. The scales and the Babcock test made it possible to remove five cows from a herd of ten and thereby increase the profit \$7.62 per head.
8. This circular shows conditions as they exist on dairy farms of the State, indicating that a few cows are kept at a good profit, some at a small profit, and many at an actual loss.
9. There is but one way to determine the value of a cow—test her.
10. Two serious mistakes made by Illinois dairymen in feeding their herds is their failure to provide silage, and to make a liberal use in their rations of leguminous roughage, such as cow pea, clover and alfalfa hay. Silage should not be fed in condensation districts where objected to, but the leguminous hays should be used freely, as they are easily grown, and, since they replace expensive concentrates to a large extent, they reduce the cost of milk production.

Dairy Exhibit at St. John.

In the Dairy Building, at the late St. John, N. B., Exhibition, were the customary exhibits of cream separators. The sale of separators in the Maritime Provinces during the past two years has been phenomenal. In the sparsely-settled districts it is with great difficulty that a creamery where milk is gathered can become a paying concern. The cream-gathering creamery not proving an unqualified success, home dairying seems the most popular, and the hand separator has revolutionized the dairy industry in many parts of the Province. If the exhibit of dairy butter is any criterion of the quality produced, it speaks well for the home buttermakers of the Province. The exhibits of factory butter were not large, but the scoring was good. The exhibits of dairy butter were numerous and the quality equal in many and ahead in some cases, of the factory-made butter. The buttermaking competitions each afternoon drew large crowds, and were most interesting.

Cow-testing.

The seventh test at Brockville, Ont., as tabulated, giving individual records of over 1,200 lbs. milk in the 30 days ending August 30th, are worth noting. Altogether 8 cows out of the 135 gave over 1,000 lbs. These contrast with the 780 lbs. highest yield in herd 13. Feed for production. Number of cows tested, 135; average yield of milk, 715 lbs.; average test, 3.4; average yield of fat, 24.6 lbs.

The eighth test at Cowansville, Que., with 400 cows, is reported. The milk yield is falling off rapidly, while the average yield of fat is practically the same as in April—19.1 and 19.6 lbs. The highest individual yields of milk vary from 415 lbs. to 920 lbs. for the 30 days ending August 23rd. Average yield of milk, 468 lbs.; average test, 4.0; average yield of fat, 19.1 lbs.

Kicking Cows.

We read all sorts of devices to cure kicking cows. Like balky horses, kicking cows are usually made, so by the men who handle them. The best device we have ever seen is to put a ring in the floor overhead, and with a halter on the cow draw her head up pretty taut. She cannot kick very well in this position, and the beauty of it is she does not know what it is that prevents her, as she soon comes to know if a strap is buckled about her legs.—[Hoard's Dairyman.]

A Bruce Bachelor.

I must say I like "The Farmer's Advocate" very much. I don't believe I would be farming now were it not for the encouragement I received from it, and the Quiet Hour too. I sometimes wonder if Hope can realize all the good her (someone has said a lady writes the Quiet Hour) earnest, pleasant chats are doing. I sometimes laugh with Dame Durden's Chatterers—like an old-time quilting bee, isn't it? Wonder if I could get a wife from among them if I called?

BRUCE FARMER.

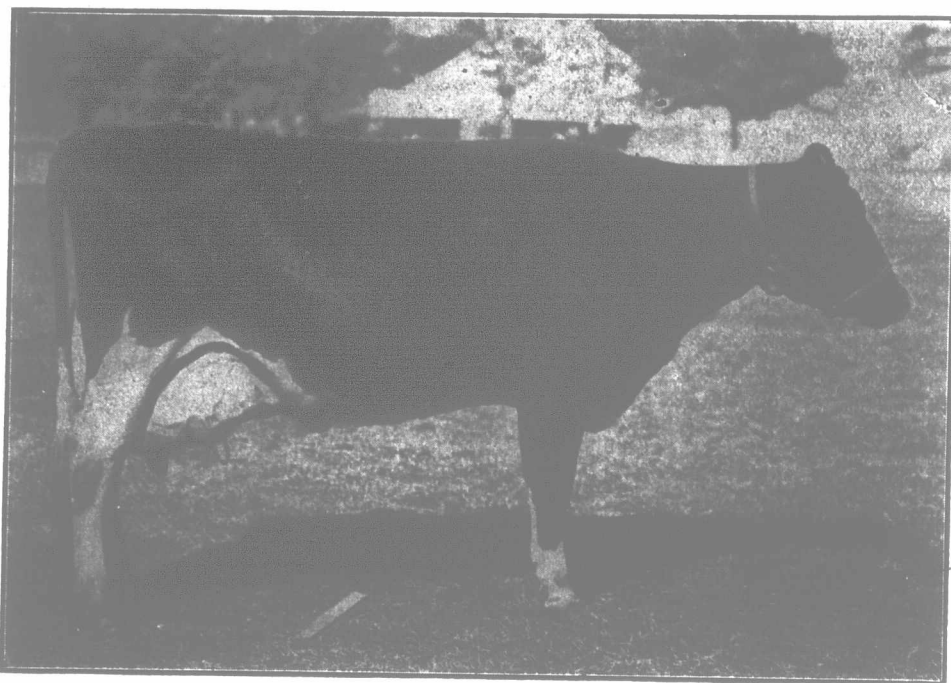
Dairy Products Officially Defined.

The committee on food standards, representing the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the Interstate Food Commission, as appointed by U. S. Secretary Wilson, has issued its supplemental proclamation regarding standards of purity for food products. In establishing these standards each definition is so framed as to include, where possible, those qualities which make the article described wholesome for human food, and to exclude other qualities; each definition is also based upon data representing materials produced under American conditions and by American processes, or representing foreign articles imported for American use. The standards adopted to cover dairy products are as follows:

MILK AND ITS PRODUCTS.

a.—Milks.

1. Milk is the fresh, clean, lacteal secretion obtained by the complete milking of one or more healthy cows, properly fed and kept, excluding that obtained within 15 days before and 10 days after calving, and contains not less than 8.5 per cent. of solids not fat, and not less than 3.25 per cent. of milk fat.



Favorit 7th (2790).

Holstein cow. First and champion, Toronto and London, 1905 and 1906. Owned by James Rettie, Norwich, Ont.

2. Blended milk is milk modified in its composition so as to have a definite and stated percentage of one or more of its constituents.

3. Skim milk is milk from which a part or all of the cream has been removed, and contains not less than 9.25 per cent. of milk solids.

4. Pasteurized milk is milk that has been heated below boiling, but sufficiently to kill most of the active organisms present, and immediately cooled to 50° F. or lower.

5. Sterilized milk is milk that has been heated at the temperature of boiling water or higher, for a length of time sufficient to kill all organisms present.

6. Condensed milk (evaporated milk) is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and contains not less than 28 per cent. of milk solids, of which not less than 27.5 per cent. is milk-fat.

7. Sweetened condensed milk is milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated, and to which sugar (sucrose) has been added, and contains not less than 28 per cent. of milk solids, of which not less than 27.5 per cent. is milk-fat.

8. Condensed skim milk is skim milk from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

9. Buttermilk is the product that remains when butter is removed from milk or cream in the process of churning.

10. Goat's milk, ewe's milk, etc., are the fresh, clean, lacteal secretions, free from colostrum, obtained by the complete milking of healthy animals other than cows, properly fed and kept, and conform in name to the species of animal from which they are obtained.

b.—Cream.

1. Cream is that portion of milk, rich in milk-fat, which rises to the surface of milk on standing, or is separated from it by centrifugal force, is fresh and clean, and contains not less than 18 per cent. of milk-fat.

2. Evaporated cream, clotted cream, is cream from which a considerable portion of water has been evaporated.

c.—Milk Fat or Butter-fat.

1. Milk fat, butter-fat, is the fat of milk, and has a Reichert-Meissl number not less than 24 and a specific gravity not less than .905 (40° C.).

d.—Butter.

1. Butter is the clean, non-rancid product made by churning in any manner the fat of fresh or ripened milk or cream into a mass, which also contains a small

portion of the other milk constituents, with or without salt, and contains not less than 82.5 per cent. of milk fat. By acts of Congress, approved August 2nd, 1886, and May 9th, 1902, butter may also contain added coloring matter.

2. Renovated butter, process butter, is the product made by melting butter and reworking, without the addition or use of chemicals or any substances except milk, cream, or salt, and contains not more than 16 per cent. of water, and at least 82.5 per cent. of milk fat.

e.—Cheese.

1. Cheese is the sound, solid and ripened product made from milk or cream by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning, and contains, in the water free substance, not less than 50 per cent. of milk fat. By act of Congress, approved June 6th, 1896, cheese may also contain added coloring matter.

2. Skim-milk cheese is the sound, solid and ripened product, made from skim milk by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning.

3. Goat's milk cheese, ewe's-milk cheese, etc., are the sound, ripened products of the animals specified, by coagulating the casein thereof with rennet or lactic acid, with or without the addition of ripening ferments and seasoning.

f.—Ice Creams.

1. Ice cream is a frozen product made from cream and sugar, with or without a natural flavoring, and contains not less than 14 per cent. of milk fat.

2. Fruit ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, clean, mature fruits, and contains not less than 12 per cent. of milk fat.

3. Nut ice cream is a frozen product made from cream, sugar, and sound, non-rancid nuts, and contains not less than 12 per cent. of milk fat.

g.—Miscellaneous Milk Products.

1. Whey is the product remaining after the removal of fat and casein from milk in the process of cheese-making.

2. Kumiss is the product made by the alcoholic fermentation of mare's or cow's milk.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

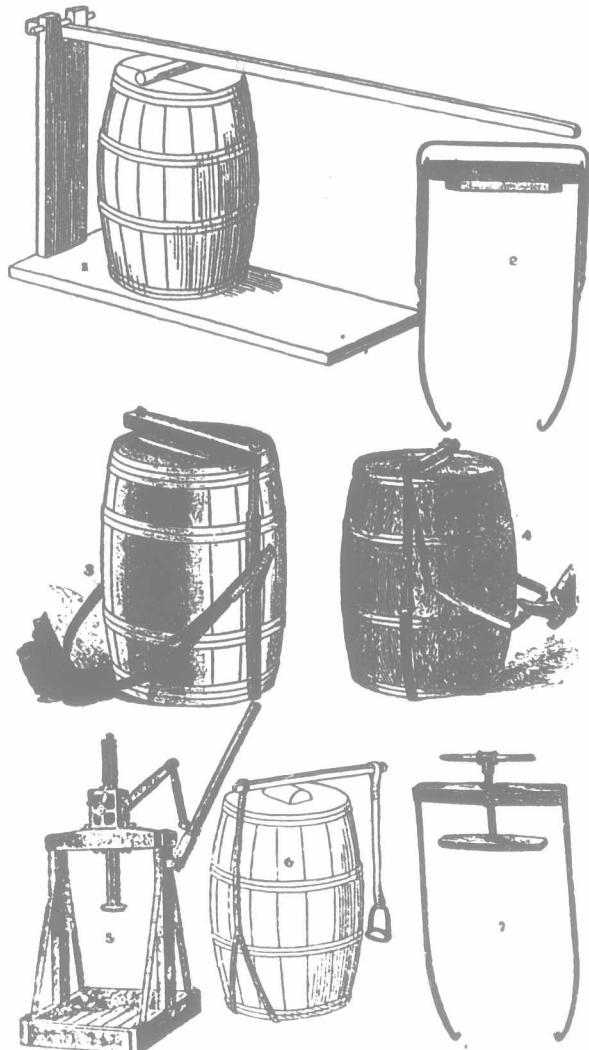
Electricity as an Insecticide.

Electricity as a possible motor power for farm implements has long been a cherished dream. It now appears that there is a possibility of its being used as an insecticide. The discovery, as in the case of most valuable discoveries, was due to accident. A Monaco (France) engineer, while working with an electrical machine in the open air, had occasion to insert metal rods in the ground and connect them with a dynamo. He observed that, as soon as the current was turned on, all the insects in the ground hurriedly came to the surface. It was argued from this that a stronger current might be found effectual in killing the insects, and further experiments were made. To a Russian has come the greatest success so far. His invention is to place a dynamo on a handcart, with an attachment by which the electricity runs to the ground when the cart moves, and it has been found that all insects so reached by the current have been killed as by lightning. The inventor is confident that he can perfect his apparatus so that it may be utilized in killing insects on plants and trees. Should he prove successful, the question of how to produce electricity in an inexpensive way will become a pertinent one.

Condition of Apples Arriving at Montreal.

The Dominion Fruit Inspectors at Montreal sent in to the Fruit Division, Ottawa, reports of the temperature of five carloads of apples in refrigerator cars, all of which were said to have been fully iced at starting. They arrived at Montreal with temperatures ranging from 64 to 82 degrees. Although this fruit was placed in the cold storage of the steamships, it is extremely likely that there will be a very great depreciation in the quality of these apples when they reach their destination. After having been exposed from the time of packing until they were placed on board steamship to this very high temperature, no cooling could

prevent a very serious deterioration in so soft an apple as the Duchess or Astrachan. Attention is once more drawn to the fact that, unless fruit is cooled before being put into refrigerator cars there is little chance of its reaching the steamship in good order.



Apple-barrel Presses.

The Value of Seedless Apples.

During the past two years much attention has been drawn to the Spencer Seedless Apple in the press, and recently at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, and probably other exhibitions in Canada, this fruit has been advertised and orders solicited. While we have nothing to say in regard to the quality of this fruit, not having had the opportunity of testing it, we draw attention to the fact that there are seedless apples which have been originated in Canada which are probably just as good as the Spencer Seedless Apple. The writer knows of three distinct seedless apples in this country.

Unless a seedless apple is as good or better than a McIntosh, Northern Spy, King, Spitzenburg, or other good dessert apples, it is of little practical value, in my judgment, unless for evaporating or canning, and as so many culls and windfalls of well-known varieties can be obtained for this purpose, the writer does not believe the seedless apples, unless of great merit, will become popular or useful, and, without reliable evidence of their high quality, persons would not be warranted in paying a high price for them.

W. T. MACOUN, Horticulturist.
Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

The Pear-leaf Blister-mite in British Columbia.

Mr. J. W. Cockle, Entomologist, Kaslo, B. C., is quoted as follows on the pear-leaf blister-mite, in the Dominion Fruit Division's August report:

"This pest is usually in evidence every season, but the very slight damage which it occasions has been confined to the discoloration of the foliage; but this year it has proved a most destructive pest. In some cases that have come under my observation the foliage and fruit of the entire tree was destroyed, the leaves hanging colorless and yellow, smothered with a mass of corroded cells, while the skin of the young fruit was so badly attacked that it was impossible for it to develop. The worst stage of the attack occurred when the fruit was about one-quarter grown.

"In all cases where the damage has occurred, it has been in gardens and neglected orchards where regular spraying had not been practiced. The remedy which has proved most satisfactory in combating this pest has been spraying with the Bordeaux mixture and Paris green, applied frequently, say every week or ten days, so as to keep the foliage covered with the poison during the whole time of its development. Where this is done the early attack soon dies out and the further spread is entirely arrested."

Apple Harvesting Devices.

With the opening of the apple season the question of ladders, pickers and apple presses comes home to the orchardist. The devices for "pickers" figured below find little favor with practical men. So far nothing has been invented that takes the place of a convenient ladder and hand picking. Occasionally, however, a few apples may be left upon an almost inaccessible limb, and these may very conveniently be taken off by one or other of these devices. There is little choice between them, as any of them will serve for this purpose, and none of them can be recommended for anything but exceptional cases.

In the matter of ladders, there is the same multiplicity of devices. The most commonly used is that in figure 6, made as light as possible and in two lengths, one about 10 feet long and the other 16 feet. These should be made as light as is consistent with being perfectly safe. A light pole of spruce or similar material makes a convenient ladder. Bore this with 1/2-inch holes for the rounds, after which it is ripped through the middle to within 15 inches of the small end. Small bolts are placed at the end of the saw cut. The two parts are pressed out and rounds of suitable lengths put in from the top to the bottom. These fit nicely into the crotches of the trees from the outside, and furnish the best means of having access to the fruit. They are convenient to carry from tree to tree, and have practically taken the place of other devices for ladders.

The barrel press in figure 1 may be fairly useful. It is a lever press, and has the objection that it is inconvenient to carry about, and there is a liability of the pressure being put on and off more frequently than is good for the fruit. Nevertheless, as a temporary



Orchard Ladders.

expedient, it may furnish a hint that will be exceedingly useful sometimes.

The device in figures 2 and 3 is frequently bought, but is not a practical tool. If all barrels were exactly the same length, and all apples of the same texture and packed with perfect uniformity, this device might work, but these conditions are impossible. Frequently this press sends the head a quarter of an inch too far down, or does not send it down far enough, within a quarter of an inch, perhaps, and there is a strong temptation to use a hammer to send the head into the chime.

The press in figure 4 is too clumsy to be practical for orchard packing.

The one in 5 has all the defects of the lever press, and frequently does not give power enough.

The best device, and the one most commonly used in Canadian packing-houses, is one not shown in these illustrations. It is explained that there are two types of heads, the ordinary wooden head going crossways of the head of the barrel and the circular iron head. The circular iron head should be used by all means. When carefully made it is exceedingly strong, and quite as portable as a wooden head. It enables the packer to close a barrel properly, and leave the middle of the head a half-inch higher than with the wooden head. This is a very important matter. A barrel bruise is not a serious matter, so long as the pressure is retained upon it. If the pressure is released before the bruise is dry, as it is in this case, at least to the extent of half an inch, there is a danger that the juices will be re-absorbed and immediately start to rot.

A. McNEILL.

POULTRY.

Simple Fattening Methods.

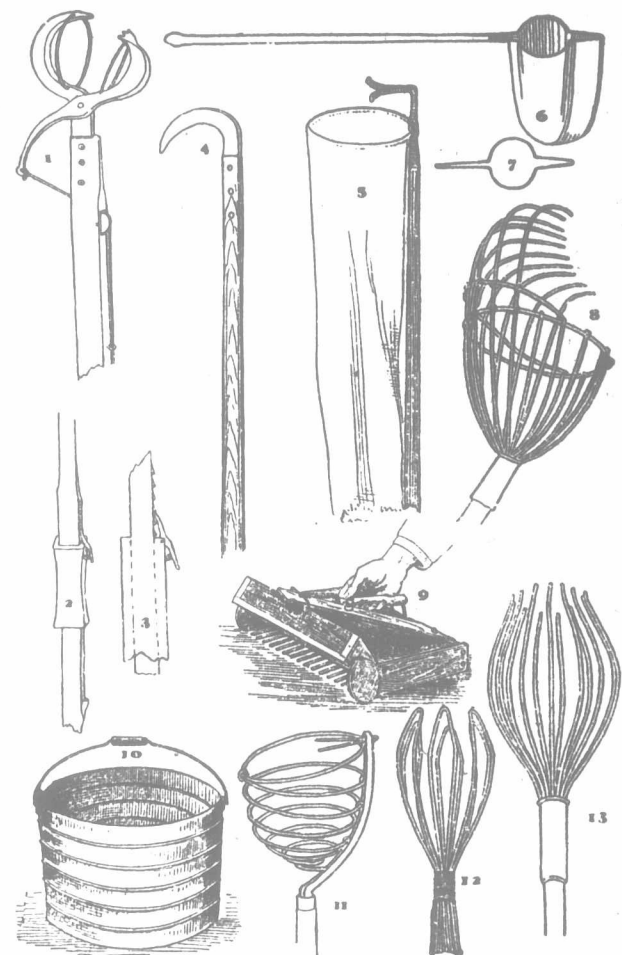
When a very rapid increase of fat is desired, and especially when the chickens to be fattened are a little lacking in condition, the fattening process may be hastened in various ways. When only a small number of chickens are being handled, a very rapid fattening may be made by feeding on a baked johnnycake of corn meal, with occasionally some beef scrap containing much fat or pork cracklings. For a large number of chickens, the preparation of johnnycake is too troublesome. Feeding entirely on mash of corn meal and beef scraps may work satisfactorily on chickens that can stand it, but heavy mash feeding exclusively is not to be recommended to a novice. The part-grain diet is safer.

Fattening on ground dry-feed mixtures is probably not to be recommended for quick work with chickens that have been fed by another system, for if they do not take readily to it, valuable time is lost. It should be noted in the instructions already given that the fattening process is simply an extension of the regular system of feeding to which the stock is accustomed. So in dry feeding, the feeder trusts in part to confining the chickens more closely and in part to a little more fattening food of the same kind he has been using, and fed much the same way to bring about the conditions he seeks. Mr. Park used to fatten his cockerels on a mixture of equal parts corn, oats and barley, ground very fine and fed dry in hoppers, the cockerels meantime being confined to a grass run, and liberally supplied with beef scrap, water, and sometimes milk. I presume they would fatten as rapidly by this plan as by mine, but cannot say definitely.

FATTENING OLD HENS.

If I give in precept what I practice, I have not much to say about fattening old hens. My experience has been that, when through laying for the season which is to be their last with you, the best thing to do with them is to dispose of them at once, whatever their condition. Those that are fat will gain little by keeping. Those that are thin cannot be fattened in a short time, but must be brought up in condition first. Those that are in good condition might gain enough to warrant fattening, if considered by themselves; but with the others, and in view of the fact that, whatever the scale of operation, I have nearly always had younger stock to which it was worth while to give additional room, I have always felt that I made no mistake in disposing of the old hens in a bunch, letting them go as they were, and I think most poultrymen will find the same thing true.

If, however, one wants to fatten his old hens, the best plan is to confine quite closely and feed heavily a ration about the same as they have been getting for a good laying ration. More corn and more meat foods may be added, but with old hens it is not best to feed too-heating foods, for they cannot stand it as the young stock will, and a few hens going off their feed and dying will cut into the profit so much that it would have been as well not to try to fatten.—[John H. Robinson, in "First Lessons in Poultry-keeping."



Fruit-picking Contrivances.

Poultry-fattening Stations.

The Alberta Government has decided to undertake the work of fattening and marketing poultry. Six or eight fattening stations will be started throughout the Province, preferably at places where creameries now exist. Men will be placed in charge who will purchase and fatten the poultry. The farmer will receive eight cents a pound for his chickens, and any excess of price after deducting the cost of fattening will be returned to the farmers in proportion to the number of chickens sold. Of course, chickens delivered to the stations must be starved for at least twelve hours. The weight preferred is from three to four pounds. Ground oats and skim milk will be the fattening foods used. The Government has a cold-storage plant which can be utilized, thus helping to steady the market, but we know little of the demand for poultry if such be needed.

The effects of this move will be far-reaching. The barnyard mongrel will, no doubt, figure in the business for some time, but the fattening station is bound to be a center of influence, from which will radiate sound business ideas in the management of poultry on a Western farm. The farmers should prepare to keep the type best suited for the purposes of the trade. If this be done, with cheap food and ready markets, the future should look bright to the Canadian hen.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

Nova Scotia Notes.

The summer of 1906 has been full of surprises. Spring opened early, with every prospect of an early seed time, but about the middle of April rainy weather set in, which continued well on into May, so that no seeding was done until the 14th. Then we had two weeks of fine weather, and I do not think we ever put seed into a better-prepared seed-bed than we did from the 14th to 24th of May. From May 24th to June 4th we had heavy rains, so that we hardly got on the land again before the 10th of June. From the 6th to about the 22nd of June the weather was dry and cold, and the land had been so soaked that heavy soils baked badly and crop prospects were blue enough. Practically all of the potatoes and roots and a large proportion of the grain were put in after the 10th of June, but the last part of June and the first half of July was warm and showery, crops grew amazingly, and from the middle of July to the middle of August we had more heat than we have had in any thirty days for many

years, so that the late grain made great progress toward ripening, and the hay crop, which was an average one, was harvested in the very best of condition.

There has been no frosts yet; most of the grain is harvested and will not be very much below an average yield, though, of course, the acreage will be smaller than usual. Potatoes are still green (no blight), and though planted so late will be at least eighty per cent. of a crop. Turnips are coming on splendidly, and



Shropshire Shearing Ewes.

Imported and owned by T. H. Medcraft & Sons, Sparta, Ont. In their auction sale, October 10, as advertised.

there is a good chance of an average crop, though, of course, the next six weeks makes the turnip crop. Owing to cold, wet weather in June the cutworm did less damage than of late years.

The fall shows are now on, and our county is well to the front with live stock. Some of our breeders are anxiously awaiting an opportunity to cross swords with some of the Western breeders at the Dominion Exhibition, to be held at Halifax, Sept. 22nd to October 5th. Cumberland Co. C. H. BLACK.

Fair Dates for 1906.

- Great Northwestern Exhibition, Goderich.....Sept. 26-28
- Oakville FairSept. 27-28
- North Brant Exhibition, Paris.....Sept. 27-28
- Dominion Exhibition, Halifax, N. S.....Sept. 20-Oct. 5
- Provincial Exhibition, New Westminster, B.C.....Oct. 2-6
- AtwoodOct. 2, 3
- South Simcoe, CookstownOct. 2-3
- BlackstockOct. 2, 3
- CliffordOct. 3, 4
- McGillivrayOct. 5
- Caradoc, Mt. BrydgesOct. 5
- American Royal, Kansas City, Mo.Oct. 6-13
- Prince Edward Island Agr. and Industrial ExhibitionOct. 8-12
- Muncey FairOct. 9-10-11
- CaledoniaOct. 11-12
- Caistor Agr. Fair, AbingdonOct. 12-18
- International, ChicagoDec. 1-8
- Ontario Winter Fair, GuelphDec. 10-15

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

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

Progress in Dairying.

One of the chief needs of Ontario dairying is a continuous supply of thoroughly informed and trained dairymen, such as those who graduate from the Kingston Dairy School. The calendar for the session of 1906-7 is now out, and will repay a careful study. A copy may be secured from Mr. J. W. Mitchell, B. A., Supt., Kingston, Ont.

A. P. Ketchen, editor of the Northwest Farmer, will shortly succeed K. R. Honeyman, as Deputy-Minister of Agriculture in Saskatchewan.

W. T. McDonald, a graduate of the class of 1906, Iowa Agricultural College, has just been elected Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Oklahoma Agricultural College; J. T. Caine, of the class of 1905, Professor of Animal Husbandry at the Utah Agricultural College; and R. S. Curtis, of the class of 1905, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry, in charge of the Department, in the North Carolina Agricultural College.

MARKETS.

Toronto.

LIVE STOCK.

Receipts at the City and Junction markets for the past week have been heavy, fully 275 carloads of the different kinds of live stock being delivered. Trade in fat cattle dull, too many unfinished, ill-bred, coarse cattle, for which there is little or no demand, are being offered. Prices for the best held about steady, but the common were off from 15c. to 25c. per cwt.

Exporters.—Prices ranged from \$4.25 to \$4.75, the bulk selling at \$4.40 to \$4.60. Export bulls sold at \$3.75 to \$4.25.

Butchers.—Not enough good cattle to supply the demand. Prime odd cattle sell as high as \$4.75; loads of good, \$4.25 to \$4.50; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3.25 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.25 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—The fall trade is hardly established as few farmers have commenced to buy, grass in many parts being scarce on account of dry weather. Prices are reported as follows: Feeders, 900 to 1,050 lbs. each, \$3.40 to \$3.75; feeders, 800 to 900 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.40; best stockers, \$3 to \$3.25; common to medium, \$1.50 to \$2.75 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Market strong for good to prime cows, at \$45 to \$63 each, the bulk selling at \$40 to \$55; common to medium cows, \$30 to \$37.50 each.

Veal Calves.—Market strong as usual; prices range from \$3.50 to \$6.50 per cwt.; bulk at \$4.50 to \$6. Some few prime new-milk calves sell up to \$7 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Trade good, with good prices for prime stuff; but there is little of that class offering in sheep and lambs; on that account, prices are easier. Many farmers are wanting wether lambs to feed, but there are none to be had. Some farmers are buying ram lambs. Export sheep, \$4 to \$4.50 for ewes; bucks, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$5 to \$5.75 per cwt., and 95 per cent. of these were rams.

Hogs.—Deliveries light; prices steady at

\$6.40 for selects, and \$6.15 for light fats.

Horses.—The horse market is beginning to look up. At the sale stables, business was better than for some weeks past. There were many buyers, the majority of whom were from Toronto and near-by towns and villages. The following is Burns & Sheppard's weekly report of prices: Single roadsters, 15 to 16 hands, \$140; single cobs and carriage horses, 15 to 16 hands, \$145 to \$225; matched pairs, carriage horses, 15 to 16.1 hands, \$300 to \$550; delivery horses, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs., \$135 to \$175; general-purpose and express horses, 1,200 to 1,350 lbs., \$140 to \$185; draft horses, 1,350 to 1,750 lbs., \$150 to \$175; serviceable second-hand drivers, \$65 to \$80.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Receipts liberal; prices a little easier, if anything. Creamery prints, 24c. to 25c.; creamery boxes, 22c. to 23c.; dairy pound rolls, 20c. to 21c.; tubs, 19c. to 20c.; bakers' tubs, 14c. to 15c. per lb.

Cheese.—Market firm. Large, 12½c. to 13c.; twins, 13c. to 13½c.

Honey.—60-lb. tins of strained, 10c. to 11c. per lb.; 10-lb. tins, 11c. to 12c.; combs, in sections, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per dozen.

Eggs.—Market firm; prices unchanged; 18c. to 19c. for new-laid.

Poultry.—Receipts moderate; prices firm for all of good quality. Dressed chickens, 12c. to 15c. per lb.; ducks, 12c. to 15c. per lb. Alive, 2c. to 3c. per lb. less.

Potatoes.—Car lots are selling at 70c. to 90c. per bag.

Hay.—Baled, scarce and firm at \$10 to \$10.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy; No. 2, \$8 to \$8.50 per ton.

Straw.—Scarce at \$16.50 per ton, car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Shorts.—Scarce at \$20, on track, at Toronto.

Grain.—Wheat—No. 1, white, and red, 72½c.; No. 2, white, 70½c.; No. 3, white, 69½c.; No. 2, red, 70½c.; No. 3, red, 69½c.; No. 2, yellow, 70½c.; No. 3, yellow, 69½c.; No. 2, mixed, 70½c.; No. 3, mixed, 69½c.; No. 2, mixed, 70½c.; No. 3, mixed, 69½c.

no quotations; No. 1 Northern, sellers, 77½c.; No. 2 Northern, 75½c., sellers.

Barley.—No. 2, 48c.; No. 3X, 47c.; No. 3, 44½c. bid.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 32½c.; No. 2, mixed, 31c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 57c., on track, at Toronto.

HIDES AND WOOL.

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

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts have been abundant. Trade good for choice-quality fruit, but dull for the poor stuff. Prices ranged as follows: Blueberries, box, \$1.75 to \$2; peaches, 75c. to \$1 per basket for Crawfords; Niagara grapes, 20c. to 25c.; Moore's Early, 50c. per basket; plums, egg, \$1 to \$1.20 per basket; Lombards, 70c. to 90c.; cucumbers, 25c. per basket; tomatoes, 20c. per basket; apples, 20c. to 30c. per basket; pears, 30c. to 50c.; green peppers, 50c. per basket; red peppers, 35c. to 40c. per basket.

Chicago.

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

Hogs.—Steady to 5c. higher; choice to prime, heavy, \$6.35 to \$6.85; medium to good, heavy, \$6.15 to \$6.25; butchers' weights, \$6.50 to \$6.60; good to choice, mixed, \$6.25 to \$6.50; packing, \$5.50 to \$6.25; pigs, \$5.70 to \$6.30.

Sheep and Lambs.—Steady; some, \$1.50 to \$5.75; yearlings, \$3.75 to \$6.15; lambs, \$6 to \$7.25.

Montreal.

Cattle.—Owing to the less encouraging cables from England, the demand for ocean freight space lacks news to stimulate it, and, as a result, an easier tone has developed. Liverpool is offering at 40s. for Sept., and 42s. 6d. for October. London may be had at 40s. for Sept., and 37s. 6d. for October, while Glasgow is quoted at 40s. for either month. Shipments from the port of Montreal for the week ending Sept. 15 were 3,657 cattle and 158 sheep, against 6,610 cattle the previous week. The offerings of choice cattle on the local market continues very light, and top prices ranged around 4½c. per lb., good being 4c. to 4½c.; medium, 3½c. to 4c., and common, 2½c. to 3½c. The demand from butchers showed some improvement, the weather being rather better. The best of the cattle, or a large number of them, have been taken by Americans from Ontario points, it is claimed, prices being lower than in the United States.

The same might be said of lambs, which have been bought up freely during the past few weeks, at 5½c. to 5½c. per lb., sheep selling at about 3½c. to 4c. Some of the poorer lambs sold at 5c. Calves held about the old range, being \$2 to \$10 each, to cover all qualities, save extras. The supplies of hogs show a considerable increase, and the demand for them was excellent. Prices held about steady, the market not showing any inclination to return to recent top figures. Sales were made at 6½c. to 7c. per lb. for choicest. Milch cows are still quoted at \$25 to \$55.

Horses.—The remount officers of the British army, who are here to purchase troop and gun-carriage horses for South Africa, only accepted eight horses out of the 60 or 70 offered, the rest not being considered acceptable. The total number taken from Canada was but 170 head, of which 115 were bronchos from Calgary. It would seem that there is so much use for horses in Canada just now, that holders are placing a higher price on them than buyers are prepared to pay. As to the ordinary market, there is no change to speak of. Demand is dull, and it is not likely will be greatly altered now till the lumber camps send in their requisitions. Quotations are:

The Sovereign Bank of Canada

THE BANK THAT PAYS INTEREST

4

TIMES A YEAR
On Savings Accounts

72 Branches Throughout Canada.

Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, or coal-carters, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250 each; express, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs., \$150 to \$200; choice saddle or driving, \$350 to \$500; fair drivers, \$125 to \$150, and old, broken-down animals, \$75 to \$100.

Dressed Hogs, Provisions, etc.—The market for dressed hogs showed practically no change during the week, prices being 9½c. to 9¾c. for choice. A number of minor changes took place in provisions, present quotations being: Hams, large, 14½c., 25 lbs. and upwards; 15c. for smaller; 15½c. for mediums, and 16c. for small. Bacon, 11c. to 12c. for green flanks and long clear, and 13c. to 16½c. for choicest. Barrel pork, \$22.50 to \$24. Lard, compound, 8½c., and lard, 12c. to 13c.

Hides, Tallow and Wool.—The main change in the markets for hides during the past few days has been the great strength in lamb skins, dealers now offering 70c. each for them, laid down here. For beef hides, they offer 10½c., 11½c. and 12½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, here, and quote tanners at an advance of ¼c. Calf skins are steady at 13c. for No. 2, and 15c. per lb. for No. 1, horse hides being \$1.50 each for No. 2, and \$2 for No. 1. Rough tallow is 1½c. to 3c. per lb., rendered being 5c. There is little new to be said of wool. The London sales, which always show the position of the market, take place next week, and dealers here look for a slight strengthening. Prices paid here, f. o. b., are as follows: Lambs, pulled, brushed, 30c. to 31c., and unbrushed, 29c. to 30c.; N.-W. Merinos, 20c. to 22c.; Canada fleeces, tub washed, 26c. to 28c., and in the grease, 18c. to 20c.; Canada pulled, brushed, 29c. to 31c., and unbrushed, 27c. to 29c.

Cheese.—The market shows increased strength, and at the present moment there is little indication of a weakness developing. Stocks in Montreal have been estimated at about 250,000—a very low figure. Those abroad are also light, and the make greatly affected by the

poor pastures. Shipments for the week ending 15th inst. were 61,500, exceeding those of the same week last year by 11,000 boxes, and bringing the total shipments for the season to 496,000 boxes, or 152,000 more than for the same period last year. After the present rise in prices took place, demand from England lagged for a few days. Then came on an enquiry from Bristol, mostly, and prices here went still higher, and are now quoted firm at 12½c. for Quebecs, 13c. to 13½c. for Townships, and 13½c. to 13¾c. for Ontarios.

Butter.—The market for butter remains steady. Prices here appear to be fractionally too high to attract demand from England, otherwise there would be quite a good trade. England is now drawing a great portion of her supplies from Denmark, as Germany is short of butter, and is absorbing a large proportion of the Russian shipments. However, demand continues very dull here, as may be gathered from the smallness of the shipments during the week ending 15th inst., when only 12,156 packages were shipped, or less than half the same week of the previous year. This now makes the shipments for the season only 293,000 packages, against 428,000 for the same period of last year. Meantime, prices here are still 23c. to 23½c. for good to fine, and 23½c. to 23¾c. for choicest creamery, Manitoba dairy being 18½c. for export, and Ontarios at 19c. to 19½c. The make continues very light, and may show no improvement.

Eggs.—There is little or no change in the market for eggs, and prices continue the same as have been quoted for months past, being 17½c. to 18c. for straight-gathered, or for No. 1 candled, and 20½c. to 21½c. for select candled, and 12c. to 15c. for No. 2 stock. The quality of the arrivals shows a slight improvement.

Potatoes.—Arrivals on this market seem to be improving slightly, although they are, as yet, far from liberal. Dealers report being able to buy in carloads, on track, at a cent a pound, bagged, and they are quoting sales at \$1.05 per bag of 90 lbs., to the trade. More stock is certainly offering throughout the country, yet the quantity on spot continues small.

Grain.—The first of the new oats is commencing to dribble in, but receipts to date are extremely light, and dealers are quoting them at ½c. to 1c. below old stock. Business in either new or old continues light—following the previous activity—and, owing to light deliveries, prices are firmer, at 36½c. to 37c. for No. 4, old, in store, 37½c. to 38c. for No. 3, and 38½c. to 39c. for No. 2. No other grain is offering here as yet, but, before long, there should be a movement.

Hay.—The market continues very firm. There appears to be a shortage of hay throughout the world, and it looks as though Canadian farmers would get high prices for their crop. On spot, quotations are \$12.00 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$11 for No. 2, and \$10 for clover and mixtures.

Millfeed.—The market for millfeed showed great strength lately, and prices advanced \$1 per ton for each, making bran \$20 per ton, in bags, and shorts \$23. Owing to the dried-up pastures, and the high prices of butter and cheese, farmers are feeding cattle liberally in order to keep the flow of milk as large as possible.

Buffalo.

Cattle—Prices unchanged.
Hogs—Active; strong and 10c. higher; heavy, \$6.25 to \$6.90; mixed and Yorkers, \$6.90 to \$6.95; pigs, \$6.75 to \$6.85; roughs, \$5.40 to \$5.65; dairies, \$6 to \$6.95.
Sheep and Lambs—Active; native lambs, 15c. to 20c. higher; lambs, \$5 to \$7.90; Canada lambs, \$7.50 to \$7.65.

British Cattle Markets.

London.—Canadian cattle in the British markets are quoted at 10c. to 11½c. per pound; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound.

Ottawa Exhibition Prize List.

HORSES.

THOROUGHBREDS.—Gelding or filly, 3 years old—1, E. J. Jones, Brampton; 2, Gerald Gorman, Ottawa.

CARRIAGE OR COACH (non-professional).—Stallion, 4 yrs. and upwards—1, W. McKay, Morewood; 2, Jas. Fletcher, Oxford Mills; 3, J. H. Skuce, Carsonby. Stallion, any age—Diploma, W. McKay. Foal—1, W. Allan. Gelding or filly, 2 years old—1, Jas. Stewart, Moose Creek; 2, Reid & Co., Hintonburg. Yearling gelding or filly—1, T. Fairbairn, Billings' Bridge; 2, A. Spratt, Johnston's Corners. Matched pair, 15½ hands and over—1, C. E. Plain, Ottawa; 2, J. E. H. Barnet, Renfrew. Single horse—1, Albert Chartier, St. Paul l'Hermite; 2, Jas. W. Morgan, Ottawa. Matched pair, under 15½ hands—1, Sheriff Sweetland, Ottawa; 2, Jas. Irving, Winchester. Single horse, under 15½ hands—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland; 2, W. J. Newton, Ottawa; 3, Jas. White, Ottawa. Mare, any age—Diploma, Jas. Stewart. Special.—Matched team—Gold medal, C. E. Plain. Single horse—Gold medal, Albert Chartier.

CARRIAGE AND COACH (open to all).—Stallion, 4 years and upwards, not under 15½ hands—1, Thos. Irving, Winchester; 2 and 3, R. Ness & Sons, Howick, Que. Stallion, any age—Diploma, T. Irving. Brood mare with foal by side—1, A. Chartier. Foal—1, A. Chartier. Matched pair, 15½ hands and over—1, E. J. Jones, Brampton. Single horse—1, E. J. Jones; 2, S. H. Conn, Ottawa. Matched pair, under 15½ hands—E. J. Jones. Matched pair (special)—Gold medal, E. J. Jones. Single carriage horse—E. J. Jones.

HIGH-STEPPERS.—1, E. J. Jones. Matched pair—E. J. Jones. Single horse—1, A. Chartier; 2, T. Irving; 3, W. E. Newton; 4, Ed. Baker.

STANDARD-BREDS.—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, W. McKay, Morewood; 2, J. E. McIntosh, Martintown. Stallion, 3 years—1, Geo. Thomas Hews, Papineauville. Stallion, any age—Diploma, Wm. McKay. Special.—Best stallion—Wm. McKay.

ROADSTERS.—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, W. H. Bleeks, Carp; 2, J. H. Skuce; 3, Jno. Riordan, Ottawa. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Jos. Legault, Chartrand. Stallion, 2 years—1, A. Chartier; 2, John Tweedie, Papineauville. Stallion, any age—Diploma, W. H. Bleeks. Gelding or filly, 3 years old—1, A. Chartier; 2, Robt. Clark, Ottawa; 3, Jno. Perry, Aylmer, Que. Gelding or filly, 2 years old—1, E. W. Booth, City View; 2, R. Clark; 3, Hon. W. Owens, Monte Bello. Gelding or filly, yearling—1, T. Fairbairn; 2, J. Legault; 3, Dr. Boucher, Ottawa. Foal—1, J. Legault; 2, E. Lusk, Aylmer. Brood mare, not less than 15½ hands, with foal by side—1, E. Lusk; 2, J. Legault. Pair of mares or geldings—1, Oliver Clark, City View. Pair under 15½ hands—Dr. Boucher, Ottawa. Mare or gelding—1, E. Chivurie, Ottawa; 2, H. E. Martinette, Ottawa; 3, Geo. Higginson, Rockland. Pair Roadsters (special)—Gold medal, Dr. Boucher. Single Roadster (special)—Gold medal, E. Chivurie.

HACKNEYS.—Stallion, 4 years and upwards—1 and 2, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook; 3, Wm. McKay, Morewood. Stallion, 3 years old—1, B. Rothwell, Ottawa; 2, T. H. Hassard. Stallion, 2 years—1, T. H. Hassard; 2, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 3, T. B. McCauley, Hudson Heights, Que. Special.—Best mare or gelding—T. Irving, Winchester. Mare, any age—Diploma, T. Irving. Stallion, any age—Gold medal, T. H. Hassard. GENERAL PURPOSE.—Mare or geld-

ing, 4 years and upwards—1, W. T. Hurdman, Hurdman's Bridge; 2, W. Allan, Simmons, Que.; 3, Gorman Bros. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, Gorman Bros. Gelding or filly, 3 years old—1, Gorman Bros. Gelding or filly, 2 years old—1, Jas. Callender, North Gower; 2, W. T. Hurdman. Gelding or filly, 1 year old—1, A. Spratt, Johnston's Corners; 2, R. Clark. Foal—1, Gorman Bros.; 2, D. Cummings, Russell; 3, W. T. Hurdman. Team—1, Jno. Clark, City View; 2, A. Spratt. Team, in harness—Jno. Clark.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES.—Brood mare, with foal by side—1, T. Fairbairn, Billings' Bridge. Mare or gelding, 4 years or over—1, C. W. Barber, Gatineau Point; 2, Jas. Callender, North Gower; 3, Jas. Boyd, Huntley. Mare or gelding, 3 years—1, D. Cummings. Mare or gelding, 2 years—1, Fred Richardson, Billings' Bridge. Yearling—1, T. Fairbairn. Foal—T. Fairbairn. Team—1, Jas. Stewart, Moose Creek; 2, T. Fairbairn; 3, W. R. Wilson, Manotick. Team—Gold medal, Jas. Stewart.

CLYDESDALES (imported or Canadian-bred, non-professional).—Stallion, 4 years and over—1 and 3, W. Millarey, Russell; 2, Reid & Co., Hintonburg. Stallion, 3 years old—1, W. Millarey; 2, B. Rothwell; 3, L. N. Harris, Gatineau Point. Stallion, 2 years old—1, W. R. Sirson, Antrim; 2, J. G. Eadie, Vars. Yearling stallion—1, T. Burke. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, A. Miller & Son, Arnprior; 2, T. Burke. Foal—1, W. L. Hurdman; 2, Armour Gracey, Huntley; 3, Ed. Clark. Filly, 2 years—1, 2 and 3, J. D. Eadie, Vars. Yearling filly—1, Jas. Boyd, Huntley. Foal—1, T. Burke; 2, A. Miller & Son. Mare, any age—Diploma, W. T. Hurdman. Stallion and three of his get—Diploma, Reid & Co. Heavy-draft stallion, any age—Gold medal, Wm. Millarey, Russell.

CLYDESDALES (imported or Canadian-bred, open to all).—Stallion, 4 years or over—1, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook; 2, W. Millarey, Russell; 3, R. Ness & Son, Howick, Que.; 4, T. Irving, Winchester. Stallion, 3 years—1, R. Ness & Son; 2, Smith & Richardson, Columbus; 3 and 4, T. H. Hassard. Stallion, 2 years—1 and 3, Ness & Son; 2, Smith & Richardson. Yearling stallion—1, Smith & Richardson. Brood mare, with foal by side—1, A. Miller & Son. Three-year-old filly—1, R. Ness & Son; 2, Smith & Richardson. Two-year-old filly—1, Smith & Richardson; 2, R. Ness & Son. Foal—1, A. Miller & Sons. Stallion, with three of his get—1, R. Ness & Son. Best Dominion-bred heavy-draft stallion, any age—Gold medal, T. H. Hassard.

SHIRES.—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, Jas. Fletcher, Oxford Mills. Stallion, 3 years old—1, N. Lalonde, Alfred, Ont. Stallion, 2 years—1, Thos. Irving, Winchester. Filly, 3 years old—1 and 2, Jas. Fletcher. Mare, any age—Diploma, Jas. Fletcher. Best Shire stallion, any age—Gold medal, Thos. Irving.

HEAVY DRAFT (Canadian-bred, importers barred).—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, H. M. Douglas, Markdale; 2, Geo. Higginson, Rockland; 3, D. Christie & Son, Winchester. Stallion, 3 years old—1, L. N. Harris, Gatineau Point; 2, J. H. Wallace, North Gower. Stallion, 2 years old—1, C. W. Barber, Gatineau Point; 2, J. G. Clark, Woodroffe. Yearling stallion—1, W. R. McLatchie, Gatineau Point; 2, J. G. Clark; 3, Reid & Co., Hintonburg. Brood mare with foal by side—1, W. R. McLatchie; 2, W. Allan, Simmons, Que. Two-year-old filly—1, C. W. Barber. Yearling filly—1, W. R. McLatchie. Foal—1, W. R. McLatchie; 2, W. Allan. Stallion with three of his get—Diploma, J. G. Clark. Mare, any age—Diploma, C. W. Barber. Draft stallion, any age—Gold medal, H. M. Douglas, Markdale.

CLYDE OR SHIRE (Canadian-bred, open to all).—Stallion, 4 years or over—1, Smith & Richardson, Columbus; 2, W. R. McLatchie, Gatineau Point. Stallion, 3 years old—1, Smith & Richardson. Stallion, 2 years old—1, Smith & Richardson. Stallion, 1 year old—1, Smith & Richardson. Yearling filly—1, Smith & Richardson. Mare, any age—Diploma, Smith & Richardson. Stallion, any age—Gold medal—Smith & Richardson.

HEAVY DRAFT (importers barred).—Span, geldings or mares—1, Reid & Co., Hintonburg. Single draft horse—1, J. H. Wallace, North Gower; 2, C. W.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

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

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO

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

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS TRANSACTED

FARMERS' BANKING

Every facility afforded Farmers for their banking business. Sales Notes cashed or taken for collection.

BANKING BY MAIL.—Deposits may be made or withdrawn by mail. Out-of-town accounts receive every attention.

Barber, Gatineau Point; 3, W. R. McLatchie.

PERCHERON OR NORMAN.—Stallion, 4 years or over—1, S. H. Wilson, Manotick; 2, T. H. Hassard, Millbrook. Stallion, 3 years old—1 and 2, T. H. Hassard. Stallion, 2 years old—1 and 2, T. H. Hassard. Stallion, any age—Gold medal, T. H. Hassard.

FRENCH-CANADIAN.—Stallion, 4 years and over—1, A. Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; 2, C. E. Standish, Ayer's Cliffe, Que.; 3, L. P. Sylvester, St. Theodore d'Acton, Que. Stallion, 2 years old—1, M. Knox, Howick, Que.; 2, F. LeClaire, Ottawa. Brood mare with foal—1, Louis Thoun, Repentigny, Que.; 2, C. E. Standish. Two-year-old filly—1, C. E. Standish. Yearling filly—1 and 2, C. E. Standish. Foal, 1 and 2, Louis Thoun. Stallion, any age—Gold medal, A. Denis.

CATTLE.

SHORTHORNS.—Bull, 3 years and over—1, W. C. Edwards & Co., Rockland. Bull, 2 years old—1, W. C. Edwards & Co.; 2, Peter White, Pembroke. Bull, 1 year old—1, Edwards & Co.; 2, P. White. Bull calf—1 and 2, Edwards & Co.; 3, Jas. Leask, Greenbank. Bull, any age—Diploma, Edwards & Co. Cow—1 and 2, Edwards; 3, White. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, Edwards. Heifer, 1 year old—1, 2 and 4, White; 3, Edwards. Heifer calf—1 and 3, White; 2 and 4, Edwards. Female, any age—Diploma, P. White. Herd, one bull and four females—1, Edwards; 2, White. Special—Herd—Gold medal, Edwards.

GALLOWAYS.—All prizes in this class awarded to R. Shaw, Brantford.

HEREFORDS.—Bull, 3 years and over—1, R. J. Penhall, Nober. Bull calf—1, H. E. Miller, Arnprior. Bull, any age—Diploma, R. J. Penhall. Cow—1, Penhall. Heifer, 2 years—1, Penhall. Heifer, 1 year old—1, Penhall; 2, Miller. Heifer calf—1, Penhall. Female, any age—Diploma, Penhall. Herd—Gold medal, Penhall.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.—Bull, 3 years old—1, A. G. Spafford, Compton, Que.; 2, Jas. McLeod, Plainville. Bull, 2 years—1, Spafford. Bull, 1 year old—1, Spafford; 2, McLeod. Bull calf—1 and 3, McLeod; 2, Spafford. Bull, any age—Diploma, Spafford. Cow—1, Spafford; 2 and 3, McLeod. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 2, McLeod; 3, Spafford. Heifer, 1 year old—1, McLeod; 2 and 3, Spafford. Heifer calf—1, 2 and 3 Spafford. Female, any age—Diploma, McLeod. Herd, bull and four females—Gold medal, McLeod.

HOLSTEINS.—Bull, 3 years and over—1, W. W. Brown, Lyn, Ont.; 2, John Caldwell, Fallowfield; 3, W. C. Stevens, Phillipsville. Bull, 2 years old—1, W. C. Stevens. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 2, G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell; 3, Brown. Bull calf, under 1 year—1, Gilroy; 2, 3 and 4, Brown. Bull calf, under 6 months—1, Stevens; 2 and 3, Brown. Bull, any age—Diploma, Gilroy. Cow—1, Gilroy; 2, Brown; 3, Caldwell. Cow, 3 years old—1, Stevens; 2 and 4, Brown; 3, Gilroy. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 3, Stevens; 2, Gilroy; 4, Brown. Heifer, 1 year old, in milk—1, 2 and 3, Gilroy. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 3, Gilroy; 2, Brown. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 3, Gilroy; 2, Brown. Heifer calf, under 6 months—1, Gilroy; 2, Brown; 3 and 4, Caldwell. Female, any age—Diploma, Gilroy. Herd—Gold medal—1, Gilroy; 2, Brown. Herd, under 2 years, bred by exhibitor—1, Gilroy; 2, Brown.

JERSEYS.—Bull, 3 years and over—1, B. H. Bull & Son, Brampton; 2, Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que.; 3, E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que. Bull, 2 years old—1, Eugene Paradis, Cumming's Bridge; 2, Bull & Son; 3, Bull. Bull, 1 year old—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Bull. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 3, Bull & Son; 2, Bull. Bull calf, under 6 months—1 and 2, Bull & Son; 3 and 4, Rushton Farm. Bull, any age—Diploma, Bull & Son. Cow—1, 2 and 3, Bull & Son; 4, Rushton Farm. Cow, 3 years old—1, 2 and 4, Bull & Son; 3, Paradis. Heifer, 2 years old—1, Bull & Son; 2, Bull; 3, Rushton Farm; 4, Paradis. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 4, Paradis. Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Rushton Farm. Heifer calf, under 1 year—1 and 4, Bull & Son; 2 and 3, Rushton Farm. Heifer, under 6 months—1 and 2, Bull; 3, Rushton Farm; 4, Paradis. Female, any age—Diploma, Bull & Son. Herd—Gold medal—1, Bull & Son; 2, Rushton Farm.

GUERNSEYS.—Bull, 3 years or over—

1, Guy Carr, Compton, Que.; 2, E. P. Ball, Rock Island, Que. Bull, 2 years—1, Ball; 2, Carr. Bull, 1 year—1, Ball; 2, Carr. Bull calf—1 and 2, Carr. Bull, any age—1, Ball. Cow, 4 years and over—1 and 3, Carr; 2, Ball. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2, Ball; 3, Carr. Heifer, 2 years—1 and 3, Ball; 2, Carr. Heifer, 1 year—1 and 2, Carr; 3, Ball. Heifer calf—1 and 3, Carr; 2, Ball. Female, any age—Bull. Herd—Gold medal—1, Ball; 2, Carr.

AYRSHIRES.—Bull, 3 years and over—1, R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2, Alex. Hume & Co., Menie, Ont.; 3, J. A. Wood, Genoa, Que. Bull, 2 years—1, Hume; 2, P. A. Gowan, Three Rivers; 3, R. R. Ness. Bull, 1 year—1, J. H. Black, Lachute; 2, Ness; 3, Hume; 4, Gowan. Bull calf, under 1 year—1 and 3, Hume; 2, Ness; 4, Gowan. Bull calf, under 6 months—1, Ness; 2, Gowan; 3, Hume; 4, Hon. Wm. Owens. Bull, any age—Diploma, Ness. Bull and three of his progeny—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Gowan. Cow, 4 years and over—1, 4 and 5, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Gowan; 6, A. Kennedy & Son, Vernon. Cow, 3 years—1 and 2, Ness; 3, Kennedy & Son; 4, Hume. Cow, 3 years and over (Canadian-bred)—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Hon. Wm. Owens; 4, A. Kennedy & Son. Heifer, 2 years—1, Ness; 2, 3 and 4, Hume. Cow and three of her progeny—1, Ness; 2, Kennedy; 3, P. A. Gowan. Heifer, 1 year old—1 and 2, Ness; 3, 4 and 5, Hume. Heifer, under 1 year—1 and 2, Ness; 3 and 4, Gowan; 5, Kennedy. Heifer, under 6 months—1 and 4, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, J. A. Wood. Dry cow, 3 years old and over—1, J. A. Wood; 2, Ness; 3, Gowan; 4, R. C. Clarke & Co., Hammond, Ont. Dry heifer, 2 years old—1, Ness; 2, J. A. Wood; 3, Hon. W. Owens. Female, any age—Diploma, Ness. Herd—Gold medal—1 and 3, Ness; 2, Hume; 4, Owens. Herd, bred by exhibitor—Gold medal—1, Ness; 2, Hume; 3, Gowan.

FRENCH-CANADIAN.—Bull, 3 years and over—1, T. R. McCauley, Hudson Heights; 2, A. Denis, St. Norbert Sta.; 3, Louis Thoun, Repentigny. Bull, 2 years—1, Denis; 2, Thoun; 3, L. P. Sylvester, St. Theodore d'Acton. Bull, 1 year—1 and 3, Thoun; 2, Sylvester. Bull under 1 year—1, Denis; 2, Thoun; 3, Sylvester. Bull calf, under 6 months—1, Denis; 2, Sylvester; 3, Thoun. Bull any age—Diploma, Denis. Cow, 4 years and over—1, Denis; 2, Sylvester; 3, Thoun. Cow, 2 years—1, Denis; 2, Thoun; 3, Sylvester. Heifer, 2 years—1, Denis; 2, Sylvester; 3, Thoun. Heifer, 1 year—1, Denis; 2, Sylvester; 3, Thoun. Heifer under 1 year—1 and 2, Denis; 3, Sylvester. Heifer under 6 months—1, Denis; 2, Thoun; 3, Sylvester. Herd—Gold medal; 1, Denis.

FAT CATTLE.—Jas. Leask, Greenbank, Ont., won all first awards; R. J. Penhall second for steer under one year.

SHEEP.

COTSWOLDS.—All awards in this class went to Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ont. LEICESTERS.—All awards went to Chas. Maw, Omagh, Ont.

LINCOLNS.—Ram, 2 years and over—1 and 3, A. Denis, St. Norbert, Que.; 2, E. F. Park, Burgessville, Ont. Shearling ram—1, Denis; 2, L. P. Sylvester, St. Theodore d'Acton. Ram lamb—1, Denis; 2 and 3, Park. Ewe, 2 years and over—1, Park; 2, Denis; 3, Sylvester. Shearling ewe—1, Park; 2 and 3, Denis. Ewe lamb—1, Park; 2 and 3, Denis. Flock—A. Denis, diploma.

SOOTHDOWNS.—Ram, 2 years and over—1, Teller Bros., Paris, Ont.; 2, Guy Carr, Compton, Que. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Teller Bros.; 3, Carr. Ram lamb—1, 2, 3, Teller Bros. Ewe, 2 years and over—1 and 2, Teller Bros.; 3, Carr. Shearling ewe—1 and 2, Teller Bros.; 3, Carr. Ewe lamb—1, 2, 3, Teller Bros. diploma.

ROBBERIES.—Ram, 2 years and over—1, Teller Bros., Paris, Ont.; 2, Guy Carr, Compton, Que. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Teller Bros.; 3, Carr. Ram lamb—1, 2, 3, Teller Bros. diploma.

HAMPSHIRE.—All awards in this class went to Teller Bros., Paris, Ont.

DORSETS.—All awards in this class went to Teller Bros., Paris, Ont.

Milton, Ont.; one award to Rushton Farm, Que.

OXFORDS.—Ram, 2 shears and over—1 and 2, Henry Arkell & Son, Arkell, Ont.; 3, Albert Chartier, St. Paul l'Hermite. Shearling ram—1 and 2, Arkell & Son; 3, L. P. Sylvester. Remainder of first and second prizes, including flock prize, went to Arkell & Son.

CHEVIOTS.—The awards in this class went to Rushton Farm, Cookshire, Que., and two prizes to A. H. Goff, Cookshire.

SWINE.

BERKSHIRES.—Boar, 2 years and over—1 and 2, W. H. Durham, Toronto. Boar, 1 and under 2 years—1 and 2, Durham. Boar, over 6 months—1 and 2, Durham. Boar, under 6 months—1 and 3, Durham; 2, Reid & Co., Hintonburg. Breeding sow—1 and 2, Durham. Sow over 1 year and under 2—1, Durham; 2, Reid & Co. Sow under 1 year—1, Reid & Co.; 2 and 3, Durham. Sow under 6 months—1 and 2, Durham; 3, Reid & Co. Litter of pigs, under 3 months—1, Reid & Co. Herd—1, Durham.

YORKSHIRES.—Boar, 2 years and over—1, Thos. Short, Gloucester, Ont.; 2 and 3, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville, Ont. Boar, 1 year and under 2—1, P. O. Collins, Bowsville; 2, Featherston; 3, David Barr, Renfrew. Boar, 6 and under 12 months—1, Collins; 2, Featherston; 3, Barr. Boar, under 6 months—1, Featherston; 2, Collins; 3, A. Denis. Sow over 2 years—1 and 3, Collins; 2, Featherston. Sow, 1 year and under 2—1, Featherston; 2 and 3, Collins. Sow, over 6 and under 12 months—1, Collins; 2 and 3, Featherston. Sow under 6 months—1, 2, 3, Featherston. Litter under 3 months—1, Barr; 2 and 3, Collins. Herd—1, diploma, Collins.

CHESTER WHITES.—All awards in this class went to Robert Clark, Ottawa.

TAMWORTHS.—All awards in this class went to Reid & Co., Hintonburg.

EXPORT BACON HOGS.—Pen 4 pure-breds, 1 and 4, Jos. Featherston & Son, Streetsville; 2, David Barr, Renfrew; 3 and 5, P. O. Collins, Bowsville; 6, Robt. Clark, Ottawa. Pen 4 grades or crosses—1 and 3, Robert Clark; 2 and 4, Featherston & Son.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

CHEESE.—2 factory (colored), lot less than 70 lbs.—1, John Henderson, Winchester Springs; 2, Jas. W. Claridge, Glen Huron; 3, T. E. Whattam, Picton; 4, Geo. Gibson, Douglas; 5, Jas. Cox, Waba. Two factory (white)—1, Mary Morrison, Newry, Ont.; 2, Wilber Gerow, Napanee; 3, Abram Bingham, Marathon. Special prize, best 2 factory cheese exhibited—Gold medal, Mary Morrison, Newry.

CREAMERY BUTTER.—Two tubs, boxes or firkins, not less than 50 lbs. each, made at a creamery—1, Waterloo Creamery, Waterloo, Ont.; 2, Geo. Dobbie, Brownsville, Ont.; 3, W. H. Stewart, Frontier, Que.; 4, W. Bernard, St. Eustache, Que.; 5, M. E. Woodworth, Lacolle, Que. Creamery prints or fancy packages, not less than 10 lbs.—1, Geo. Dobbie; 2, Earnest Evans, Kingsley, Que.; 3, W. H. Stewart. Special, gold medal for best lot of creamery butter exhibited—Waterloo Creamery.

DAIRY BUTTER, not less than 10 lbs., made at any farm dairy—1, W. M. Home, Frontier, Que.; 2, Benj. Young, Mansorville, Que.; 3, J. J. Tucker, Smith's Falls. Package or basket of prints, not less than 10 lbs., made at a dairy farm—1, Wm. M. Home; 2, Robert Bolton, Aylmer Road; 3, Benjamin Young. Best lot of dairy butter exhibited—Gold medal, Wm. M. Home.

The catalogue of the auction sale of Shorthorns and Shropshires belonging to Messrs. T. H. McDrafft & Sons, Sparta, and W. G. Sanders & Son, St. Thomas, Ont., to be held, as advertised, on October 10th, is issued, and may be had on application to either of above addresses. The pedigrees represent a very well-bred and useful class of stock, which should attract the attention of farmers and breeders, and secure a good attendance.

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Mark Twain had finished his speech at a recent dinner party, and, on his seating himself, a lawyer rose, shoved his hands deep into his trouser pockets, as was his habit, and laughingly inquired of those present at the society dinner: "Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a professional humorist should be funny?" When the laughter that greeted this sally had subsided, Mark Twain drawled out: "Doesn't it strike this company as a little unusual that a lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets?"



**Life, Literature
and Education.**

The Story of the Future.

Is it not a rather peculiar fact that, so often, the words of the most irresponsible critic on the staff of a magazine, in regard to a new literary production, are taken as infallible? The criticism appears without signature, and in this fact the writer gains a vantage-ground. His impersonality renders him formidable. It is as though through the iron lips of the press an oracle has spoken. The very positiveness of his expression, the scathingness of his sarcasm, carry conviction. He is not one that wavereth like a reed in the wind. He towereth like the pine tree, straight and tall. Yet, possibly, in the disillusionment of his presence, he appears as the tu'penny hack, scribbling away for dear life in his cobwebby office, with the thump of the printing presses on the one side, and the alley along which the coal is driven on the other. Not that the cobwebby office, the back alley, or the fact that he must scribble hard and fast for his bread and butter, are any detriment to a man's critical powers. The point is that this man is paid to write up his criticism column. He must fill it up with something, and often he has not time to more than skim the book which he reviews, taking a dip here, a dip there, and putting up a big bluff at the end of the hunt. True, if he is swift, and keen, and clear-headed—as he sometimes is—and endowed with the literary sense that makes him a connoisseur, and will some day pull him out of the cobwebby office on the back alley, he may arrive, with just such a cursory glance, at a truer estimation of the work in hand than might another after weeks of study. But there is, of course, the shadow of a doubt as to whether he be of these chosen ones. And now, to what tends all this? We would be no iconoclast, to pull down your literary index-posts. We would merely give you warning—take no critic's estimate of a book as the final word. Until you have read it yourself, suspend judgment. Nowadays, numbers of people are getting their ideas of books, not from the volumes themselves, but from what the reviewers say about them.

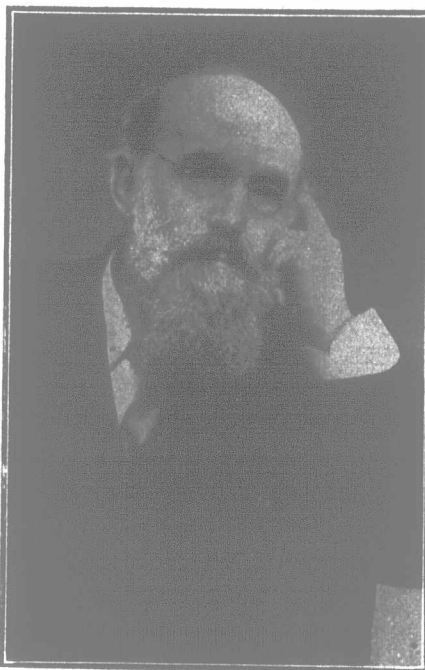
To refer to a case in mind, you may have noticed, of late, criticisms on "Coniston," Winston Churchill's new book. Most of them are favorable, and yet we find the redoubtable one, who makes fun even of the big literary lion of the United States in this fashion: "Wa-al, I want to know!" laughs one of these, "Here you be again, Mister Winston Churchill, and, it is a purty long yarn you hev written fur us this time—543 pages! Whew! C-cal'late that ought to furnish some

folks with reading enough to last all funny man catches the unsuspecting summer!" . . . Further on this funny man catches the unsuspecting author up in divers sub-conscious apologety. "One might think," he says, "this was all a part of the art of the story, this slow, Yankee drawl of a pace, if Mr. Churchill did not more than once let it be known that he is wholly unconscious of any undue sleepiness and non sequitur of narrative, but, to the contrary, happily imagines that he is now 'gallopin', 'skipping lightly' along. When the first love-story ends at page 68, Mr. Churchill says: 'For a little while we are going to gallop through the years, as we have ambled through the days, although the reader's breath may be taken away in the process.' But the reader should not be afeard—that is, afraid—he should be able to get through the succeeding pages without any great loss of breath; it is doubtful if the jolting will even seriously disturb his slumber. On page 128 Mr. Churchill cheers the lagging reader on with the hopeful word that he is now entering upon a period of six years, 'which we are about to skip over so lightly,' and by the time he reaches page 369 he pridefully speaks of his chronicle, 'now so swiftly running on.'"

Now, it may be easily seen that such a jeering criticism as this might be quite sufficient to prevent the uninitiated from reading Mr. Churchill's book. Anyone who has, however, ever read Richard Carvel, The Crisis, etc., must recognize that in the above extract a single weakness has been dwelt on, to the exclusion of much that must be commendable in the work of such a writer as Winston Churchill. The criticism, however, incidentally brings another query to mind, that is, as to what the length of the future novel will be. Each decade, it seems, the material bulk of the popular work of fiction is curtailed. The time was when ladies wept over novels seven volumes long; yet who to-day would be found to read, much less be so tenderly affected by such ponderous tomes? With many it requires a good deal of moral courage to attack even the two-volume stories of Thackeray and Dickens; and, as we have seen, the modern 543-page single volume has come in for its share of ridicule. There are, indeed, those who aver that the short story will afford the popular fiction of the future. Such a conclusion as this is, perhaps, too far-fetched; nevertheless, the place of the moderately short novel seems assured. In these days of trolley and shoot-the-chute, even our pleasures, it seems, have to be taken at high-tension speed. The fact is, however, worth thinking about that, as shown by a recent literary or book-seller's census in England, at the top of the list of best-read authors, despite the length of their stories or the procession of characters that march through them, stand Dickens and Thackeray, in the order named. When we get to the kernel of the thing, it is not just a question of length that determines the popular novel. What, then, do our readers think it is? In a few words, write us what you believe will be the secret of the "story of the future."

A Distinguished Divine.

Rev. John Clifford, M. A., D. D., B. Sc., pastor of the Westbourne Park Baptist Chapel, is one of the notable preachers whom Canadian and American visitors to Old London are anxious to hear. He is one of the most widely-known and masterful



Rev. Dr. John Clifford.

One of the most widely-known and masterful preachers of the day. Pastor of Westbourne Park Baptist Church, London, England.

preachers of the day. His sermon at the time of the recent Inter-parliamentary Peace Conference in Old London, this summer, on "The Parliament of Man," was a superb protest against militarism, its spirit and its burdens. He is head of the Free Church Council of England and



Rev. Father Bernard Vaughan.

Whose sermons on the sins of modern society have stirred Old London.

Wales, and President of the Baptist World Alliance, a traveller editor, and an author of repute, besides being one of the most useful and honored Gospel ministers of modern times. On

October 16th next he will have completed his 70th year, and a plan is being carried out by their admirers to present himself and Mrs. Clifford with a £7,000 testimonial, to provide an annuity for the rest of his days.

"Canadian Nationality."

"Canadian Nationality, The Cry of Labor, and Other Essays," is a neat, 230-page volume, embracing a symposium of eleven essays on as many topics, by W. Frank Hatheway, of St. John, N. B., who clothes his thoughts in glowing language, embellished to an extreme with a wealth of allusion and illustration. Of Emerson, he proclaims himself a devoted disciple, though he has departed far from the simplicity of style of that great master of English, and comes dangerously near what he warns his readers against—hero-worship. The predominant note is appreciative patriotism. On Canadian scenery, Canadian life, Canadian character, Canadian opportunities and Canadian destiny the author seeks to focus the attention of his readers. He would have us engaged with a vital philosophy of the living present, rather than the musty lore of the past. Very effectively he appeals to us to look for joy and inspiration in our home surroundings, rather than abroad. For the essays on labor, not so much can be said. The sentiments expressed are altruistic, but the hard-headed economist will scarcely give much consideration to the author's well-intended suggestions for the improvement of the existing order of society and wealth-distribution. Nevertheless, even these chapters are good reading. The profusion of apt reference to the beauty spots and scenes of grandeur which abound in the Dominion, will give the book a local coloring for almost every reader, from Halifax to Vancouver. Naturally, the most frequent mention is made of familiar points in the author's own picturesque Province of New Brunswick, but pains have been taken to foster the national outlook and deprecate the old, lingering tendency to Provincial prejudice. Taken all in all, the book is uncommonly interesting and elevating from cover to cover. There is room for more works with the same strong, wholesome Canadianism. The author displays an enthusiastic and appreciative acquaintance with the natural beauties of Canada that is positively refreshing. Here he is on safer ground than when he undertakes the role of Councillor-in-General to statesmen, political economists, business men, preachers and teachers. We reproduce a few choice excerpts which particularly appealed to us in the reading:

From the chapter on "Civilization and Character."—"Every protest awakens thought. Every nonconformist alleviates what wrong there was. The protester may tyrannize afterwards, but he ameliorates and leavens.

"Blind belief in a man, a party or a church is no benefit to growth. It is liable to lead to oligarchy and even tyranny. Sturdy dissent and question, with thoughtful inquiry

and manly self-reliance, will develop the truer Canadian gentleman, in whose character the people will see their highest thoughts reflected, and in whose independent acts, be he French or English, Protestant or Catholic, they will take infinite pride."

From chapter, "Do We Know Our Own."—"It is the beholder who makes the landscape. When we know the beauty of our own mountains and valleys, and have learned something of nature's secrets ready to be revealed on the surf-worn ledges at Sheldon's Bluffs, or along the gravel beds of Taylor's Island, we are grasping at the higher citizenship; and, as the beauty of God's work flows in, the reflection of it will be seen in our face, form and action. Through all the lacework of maple and rustling poplar, behind the drifts of cloud whitening the green slopes of Bald Mountain, within the force that has burst into the song of birds and the perfume of flowers, somewhere, somehow, lies God's will. This is what Elijah found. This is what you seek in Europe. Search for it in your own homes, your own Province, and you will have comfort, rest and joy."

"Mechanic and Laborer."—"If we studied our own we would see many crushed lives in Canada, and the duty to aid them is clear. The day is not far distant when wealth will look guiltily at its money bags and apologize for its unearned store. Then will come the time when the State, perhaps, can realize the idea of a government not only for the strong and clever, but also to aid the weak and simple."

"Real and Ideal."—"Law is not ignoble, neither is trade nor labor. God forbid that they should be void of nobility, for in that day Canada will sink into serfdom. The leaven of this country is not in trade nor in laws. This leaven lies in the spirit of the people, and as each citizen makes his days profitable, so will Canada rise to nationality."

Self-reverence."—"We must not care what London or Paris will think. We are of the new, and are not to pattern our ambitions and aspirations on the Old World. Not that we should be blatant about our railways, or wheat lands, or great lakes, so that some Scotsmen would speak of us as 'blatherskites,' as did Carlyle of our New England friends. We should have such faith in ourselves and such reverence for our institutions and country as not to be afraid to affirm their principles and beauty when occasion demands it."

"Sea-girt Greece, with her mountain-loving people, did not imitate, and yet in five hundred years the Greek surpassed the Egyptian thought of three thousand years, and created art. We in Canada have the possibilities of Athens. Why should we imitate? Can we not stand alone?"

"Education."—"Education is of two kinds: Individual, or a drawing out of your best by aid of the best in others; or, academic, viz., an adding on of all that is taught, even though your inner self be not responsive to more than half of the things taught."

"All education should tend to a higher conception of God's work in Nature; thus do we become real artists and artisans."

"We do not want culture in the common sense. The orator or writer, through all his Greek and Latin quotations, his sentences cribbed from Burke or Canning, cannot conceal his insincerity. Something lacks. It is the vitality of personal contact with the tree or flower, with the tools of Nature and art, that vivifies and completes the man. When we look at the plow, axe or spade, we stand, as we comprehend their utility, nearer to the Adams, to the workers of the field and factory. . . . We are too much affected by the

Saxon and Greek past; it hangs around us like a millstone. It is the Canadian present we should see. We must feel the beauty of Canadian hills, rivers, lakes and fields. Then, when we get near to the real life of all we see, will come the real artist—the cultured, educated Canadian."

Jottings.

Lovers of John Burroughs will be glad to hear that he has collected his poems into a volume. The book is a small one, containing only about 75 pages, but is very attractive, its name, Bird and Bough, being a very good index to the delicate, woodsy flavor of its contents. Upon the title-page is a quaint quotation from Bunyan: "Some said, 'John, print it'; others said, 'not so.'" Upon the whole, the little volume is just the right sort of Christmas gift for a nature and poetry lover.

The recent Esperantist Convention, held at Geneva, Switzerland, was considered in every respect a success. Each year the interest in Esperanto

(a universal language which has been devised for international use) increases. There are said to be 2,000 students of it in France alone. Even the United States is not behind in the craze. "Some 250 organized Esperanto societies," says the N. Y. Independent, "now exist in the United States. Organizations of this kind meet regularly in nearly all of the principal cities of the country. Esperanto is easy to learn. The standard textbook is O'Connor's 'The Student's Complete Esperanto Textbook.' The Emperor-King of Austria is said to have abhorred Esperanto, the reason given being that 'Scoundrelly anarchists, with a grammar and a dictionary, could, in half a dozen lessons, acquire sufficient of the language to be able to communicate with each other all over the world.'"

Sir Gilbert Parker has written a new novel, "The Weavers," which will soon appear in print. He has been working several years on it, and has endeavored to make it his masterpiece.

Results of Camera Competition.

Some time ago we announced a camera competition, specifying as a paramount condition that photos were to be possessed of "some distinct interest apart from the merely scenic or artistic." Pictures of historic points, curious objects in nature, of unique happenings, or those showing unusual light effects, were suggested as a choice.

In response, a great many photos were received, and from them we have chosen the four shown in our present issue. Of these, if artistic merit were to be considered, undoubtedly the third and fourth would take first place. It was, however, the almost unanimous opinion of the judges to whom the photos were submitted, that Nos. 1 and 2 were, on the whole, more curious, more likely to excite interest, than the other two, and so entitled to the first and second places.

Accordingly the prizes were awarded as follows:

1. H. B. S. Palmer, Gravenhurst, Ont.
2. R. Galbraith, Kerwood, Ont.
3. Miss Edna Grigg, Renfrew, Ont.
4. R. J. M. Webbe, Vancouver, B. C.

A very peculiar point about the first-prize picture is that, in the original, wreathed into form by the flames of the explosion, appeared two figures, a man and a woman. In the cut, these are not very distinguishable, but in the photo they were so much in evidence as to catch the almost immediate attention of everyone who saw the picture. "What is it? Two people at the foot of a tree?" was the puzzled query of the first to whom it was submitted. "A sort of osculatory performance!" laughed another; while yet others averred that the "man" had taken unto himself the veritable semblance of Henry VIII., beard, portly figure, crown and all. Which of his various wives the other figure represented was not specified.

The lightning picture represents a very peculiar formation of an electric bolt. Forks, zigzags of lightning are common enough, but not often is there seen such an exhibition of root-like ramifications.

We were somewhat surprised that no pictures showing Canadian historic scenes were sent in. We had expected a considerable number of these, especially from the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, the borderland along which occurred the skirmishes of 1812-13-14, and the points rendered memorable during the troubles of 1837; but, apparently, the Canadian bump of historical reverence is not very strongly developed. Had such a competition been given in the United States, the editorial rooms would have been snowed under by contributions from a thousand spots famous in song and story, and in the school books of the land. There may be nothing especially picturesque about a historic place, but the very fact that something unusual has occurred in it invests even a bare field and a pile of stones with peculiar interest. We shall hope for a better response in this respect at some future date.

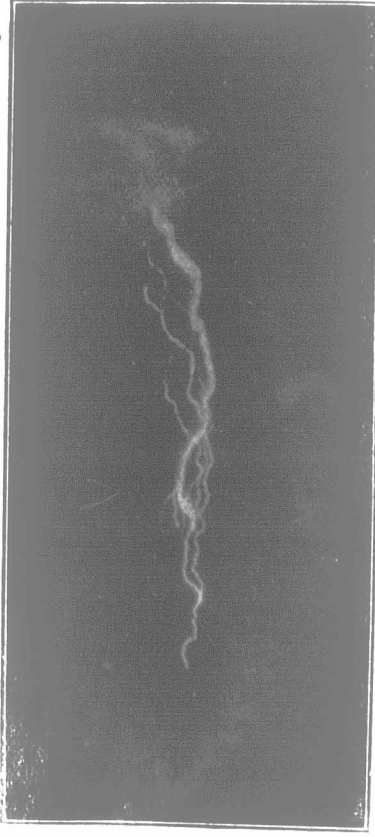
So strange an effect has a rare wood, brought from the Philippines to a Cambridge furniture factory, had on the employees that 26 have been made ill. A special order of 15,000 feet of the wood was imported to be made into furniture for a New York man, who was to use it in his house in Buffalo.

Those poisoned had inhaled the dust, or their hands had come into contact with the wood. Its effect was asthmatic, and a very irritating rash broke out on the arms, or wherever there was a perspiration.

The wood is known as tonquin, is dark in color, and resembles English oak, with nearly the same grain, and is full of beautiful figures which sparkle in places like silver when placed under a strong light. Employees were afflicted in every room except the finishing room, and the wood caused so much trouble that the firm has refused to have any more in the factory.—[New York Sun.]



1.—Explosion, 25 sticks 50-per-cent. dynamite, on C. P. R. branch, three miles from Bala, Ont.



2.—Lightning Flash. Photo taken at Kerwood, Ont.

A Use for His Majesty's Mails.

A few years ago it was my good fortune to spend a few weeks at a large, old-fashioned farmhouse upon the Quantocks, one of three ranges of hills surrounding the lovely Vale of Taunton Dean, in Somersetshire—all historic ground, and the scene of troublous events during the time of the Monmouth rebellion.

In the hush and calm of the rural life of the present, it was very difficult to realize the terrible happenings of over two centuries ago, even although, every here and there, an inscription over an old gateway, a monument in a churchyard, or a sundial upon a gray old tower, recorded some deed of valor or the untimely end of the ancestors of some peer or peasant who had taken part in the civil war which had once desolated that fair land.

Amongst my frequent pleasures, I reckoned a visit to the village school, where a kindly welcome always awaited me after I had first introduced myself as a visitor from Canada. "Canada! Why, I have been there," said the master, "and I sometimes tell the children about that grand country, which is making such giant strides nowadays, and growing by leaps and bounds." And then followed the invitation which I was so pleased to accept, to drop in now and then to answer questions about the trees and the flowers, and the birds, beasts and fishes of the land of my adoption. "Tell us more, tell us more," was always the cry, and as far as I could I would always do so, with the result that one day, when I somewhat recklessly asked for a show of hands as to "who would like to go to Canada?" up went every hand, from that of the biggest boy to the tiny child from the kindergarten benches, or from what would have been the kindergarten benches had that pretty village schoolhouse, tucked cosily into its own lovely little cranny of the Quantocks, only been in this big Canada of ours, where Froebel's pleasant methods of turning play into lessons and lessons into play are so well understood and so generally practiced.

About a year ago, some time after my return home, it was my privilege to have a little talk with the pupils of a senior class in one of our Forest City schools, and, after telling them of my pleasant experiences amongst the village children of rural England, suggested an interchange of ideas by correspondence. I want to give you some extracts from an extremely interesting letter from a child of only ten years old, which, I think you will agree with me, compares very favorably with those which appear from time to time in our own Home Magazine, written by children of the same age. From what I saw of the methods which prevailed at Bagborough, I noted that, whilst the curriculum laid down was much more simple than that in vogue in Canada, great stress was laid upon observation, upon the thorough digestion of a fact before the next presented itself, and the ability to give expression by voice or pen carefully cultivated. Spelling was taught less by the learning by heart of long columns of words than by tackling each word, as it appeared to be a cause of stumbling to the little reader or writer. Thus, I was not surprised to find in this letter, covering four sides of foolscap paper, not only hardly one word mis-spelt, and very good writing, but no blots, and an evident enjoyment of the pleasant task allotted to its writer of replying to one of "the beautiful letters from your school. We think you must be a clever lot of children to write such clever ones." "Our school is very small," writes Beatrice, "only 63 children altogether. The building is a little, old-fashioned place, but the old windows have been taken out, and new ones put in. We have some beautiful new playgrounds; but although our school and village are old-fashioned, the natural sights are grand and delightful. Our teacher says

that, although he has travelled hundreds of miles in America, he never saw any natural scenery to beat our old Bagborough. Mrs. B. will tell you that. We have hills, valleys, channels, parks, woods, streams and gardens all around us. Mr. Wale is so pleased with Canada and all our Colonies. He tells us it is grand to think that you are a part of our King and Country; that you love the same Saviour, read the same Bible, speak the same language, and sing the same hymns that we do. It is so nice, he says, for Canada and England to trade with each other. All these things would make me feel quite at home with you whenever, I

a lot of fowls. Do the cocks in Canada crow in English or Canadian fashion? . . . Mr. Wale is so glad that you keep Empire Day in Canada. This, too, makes us feel as if you and I were united, although we are so many miles apart. We were all so fond of Queen Victoria, for she was the best Queen that ever lived. Her son, King Edward, is now thought more of than ever. Our teacher says he ought to go to Canada to see those who like him so well there, too, and we think the people of Canada would be glad to welcome him. We call him King Edward the Peacemaker. Our hearts did go out in love and thankfulness

bind together as one family the hearts of the sons and daughters of the Empire, whether they claim as their actual birthplace the mother country itself or one of her daughters over the seas; and to what better use, I venture to ask you, could be put His Majesty's Mails?
H. A. B.

Current Events.

Besides eleven schooners, wrecked at Belle Isle by recent storms, seven others were driven ashore on the Labrador coast, where 250 castaways were obliged to await the arrival of a Government steamer to convey them home. The disaster was the worst since 1886.

Hostilities in Cuba have come to an end, pending further settlement.

It has been ascertained that about 7,000 lives were lost, chiefly by drowning, in the typhoon which recently swept over Hong Kong, China.

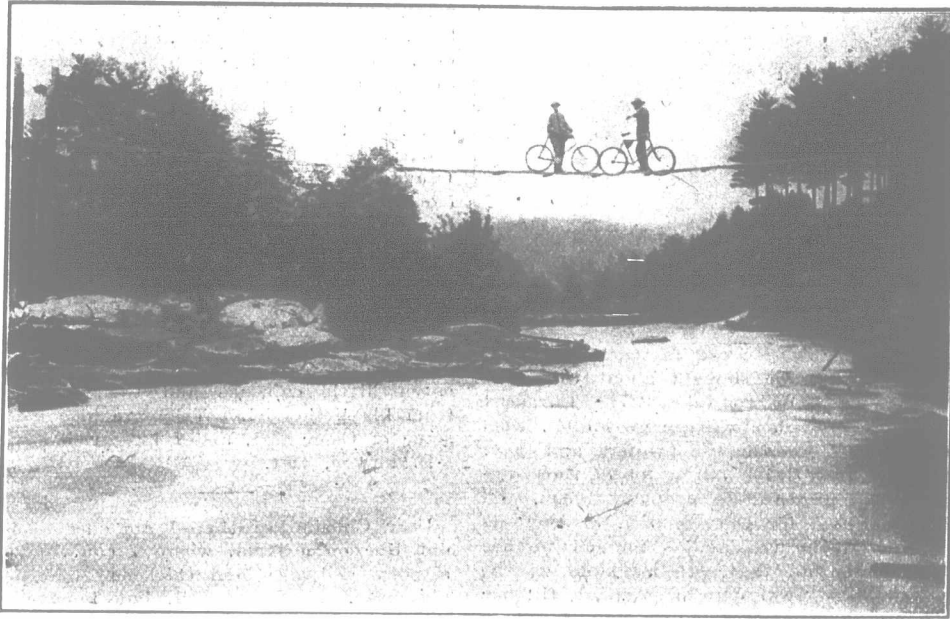
In Russia, an unsuccessful attempt was made recently to assassinate ex-Premier Witte. The enormity of the massacre at Siedlice has, it is said, stirred the Government into taking some preliminary steps towards granting broader privileges to the Jews.

DEATH OF GENERAL TREPPOFF.

Possibly the most dreaded and most hated man in Russia passed away by the death, on September 15th, of Gen. Dmitri Treppoff. Gen. Treppoff for many years has seemed to bear a charmed life. Attempt after attempt was made upon his life, yet he always escaped, succumbing, however, at the last, to a complication of disease brought on by nerve-strain and the want of exercise. For nearly two years he had lived practically in a hidden room, issuing his orders by telephone, going out, when he had occasion to inspect his troops, in a Red-Cross ambulance. Treppoff's father was found as an infant on the door of a German house, and was given the name of Trepp-Hoff (German for doorstep). When he grew up, and entered the Russian secret police, he Russianized the name to Treppoff. The son followed his father's career in the police, but his rise was rapid. He became Governor-General of Moscow, and was long looked upon as one of the strongest and bravest, if most cruel-handed, men in Russia. When affairs came to a crisis he was sent for and made Governor-General of St. Petersburg, becoming thus, practically, dictator of Russia. To his influence over the Czar, it was said, was due the dissolution of the Douma. In Russia there is much joy over his death.

PROGRESS IN CHINA.

Civilization in China is proceeding with a rapidity which, to Occidentals, is nothing short of astounding, and which gives good promise that within the course of the next decade or two the great empire, which has been sleeping so long, will be a force, commercially and politically, to be reckoned with. Last spring, it will be remembered, a commission from China visited Europe and the United States, with the object of examining into the different forms of government. This commission has presented a memorial to the Empress Dowager, praying for reforms, and as a result, the Emperor, behind whom stands the Dowager Empress, has issued an edict, proclaiming that the laws of the country have become antiquated, and showing forth the necessity for a new code of laws. The Government, it appears, must proceed gently, in order that the



3.—Wire Bridge, over Bonnechere River, near Renfrew, Ont. The only one of the kind in Canada.

should come there. I am only a girl now, but Mr. Wale often mentions boys in America and Australia now whom he used to teach in this school, so I may go, too, some day. I will then tell you all about our games and the kind of work we do in school, though I suppose your grammar, dictation, arithmetic, geography, drawing, sewing and drill are much the same as ours. I should like to take you over our farm and show you the pigs, chickens, sheep, horses, ducks, etc., and I would ask mother to give you a nice cup of tea, with some cream and eggs. We have such

to Canada when you sent your brave soldiers to help us against the Boers. Our village Club Day is fixed for the 15th. They march with brass band and streamers and rosettes. I wish you were here to see it. I would try to make you happy."

Of course, I know that Bagborough is not the only corner of old England into which every now and again letters from the pupils of our Canadian schools find their way, but would it not be well to promote this pleasant interchange of thought wherever possible, as a perpetuation of the loving tie which should ever



4.—Swinging Bridge, over chasm 300 ft. deep, Capilano Canyon, B. C.

conservative element of the country may not be aggressively aroused, but financial and administrative reforms are definitely foreshadowed, strenuous efforts are being made to promote learning after Western ideals, and an attempt is being made to introduce a Christian Sabbath.

The Traveled Bumble-bee.

A bumble-bee belted with brown and gold
On a purple clover sat;
His whiskers were shaggy, his clothes
were old,
And he wore a shabby hat;

But his song was loud, and his merry
eye
Was full of laughter and fun,
As he watched the bob-o'-links flutter by,
And spread his wings in the sun.

A butterfly spangled with yellow and red
Came flying along that way;
He had two little feathers on his head,
And his coat was Quaker gray;
He carried a parasol made of blue,
And wore a purple vest;
And seeing a bumble-bee, down he flew,
And lit on a daisy's crest.

Then from the grass by a mossy stone
A cricket and beetle came;
One with black garb, while the other
shone

Like an opal's changing flame,
A swaying buttercup's golden bloom
Bent down with the beetle's weight,
And high on a timothy's rounded plume
The cricket chirruped elate.

The bumble-bee sang of distant lands
Where tropical rivers flow;
Of wide seas rolling up shining sands,
And mountains with crowns of snow;
Of great broad plains, with flower-gems
bright,

Of forests, whose fragrant glooms
Showed crumbling ruins, ghostly and
white,

Old forgotten nations' tombs.

Then wisely the beetle winked his eye,
The cricket grew staid and still,
The butterfly, in his great surprise,
Went sailing over the hill;
The beetle scrambled beneath his stone,
The cricket, he gave a hop,
And there the bumble-bee sat alone
On the purple clover top.

—Our Dumb Animals.

The Vine on the Spout.

Deep in the heart of the city,
She washes and irons all day;
Her tired old hands are shaky and thin,
And her hair, once yellow, is grey.
She stands near a window to labor,
And every few moments looks out
And murmurs, "You're mine," to the
small, sickly vine
That's climbing the old water-spout.

She waters it well in the twilight,
And tenderly touches the leaves
As they nod in the zephyrs that some-
times get lost

So far from the grass and the trees,
She knows every tendril it carries,
Each bud is a care, without doubt,
For she loves—with a love that is sent
from above—
That vine on the old water-spout.

She is wrinkled and ragged and tired,
Her children have left her, I know,
To fight the battle of life once again—
She fought it for them long ago.
Friendless, alone, uncherished,
Her mother-love will not die out,
So she croons an old tune, all the long
afternoon,
To the vine on the old water-spout.

It may be the world doesn't care
For the old lonely soul whose eyes are so
dim,

Whose voice is as thin as her hair.
It may be the world has forgotten—
And yet I haven't a doubt
God planted the seed—for He saw there
was need

For the vine on the old water-spout.

Who knows what is best for us? All
successful people will tell you that while
they had definite ideas about what they
wanted to do, slight and unimportant
events have often completely changed the
course of affairs to their great advantage.

Children's Corner.

Some Remarks from Cousin Dorothy.

I wonder if some little cousins, who have been so kind as to write to me during the summer, are thinking that their letters have gone into that basket of which they are so much afraid. But, luckily, all the letters have gone safely by that dangerous place, and are waiting at the office till there is room to print them. Perhaps if we told the



"Chums."

editor what we thought about this, and threatened not to take "The Farmer's Advocate" when we are grown up, then he might go to the printers and say, "You must leave out a lot of those uninteresting grown-up people's things, and make room for the children, or there is going to be trouble." But as we are afraid to do that, we must do as the lamb did—"wait patiently about, till our letter doth appear." Be sure it is a very good letter, for after this I am going to put the most interesting letter first every week. With cousins who live in British Columbia, and the West Indies, and Scotland, and down amongst the French-Canadians, we ought to hear of all sorts of things that we never knew before; and with so many cousins who



September Sunshine.

are bookworms, we should never be hard up for stories. Even quite ordinary Cornerites have funny little brothers and sisters whom we should all like to hear about; so, perhaps, all the letters will be so interesting that there won't be one to put first. Then I shall have to look very closely at the writing and spelling before I can find the best.

I hope all the post-card collectors are getting on well with their exchanges. Would anyone like to exchange stamps with "O. M. Cheeseman, The Philip Carey Co., Cincinnati, O."? If anybody is found not to be trusted to exchange fairly, please send the name to me, so that it may be struck off the list.

COUSIN DOROTHY,

52 Victor Ave., Toronto, Ont.

Post Card Collectors.

Neta Charters, Sackville, N. B., Can.
Eltha Raymer, Markham, Mountjoy,
Ont.

Edith Bowles, Ealing P. O., London,
Ont.

Janet Sanders, Ealing P. O., London,
Ont.

Olive Drury, Dalston, Ont.

Anna Ross, Stratford, Ont.

N. B.—Mary Shipley, Falkirk, Ont.,
does not wish to exchange any more
cards.

The Letter Box.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My name is Dorothy, too. I have a pony named Titams. I got it from Shetland Island. He will be at the Toronto Fair for first prize. My dog, Al, came from Scotland, near Titam's home, and is a good dog, and never bites one of the pretty Jersey cows or calves on Grandma's farm. Grandma has nearly 200 Jersey cows. Al likes the cows, for Grandma brought a lot of them from Jersey Island, near where Titams and Al came from. We have two canaries that came from Germany. One is mine, and one my little brother, Bartle's; they sing every day. One day last May, my papa brought me 15 eggs from New York, but I only got one chicken from them. Mr. Hames was moving from Malton, near us, to Bartle, in Cuba, and I bought seven little chickens and their mother from his little girl. They are nice ones; some of them died, and I have two now.
Brampton, Ont. DOROTHY BULL.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am sorry I do not live on a farm, where I could have a pony and cows and chickens like my playmate, Dorothy Bull, but I have a nice Scotch collie. Sometimes I go up to Brampton with Dorothy to see her Grandma Bull. Dorothy only has one sister and two brothers, and I have five brothers and three sisters. My papa and mamma have just come home from England, and we were very glad to see them back. It is holiday time, and we are having lots of fun. Dorothy and I will go to the Exhibition every day to drive Titams, and ride on his back all around the fair grounds, and to see the nice Jersey calves and cows from Brampton. My calf's name is Ethel, and Dorothy's calf's name is Nell, and we want them both to get first prize.
CONSTANCE MACPHERSON,
Toronto.

A Little Deed of Kindness.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am only two and a half years old, but can talk well, so mamma is writing this for me. I wish to make a request, that all the boys and girls who read this will give Nellie C. Nichols, Solon Springs, Wisconsin, U. S., a letter party, as she is always sick, not able to get out. She is eighteen years old. I like the pictures in "The Farmer's Advocate," and when I get to be big, I am going to take it always, and drive a big black horse, but as yet I am only—
MAMMA'S SUNBEAM,
D'Argenteuil, Que.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am a little girl, eight years old. My home is in Toronto, and I go to Shirley St. School. I am visiting my uncle; he lives on a farm. He has five horses and one colt, twelve cows and one calf. I go for the cows every night. I think it's fun to watch them being milked; and I hunt the eggs every night.

Here is a riddle: How much dirt would there be in a hole four feet long two feet wide and two feet high? Ans.— There wouldn't be any.

OLIVE BURKINSHAW (age 8),
Agincourt.

Dear Readers,—I thought I would give a letter to the merry corner, in which I see so many little letters that I enjoy reading. We have such things in "The Farmer's Advocate," and I think I shall try, and think I shall try to do it. The Second Prize is a book of the "Farmers' Advocate" and a book of the "Farmers' Advocate" and a book of the "Farmers' Advocate."

physiology, drawing and writing. I like arithmetic, reading and spelling the best. My sister, Bertha, is going to write next time. Well, I must close for this time.
CORA ALEXANDER (age 8),
Staples, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I think I am the first little boy that has written from Bruce. My brother takes "The Farmer's Advocate," and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner.

I spent my holidays at my sister's, who lives near Owen Sound. We went up to Balm Beach on the Canada boat, and I had a bathe in the bay. I have three pet bantams, two chickens, three pigeons, and a black dog called "Nero." Well, I guess I will leave room for somebody else to write. Wishing you and all the readers every success.
HAROLD FENTON (age 10).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am visiting our carpenter, Bill, who has a farm, and takes "The Farmer's Advocate." I was never on a farm before. I live in Toronto. We have 35 head of cattle, six horses, 29 pigs, 50 ducks, 35 turkeys, 43 geese, 100 hens and 4 roosters. The pigs are the nicest animals in the barnyard. I had one in my arms in the hay-rick. I am going to be a farmer, and take your paper when I'm a man.
ROBERT McKAY (age 11).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for a number of years, but I have never written to the Corner before, so I must write now. I live on a farm of 100 acres, and we have cattle, horses, pigs, sheep, hens, ducks and geese. I am very fond of reading, and have read a number of books. Every week, when "The Farmer's Advocate" comes, I turn to the "Children's Corner," and read the letters, some of which are very interesting. I wrote on the examination for the Senior Third class, and was lucky enough to succeed. Well, I must close for this time, as I have nothing more to tell. Wishing the members every success.
TOMMY GRAHAM (age 11).

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—My father takes "The Farmer's Advocate" nearly every year, and I enjoy reading the Children's Corner very much. I went to school nearly every day before the summer holidays, which started on the 1st of July. I study reading, spelling, writing, drawing, geography, arithmetic, physiology, history, and grammar, and I read in the Fourth Book. We have five horses, also twelve milking cows and six little calves. I and my youngest brother always feed them.
NOAH STEINMAN (age 11),
Wellesley, Ont.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—I am visiting my uncle and aunt at Maple Farm. They take "The Farmer's Advocate." I read the letters in the Children's Corner. I enjoy reading them very much, so I thought I would write one. This is my first letter to "The Farmer's Advocate," and I wish it every success. My home is in Geraldine.
CECILIA J. BROOKS (age 10),
Hemmingford.

Dear Cousin Dorothy,—This is the first time I have written to your paper. I like to read the stories and letters. My father has taken "The Farmer's Advocate" about twelve years. My grandfather and my great-grandfather took it too, when they were on the farm. We live about one mile from school. I go every day. My teacher is a lady. I will close, wishing "The Farmer's Advocate" every success.
STANLEY CANFIELD (age 9),
Vandear.

All letters for the Children's Corner must be addressed,
COUSIN DOROTHY,
52 Victor Ave., Toronto.

We struggle to have things go what we think is our way, and often find them going another, and what proves to be a better way. That is not luck or fate—it is the result of doing the best we can with the light at hand.

The Quiet Hour.

Some of God's Fellow-Workers.

Now, he that planteth and he that watereth are one: but each shall receive his own reward according to his own labor. For we are God's fellow-workers: ye are God's husbandry ("tilled land"—margin), God's building.—1 Cor., iii: 8, 9. (R. V.).

- Ready to go, ready to wait,
- Ready a gap to fill.
- Ready for service, small or great,
- Ready to do His will.
- Ready to suffer grief and pain,
- Ready to stand the test,
- Ready to stay at home and send Others, if He see best.
- Ready to do, ready to bear,
- Ready to watch and pray,
- Ready to stand aside and give Till He shall clear the way.
- Ready to speak, ready to think,
- Ready with heart and brain,
- Ready to start where He sees fit,
- Ready to share the strain.
- Ready to seek, ready to warn,
- Ready o'er souls to yearn,
- Ready in life, ready in death,
- Ready for His return."

In the third chapter of Nehemiah we find a long list of names, the names of the men who built up the ruined wall of Jerusalem. It is not very interesting reading, and yet it is inspiring to see how each one worked steadily and quietly on at the special bit of the wall that was apportioned to him, finishing the wall in the wonderfully short time of fifty-two days. It was not only a hard piece of work, but there was continual danger to be guarded against, for enemies surrounded that band of workmen, and, therefore, it was necessary for the builders to have their swords ready for use at a moment's notice. And, though each had his own special task, each stood ready to spring to the help of his comrades at a moment's notice. They worked so eagerly that as Nehemiah says, "Neither I, nor my brethren, nor my servants, nor the men of the guard which followed me, none of us put off our clothes, saying that every one put them off for washing." In the revised version it is translated: "every one went with his weapon to the water." But among all this band of devoted, watchful warrior-workers, one name stands out prominently above the others. In verse 20, we read that one man "earnestly" repaired his particular piece of the wall. It seems as if, though all worked well, Baruch flung himself with white-hot energy into what he was doing. It is still the same. All true Christians are building the wall of God's city, the New Jerusalem. Each one labors watchfully and steadily at the special portion allotted to him by Christ, Who, like Nehemiah, is both Governor and Fellow-Workman. But some, like Baruch, fling themselves into their work with intense earnestness, and it is of some of these enthusiastic fellow-workers with God that I would tell you to-day. I have just been reading the June number of "The Spirit of Missions," and think you cannot fail to be interested in hearing something of the work described there.

Let us first take a peep at the dauntless Christians in California. All the world is interested in California just now, all the world knows that thousands of people have suddenly been reduced from prosperity to deepest poverty. Such a test reveals character very plainly, and it is grand to see how nobly our brothers and sisters have stood the trial by fire. Here is one testimony: "The spirit of our men and women in California during this trial has been superb. It was almost worth while to have such a disaster to witness the resurrection of such a spirit."

It is terrible to picture the destruction caused by a fire that swept over 7 square miles of city, not to speak of the damage caused by the earthquake—"buildings shifted from their foundations, walls fallen out, roofs fallen in, piles of brick here and there that tell of chimneys having been transferred bodily from the house to the street. And yet, in spite of it all, the spirits of the people seemed to be undaunted. The general feeling seemed to be typified by the action of the old sea captain who, when he was

asked how his family had fared, replied, 'All well, thank God!' and raised his cap. The wind-breaks around hastily improvised street kitchens—no fires were allowed in houses for fear that defective chimneys would start the flames afresh—showed that the people were trying to make the best of the situation. 'Camp Cheerful,' 'Camp Don't Worry,' were typical of the names selected for these open-air cooking places. A particularly fine construction of dry-goods boxes covered with yellow cheesecloth was facetiously named, 'The New Hotel St. Francis.' The spirit of St. Francis D'Assisi seems to be inspiring the people of the city which bears his name. We may well look with wondering admiration on the brave men who, at their earliest services of public worship after the awful disaster, offered an earnest expression of thanksgiving to God for the many mercies of preservation which they had received.

Here is a glimpse of one day in the life of another man who is "earnestly" building the wall of Jerusalem. His name is known to God, and he prefers to remain unknown to man, appearing only as a missionary on the Northwestern frontier.

Thursday, March 22nd: "Arose at 4 a. m. and fed my horses. Started at 6 a. m. to go forty-two miles through mud and water to baptize a sick baby. Got there at 6 p. m. Horse had dinner; I had none. Baptized baby and had a short service with neighbors who gathered. Then we told ghost stories until 11 p. m. Retired in a corner of the room at 11.30. So few coverings, I was cold and could not sleep, so ran over in my mind several times the Holy Communion service in Sioux Indian."

Now, let us go, in the spirit, to Japan, and glance at the "patient, happy little Christian nurses, flitting about in their short white frocks, from morning till night, and through the nights, too, always with a cheerful smile, ready to do anything, never saying, 'I am tired.'"

Let us look more closely at one of these Japanese Christians—Miss Kashuchi. There she is in the waiting-room of the hospital, "listening sympathetically to the troubles of this one or that one, and skillfully pointing out the source of true comfort, charming all the children and the babies right out of their mothers' arms, with her bright smile and winning ways. . . . a neighbor's son is persuaded to consult the foreign physician about his ailing eyes. He becomes a Christian, and gradually other members of the family, from the old grandmother down to the babies, are brought into the fold by Baptism—many instrumentalities being used to obtain this result, but all started by Miss Kashuchi's ever-readiness to speak a word in season or out of season. After the patients are cured, and come no more to the hospital, she follows them up, as far as she can, with her efforts for the salvation of their souls."

She plays the organ at every service, welcomes newcomers, hunts up absentees, looks after the women's meetings, calls on the sick, teaches those who wish to study about Christianity, and often sits up all night with sick people. During the war, she seized the opportunity to get into touch with the soldiers who passed through the station. "On the cold, damp winter mornings before the sun arose, she was there to meet the trains, often staying all day and late into the night. The soldiers, as they returned from the dining-hall to their train, would hear a little voice singing a Christian hymn, and, gathering around her, would soon be persuaded to join their big voices, and learn to sing the hymn, the words of which are printed on slips of paper, which she gave to them. . . . Many, many of these thousands of men had never had an opportunity to hear the old, old story before; some only knew that the enemy's country was said to be a Christian country, and were prepared to be prejudiced; occasionally there was a Christian among them, and he was encouraged and helped by meeting this earnest Christian worker. . . . The soldiers were attracted by her frank, earnest ways and quick repartee. She was like a soldier among them, overflowing with patriotism, but never forgetting the concerns of the Higher Kingdom of her Lord Christ. Many a letter came back to her from the front, written as to sister or a mother, telling of the help received from her. She holds a

clever pen, and many were the replies which she made time to write, urging faithfulness and work for the Master of the Christians, answering the knotty questions which arose in the minds of those keen-witted men in their attempts to solve the mysterious ways of Providence. These letters showed that those men were thinking deeply, out there on the fighting line, face to face with death, although there was no shrinking, and Testaments or Gospels were taken out, and words of comfort drawn from them by men pressing forward to do or die for their country. Miss Kashuchi could not often afford to give them the Testaments or Gospels, cheap as they are in Japan: she found that she could not even afford to have enough of her own visiting cards printed to supply every soldier who offered his own in exchange, and so had her name and address printed on the little hymn slips. Indeed, it was a wonder she could afford to get even these little slips printed by the ten thousand, with her small salary of \$9 a month, and support herself, although she lives very simply in her little rented upstairs room, all alone.

"Now she is getting past her youth, and as she is not naturally robust, and is so unsparing of her strength, sometimes she suffers physical pain; but the spirit of our 'valiant woman' never flags. The joy and peace in her face tell of the unflinching trust in Him to whom she is giving all."

Are you growing tired of these quotations from "The Spirit of Missions?" I should like to glance at one more earnest "fellow-worker with God," who is building the wall of the Holy City in the Arctic regions, in the teeth of terrible cold. He does not think anything of spinning along a hard trail at forty or even fifty degrees below zero, if there is no wind, though when he comes in it sometimes takes half an hour to thaw his beard from his scarf and hood. But forty below zero, with a strong wind blowing, takes some courage to face. Archdeacon Stuck says: "Again and again the wind overturned the toboggans; again and again, did we slip ever so little on the smooth snow, we were overbalanced and thrown down. The wind had carved out the loose snow from the sides of the trail, leaving the trail itself sticking up six inches or more from the ground, rough and broken. It was impossible to keep the toboggans on it; they slipped off and fell over scores and scores of times. And it took all one's actual strength, in the strictest literalness, to set those toboggans up again in the teeth of the wind. It was the hardest work I ever did in my life. Several times I was so exhausted that I felt that I could not go on. And yet, in the face of that wind and that cold, to push on was the one possible course."

That is the kind of "hardness" endured gladly by this good soldier of Jesus Christ for the sake of telling the Good News of God to white men and natives who are hungry for spiritual food,—they appreciate it because it is hard to get. The natives even come to the services for white people and squat on the floor, "listening most reverently and attentively to what they could not, in the least, understand." The Great Builder has His fellow-workers in every land, and not one is working alone—He stands close beside them, whether they are in the Arctic regions or struggling against the enervating influence of a tropical climate. We, too, have our portion of the wall to build,—are we, like Baruch and these modern workers, building "earnestly."

"There are ways more than one of serving Thee, Lord,
In a world full of sadness and sin,
And all will afford an ample reward,
When the harvest is gathered in.
The records of Time insculpture the name
Of hero and saint on their roll;
And the trumpet of Fame will blazon the same
Till the heavens are burned as a scroll.
And yet, when the Lord in the reckoning day
Shall all of His jewels make known,
Those who service essay in a far humbler way
Acknowledged shall be as His own.
The name has been lost of the boy who brought
The leaves and the fishes to Christ,

Yet his deed is inwrought with the Saviour's, who sought
The redemption for all which sufficed.
What we do for God, be it small or great,
Is never entirely in vain;
The kingdom's fine freight is not measured by weight,
But the passion of love it cost."
HOPE.

Dear Hope and E. L.—I take the liberty to have a little talk with you through the "Quiet Hour." Have read your letters of Sept. 13th, and was interested about the question, "If one is saved once, can they be lost again," and wished to speak from experience what I understand from God's Word, which makes me feel as restful concerning salvation as if I were in Heaven, and although I sin still, I seek to overcome it. I notice the main feature is to accept Christ as our personal Saviour, as Jesus answered the inquiry of some in John 6:29, "This is the work of God, that ye believe on Him whom He hath sent." I rest fully on Christ's atoning work for salvation, for past, present and future, for God can be just and still be justifier of Him who believeth in Jesus, according to Rom. 8:26, on account of Christ's redemptive work. I will close now. Yours sincerely,
B. N.

With the Flowers.

Dahlias—Begonias.

Dear Editor,—We have been taking "The Farmer's Advocate" three years, and it seems as new as ever. I enjoy your Flower Department very much. Our Dahlias appear hardy, but do not come to bloom. The buds turn black and drop off, or are nipped off. Could you please let me know, through your valuable paper, what the trouble is, and what to do for it?
Our house plants are infested with a tiny fly—very numerous. They work close to the ground, and seem to go into it. The Begonia seems to be their choice of plants. They die from injury of the fly.
B. W.

Perth Co., Ont.
Dahlia blossoms may become blasted for two reasons: improper watering, or the ravages of a bug. In regard to the first, Prof. Bailey says: "Many people believe Dahlias should be watered every evening, and as soon as they are up commence watering them daily, unless it rains. This practice is very injurious, as it causes a rapid but soft growth, and as the soil is seldom stirred, the roots become so embedded for want of air that they are unable to supply the needs of the plant; as a consequence, but few buds are formed, and they generally blast before developing into flowers. . . . If large, strong roots are planted, and the soil kept thoroughly stirred, there will be little need of artificial watering until after the plants come out in full bloom. However, if it should become hot and dry after the Dahlias come into bloom, it would be very beneficial to give them a thorough watering once each week, or ten days, during the continuance of the drought; but care should be taken to stir the soil to the depth of half an inch next day, carefully pulverizing it later, in order to seal the natural capillary tubes by which the moisture is evaporated."

If the blasting of the buds is due to beetles, Paris-green solution—one teaspoon Paris green to three gallons water—should be sprayed over the blossoms. For borer, which often attacks the Dahlia, piercing the stalk and boring upwards through it, the solution should be poured around the roots so that the soil will be soaked to a depth of three or four inches. The hole made by the borer will be found near the ground, and the worm may be destroyed by running a wire up the stalk. If the earth is then heaped about the wound and kept moist, new roots will start. Attacks of the borer may be prevented by applying Paris-green solution once a week from the time the plant is a foot high until the plant is grown and the stalk near the ground hardened.
A Begonia-grower who has had much success advises soaking the soil occasionally with tobacco tea to rout the flies.



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The Ingle Nook.

The Late John Oliver Hobbes.

Those of our United States readers who had the opportunity last fall of hearing Mrs. Craigie (John Oliver Hobbes), while on her lecturing tour through the States, must have been painfully surprised a few weeks ago to read of her sudden death. That one so bright and capable should have been thus snuffed out as a candle, seemed, as such events always do, an untimely snap in the chain of things; yet such is the uncertain course of life. "She had just returned from a holiday to the Isle of Wight," the newspaper despatches said, "and was found dead in her bed in her father's house in London,"—and then the writing of her biography began for all the newspapers and magazines; a short biography, for Mrs. Craigie was only 39 years of age.

She was born in Boston, but when she was still very young her parents went to London, England, where her father, John Morgan Richards, succeeded in building up a very successful drug business, ultimately becoming one of the wealthy men of that great city. From childhood, "Pearl" was exceedingly bright and apt in her books, and at an age when most girls are still plodding along in preparation for university work, she had completed a course at University College, London. At nineteen, she married Reginald Walpole Craigie, of the Bank of England, but after a short and most unhappy married life, a separation ensued, and she went back with her young son to her father's house. With characteristic energy she now turned again to study, taking courses in literature and music in Rome and Paris, and when her education was "finished," began the writing of novels and desultory articles for magazines, only interrupting her work by occasional lecturing tours, the last of which, with the subject "American Worship of Wealth," was made through England last fall after her return from the United States.

As a lecturer, Mrs. Craigie was, in general, a success. She was possessed of an admirable "stage presence," pleasing, graceful, animated, witty, with a perfect voice and enunciation, and was always most exquisitely gowned; and if a few astute critics faulted her cynicism, or whispered that her lectures, while purporting to be of the heavier order, might be weighed in the balance and found wanting, there were few to listen.

As a novelist, she achieved greater fame, and by many has been given the credit of being the brightest, keenest and wittiest among the women writers of to-day. By others, her literary work has been found touched with the same weakness as her lectures, a cleverness apparent rather than real, a cynicism which, from the pen of a woman so young and so generally successful—as the world estimates success—would seem to savor somewhat of affectation.

However that may be, Mrs. Craigie has been, upon the whole, a brilliant woman, and since her great-grandfather was at one time a member of the Legislature at Halifax, Canada may feel, perhaps, an especial interest in her short career, and an especial regret for her untimely death.

Some Recipes.

Dear Dame Durden,—I have been a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" for many years, and I think it is a great help to the farmer's wife and daughters as well as to the farmers. I will give you a few recipes.

Jelly Cake.—One-half cup sugar, one-half cup butter, one-quarter cup milk, and two cups flour, two teaspoons baking powder.

Up-to-date Cakes.—Two cups oatmeal, two cups flour, one cup sugar, one cup butter. Mix with one-half cup water, or sour cream. Add one teaspoon soda last, and one cup of chopped dates, or you may use raisins or currants instead. I hope these recipes will be useful to somebody. I have tried some of the recipes given here, and find them all right. I would be very much obliged if you or some of the "nooks" could give me a recipe for "Devil's food," or cake, as it is sometimes called. **RUBYFOAM.** Wellington Co., Ontario.

Devil's Food, or Devil's Cake.—Cream together one-half cup butter and two cups brown sugar; add two well-beaten eggs, half cup sour milk, half cup boiling water in which has been dissolved one bar chocolate and one teaspoon soda, beating all well. Beat in two cups flour, and, last of all, two teaspoons vanilla. Bake in one layer in a moderate oven. White icing should always be used for Devil's cake, and may be plain white icing, marsh-mallows icing, or whipped cream. A very nice one is made by beating the white of an egg stiff, then whipping it into boiling syrup (made of sugar and water), which has barely come to the "hairing" point. This makes a rather soft icing, and should be covered with rolled nut-meats.

Apple Butter.

Dear Dame Durden,—Having taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for so long, we feel as if we could scarcely get along without it. We have tried some of the recipes, and found them just fine. Now, I am going to ask for a new one. I don't think I ever noticed one for apple butter in "The Farmer's Advocate." If you cannot give us one, Dame Durden, would you please request someone, who has a good recipe, to send it?

A TIMID ONE.

Grey County, Ont.

Cider Apple Butter.—One gal. boiled cider (half fermented). Boil down to half the quantity in a granite kettle. Pare and core tart, juicy apples; cut in small pieces, and cook in the boiling



The Late Mrs. Craigie.
(John Oliver Hobbes)

cider, putting in as many at once as the cider will cover. When the apples are soft, skim them out, and add more until all are cooked. Then mash them fine and put back into the cider. Cook very slowly until thick, like marmalade, stirring often with a wooden spoon. As fruit butters burn very easily, the fire should be very slow. Jelly may be made from the cores and skins left after making the butter.

A Wedding Luncheon.

Dear Dame Durden,—For some time I have been silently enjoying your cozy little chats, and have found them both helpful and inspiring. Now, just for a moment, allow me to draw a little nearer that I may gain information on a subject which, at present, is uppermost in my mind. I would like somebody to suggest a menu for a wedding luncheon to be given in the house to about 60 guests, in the spring, perhaps April; also a few suggestions as to the color scheme of the table, and style of souvenirs. I will be very grateful to anybody giving the desired information.

In closing, let me give you a recipe for "salmon loaf," which I think very good. With one can of salmon, mix four soda biscuits (rolled very fine), two eggs, half cup of milk, and a little butter, pepper and salt to taste. Steam for an hour and a half. This, served cold and garnished with a little parsley, makes a very dainty dish. **ALTA.**

I am glad you have written in such good time. Many of our readers leave off making their requests until the last minute, and it is sometimes quite impossible to give a reply before a month. Between now and next April there will be ample time for the insertion of several letters on this most interesting subject, and we hope some of our readers who have been "through" successful weddings will be kind enough to help Alta to decide. In the meantime, we may suggest that a buffet luncheon is as convenient and pretty as any. Have the plates, knives, forks, etc., on the buffet, or side-table. On the center-table, which should be prettily decorated, dishes of salad, sandwiches, little cakes, candies, etc., may be placed. If there is plenty of room, a number of small tables, at which the guests may sit, may be placed around the room; if not, the guests sit about the room informally, and the different courses are served to them wherever they may be. For a menu, we might suggest bouillon (in cups), creamed fish, sandwiches, salad, and jellied chicken or turkey, ices, cake, candy and coffee. If you wish, an entree, you might have sweetbreads and green peas, etc. As to decorations, April is a rather inconvenient season, unless you feel like drawing on hothouse supplies—a rather expensive proceeding. Roses seem par excellence the decoration for a wedding, but as they are very expensive in April, something else, which can be had in quantity, would be better. I was wondering how Marsh Marigolds would do. Towards the end of April they should, I think, be in bloom, and they are very pretty and fresh-looking.

Now, then, will not some of the other Chatterers have something to say? Alta will probably be grateful for the privilege of choice.

Pickles—Catsup—Scones.

Dear Dame Durden,—I enclose a recipe for cucumber pickle, which we have used for many years: Two hundred small cucumbers; let them stand in salt water three days; drain. Boil half a gallon vinegar; pour over scalding hot, repeat four times. Take two quarts vinegar, three tablespoons white and black mustard seed, one cup juniper berries, one green pepper, a few small onions, two pounds brown sugar, half a pound ground mustard, one bottle English chow-chow. Heat all ingredients, then pour in the cucumbers. Heat all, and seal up in bottles. I hope Mother of Two will be enjoying cucumber pickle during the house-cleaning season next spring, as I have had them for a year. Also catsup was asked for. Take perfectly ripe tomatoes, half a bushel, wash, clean, and break in pieces. Put in a pan in the oven. When cooked, rub through a wire sieve, and to what goes through add salt, two cups; allspice and cloves (ground) of each one cup; best vinegar, one quart. Put on the fire and boil, stirring to avoid burning; bottle and seal for use. The only fault I have ever found with this is that I can never have enough.

Could any of the Chatterers tell me how to make Scotch scones? I attended a Scotch concert with refreshments. They had scones. I was told they were homemade, and were good. **CHERRY.** Northumberland County, Ont.

I am giving you a recipe for Scotch scones taken from a cook-book in use in the domestic science schools of Glasgow: One pound flour, one small teaspoon cream tartar, one small teaspoon soda, one teaspoon salt, about two teaspoons sugar, one-half pint buttermilk. Rub the lumps out of the soda and sift dry ingredients together. Add buttermilk to make into a soft paste, mixing with a knife, and handling as little as possible. Roll lightly, and cut in small cakes. Bake on griddle without greasing the pan. When the edges curl, turn. . . . Next week, if possible, I shall give recipes for other varieties, more "fancy" than these.

Recipes.

Muffins.—1 pint new milk, 4 eggs, 1 teaspoon salt, enough Five Roses flour to make a batter. Bake in quick oven.

Mountain Cake.—3 cups sugar, 1 cup milk, 2 cups butter, 4 eggs, 6 cups Five Roses flour, 2 teaspoons cream tartar, 1 teaspoon soda; flavor with lemon.

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Fashion Notes.

Fall Millinery.

When in town at the fairs you probably noticed that all the winter coats and hats were on exhibition in the dry goods houses; the filmy lace and chiffon affairs that really belonged to the season being tucked away out of sight as religiously as though the temperature were not standing at 87 in the shade, and people fainting from sheer heat exhaustion on the fair grounds. Really, it seems as though each year the fall hats are shown earlier than before, in order, it may be supposed, that we may begin wearing them earlier, and so have to get new ones the sooner.

However that may be, have you noticed how very pretty the millinery is this season? There are few extreme-oddities among the hats, few glaring colors, such as the nightmare-inducing "burnt orange," which we all wore so contentedly a few seasons ago, thinking it perfectly lovely—until it went out of style. Grays, greens, browns and navy blues, in the various shades, seem to be most in evidence just at present, although black is also shown, and, occasionally, a very pretty sample in "Alice Blue," or in soft shades of plum and raspberry. These last, however, with the very pretty models in pure white, are only suitable for dress hats, and are not to be recommended for good service. True, a white felt may be cleaned with hot corn meal, but it is such a nuisance sometimes when one is in a hurry, to have to wait for the cleaning operation.

As to form, most of the hats this season have a crown of some sort—a good substantial crown if the shape be a sailor, a lower one in the other varieties—and most of the smaller hats (invariably of soft felt) are crinkled and caught up in every conceivable way. This crinkling fad has at least two advan-

tages: (1) the brim may be caught up to suit the face of the wearer; (2) it is almost impossible to duplicate such hats—no small consideration to the dressy woman.

And now just one "pointer" to buyers—don't be satisfied until you have seen the prettiest things the sales-girl has to show you. Some country girls are so timid that, rather than give trouble, they will take almost the first thing brought out, and, too often, they are permitted to go at that. Now, this is a great mistake. To show things is what the shop-girl is paid for. If my lady from the great house on the avenue comes in there will be no lack of attention, you may be sure; and your money is as good as hers. We would not have you a crank; we would have you kindly, and pleasant, and open to suggestion, but we would not see you imposed upon. Every woman, it seems to us, no matter what old fogies, or the over-righteous who are above considering such small things as dress, may say, has a right to wear just as becoming things as she can. Her husband, or brother, or sweetheart, if he is of the right stamp, will only be pleased to see her "look nice," while the consciousness of appearing at her best cannot but give an ease not to be had if one feels one's self a fright or an oddity. Besides, the love of beauty in any form is inherent in every right mind, and beauty itself is the great feature of the universe. Why, then, should any human being pass by or crush as of no account so natural an impulse as the love of dainty things to wear? We believe that all women should love pretty things, being in all cases, of course, sensible about it—there is a possibility of running any good thing to an extreme—and, to come back to our subject, since a pretty, tasteful bit of wearing apparel need not, of necessity, cost more than an ugly one, we believe that every buyer of fall millinery should spend some thought, and, possibly, some time, on the subject, and choose a hat which she will neither tire of nor feel ashamed to wear.

About the House.

Some Seasonable Recipes.

Mock Maple Syrup.—Take some corn-cobs, from which the corn has been taken (the corn may be ripe), and boil. Strain the liquor off; add sugar to make a thick syrup, and, when cool, flavor with a very little vanilla.

Grape Jelly.—Wash and stem the grapes and cook slightly. Strain, and take a pint of sugar to a pint of juice; boil a few minutes, or until a little put on a saucer jellies. A little melted paraffin, or a round of paper soaked in brandy should be put on the top of the jelly after it has been put in glasses.

Squash Pie.—For these pies, the Hubbard squash is best. One pint mashed squash, which has been boiled or baked; 1 cup brown sugar; 3 beaten eggs; 2 tablespoons molasses; 1 tablespoon melted butter; 1 tablespoon ginger; 1 teaspoon cinnamon; 1 pint milk; a pinch of salt. Enough for two pies.

Grape Jam.—Pulp the grapes, putting skins in one basin and grapes in another. Pour pulps in an agate kettle, bring to boiling point, and press through colander. Add the skins and measure. To every pint, allow a scant half-pound sugar. Boil about 20 minutes and seal.

Little White Onion Pickles.—Pour boiling water over the onions, and peel, then cook in strong salt water a few minutes; take out, and fill up the bottles; pour hot, spiced vinegar over, and seal. To make the vinegar, take 2 quarts good white vinegar, 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons white mustard seed, 6 drops cinnamon oil, 6 drops clove oil; boil 10 minutes. Two or three small red peppers in the bottle look pretty. This quantity of vinegar will make up two grape-baskets of onions.

Artichokes.—Pare, soak in cold water a while, then put in a saucepan of boiling water with a little milk in it to keep them white. When boiling, add some salt. As soon as cooked, take out, as a little too much boiling will harden them. Serve with cream sauce.

Cauliflower.—Wash the head and boil in salted water. Drain, and stew a few

minutes in white sauce. Grate cheese over the top, and serve.

Vegetable Marrow.—Parboil, and let get cold. Slice, brush with beaten egg, dip in crumbs, and fry.

Cucumber Sweet Pickle.—Slice the cucumbers about one inch thick, and simmer one hour in weak alum water. Take out, and lay in cold water; let remain until perfectly cold; then boil again in fresh alum water half an hour. Drain well. Make a syrup of 1 lb. sugar to each pound of fruit; to 4 lbs. of fruit, 1 lb. cider vinegar. Boil the syrup, then put in the fruit, and boil until transparent. Add mace, and if the syrup is not thick enough, continue to boil after the fruit is removed. When cool, sprinkle in some white mustard seed.


Peach Pudding.—Line the bottom of a deep pudding-dish with slices of stale sponge cake dipped either in sherry or in thick cream. Fill the dish with sliced peaches and sugar, and over all put a meringue made by beating the white of one egg with one tablespoonful of sugar, and quickly brown in the oven. Serve very cold with cream.

Peach Shortcake.—Make a baking-powder biscuit dough, and sweeten slightly. Cut out two rounds a half-inch in thickness, and put one on the other, with soft butter between, and bake; separate the layers, spread the lower one with crushed and sweetened peaches, and lay the other on; sprinkle this with powdered sugar, and arrange a circle of sliced peaches all around the edge. Serve with cream.

Stuffed Cucumbers.—Choose some very large cucumbers, pare them, and simmer until tender. Cut them into halves, lengthwise, scoop out the pulp, and mix it with onion, a half cup of cucumber, half a cup of nuts, beaten white of an egg, salt and pepper. Fill the halved shells, cover with crumbs and butter, and bake brown.

Spanish Toast.—Stew until smooth six cut-up tomatoes, three green peppers, three slices of onion, chopped, two sprigs of parsley, with salt and pepper. Toast rounds of bread, and butter them. Put a spoonful of the tomato on each, and a nicely-poached egg on top.

To Peel Tomatoes.—Cover with boiling water for half a minute, then place in cold water, and leave until cold and



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Stanfield's "Unshrinkable" Underwear

Every dealer, handling STANFIELD'S, is authorized to refund the purchase price, should any STANFIELD garment shrink from any cause.

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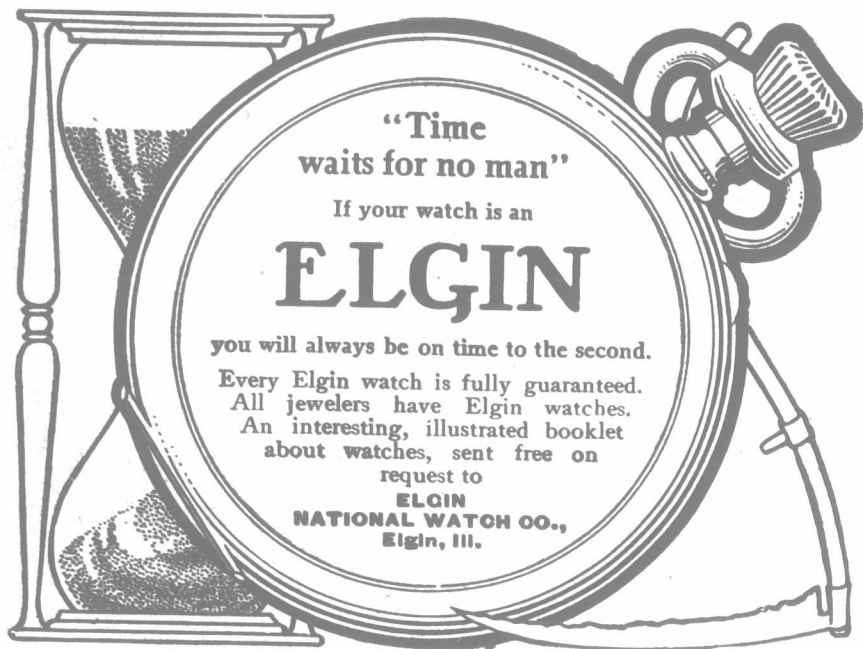
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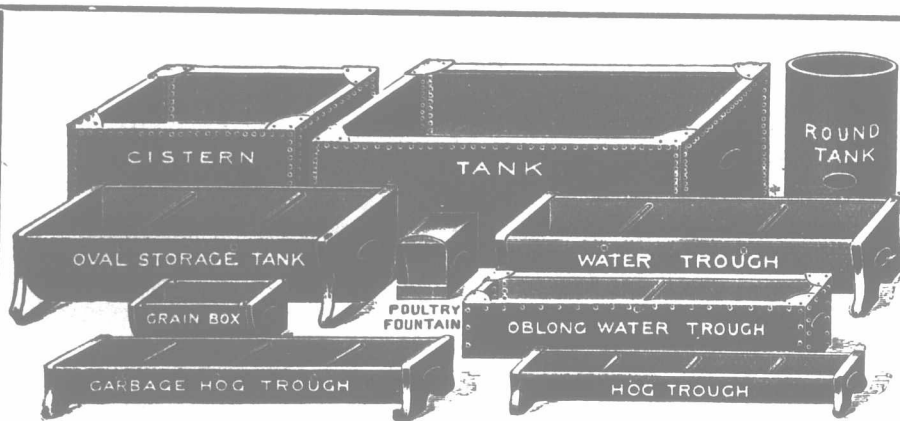




OUR AIM

is to make "Five Roses" Flour as pure as it is possible for flour to be made. It costs us more to insure this high standard of purity, but the enhanced reputation which "Five Roses" has achieved compensates us for the extra cost. "Five Roses" Flour is the first essential to all who require the purest bread and pastry, and as pure food is a necessity to all who value good health it will pay all housekeepers to ask their grocers for "Five Roses."

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Besides the above lines, we also manufacture Steel Threshers' Tanks, All-Steel Cheese Vats, Steel Whey Tanks, Stable Fittings, Feed Cookers, Steel Mangers, Storage Tanks to Hold Grain, Machinist Lathe Boxes.

Get our prices on Galv. Steel Water Bowls, double and single Stable Trough. Our price is very low on these.

Steel Trough & Machine Co., Ltd., Tweed, Ont.

CREDIT AUCTION SALE

OF REGISTERED

HOLSTEIN CATTLE THURSDAY, Oct. 18th, '06

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

D. RUDY, Tavistock, Ont. Auctioneer.

F. STAUFFER, Washington, Ont.

firm, when the tomatoes can be peeled without trouble.

Tomato Mincemeat.—One peck green tomatoes (chopped), 2 lbs. raisins (seeded and chopped), 2 lbs. brown sugar, juice and grated rind of 2 lemons, 2 tablespoons cinnamon, two-thirds tablespoon cloves and allspice, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 pint vinegar. Boil tomatoes, sugar and vinegar three hours, adding remaining ingredients twenty minutes before done. Seal for future use.

The Golden Corn.

The Army of the Corn across the mould Comes marching now in all its wondrous bloom: By day a fire of yellow and of gold, By night a cloud of tassel and of plume.

Its ranks with bayonets bright keep back the suns, And holds at bay the cossack wind and breeze; It boasts a thousand friendly Marathons, A thousand thousand bloodless victories!

So shall it march to fulness of increase, Till soon in field of harvest there appear Its rustling tents of plenty and of peace— The bivouac of the Autumn and the year!

—Edward Wilbur Mason.

If He Wears.

By Adelbert F. Caldwell.

He may wear the latest clothing, Have silk stockings and all that; He may wear "Prince Louis" collars, And the very softest hat; He may wear a coat and trousers Of the newest, latest style, But he's not the boy one cares for, 'Less he wears a happy smile!

He may wear the oldest clothing, Shoes and stockings, tie and hat; He may also wear "patched" trousers, And one doesn't care for that! He may go without an ulster, And barehanded all the while, If he wears (all can afford it) On his face a merry smile.

Might Have.

By Edith M. Thomas.

I have lived my life, and I face the end— But that other life I might have led? Where lay the road, and who was its friend; And what was the goal, when the years were fled?

Where lay the road? Did I miss the turn? The friend unknown? Our greetings unsaid? And the goal unsought? Shall I never learn What was that life I might have led?

As the spring's last look, for one dear day From skies autumnal on earth may bend, So lures me that other life—but, nay! I have lived my life, and I face the end.

By the Way.

'Twere bliss to see one lark Soar to the azure dark Singing upon his high celestial road. I have seen many hundreds soar, thank God!

To see one spring begin In her first heavenly green Were grace unmet for any mortal clod. I have seen many springs, thank God!

After the lark the swallow, Blackbirds in hill and hollow, Thrushes and nightingales, all roads I trod, As though one bird were not enough, thank God.

Not one flower, but a rout, All exquisite, are out; All white and golden every stretch of sod, As though one flower were not enough, thank God!

Farming in Norway.

(From the Bulletin of the American Geographical Society.)

Think of a country that has but 740 square miles of plowed land! More, indeed, might be tilled were it not needful to keep it in meadow. In some places, the Norse farmer has actually carried back to overlying slopes the soil which rains, in the process of tillage, have swept down upon the lower fields. No crop seems more luxuriant than potatoes, seen in garden patches, planted in rows not more than twelve or eighteen inches apart, and covering the ground completely when midsummer has come.

No agricultural process is of more interest than the haying. The dairy is the staff of life, and scythes, like a small sickle or a corn cutter, are carefully wielded over rough and hummocky ground where the American farmer would turn loose his sheep. Yet in the better meadows the growth is rank and full; not tall, but soft, thick and fine, and matting so close that there is added reason for drying, as the people do, upon hurdles or trellises. Much too moist are the air and soil to cure grass in the way of other latitudes. It would become fertilizer rather than forage if left to cure on the ground. On the hurdle, its fine texture turns the rains effectively so long as sun and air need to continue their work. Thus haying proceeds along the fiords, while the saeter, the mountain dairy, is in operation on the heights, whither the cattle and the dairymaids have migrated for the summer period.

Sometimes from these heights a taut wire is stretched to the homestead below, down which, three thousand feet or more, the products of dairy and forest are transported. I did see haycocks at Ole in American fashion, and there are mowing machines in Romsdal; but, in great part, the cow standing docile in a small boat crossing the lake at the head of the Hardanger is a type of the primitive life of man and beast on the farms of Norway.

English as She is Spelt.

"I am not a spelling reformer," said Senator La Follette, of Wisconsin, "but a friend of mine named Turner nearly made one of me once.

"Turner and I were travelling together. We came to a certain hotel, and there, to my amazement, the man registered:

"'H. C. Phthologyrrh.'
"What is the matter with you?' I exclaimed. 'Why do you adopt that remarkable alias? Have you committed some crime?'

"'No, indeed,' said Turner.
"Then why don't you register your own name?' said I.

"That is my own name,' he answered.
"Phthologyrrh"—"Turner." That's my name."

"Well," I said, "I can't see how you make "Turner" out of "Phthologyrrh." What is your object, anyway, in using such a peculiar spelling?'

"Oh," said my friend, "when I used to register plain "Turner," I attracted no attention. Now, though, my name excites a great deal of wondering comment. People study it. They ask one another what my nationality can be. Even now, you will notice, there is a little crowd buzzing over the register. "Phthologyrrh" is good English spelling for "Turner," too. In the "phth" there is the sound of "t" as in "phthisis." In the "olo" there is the sound of "ur" as in "colonel." The "gn" is "n" as in "gnat." Finally, in the "yrrh" there is the sound of "er" as in "myrrh." There you have it. Phthologyrrh—Turner."

All Her Sons.

A Japanese war vessel stopped at Cork, and a number of sailors were given shore leave. On the same day a country woman was in Cork seeing the sights, and for the first time saw a native of the Mikado's land. All Japs looked alike to her, and after she had observed a street car half filled with them, she exclaimed:

"Glory be, but she was a wonderful woman that had all thim sons."

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE

OF 20 IMPORTED

Clydesdale Fillies

and 30 SHORTHORNS
at Woodstock, Ont., on

Thursday, Oct. 25th, '06

Watch this space for further announcement,
and apply for catalogues after Oct. 1st to

J. W. INNIS OR J. A. LATTIMER
Woodstock, Ontario.

Grand Trunk Railway System Hunters' Excursion At Single Fare

GOING OCTOBER 9 to NOVEMBER 8

To all points in Temagami on T. & N. O. Ry.
To points Mattawa to Port Arthur.
To Sault Ste. Marie and Port Arthur, via
Northern Navigation Co.
To Georgian Bay and Lake Superior points,
via Northern Navigation Co.
To points in Quebec.

GOING OCTOBER 25 to NOVEMBER 8

To Penetang, Midland, Lakefield, all points
Severn to North Bay, Argyle to Cobocok, Lind
say to Halburton.
All points Madawaska to Depot Harbor.
All points on Muskoka Lakes, Lake of Bays,
Magnetawan River.

All Tickets Good Returning Until December 8th

For tickets and full information call on

E. DE LA HOOKE, E. RUSE,
City Pass. & Ticket Agent. Depot Ticket Agent.
LONDON, ONT.

J. D. McDonald, District Passenger Agent, Toronto.

Will Sell on the 24th of October

40 Head of Superior

SCOTCH-BRED CATTLE

Including seven imported bulls bred
by Duthie, Gordon and other noted
breeders; also six Canadian-bred bulls,
these include the 1st and 3rd prize
winners in the junior calf class at To-
ronto, which have been recently pur-
chased for this sale. Fifteen imported
cows and heifers, some with calves at
foot, and the balance of the offering in-
cludes cows, heifers and heifer calves,
mostly from imported stock. Catalogues
will be sent on application. Write:

H. J. DAVIS,
Woodstock, Ontario.

GOSSIP

The axiom, "It's never too late to
mend," has once more been realized, by
the advent into the ranks of the bene-
dicts of the genial and widely-known
Captain T. E. Robson, of Ilderton, Ont.,
whose marriage with a charming London
lady, who, like himself, had the good
fortune to be born and raised on a
Middlesex County farm, took place last
week. The host of friends of the popu-
lar Captain will join "The Farmer's
Advocate" in extending congratulations,
and wishing him and his partner many
years of happiness in their matrimonial
venture.

GOSSIP

NEW YORK STATE FAIR.

At the New York State Fair, held at
Syracuse, Sept. 10th to 15th, the Hunt-
lywood Shorthorn herd of Sir Geo.
Drummond, Beaconsfield, Que., under the
able management of Mr. W. H. Gibson,
made a splendid record in prizewinning
against strong competition, in which the
herds of Carpenter & Ross, and Beam &
Son, of Ohio; Fellows, of Pa., and
Wheeler, of New York, were represented;
John E. Robbins, of Horace, Indiana,
placing the awards. The Huntlywood
entries won first on aged bulls and the
senior championship with Imp. Cicely's
Pride, first for two-year-old bull with
Huntlywood 3rd, first for aged cow and
senior championship with Lady Baroness,
first and senior championship on Queen
Ideal, first on graded herd, progeny of a
sire and produce of a cow. In South-
down sheep, the Huntlywood flock won
everything in sight, except one second,
including championship for ram and ewe,
and first for flock and get of a sire.

CAPT. ROBSON'S DISPERSION SALE.

Having assumed other important re-
sponsibilities, and having decided to re-
tire from farming, Captain T. E. Robson,
Ilderton, Ont., announces in our adver-
tising columns this week a dispersion sale
of his entire herd of Shorthorns, to take
place on Tuesday, October 23rd. While
breeders generally will regret the retire-
ment from their ranks of so active and
enterprising a member of the fraternity,
this dispersion will afford a rare oppor-
tunity to secure animals from this noted
herd at the buyer's own price, and the
event will doubtless attract a large at-
tendance of breeders and those con-
templating the founding of a herd.
Twinned with this sale is that of Mr.
H. J. Davis, of Woodstock, Ont., who
will offer a choice selection of Shorthorns
from his excellent herd on Wednesday,
October 24th, the day following Capt.
Robson's dispersion.

25 IMPORTED CLYDE FILLIES.

By an error in the cable message, the
number of imported Clydesdale fillies in
the auction sale of Mr. J. B. Hogate, to
be held at Weston, Ont., on October 16th,
is given as five, whereas it should read
25 Clydesdale fillies, etc., two and three
years old. Mr. Hogate writes from
Glasgow that his importation will arrive
at Weston about October 3rd, where the
stock may be inspected.

FOR SALE:

Pedigree Bulls

One West Highland bull, born 17th February,
1902; one Ayrshire bull, born 31st May, 1904.
Price \$75 each. Apply:

Hugh A. Allan, Montreal

Dispersion Sale

Of the entire Spring Grove Herd of

50 head of SCOTCH and
SCOTCH-TOPPED

SHORTHORNS

The property of CAPT. T. E. ROBSON,
Ilderton, Ontario, by auction, on

Tuesday, Oct. 23, '06

For catalogue with further particulars
(ready Oct. 1st), apply to

T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, Ontario.

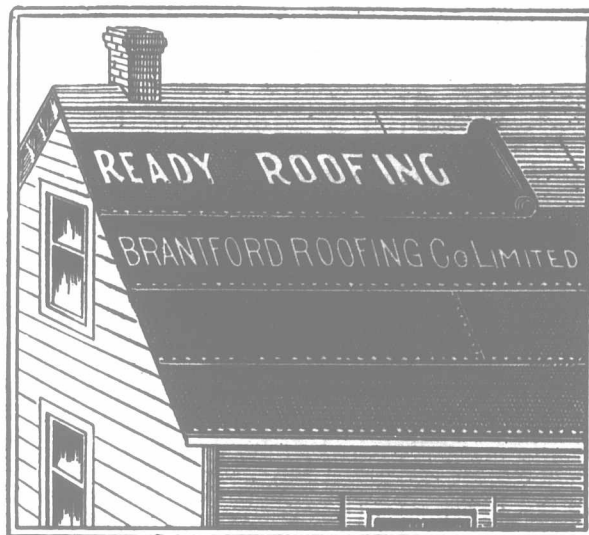
On Wednesday, Oct. 24th, Mr. H. J. Davis,
Woodstock, Ont., will sell a selection of Shorthorns
from his herd.

Ontario Agricultural College GUELPH, CANADA.

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

Apply at once to

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



"Brantford Roofings"

Are Right Goods

CHEAPER AND
BETTER
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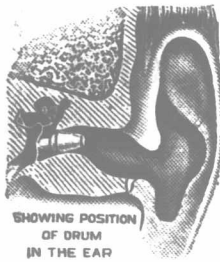
Why Are You Deaf?

Don't You Know It Is Now Possible to Help at Least 90 Per Cent. of Those Whose Hearing is Defective?

And in Some Cases to Restore Completely Lost Hearing.

George P. Way is the man who has made this possible. For 25 years Mr. Way suffered from deafness. Finally, after much study and experimenting, he perfected a small artificial ear drum. Mr. Way wears these drums all the time. Without them he is deaf. With them he hears perfectly.

The "Way Ear Drums" are made from a peculiarly sensitized material moulded to fit in the auditory canal, and are entirely invisible. Note the peculiar shape—the end farthest from the drum is open, and as the sound waves are caught they are carried to the tapering point which touches the natural drum. In this way all the force of the sound wave is concentrated at one point of the drum, and if the auditory nerve is not completely destroyed (and this is very seldom the case) *you cannot help but hear.*



Another feature of the Way Ear Drum is a resilient ring formed by the curve, just before the drum tapers to a point. This absolutely prevents the drum collapsing in the ear. Yet these drums are so soft and pliable that they cannot injure the most delicate ear passage. U. S. and foreign patents have been granted the Way Ear Drums.

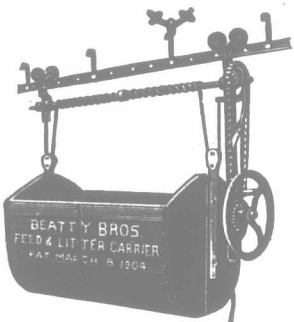
Way Ear Drums are manufactured in Canada under Canadian patents.

If you have any trouble with your hearing, write Mr. Way—tell him the cause of your deafness and how long you have been deaf.

Remember, you are not asked to take any "treatment," you run no risk of using something which might leave you worse than before its use. You are simply asked to investigate a mechanical device perfected after years of study, by a deaf man, who, by his own skill and research, now hears perfectly. Address your letters to GEO. P. WAY, 905 Majestic Building, Detroit, Michigan.

A LITTER CARRIER

saves time and money the year around. Dump the manure directly into your wagon and sleigh.



The B. T. LITTER CARRIER is the strongest built, and elevates easier than any other, owing to the double lift. Write

BEATTY BROS., Fergus, Ont.

POULTRY AND EGGS

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

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

VICTOR POULTRY YARDS—Our S.-C. Black Minorcas took three first and all the second prizes at London Show; also special for best collection in the Mediterranean class, defeating all the large exhibitors of Leghorns, Choice cockerels and pullets, \$2 up. Balance of our Barred Rocks for sale. Pure Latham strain \$1 up. We sold the B. R. cock hen that got first at London. T. A. Faulds 111 Victor St., London, Ont.

Leicesters Bred from Stanley Winchester rams. Shearing ewes, ewe lambs, ram lambs; also one aged ram. **DUNNET BROS., CLANBRASSIL, ONTARIO.**

GOSSIP.

T. IRVING'S CLYDESDALES, SHIRES AND HACKNEYS.

An importer of thirty years' experience, but a name comparatively new to the readers of "The Farmer's Advocate," is that of Thos. Irving, of Winchester, Ont., a town in Dundas County, on the C. P. R., 90 miles east of Smith's Falls. Mr. Irving's experience as an importer and dealer in high-class horses is practically life-long, and among his acquaintances he is known as a keen judge of what constitutes the ideal type of Clyde, Shire and Hackney horse. And it is with a great deal of confidence we introduce him to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" as a gentleman in the strictest sense of the term, in whom we have unbounded faith for straight dealing and honesty. County King 7032, a bay Hackney stallion, got by Chocolate Jr., dam Hawflower, by Curfew, is a very large horse of all-around excellence and quality, with exceptional high, true action. He won fourth in London, England, as a four-year-old, in a class of 52, and first and championship at Ottawa in the carriage horse class, besides several first-class county show honors. Muston Duke 9349 is another bay, by Lord Seamer, dam Muston Lady, by Wideawake. This horse is one of the flash, stylish kind that has size and quality and superb action. As a two-year-old, he won first at Fyvie, and second at York, and at three years he won first at Darlington, England, and in this country, several county shows. Danewall 8813 is a chestnut three-year-old, by Danebury, dam Francesca, by Danegelt. As a yearling, he won first at Ottawa and Brockville, and as a two-year-old, first at Winchester. He is a colt of outstanding excellence, and one of the coming show Hackneys.

Among the Clydesdales, Generalissimo 11725, bay five-year-old, by Labori, the champion son of Baron's Pride, dam by Topknot, is a horse of great scale, with powerful bone, and full, evenly-distributed muscle, a genuine draft horse that can show lots of smaller horses how to move. Drumflower Marcellus, Vol. 28, a bay four-year-old, by Marcellus, the banner son of Hiawatha, dam by Henry Irving, is an up-to-date horse that has the happy combination of size, quality, style and action, and full of Clyde character.

Prominent among the Shires is Whitehall Prince 22954, a bay two-year-old, by King 3rd, a son of the great horse, Lambton King, dam Whitehall Daisy, by Northwood. This is, without doubt, one of the best Shires in Canada, as he is possessed of true Shire character, has clean, flat bone, ideal feet and ankles, will make a very large horse, and is quality all over, with stylish, flash action. He won first and championship at Ottawa, first at Brockville and Winchester, and in England won first at Malton as a yearling. In females, there are several Canadian-bred Clyde mares from one to five years of age, a nice-quality lot, also a few Hackney mares. Look up Mr. Irving's advertisement.

One of the choicest herds of Holsteins at the Ottawa Exhibition was the Lyndale herd, the property of Brown Bros., Lyn, Ont. This great herd is made up of such notables as Sarah Jewel Hengerwald, 80-day record of 2,452½ lbs. milk, and 97.70 lbs. butter, and a seven-day butter record of 24.74 lbs.; Jessie Veeman, a seven-day butter record of 26½ lbs., and seven others, with seven-day butter records that average 20½ lbs. each, besides lesser notables, and yearly putting as many in the Advanced Registry as any other herd in Canada. Just now, there are three young bulls of saleable age, sired by Beryl Wayne's Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official records that average 22 lbs. 11 ozs. each, and all out of record dams, a very choice offering not excelled in the country.

In the sheep-dog trials at the Toronto Exhibition, the great collie, Bobb, owned by Walter Burns, Toronto, was again on top, defeating Wesley Dunn's imported Highland Scotch sheep dog, Chief, and James Lammigan's Nell, the winner in the bitch class. Though not so active as he once was, Bobb put his sheep through the gap, double angle, and penned them in 11.15 minutes, while the other two failed to make the journey in the allotted time of 15 minutes.

In the sheep-shearing contest at the Toronto Exhibition, George Allen, of Paris, completed the task in seven and a half minutes, and F. W. Silversides, of Bedford Park, in twelve and a half minutes, with shearing machines. The times for the hand-shearing event were: William Butler, Shifnal, England, 13½ minutes; F. W. Silversides, Bedford Park, 15½ minutes; Walter Cole, Milton, 16½ minutes; F. Rennie, Proton Station, 17½ minutes; F. C. Fawkes, Beaconsfield, Quebec, 21 minutes; Thomas Bray, 25 minutes.

TRADE NOTE.

CREAM WANTED.—Our dairy readers especially will be interested in the advt. of the Toronto City Dairy, elsewhere in this issue, asking for a supply of cream for churning. Write them.

IMPROVED LITTER CARRIER.—Beatty Bros., Fergus, Ont., have recently purchased the hay-tool business from the Whitman & Barnes Mfg. Co., St. Catharines, and are now advertising a B. T. Litter carrier for cleaning out the manure from stables and also carrying feed to stock. Parties contemplating fitting their stables with these labor-saving devices will do well to note the advertisement, and write for circular giving prices and particulars.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

CRACKING OF TOMATOES.

I am mailing you a tomato, and ask if you will kindly tell me the reason of the rings around the stem end, and the means of prevention. S. B.

Ans.—The cracking of the fruit around the stem end is due to excessive growth at a certain stage in the development of the fruit. No doubt the wet weather which you speak of, previous to the 20th of June, was largely responsible for it. There is, however, a great difference in varieties with regard to their cracking in this way. Some are very subject to it, while others show it only on rare occasions. You do not mention the name of the variety, but I would make it a point to select one suitable for the purpose, which is not subject to cracking. As far as I know, there is nothing that can be done to prevent the trouble, except to select varieties least subject to it, and give them good culture from the start, so that growth will not be checked at any stage in their development. H. L. HUTT.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Veterinary.

NASAL IRRITATION—VACCINE.

Last summer cow commenced to sneeze, rub nostrils against objects, and act as if there were intense itchiness. These fits would last two or three minutes, and she acted like a person with hay fever. When the weather became cool the symptoms ceased. This summer she showed the same symptoms, but is getting all right now.

2. Where can I procure vaccine for preventing blackleg in calves? In case of death, how deep should the carcass be buried?

3. How can I get rid of lice on hogs? E. M.

Ans.—1. This cow appears predisposed to nasal irritation. It is a peculiar ailment in cattle, and I do not think anything can be done, either as a preventive or cure, except keep her in a cool stable during the daytime in hot weather.

2. From Parke, Davis & Co., Walkerville, Ont., or Detroit, Mich., or from the Pasteur Vaccine Co., Ltd., 441-5 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. Either of these firms will furnish vaccine, with the necessary instruments and instructions. In case of death an animal should be buried 4 or 5 feet deep, and well covered with quicklime.

3. Wash every hog over as long as necessary with a 5 per cent. solution of Zenoleum in warm water.

PRIZE, GILT-EDGED BUTTER.

If you are making butter for profit or for your home supply, and wish to produce a PRIZE, GILT-EDGED ARTICLE that will command the highest price, you must use **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR** at each churning in the autumn and winter seasons.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR has twice the strength of any other color offered for sale, and at all times gives the true GOLDEN JUNE SHADE, so much admired by all judges of first-class butter.

Do not allow any dealer or merchant to convince you that some other color is "just as good." Ask for **WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO.'S IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR** with the DANDELION trade-mark. Sold by all druggists and dealers at 15c., 25c. and 50c. per bottle.



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

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

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

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

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

FOR BARGAINS in Alberta lands, write Fetherstonhaugh & Tobin, Leduc.

FARM lands from \$5 to \$12 an acre. C. E. A. Simonds, Leduc, Alta.

FARM FOR SALE—Known as the Morton farm, one half mile east of Casso, lots 25, 24 and 23, east half con. 16, E. Zorra Oxford Co., 250 acres, well watered, well fenced, in good cultivation, two good orchards, a young fruit orchard, good barn with excellent stabling, two good houses, new drive barn and good silo. An excellent dairy farm. Apply on the premises, or address John Kreh, Cassel, Ont.

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

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

IDEAL wheat lands in Sunny Southern Alberta. Write before buying. Call when you come. Geo. C. Millar, Tabor, Alberta.

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

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

50 ACRES for sale, eleven miles north of Hamilton. Also other farms, ranging in price from \$3,000 to \$9,500. Apply to James A. Gray, Freeport.

FOR SALE!

150 Acres in Burford Township, Brant County; all under cultivation. Good lying, valuable farm land; soil gravelly loam. Splendid brick house, 12 rooms; good tenant's house; barns and orchard. Two good wells, never dry. A good grain and dairy farm. 1½ miles from nearest post office and church, ½ mile from school, 2¼ miles from shipping station, 10 miles from Brantford. This is the farm of the late Chas. Rand, last male line, and has been in the family for about 100 years. In good condition and must be sold. Immediate possession can be given. Terms favorable. **Mrs. Chas. Rand, Scotland, Ontario.**

WANTED

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

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

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

PUMPING WATER FROM DISTANCE.

I have a windmill pumping water from a deep well to a stone cistern at my barn. This cistern is 40 ft. long, 10 ft. wide and 5 ft. deep. I want to carry water from this cistern to a pasture field, which is about two thousand feet distant, and about on the level with the bottom of the cistern. I intended using a ball cock at the drinking trough in the pasture field to regulate the flow of water. I thought of using three-quarter inch pipe.

1. If I use three-quarter inch pipe, how much fall will I require in the two thousand feet to insure a flow of water?
2. Provided I use one-inch pipe, what fall will I require in the two thousand feet to insure a good flow of water?
3. What amount of water would each of these pipes deliver per hour, with a fall of three feet below the bottom of the cistern—that is, three feet lower at the drinking trough in the pasture field than it is where it taps the bottom of the cistern?

S. H. B.
 Ans.—The first two questions can be answered only in a general way, since it is rather indefinite what is meant by a good flow of water. Of course, the slightest possible fall would produce a flow of water, even in that distance, since the water in the whole system would seek a level, and if the mouth of the pipe were lower than the surface of the water in the tank, water must leak out at the end of the pipe. I shall reply definitely to the third question, and the correspondent may judge for himself which size would suit him best.

It is obvious that, whatever the size of the pipe and whatever the amount of fall from the bottom of the tank to the outlet, the rate of flow will depend upon the depth of water in the tank, as well as upon the fall from the tank downwards. Whether we suppose the tank to be full, half full, or nearly empty, will govern the calculation of quantity of flow.

The size of the pipe controls the volume of water delivered, in two ways: (1) The smaller pipe offers relatively the greater resistance to flow, and, consequently, with the same head, the linear velocity in a three-quarter-inch pipe would be less than in an inch pipe; (2) the capacity of the smaller pipe being less, it would deliver less water, at the same linear velocity, than the larger pipe.

When the tank is nearly empty, there is a head of about three feet, as given in the third question. Under this head a three-quarter-inch pipe, 2,000 feet long, will deliver 25 imperial gallons of water per hour. When the tank is full, the head is 8 feet, and under this head the same pipe will deliver 45 gallons per hour. Probably the average condition would find the tank about half full. Allowing 5 feet of head for this condition, the three-quarter-inch pipe will deliver 36 gallons per hour. With the tank nearly empty, the inch pipe will deliver 53 gallons per hour; tank full, 94 gallons per hour; tank half full, 76 gallons per hour. J. B. REYNOLDS.

O. A. C., Guelph.

Veterinary.

UMBILICAL HERNIA.

About six weeks ago my filly, four months old, was noticed to have a soft lump as large as a duck's egg at the navel. It remains about the same size.

A. C.

Ans.—This is umbilical hernia. Apply a truss with a protrusion half the size of a baseball, pressing the rupture back into the abdomen, and keeping it there. Fasten truss with straps or strings to colt's neck, to keep it from slipping backwards. If this does not effect a cure in a month or six weeks, get your veterinarian to operate. V.



First Wedding Present

—not a trinket, but the most necessary article in the new home—a bag of

PURITY FLOUR

Choicest Bread Flour in the world. Milled by the latest improved process from the finest Western Canada Hard Wheat

Makes Best Bread With Least Trouble



Sold Everywhere in The Great Dominion

WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., Limited
 Mills at Winnipeg, Ooderich and Brandon

SASKATOON

AND SASKATCHEWAN.

Free from Stone, Scrub or Alkaline

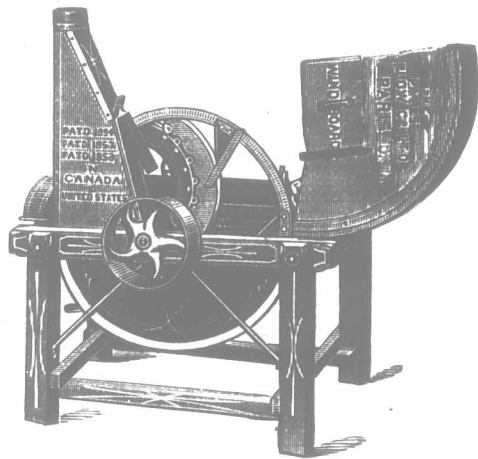
CHOICE PRAIRIE LANDS

Close to Town and Railroad

CROP PAYMENTS ON EASY TERMS.

J. C. Drinkle & Company
 SASKATOON, SASK., CANADA.

ENSILAGE CUTTER



When you buy an Ensilage Cutter you want one which will not give everlasting trouble with breaks, getting out of gear, running hard, choking up, and the hundred other complicated ways that common cutters make trouble.

You want one that is simple, easy to run, strong, and will do good, fast and fine work.

Our Ensilage Cutter, with Thom's Patent Blower Elevator, is Canada's leading Cutter simply because it never gets out of order and always does the work it is expected to do. Write for free booklet, telling all about this successful cutter.

Made by

The Paris Plow Co., Limited
 PARIS, ONTARIO, AND WINNIPEG, MAN.

ADVERTISE IN THE ADVOCATE.

SPRAIN OF FLEXOR METATARSII MUSCLE.

Mare got foot fast in hole, and in pulling it out she hurt her leg. She lifts her foot with the stifle rather than with the hock, and fetches it forward in an unnatural manner, and the large tendons behind the hock become slack.

G. L. S.

Ans.—This is sprain of the muscle in front of the leg, between stifle and hock. Give long rest, and blister the muscle with 2 drams each, bichloride of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off; tie so that she cannot bite the part. Rub well with blister daily for two days, and on the third day wash off and apply sweet oil. Let her head down now, and place in box stall; oil every day. Repeat the blistering in a month, and again if necessary. V.

STRINGY MILK.

What is the nature of "Black Terry" in cows? What effect has it on the milk? What causes it, and what is the remedy? I have a cow in good condition, but after her milk stands for a day it becomes stringy.

D. H. C.

Ans.—I have not the slightest idea what you mean by "Black Terry." There is no such disease known to the veterinary profession, and I never heard of it; neither is there any disease that causes the milk or cream to become stringy after standing for a day. This is caused by a germ that enters the milk during or after milking. By being very particular to have the udder of the cow and the hands of the milker very clean, and the vessel to receive the milk also thoroughly cleansed, and removing the milk at once to thoroughly clean quarters, and cooling properly, the stringy condition will be avoided. V.

FEEDING COLLIE PUP.

Please tell me the right quantity of food for a collie pup of eleven weeks. At present he is getting two cups of milk and a piece of bread for breakfast; a small quantity of potatoes with gravy for dinner, and nearly two cups of milk and a little porridge for supper. He is gaining about a pound a week, and is very lively.

LANARK.

Ans.—There is no rule as to quantity. Feed all it will take three times a day until six months old, then feed twice a day until a year old, after that age once a day. Feed mixed foods, do not confine him to one kind. Do not leave food around where he can get it at will. Feed only at stated times, and then all he will take. R.

GUARANTEE

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

We guarantee that Dr. Hess Stock Food fed to Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep will increase the power of digestion so that a larger percentage of the nutrition in the food will be digested and converted into profit; also that it will cure and prevent stock diseases.

We guarantee Dr. Hess Stock Food to cost less than a penny a day for Horses, Cows or Swine, and that it will require but one tablespoonful (1-24 of one pound) per day for an average hog.

We guarantee that three pounds of additional live weight per average hog will cost of feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food one month.

We guarantee one pound of additional live weight per average hog will cover the cost of feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food one month.

We guarantee to refund every cent paid on Dr. Hess Stock Food does not pay for itself many times over besides curing and preventing diseases, and authorize every dealer in our preparations to do likewise.

Remember this form paper is back of our guarantee.

It Means What It Says

Dr. Hess Stock Food is always sold under a positive written guarantee. If it does not do all we say it will, your money will be refunded. This guarantee is not a "grand-stand play." It is not put out with the belief that anyone who is disappointed would rather say nothing than ask for their money back. If anyone is not satisfied with the results obtained by feeding Dr. Hess Stock Food, we ask and expect that they will get their money returned. We issue our guarantee to show that we, who know Dr. Hess Stock Food better than anyone else, believe thoroughly and sincerely in its efficiency.

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

was formulated by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.), who is a physician, a veterinary surgeon and a stock feeder of long experience. The prescription was used by him in his private practice with great success before the food was placed upon the market. Hence our faith in this preparation is based, not upon theory, but experience. It is not a condimental food, but a scientific stock tonic and laxative, that enables the system of the animal to convert a larger portion of the nutrition of the food into solid flesh and fat. It shortens the feeding period of any animal 30 to 60 days. It also relieves the minor stock ailments. Feed your hogs Dr. Hess Stock Food regularly as directed, disinfect the pens, bedding and feeding places once a week with Instant Louse Killer, and if you have any loss from disease, this positive written guarantee says that your money will be refunded.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00
Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

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

Veterinary advice given free. From the 1st to the 10th of each month by naming this paper, stating what stock you have and what Stock Food you have fed, we will furnish you free veterinary advice and prescriptions. Enclose two cent stamp for reply. Dr. Hess 96 page Veterinary Book will be mailed free for giving the above information.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.
Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-co-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

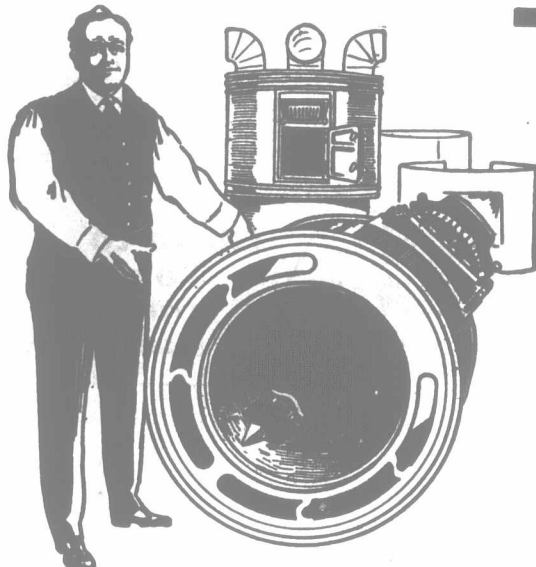
GOSSIP.

At the sale of the Woodroffe herd of Ayrshires, property of Mr. J. G. Clark, Woodroffe, near Ottawa, the 82 animals realized about \$6,000. The highest price, \$185, was paid for Clarissa Woodroffe, bought by J. H. Montgomery, Montreal. L. A. Reymann, Wheeling, W. Va., bought nine good animals at an aggregate price of \$1,025. The average for 51 cows of producing age was \$81, and 13 bulls of all ages, many of them young calves, brought an average of \$50.

The grand imported Yorkshire sow, nursing a litter of promising pigs, portrayed on page 1480 in "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 20th, is owned by Messrs. James Wilson & Sons, Fergus, Ont., who made a splendid showing from their fine herd at the Toronto Exhibition of typical Yorkshires of the best bacon type—smooth and lengthy, and showing strong constitution and good feeding qualities, making the most profitable sort for the farmer and feeder.

Breeders of Ayrshire cattle, and dairy farmers generally, should be interested in the announcement in our advertising columns of the dispersion sale, by auction, of the fine herd of 50 head of high-class Ayrshires, the property of H. W. Owens, at his farm, at Monte Bello, Que., on October 17th. Senator Owens has been a liberal buyer of the best, and has built up a grand herd of deep-milking cows, with model-shaped udders, which should find ready buyers in these times of prosperous dairying. The young bulls bred from such cows should be secured by dairy farmers to improve the milking qualities of the herds. Send for the catalogue, and take in the sale.

Mr. F. S. Wetherall, the well-known breeder of Jersey cattle, Poland-China hogs and Cheviot sheep, of Cookshire, Que., wishes us to say that he has sold his farm, and will sell the balance of his Jerseys by private treaty, including the stock bull, Pearl's Golden Crown, by King of Beechland. He is an ideal type, a grandson of Adelaide of St. Lambert, and winner of second prize at Ottawa, also a few cows in milk and several yearling heifers at sacrifice prices, also about 32 Cheviot sheep of various ages, a breed noted for their hardiness and good doing qualities under adverse conditions. In Poland-Chinas, he is offering one brood sow and three boar pigs, two months old. These will be sold cheap, as Mr. Wetherall has no more use for them.



Hecla Furnaces are fuel savers.

Because the cast iron combustion chamber is corrugated in such a way as to add about $\frac{1}{3}$ to the heating surface, with the result that from the same fire a

"Hecla" will extract a proportionately greater amount of heat than will a furnace built with a smooth combustion chamber.

The corrugations serve another purpose in relieving the strain of expansion and contraction.

Send me a rough plan of your house, and I will make you an estimate of the cost of installing a "Hecla" Furnace. I will also send you the new "Hecla" Catalogue. Write now—while you think of it—to "Clare's Furnace Builder," care of

CLARE BROS. & CO., Limited, - - PRESTON, Ont.

CLYDESDALES AND FRENCH COACHERS, IMP.



Scottish and Canadian winners at the leading shows of both countries. The Clydes represent the blood of such noted sires as Baron's Pride, Up-to-Time, Royal Favorite, Ethiopia and Acme. They combine size, quality and action. The French Coachers are a big, flashy, high-stepping lot, and are winners in both France and Canada. Our prices are right, and our horses as good as the best. Long distance telephone.

ROBT. NESS & SON,

Howick, Quebec.

THE ONTARIO VETERINARY COLLEGE, Ltd.

Temperance St., Toronto, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons—Governor-General of Canada and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. The most successful Veterinary Institution in America. All EXPERIENCED TEACHERS. Fee \$65 per Session. Session begins Oct. 17th. Apply to Principal. **ANDREW SMITH, F.R.C.V.S., Toronto, Can.**

When Writing Please Mention this Paper

METALLIC CROSSES & FINIALS
METALLIC ROOFING CO. LIMITED
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

GOSSIP.

GRAHAM & RENFREW'S CLYDESDALES AND HACKNEYS.

A remark heard oft-repeated this summer was, "Graham & Renfrew will bring over something pretty nice," and a look over their new importation of 23 head the other day was proof positive that no money nor care was spared in their selection, as they represent the richest prizewinning blood of England and Scotland, every one of them having a string of winnings to its credit.

In this list of Hackneys only the newly-imported ones are given, but there are a number of others in their stables equally as high-classed animals. Brigham Radiant, a bay son of the invincible Rosador, dam Bright Bells, by Revival, is 3 years old, that was first and reserve champion at the Royal this year, and first in the three-year-old class at Toronto, needing no comment or his individuality or action. Covney Marmion is a chestnut, 3 years old, by Witcham Marmion, dam Lady Marmion, by Comet. He is a colt of flash quality, great scale and high, true action, that won third at Toronto. Bathgate Swell is a chestnut, two years old, by Woodland's Eaght, dam Woodland's Buttercup, by Sir Christopher. He is a rare good colt, that will certainly be heard from, as his action is perfect and natural, and his make-up ideal; he was never shown. My Honey, a chestnut mare, 4 years old, by Bonny Danegeldt, dam Kiss Me Quick, by Yorkshire Post, has a long string of winnings to her credit in England, and is a show mare all over. Plymouth Horace, the many times championship winner, a Hackney pony of perfect type and action, is still in the Bedford Park stables.

Among the Clydesdales, Caliph (imp.) 12074, by Baron's Pride, dam by Lord Erskine, is a four-year-old bay, a large quality horse, with flash legs, feet and ankles, a smooth and a well-rounded body, an ideal Clyde, and a great mover; he won the Lanark district premium for two years. Celtic Laird, Vol. 28, is a brown three-year-old, by Argus, by Baron's Pride, dam by Royalist, another son of Baron's Pride. This is a perfect type of the smooth-quality, flash-moving Clyde. He won first at Chicago in 1905, and first at Spring Stallion Show, Toronto, 1906. Cairndale is a bay three-year-old son of Mains of Airies, dam by Sir Everard, a very large quality colt—the making of a rare good horse. Glenlivet Chief, a brown three-year-old, by Argus, dam by MacIlroy, g-d. by MacGregor, is another very large colt, combining size, quality and action; a colt that never was beaten in Scotland, but owing to an attack of influenza was not in show shape for Toronto, but an outstanding winner. Buteman is a bay two-year-old son of Pride of Blacon, dam by Prince Rosemount, a large, drafty colt, full of Clyde character, on ideal underpinning. Alpine Duke, bay two-year-old, by Marconi, dam by Lord Irving, is one of the thick, smooth, natty-moving quality kind—a very pretty colt. Flash Baron is another two-year-old bay, by Baron's Pride, dam by Flashwood's Best. This colt is well named—he is flash all over—smooth, compact, stylish, quality all over, and moves square and true. He won first at Castle Douglas and first at Toronto. Baron Hamlet is another bay two-year-old son of Baron's Pride, dam by Hamlet. He is another of the smooth, stylish, flash-moving kind—a grand good colt. Prestwick Freeman, a bay two-year-old, by Baron Solway, dam by Dainty Patent, has a lot of winnings to his credit, and is the kind that draws attention when he moves. Evander, a bay three-year-old, by Elator, dam by Prince of Cathcart, is a big, strong-put-up colt, with a heap of quality, and winner of first and a championship in Scotland—an all-round cracker. Lanark Queen is a bay four-year-old filly, by Baron's Pride, dam by Montrave Sentinel, pronounced by some as the best-quality filly ever brought to Canada. She has to her credit 25 first prizes in Scotland, and was first and champion at Toronto this year. Then there are a number of registered Canadian-bred mares, from one to four years of age. Any and all of these horses are for sale, and can be seen at their stables, Bedford Park, three miles north of Toronto, on Yonge St. Street cars pass the stables every hour.

Important Auction Sale

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

Tuesday, October 16, '06

- OF
- 5 Clydesdale Fillies**
 - 4 Shire Fillies**
 - 15 Clydesdale Stallions**
 - 6 Percheron Stallions**

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

J. B. HOGATE, - Weston, Ont.

AUCTION SALE OF Clydesdales



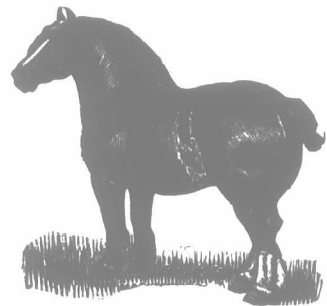
I will offer for sale by Public Auction, at ROYAL HOTEL, Woodstock, Ont., on

THURSDAY, OCT. 25th, 1906

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

Terms cash. Approved notes will be taken, with interest at five per cent. (5%). Catalogues on application.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Ilderton, | Auctioneers. J. R. JOHNSON, Springfield, Ont.



T. H. HASSARD Millbrook, Ont.

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

MILLBROOK STATION AND P.O.

My New Importation of Clydesdales & Hackneys



Have just arrived in their own stables. I want to point out to the breeders of Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, that without doubt I have the best consignment of Clydesdales and Hackneys that I have ever handled. Combining size, action and quality, I think I am quite safe in saying that they are the best lot ever brought by one importer to Canada. My Clydesdales consist of stallions aged 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. Fillies aged 1, 2 and 3 years. Hackneys are 2, 4 and 5 years old. Many of them were prizewinners this year and last in some of the leading shows in Scotland and England. Parties wishing anything in my line will save money by seeing my stock and getting prices before buying elsewhere.

THOS. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONTARIO.

GOSSIP.

Reuben Gentry, manager of Overton Hall Farm, Nashville, Tenn., is reported to have recently purchased, at Vandalia, Ind., a Berkshire boar under one year old for \$1,600.

The good things at the Duthie banquet and the greatness of the occasion were too much for Peter White, of Pembroke, who declared he felt like the woman who swallowed a spoon, "she was too full to stir!"

At the sale of Shorthorns at the Minnesota State Fair, 40 animals were disposed of for \$7,150; average, nearly \$179. Top price was \$575 for the bull, Gloster Marshal. Top for cows, \$395, for Molly 2nd.

Gentlemen,—I had a horse that was spavined. I saw in the papers that Tuttle's Elixir would cure spavins in horses, and I got it at the druggist's, and tried it on my horse. It cured him sound and well. I would like to have your 100-page book on horses.

Respectfully yours,
Campbell, N. C. HARRY TUGGLE.

A number of chickens hatched some weeks ago from eggs that had been kept in cold storage in a village near New York are reported to have grown rapidly, but are said to be producing a covering of fur instead of feathers. The fur is thick and glossy and of various colors. This looks like a case of adaptation to environment.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

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

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

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

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

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

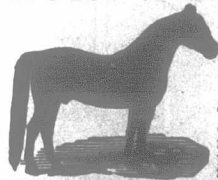
October 24th.—H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont., Shorthorns.

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

FOREST VIEW HEREFORDS.

Improvement all along the line is plainly discernible in the Forest View herd of Hereford cattle, the property of Mr. John A. Govenlock, whose well-arranged farm lies but half a mile from the town of Forest, on the Toronto-Sarnia branch of the G. T. R. At the present time there are 35 head in the herd, an exceedingly high-class lot, of low-down, thick-fleshed type, at the head of which is the massive, heavy-fleshed bull, Imperial 2034, bred by C. N. Armour, sired by Majestic, dam Buttermaid 2nd (imp.). Imperial is of ideal beef type, full of quality, and this year won second at Toronto. In young bulls for sale are three, from 8 to 12 months of age. One of them, Standard Bearer 3739, won second at Toronto in the under-one-year class; another, Forest Old Boy 3788, in the same class, won third, which is all that need be said as to their individuality and quality. Among the many big, thick breeding females is Gem 45th (imp.), a cow of great substance and quality, that won second at Toronto this fall. Another is Rosebud 2363, that also won second at Toronto in the three-year-old class. These are only a sample of what the breeding cows are like. In heifers, there is the two-year-old, Little Sweetheart 3027, a heifer well named. She won second at Toronto, sired by Imp. England. Another, almost as good, in the one-year-old class, is Pansy 3903, by Imperial. She won third at Toronto, and her half-sister, Blossom second 4678, by same sire, beat her out a point, and captured second place. In the heifer-calf class, the splendid calf, Little Beauty 2nd 5569, got first. This herd also won second as aged herd, and first as young herd. Besides the young bulls mentioned above for sale, there are about half a dozen heifers, one and two years old, a nicely-turned lot, including this year's winners and a few older ones.

HORSE OWNERS! USE

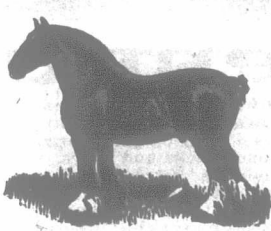


CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The most **BEST** BALM ever used. Removes all burses from Horses. Impossible to produce scar or bluish. Send for descriptive circulars.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Shire Horses

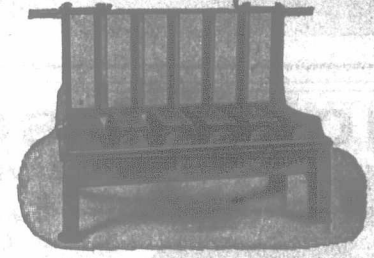


We breed the very best and soundest, which from birth are kept in their natural condition, neither forcing nor overfeeding for showing purposes. Canadian buyers visiting England are invited to call and see what we have.

No fancy prices, and all delivered free Liverpool landing stage. Correspondence invited. Station: Atherps Park, L. & N.-W. Ry.

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Shropshires and Cotswolds

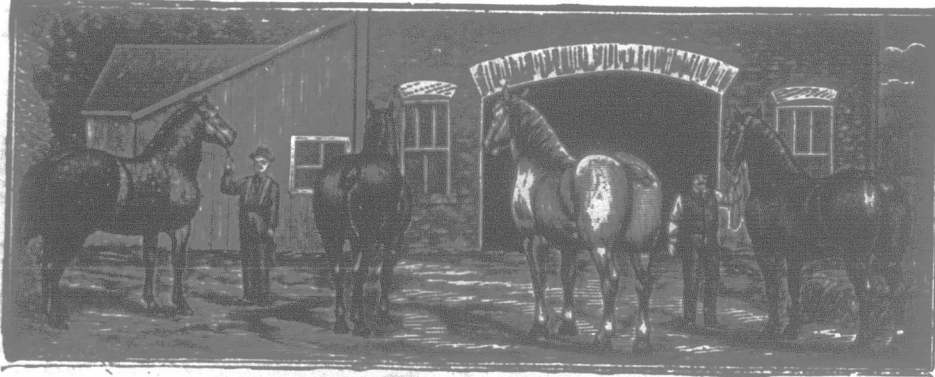
I am offering for sale 100 shearing ewes, home-bred and imported; also an extra good lot of yearling rams and ram lambs of both breeds, some of each fitted for showing.

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The Good Kind The Best Kind—At Right Prices. Also Edgers. Trimmers, Lath and Shingle Mills. Send for Catalogue. American Saw Mill Mch. Co., 118 Hope St., Hackensack, N. J. New York Office 634 Engineering Building.

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30 PERCHERONS

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

HAMILTON & HAWTHORNE, Simcoe, Ont.

83 miles south-west of Toronto on the G. T. R.



THOS. IRVING

Winchester, Ont.

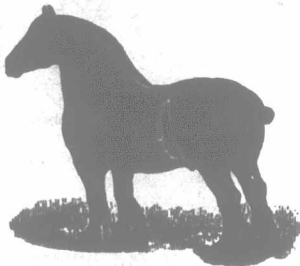
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Importer and exporter of

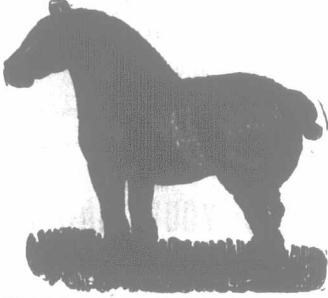
HACKNEY, CLYDESDALE and SHIRE STALLIONS and MARES.

New importation of winners just arrived. 90 miles west of Montreal on C. P. R.

HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT.



Importers and Breeders of Clydesdale and Hackney Horses. We have on hand at present the choicest specimens of Clydesdale fillies in Canada, also a few extra fashionably-bred young Clyde stallions. People wanting good ones should see these before buying. Our farm, "Simcoe Lodge," is situated near Beaverton, on James Bay and G. T. Railways. Long-distance phone No. 18. Visitors will be met at Beaverton on notification.



GRAHAM BROS.

"Cairnbrogie," CLAREMONT,

IMPORTERS OF

HACKNEYS and CLYDESDALES

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



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

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

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

42 Imp. Clydesdale Fillies and One Stallion



Just arrived from Scotland, representing the blood of Scotland's greatest sires; one, two and three years of age. Several of them in foal. A number of them Old Country winners. Size and quality was my standard. They are all for sale at living prices.

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

DUNROBIN CLYDESDALES.



14 imp., 5 Canadian-bred; from 1 to 5 years of age. The get of such cracks as Everlasting, Acme, Mains of Airies, Goldfinder, Prince of Roxborough, Olympus, Royal Blend, Up-to-Time, Sentry, Rozelle, and Carbineer. All three years and over in foal. A high-class lot, with size and quality. Will be sold worth the money.

DONALD GUNN & SON, BEAVERTON P. O. & STN. A number of choice young Yorkshires, both sexes. Phone connection.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.,



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

Long-distance phone Myrtle Station, C. P. R. Brooklin or Oshawa, G. T. R.

GOSSIP.

CAUSTIC BALSAM GIVES WONDERFUL RESULTS.

Berlin, Ont., March 22, 1904.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.:

I have been using several bottles of Gombault's Caustic Balsam, and found wonderful results. Kindly send me full information in regard to agency, as nearly all who once give it a trial want a bottle of it. M. S. STROME.

Mr. Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ont., writes: "Since last writing you, I have been very successful in winning prizes at the Toronto Show. I won the first for Shropshire flock, and second for Cotswold flock. One of my best Cotswold ewes died, and the place had to be filled with a ewe that came straight from the field; this weakened my flock to a great extent. Have had wonderful sales, but do not allow myself to be short of the very best sires in both breeds at this season. I never had such good rams and ram lambs as I have now. Am pricing them so that any breeder can afford to have a good one. The imported Shorthorns came home on Sept. 5th, and they are a nice lot, well-bred, but not in high condition. Will tell you more about them soon."

HOMEMADE BUTTER-WORKER.

A very effective butter-worker, which will save a great deal of labor, can be made by any man at all handy with tools, out of some strips of hardwood, maple preferred. Fashion the pieces into a wide, shallow trough, tapering at one end to about 4 inches. Set this trough on three legs, two under the wide end and one under the narrow end; strengthen by an extra piece underneath to fit them into.

Make a roller out of a piece of the wood, four inches square and one foot longer than the trough, or body of worker. A very good length for a medium-sized dairy would be 30 inches for the body part and 42 inches for the roller.

Cut with a fine-tooth saw one inch deep on each side of the stick, at a point 12 inches from one end. This extra 12 inches is for a handle, and should be dressed down round and smooth, to about two inches, so that it is easy to grasp by the operator. The remaining 3 feet must be made tapering, the small end (that opposite the handle) being not more than an inch in diameter. Dress the wood square, then cut off the four corners to make it octagon in shape.

In the narrow end of the trough drive an ordinary iron staple, and in the small end of the roller a short heavy cut-iron nail, not a wire nail which would be likely to bend. The nail should project about an inch. This fits into the staple, holding the roller in place, and completes about as effective a butter-worker as anyone need ask for.

In operation, scald both parts of the worker and rinse with cold water. Place the butter upon it, and press the roller gently but firmly over it, turning from time to time with a ladle or paddle.

Ten to fifteen pounds of butter can be worked with this worker as easily as five, and in about half the time necessary with bowl and ladle.

In washing, use hot water, and brush the same as in cleaning any woodenware. If there are seams in the bottom where the boards are joined, they should be glued to prevent leakage.

The Big Wooden Fork.

There are times when a wooden fork is very conveniently used in the dairy-room. I like it better than a ladle for breaking apart lumps of butter in the churn, or for removing it to the worker. A piece of maple twelve inches long and six wide, and one inch thick, will make a good one. Let the handy man mark it off with four lines, five inches long, the sides rounding in nicely to the handle-part at about seven inches to give plenty of strength. The remaining five inches will make a good firm handle, which should be a little wider than it is thick. Smooth this down slowly with sand-paper, working up between the lines, which should run at two oblique angles together. Make a hole at the end of the handle to take a nail, and the job is done.

Veterinary Experience



Intallible guide to horse health. 100 page book, free. Symptoms of all diseases and treatment, by eminent veterinary, compounder of

TUTTLE'S ELIXIR.

Sure cure for curb, colic, splint, recent shoe boils, most horse ailments. \$1.00 reward for failure where we say it will cure.

Tuttle's American Worm Powders never fail. Tuttle's Family Hair, greatest of all household liniments. Write for the book. TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 60 Beverly Street, Boston, Mass. Canadian Branch, 32 St. Gabriel St., Montreal, Quebec.



ABSORBINE

Cures Strained Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Bruises and Swellings, Lameness and Ailays Pain Quickly without Blistering, removing the hair, or laying the horse up. Pleasant to use. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered with full directions. Book 5-C, free.

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Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with

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Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

-even had all cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use; just a little attention every fifth day - and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in

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Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated.

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

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure.

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbone, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped Hock, Strains or Bruises, Thick Neck from Distemper, Ringworm on Cattle, and to remove all unnatural enlargements.

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

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Special Sales of Thoroughbred Stock conducted

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

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

Red Rose Tea

"is good tea"

It has that "Rich Fruity Flavor" which belongs to Red Rose Tea alone.

Prices—25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60 cts. per lb. in lead packets

T. H. ESTABROOKS, ST. JOHN, N. B. WINNIPEG,
TORONTO, 2 WELLINGTON ST., E.

CREDIT AUCTION SALE

At the farm of T. H. MEDCRAFT & SONS, Sparta, Ont., eight miles from City of St. Thomas, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10th

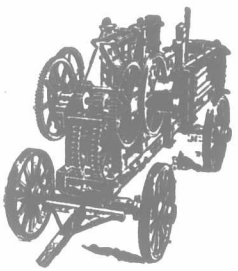
Their entire herd, consisting of

36 HEAD OF SHORTHORNS

Including the red yearling sweepstakes bull, Sunbeam's Champion = 59686 =, son of the Toronto champion, Prince Sunbeam, Imp., and Scottish Rose 2nd, Imp. All females of breeding age in herd have been bred to or have calves at foot by this grand young bull. Also, at same time and place, a selection of eight head from the herd of W. G. Sanders & Son, St. Thomas, consisting of young cows and heifers and three young bulls, the females all of deep-milking strains, bred to or having calves by the choice imported bull, Village Earl = 55048 =. Also, if not previously sold privately, 70 PURE-BRED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, including 30 choice imported shearing ewes and a lot of good shearing rams, ram lambs and ewe lambs. Terms will meet trains morning of sale, as indicated in catalogue, at St. Thomas, G. T. R. C. P. R. Wabash and Pere Marquette. Telephone to house.

TERMS: 11 months' credit on approved notes, 6 per cent. per annum off for cash. For catalogues apply to
Auctioneers CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, JOHN D. LOCKE, R. H. LINDSAY. T. H. MEDCRAFT & SONS, Sparta, Ont.

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COLUMBIA HAY PRESS.

We guarantee it the best belt press made or no sale. Capacity, 50 tons in 10 hours. Write for full description and agency.

Columbia Hay Press Co.,
Kingsville, Ontario.

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS.

A few choice bull calves from my imported stock.

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

THE SUNNYSIDE HEREFORDS



Twelve high-class bull calves and 4 yearling and 3 year-old bull, we will place at a price that will move them quick. Some choice cows and heifers are yet left for sale. Address: A. F. O'NEIL, Maple Grove P. O. or M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate P. O. H. & B.; Lucan Sta., G. T.

FOREST VIEW FARM HEREFORDS

Four bulls from 8 to 12 months old; prize-winners and from prizewinning stock. Several heifers bred on the same lines; choice individuals for sale. JOHN A. GOVENLOCK, Forest Sta. and P. O.

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

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



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and ear lots. Toronto Salt Works, Toronto

For Sale: Scotch Shorthorn

Young bulls and heifers.
H. K. FAIRBAIRN, THEDFORD, ONT.
Rose Cottage Stock Farm.

ARLINGTON Shorthorns and Leicesters.—Present offering: 4 choice young bulls (6 mos.) and 2 heifers rising 2 years. Sired by imp. Trout Creek Guard and Christopher's Heir, Vol. 30. All out of heavy-producing dams. An extra choice lot. Also ram and ewe lambs. John Lishman, Hageraville P. O. & Sta.



MAPLE HALL SHORTHORNS For immediate sale are two yearling bulls—one a Crimson Fuchsia, the other a Duchess of Gloster; both by imp. Royal Prince, and both herd heifers. Also a number of heifers that are strictly high-class. Send for catalogue.
DAVID BIRRELL, Greenwood P. O., Pickering, G. T. R. Claremont C. P. R.

D. Bartlett & Sons, Smithville, Ont.

Breeders of **Shorthorns and Dorsets.** For sale: Young cows and heifers at all ages. Dorset shearings and lambs of both sexes, of choice quality, suitable for show purposes, at moderate prices. P. O. and Station: Smithville, Ont.

SHORTHORNS, LINCOLNS & OXFORD DOWNS

Herds headed by imp. Royal Prince and imp. Abbotford Star. For sale: Nine bulls, six months to one year, three from imp. dams and imp. sires; also females. Oxford Down sheep and Barred Rock cockerels. John McFarlane & W. H. Ford, Dutton, Ont., Elgin County.

GOSSIP.

A draft sale of Shorthorns from the herd of Lord Feversham, conducted by Messrs. John Thornton & Co., was held at Duncombe Park, on Sept. 4th, at which good prices were obtained for Bates-bred cattle, the 100-guinea mark being reached twice, and 125 guineas was realized for Cheshire Princess.

On Sept. 4th, an auction sale of 45 head of Aberdeen-Angus cattle from the herd of Mr. W. S. Ferguson, of Kinochtry, Coupar-Angus, Scotland, resulted in good prices being obtained, the whole number averaging £24 6s. 3d., the highest price being 53 guineas for Mistress Nellie.

J. R. JOHNSON'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

On Thursday, October 25th, as advertised in this paper, Mr. J. R. Johnson, of Springfield, Ont., will offer at auction, at the Royal Hotel stables, in the city of Woodstock, 21 imported mares and fillies, carefully selected by himself from leading studs in Scotland, their lines of breeding showing them closely related to the best sires of the breed in the Old Land. Four of these are three-year-olds, thirteen two-year-olds, one five-year-old, and three yearlings. Inspection of this importation is invited, as Mr. Johnson is confident they will satisfy those looking for first-class individuals. The place of sale is convenient of access and for shipping. The date is after most of the fairs are over, and the outlook for a good demand for the best class of heavy horses never was better. All interested will do well to send for the catalogue and plan to attend the sale, which promises to be one of the most interesting ever held in Ontario.

WAS THE WINNIPEG INDUSTRIAL A SUCCESS?

It is rather remarkable that this question should be asked, but for the sake of those unable to visit the fair, or who were doubtful as to whether there would be improvement over previous years, we have no hesitation in saying that it was successful.

Success is too frequently measured nowadays by the standard of financial success, and while, as already hinted at, that is not a true standard, yet, even by it, the 1906 Industrial was more successful than in previous years. The office expenses were reduced two hundred dollars; and while the 1905 show started with a surplus of thirty-five hundred and finished with a deficit of seventy-five hundred, a total loss of eleven thousand dollars, the show of 1906, under new management, made a profit of six thousand two hundred, or, in point of fact, beat the 1905 fair by over seventeen thousand dollars. The show can yet be improved. We do not believe that the management claims to be perfect, but there is a good lesson to be learned from the change which other shows might profit by.

Imprimis, the show was clean, and, for the first time, showed a surplus by earnings. Next, the prizewinners were able to get their money before leaving the grounds. While the attractions cost \$23,000 in Winnipeg in 1905, the Minnesota State Fair, a bigger show, got off for three thousand less. Other years, the exhibition management ran after the race-horse men—practically gave them free entry to the races—charging only the winners the customary five per cent., whereas this year all paid five per cent., and the winners five per cent. extra, and we believe such a course right, and that it ensured better races. The success of the fair, then, means larger and better prizes for exhibitors, better entertainment for visitors and a better brand of music. Under the present management, continued improvement can be expected despite even the attempts to vilify by some few local papers, whose editors have openly expressed themselves as being anxious to down the present management, because a few timely economies were introduced. A proper sense of decency and patriotism ought to tell such misguided chaps that a clean, successful fair is better for the country than the reverse. Fortunately, the bulk of our local conferees are above such tactics, and stand for the best traditions of the fourth estate.—[Farmer's Advocate, Winnipeg.

Active Liver, Good Digestion

AND THERE IS NO MORE PROMPT AND CERTAIN MEANS OF KEEP-ING THE LIVER RIGHT THAN

DR. CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

In calling your attention to Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, it is only necessary to point to their success in the past, for they are known in nearly every home.

By means of their direct and specific action on the liver—causing a healthful flow of bile—they regulate and enliven the action of the bowels and insure good digestion in the intestines. At the same time they stimulate the kidneys in their work of filtering poisons from the blood.

This cleansing process set in action by Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills means a thorough cure for biliousness, intestinal indigestion, torpid liver, kidney derangements and constipation.

It means a restoration of health, strength and comfort where there has been pain, weakness and suffering. It means a removal of the conditions which lead to backache, rheumatism, lumbago, Bright's Disease, appendicitis and diabetes.

Dr. Chase's Kidney-Liver Pills, one pill a dose, 25c. a box, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.

Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires.



For sale: 9 yearling bulls, young cows yearling heifers and calves. In Berkshires, a number of young things about 3 months old. In Cotswolds, about 20 lambs. CHAS. E. BONYCASTLE, P. O. and Stn. Campbellford, Ont.

GREEN GROVE SHORTHORNS



Fairy Queens, Urya, Floras, Clarets, Isabellas, Rose of Autumn, Village Girl. Females of all ages 3 choice young bulls. Prices right. Breeding unsurpassed.

W. G. MILSON, Goring P. O., Markdale Station



J. BRYDONE, Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sitty-ton Victor (Imp.), = 60008 = (8737). 11 young bulls from imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

J. Watt & Son SHORTHORNS

A number of extra good young cows for sale, three of them each raising a nice heifer calf; also a number of yearlings, just bred.

SALEM P. O. Elora Station, G.T.R. and C.P.R.

MAPLE + GROVE + STOCK + FARM Scotch and SHORTHORNS

Present offering: Two choice nine-months-old bulls, by Captain Mayfly 2nd; also young cows and heifers at very reasonable prices. For particulars write to

L. B. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O., Elmira Stn. and Tel.

C. Rankin & Sons, Wyebriidge, Ont.

Importers and Breeders of **SHORTHORN CATTLE and OXFORD DOWN SHEEP.**

FOR SALE—Females and bulls, of all ages, from noted Scotch families.

ROWAN HILL SHORTHORNS

Herd bull for sale: Greengill Archer, imp., 45184, as some of his heifers are of breeding age, and herd is not large enough to keep more than one bull; also a few young bulls and heifers.

A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carlisle, Ont.

Shorthorn Bulls—Imp. Scottish Peer = 40454 =, 4 years old, sure, and a good sire. Also 3 excellent young bulls of his get, and an 8-year-old Clyde stallion. Come and see, or address, JAMES SNELL, Ointon, Ont.

Granite ROOFING
 Penn. R. R. Station
 Washington

with some special compound every year or two, but *Granite Roofing* never requires any coating. After the roof is laid, it will take care of itself.
 A Free Sample will be sent "for the asking." You will be astonished to see how heavy, firm and durable a ready roofing can be made.
EASTERN GRANITE ROOFING CO. 1 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK
 Chicago St. Louis
 For Sale by RUFUS R. GAGE, Hamilton, Ont.

Good Material and Plenty of It
 Many ready roofings are made of flimsy, light-weight paper, scantily coated, which last only a year or two.
Granite Roofing does not belong in that class.
 Good materials and plenty of them are used in making it. There is nothing flimsy or fragile about *Granite Roofing*. It has a heavy stone surface, which takes the place of the usual coat of paint, and wears indefinitely. Other roofings require coating with some special compound every year or two, but *Granite Roofing* never requires any coating. After the roof is laid, it will take care of itself.
 A Free Sample will be sent "for the asking." You will be astonished to see how heavy, firm and durable a ready roofing can be made.
EASTERN GRANITE ROOFING CO. 1 HUDSON ST., NEW YORK
 Chicago St. Louis
 For Sale by RUFUS R. GAGE, Hamilton, Ont.

GEORGE D. FLETCHER,
 Breeder of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Pigs.
 Our herd of the most noted Scotch families is headed by the \$2,000 Duthie-bred bull, Joy of Morning (Imp.) - 3270 - winner of 1st prize at Dominion Exhibition, Toronto. A few very choice young bulls from 4 to 9 months old, also females for sale. In Yorkshires are a choice lot of either sex, five months old, from imp. sire and dam, for sale easy.
BINKHAM P. O., ONT. ERIN STATION AND TEL.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM.
SHORTHORNS.
 Headed by (Imp.) Jit Victor-4519 - 10 grand young bulls; also heifers; from imp. and home-bred cows, for sale. Choice Lincoln sheep; Berkshire and Tanworth hogs offered.
HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont. Kent Co.

Clover Lea Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS
FOR SALE: Choice bull calves by Golden Cross (Imp.). All dark roans. Some from imported sire and dam. Visitors met at Ripley station.

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONT.
 Ripley Station, G. T. R.
SHORTHORNS.
 We have for sale several young heifers and cows, which we are offering at a bargain; also two young bulls, one by Derby Imp., our noted bull. Young Derby is in good trim for fall shows. **W. J. Shean & Co., Box 856, Owen Sound, Ontario.**

Queenston Heights
SHORTHORNS
 One yearling bull, red, straight Scotch, a high-class herd-header. Also a few choice bull calves and heifers, Canadian and American registration.

HUDSON USHER, Queenston, Ont.
Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.
 In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde mares and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.
EDWARD E. PUGH,
 Claremont P. O. and Station.
 Telephone connection.

Plaster Hill Shorthorns and Lincolns
 About a dozen heifers from 6 to 24 months of age, 7 young bulls from 6 to 15 mos. of age. The low-down, thick sort. Lincolns of both sexes, and a few Berkshires.
F. Martindale & Son,
 York P. O.
 Caledonia Station.

White Hall Shorthorns
 Missies, Cecelias, and Lady Victorias. 4 young bulls, 7 heifers, and a few older females. Bred right and will be sold right.
N. A. Steen, Meadowvale P.O. and Station, Peel Co.

SHORTHORNS
 Shropshires and Berkshires.
 For sale: One yearling bull, several choice calves. Ram and ewe lambs. A few young sows.
JOHN RACEY, JR.
 Lennoxville, Que

Shorthorns
ARTHUR JOHNSTON
 Greenwood, Ont.,
 Offers for sale, at moderate prices,
 7 Imported Cows and Heifers (calves at foot).
 11 Yearling Heifers (all Scotch).
 2 Yearling bulls, including a Marr Clara.
 1 Crimson Flower, and One Daisy.

PURE SCOTCH
SHORTHORNS
 Herd bulls: Imp. Prime Favorite - 45214 - a Marr Princess Royal.
 Imp. Scottish Pride - 36106 - a Marr Ross Lady
 Present offering
 2 Imported bulls.
 15 young bulls.
 10 Imported cows with heifer calves at foot and bred again.
 20 one- and two-year-old heifers.
 Visitors welcome. New catalogue just issued

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman, Ont.
 Burlington Jct. Sta. Long-distance telephone in residence.
MAPLE LEAF STOCK FARM
 4 Choice Young Bulls for Sale. Also some cows and heifers, and prising-winning Berkshire pigs. Terms reasonable.

ISRAEL GROFF, Alma P.O. & Sta., G.T.R.
 "Do you know your orders, sentry?"
 "a not over-bright Irish soldier on guard duty was asked."
 "Yes, sir," was the reply.
 "Know the points of the compass?"
 continued the officer.
 "Yes, sir."
 "If you face the rising sun, your left hand would be on the north of you and your right hand to the south of you. What would be behind you?"
 "Me knapsack, sir."

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
 FOR ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
 CURES RHEUMATISM BRIGHT'S DISEASE DIABETES BACKACHE
 Discontinued the use of our medicine. The public may rely on our reputation of merit. Sold only in bottles.

GOSSIP.
 The attention of breeders of Shorthorn cattle and Border Leicester sheep is called to the advertisement, running regularly in this paper, of the noted herd and flock of Messrs. A. Cameron & Sons, West Side Farm, Brechen, Scotland, in which they invite inspection of their cattle and sheep, or correspondence regarding prices and other particulars. The West Side herd of Shorthorns comprises representatives of many of the most popular Scotch-bred families, such as Broadhooks, Minas, Rosebuds, Urys, Luxuries, and others, in the breeding of which high-class sires of the most approved blood and type have been used, as well as some excellent dual-purpose tribes founded in Bates blood, topped with Aberdeenshire sires, and filling the bill admirably for the production of beef and milk in profitable proportions.
 The Border Leicesters are one of the oldest flocks in Scotland, and have been kept up-to-date by the introduction of fresh blood of the most successful strains, combining size, symmetry, constitution, quality of fleece, and approved breed type. Shearling rams and ewes are offered for sale, and a cordial welcome is extended to Canadian visitors to see and examine the stock.

POSTING THE PRIZE-LIST.
 One point on which the management of even the leading shows in Canada is defective is the unnecessary delay in making known to fair visitors, and the public generally, the list of prize awards in the live-stock classes. This defect has, it is true, been partially met in the conduct of the Toronto Exhibition in the classes for horses and cattle, where an official catalogue is provided and placed on sale, in which each entry is numbered, and the awards are posted in the judging-ring immediately after being rendered in each section of the class. This is a boon to the person who can stay with the judging of the class from start to finish, observing their relative placing in his copy of the catalogue. But to one who is interested in more than one class shown in different rings, it is only a partial source of information, and the official prize-list, complete, of all the classes is seldom, if ever, available to the public, even in the last days of the show, the lists appearing in the daily papers being at best but partial and piecemeal, and seldom in such form as to be entitled to reliance as to their correctness. While it may not be practicable to copy in every detail the procedure of British show-yard management in this particular, which is very complete and satisfactory (we fail to see why not, as on this side of the Atlantic we are so accustomed to gibe at British slowness of movement), we might at least copy it to the extent of the publication of an official list of awards, on the day following the close of the judging, to be placed on sale, or given free to those who have purchased catalogues. In the Old Country shows, the judging is usually completed in one day, generally on the first day of public admission. Within ten minutes from the judges' decision, the result is publicly posted on a previously-prepared sheet in the press booths, and also in the section of the show where the particular breed of stock covered is yarded—this, of course, in addition to the usual posting of the result in the judging-ring immediately it is announced. Simultaneously with this, placards stating the place taken by each lot of prize-winning stock are affixed to the pens containing same. Each pen also bears the catalogue number. The next day after the close of the judging, the printed official prize-list, corresponding with the catalogue, is ready for distribution, so that the press may have it complete, and visitors who were not present during the judging, may, with catalogue and award-list in hand, find the animals he desires to see, in their stalls or pens, with their class number as in catalogue and prize-list; make comparisons and secure information, even in the absence of owners or attendants. By this means, the interest of the show is enhanced, and its object, as a means of information and instruction, satisfactorily realized. May we not hope that a step forward in this regard may soon, if not this year, be taken by the managers of our leading exhibitions, a step which, we are sure, will be worth the effort.

DOES YOUR HEAD
 Feel As Though It Was Being Hammered?
 As Though It Would Crack Open?
 As Though a Million Sparks Were Flying Out of Your Eyes?
 Horrible Sickness of Your Stomach?
 Then You Have Sick Headache!
BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

will afford relief from headaches no matter whether sick, nervous, spasmodic, periodical or bilious. It cures by removing the cause.
 Mr. Samuel J. Hibbard, Belleville, Ont., writes: "Last spring I was very poorly, my appetite failed me, I felt weak and nervous, had sick headaches, was tired all the time and not able to work. I saw Burdock Blood Bitters recommended for just such a case as mine and I got two bottles of it, and found it to be an excellent blood medicine. You may use my name as I think that others should know of the wonderful merits of Burdock Blood Bitters."

HOLLYMOUNT SHORTHORNS
 Pure Scotch, Imported, and the get of Imp. stock.
25 HEAD
 Anything for sale. 5 young bulls. Breeding gilt-edged and unsurpassed. A few heifers. Prices right.
W. J. Thompson, Mitchell P. O. & Sta.

GREENGILL HERD
 of high-class
SHORTHORNS
 We offer choice Scotch bulls and females, representing such families as Duchess of Gloster, Village Girl, Rosebud, Orange Blossom, Mysie, Victoria, and other popular families, either imp. or Canadian-bred.
R. MITCHELL & SONS,
 Nelson P.O., Ont.; Burlington June. Sta.

Glenavon Stock Farm
 LINCOLN SHEEP.
 One registered Lincoln ram and some nice spring ewe lambs for sale cheap up to Oct. 25. Write for prices.
W. B. Roberts, Sparta P. O.
 Station: St. Thomas - C. P. R., M. C. R.
 G. T. R., P. M. R.

High-class Shorthorns
 The well-known Duthie-bred bull, *Scottish Bee* (Imp.) (36099), by the great Silver Plate, formerly at head of R. A. & J. A. Watt's herd, now heads my herd. Young stock usually on hand for sale.
N. S. ROBERTSON, ARNPRIOR, ONT.

A. EDWARD MEYER,
 Box 378, Guelph, Ont.
Scotch Shorthorns.
 The Sunny Slope herd comprises Cruickshank Bellonas, Mysies, Villages, Brawith Buds, Broadhooks, Bruce Augustas, Mayflowers, Campbell Bessies, Urys, Minas, Clares, Kilblean Beautys. Herd bulls: *Scottish Hero* (Imp.) (90065), a Sheth-in-Rosemary, and *Chief Ramsden* - 62548 - a Miss Ramsden. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance phone in house.
SHORTHORNS
 Imp. Keith Baron 36050. Six young bulls from 10 to 18 months old. A lot of 2-year-old heifers in calf and a few young cows. A bunch of heifer calves, cheap.
CLYDESDALES
 Just now: One pair of matched goldings 5 and 6 years old; show team.
JAS. McARTHUR, Goble's, Ont.
Riverview Shorthorns and Oxfords
 Shorthorns represent *Crimson Flowers*, *Atheistanes*, *Lady Janes* and *Reses*.
 We have for sale three yearling bulls and some spring calves, also a few females. A thick, straight, mossy lot. Also some Oxford Down ram lambs.
Peter Cochran, Almonte P. O. and Station.



SCOTCH SHORTHORNS
 9 heifers, yearlings. 4 bulls, yearlings.
 29 heifers, calves. 27 bulls, calves.
 All out of imported sires and dams.
 Prices easy. Catalogue.
JOHN GLANCY, H. CARGILL & SON,
 Manager. Cargill, Ont.

Maple Shade Shropshires
AND CRUICKSHANK SHORTHORNS.
 We offer about thirty extra good yearling rams of our own breeding, among them some ideal flock headers; also a few home-bred yearling ewes. Twenty imported yearling rams and thirty imported ewes the same age. Bred by Buttar, Farmer and other breeders of note in England. All are for sale at moderate prices.
JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.
 Stations: Brooklin, G.T.E. Myrtle, C.P.R. Long-distance telephone.

WESTSIDE SHORTHORN HERD AND BORDER LEICESTER FLOCK.
 All Registered in the Herd and Flock Books of Great Britain.
 We invite all interested to inspect the cattle and sheep on this farm. The Shorthorns are long-tried families, tracing to the pioneer herds of Scotland through channels of repute. The Border Leicester flock is one of the oldest in Scotland, and embraces blood of the highest breeding. Selections for sale. Visitors from the States and Canada will be cordially welcomed.
A. Cameron & Sons, Westside Farm, Brechin, Scotland.

JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield P.O., Ont.
 Breeders of
 Scotch and Scotch-topped Shorthorns, Lincoln and Leicester Sheep and Shire Horses.
 A good selection of young stock of both sexes always on hand for sale. Scottish Prince (Imp.) Vol. 46, at head of herd. Royal Albert (Imp.) Sire, at head of stud. Farms 3 1/2 miles from Weston, G. T. E. and C. P. R., and electric cars from Toronto.
ELMAR PARO SHORTHORNS
 10 bull calves.
 16 heifers under two years.
 All of the choicest breeding and practically all of show-yard quality. You can buy anything in the herd at a reasonable figure.
JOHN DOUGLAS, PETER WHITE, JR., Manager, Pembroke, Ont.

SHORTHORN BULLS
 and HEIFERS
 Bred by the Scotch bull, Scottish Lad 4003
FOR SALE.
S. DYMONT, Barrie, Ontario.

SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.
 Eight grand young bulls of choice breeding. Ten choice young sows being to our imported boar, and thirty younger ones of prolific families and sired by prize-winning boars.
S. J. PEARSON, SON & CO., MEADOWVALE, ONT.
 Stations: Streetsville and Meadowvale, C. P. R.

Pine Grove Stock Farm.
 Breeders of
 High-class Scotch Shorthorns,
 Choice Shropshire Sheep, Clydesdale and Hackney Horses.
 Herd catalogue on application. Address:
JAMES SMITH, Supt., Rockland, Ont. W. O. EDWARDS & Co., Limited Proprs. can

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

BONNIE BURN SHORTHORNS
 For immediate sale: Two 2-year-old heifers, safe in calf; four bulls, two of them out of imp. dam. All by imp. sire. Shropshires, both sexes—lamb and shearlings. Berkshires, both sexes, by imp. sire and dam. **D. H. RUSSELL, Stouffville P. O. & Sta.**

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

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS.
 Herd headed by Imp. Babylon Chaseller—4598—(7836). A choice lot of females, mostly with calves at foot or safe in calf. Also a good six-month-old bull calf. Inspection and correspondence invited.
KYLE BROS., Ayr P. O., Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.

For Sale—The stock bull, Queenston Archer—4593—, by Derby (Imp.) dam Veronice (Imp.) by Brave Archer (Imp.); also a number of choice Shropshire ram lambs at reasonable prices.
BELL BROS., Bradford, Ont.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS
 Imp. and Canadian-bred.
 Males and females, as good types as the breed produces. With breeding unsurpassed.
G. D. WAGER, Enterprise Stn. & P.O., Addington Co.

R. A. & J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont.
 Elora Station on the G. T. and C. P. Ry. Home of the first and third prize aged herds, Canadian National, Toronto, 1905. Mayflower grand champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1904-05; Olga Stamford, grand champion New York State Fair, 1905; Gem of Bellechin, grand champion Toronto, 1903; Tiny Maude, reserve senior champion Toronto and Winnipeg, 1905; Mildred's Royal and other leading winners. A choice number on hand to make your selection from at all times.

Shorthorn Cattle and Lincoln Sheep
 Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers for sale at greatly reduced prices for the next 60 days.

J. T. GIBSON, Denfield, Ont.
Glenora Stock Farm
SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.
 Three grand young Scotch bulls, eleven months old, at prices low enough to sell at sight. Young cows and heifers in calf for sale. Twenty very choice Dudding-bred ram lambs at very reasonable prices. Write at once if you want a flock header. Also a few ewe lambs from imported sires and dams. Long-distance telephone.
A. D. McGUIRE, "RODNEY," ONTARIO.

Pleasant Valley SHORTHORNS
 We are offering several high-class young bulls from first-class (imp.) bulls and from imp. and Canadian-bred Scotch cows; also young heifers of various ages, with good Scotch breeding. **GEO. AMOS & SON, MOFFAT, ONT.**
 Farm 11 miles east of Guelph on G. & G. R. One-half mile from station.

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLNS.
 Present offerings: 4 choice young bulls 9 to 14 months; also a few good heifers, Lincolns descended from the best English stocks.
JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont. 46 miles west St. Thomas, or C. P. R. & P. M. Ry.

SCOTCH-TOPPED SHORTHORNS
 Young stock of both sexes for sale, sired by Scottish Baron (Imp.). Prices reasonable.
H. GOLDING & SONS, Thamesford, Ontario.

Brown Lee Shorthorns—Present offering is 3 young bulls from 9 to 15 months old, a nice straight, good-doing lot, sired by Blenheim Stamp; also females of all ages, daughters of Imp. Sir Christopher and Imp. Beaucomp. Prices very reasonable.
DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr P. O. and Station

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM.—Scotch Shorthorns of the best families. Young stock for sale of either sex, sired by the grandly-bred bull, Wanderer's Star—5855—.
Wm. R. Elliott & Sons, Guelph, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

CASTRATING LAMBS.
 As I got only part of my lambs castrated, would it be advisable to get it done this fall, or will there be too much risk to run of losing them? I want to feed them till spring.
 A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—There would be more risk than if it had been performed when they were quite young, but if you have had good success in the operation, there is no reason why it should be specially dangerous if done when the weather gets cool, say about first November. Some flockmasters claim to safely castrate rams of any age; others have had losses in the case of rams six to eight months old. Experience is the best teacher in this matter.

BEES IN MANITOBA.
 1. Are bees kept with as much profit in Manitoba, where there are bluffs of timber, as in Ontario?
 2. Are they wintered successfully, and how?
 A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. It is impossible to answer this question directly, but bees are being kept quite profitably in many parts of Manitoba. Profits vary here as they do in Ontario, and management and locality have as much to do with results here as there. Clover is not yet grown in Manitoba as a farm crop, so bees have to depend on wild pasture. This, as a rule, is better, where scrub and bluffs exist. Naturally, a locality could be more easily overstocked than in Ontario, but yards of 100 colonies have yielded an average of over 100 pounds of extracted honey per hive. This, however, is exceptional. Comb honey is not likely to be as successful here as in Ontario, as the honey flow is too gradual and long drawn out.
 2. Bees are wintered in cellars generally, and with perfect success.
 Selkirk, Man. J. J. GUNN.

Veterinary.
A SICK SHEEP.
 We have a two-year-old ram that has not eat any of any account for about a month. He never chews his cud; is falling in flesh. Is there any such thing as grub in the head? If so, how do they act, and is there any cure for it?
 A. Y.

Ans.—There is such a trouble as grub in the head of sheep caused by the eggs of the sheep gadfly being deposited in the nostrils, and finding their way to the head, where they develop into life. Preventive measures are the most satisfactory, tarring the nostrils being as good as any. Some have claimed to effect a cure by filling the nostrils with tobacco juice, holding the head up meanwhile to cause violent sneezing, which is said to dislodge the grubs. Professional practitioners claim to have saved animals so affected by trepanning; that is, sawing a part of the bone of the skull, taking out the grubs, and replacing the covering. The symptoms of grub in the head are holding the head to one side and a little higher than natural. We judge, from your description, that the ailment of your ram is something different. Would advise giving half pint of raw linseed oil and a teaspoonful of spirits of nitre. Administer gruel if he does not eat, and give a little gentian as a tonic.

POTATO-DIGGER TESTED.—A new potato-digger is being placed upon the market for the season's work by that well-known firm, The Dennis Wire & Iron Works Co., of London, Ont., that bids fair to prove a very popular implement. On Sept. 17th it was thoroughly tested on the farm of Mr. Hy. Tanton, some distance west of the city, on both sandy and heavy clay soil, and gave excellent satisfaction, raising the potatoes thoroughly. Part of a field that had been dug with a fork was gone over with the digger, and many tubers were turned up. It is drawn by two horses; a pair of front wheels (adjustable) straddle the row, and the point, with six spreading prongs in rear for separating the tubers from the soil, is also movable up or down. Strong and simple in construction, it appears to be just the implement the potato-growers have been looking for.

Clean Skimming Means Good Living
 The hot trough is no place to put butter.
 Wide awake farmers want the cream separator that skims the cleanest. It means more profit—better living. That separator is the Sharples Dairy Tubular—the separator that's different.
 Sharples Dairy Tubulars have twice the skimming force of any other separator—skim twice as clean.
 Prof. J. L. Thomas, instructor in dairying at the agricultural college of one of the greatest states in the Union, says: "I have just completed a test of your separator. The skimming is the closest I have ever seen—just a trace of fat. I believe the loss to be no greater than one thousandth of one per cent."
 That is one reason why you should insist upon having the Tubular. Tubulars are different, in every way, from other separators, and every difference is to your advantage. Write for catalog \$-18 and valuable free book, "Business Dairying."
The Sharples Separator Co.,
 West Chester, Pa.
 Toronto, Can. Chicago, Ill.




Shorthorns & Leicesters

Am offering an extra choice lot of bulls and heifers, of all ages. Leicesters: Yearling and ram lambs and ewes of all ages, of the best breeding and quality.
W. A. Douglas,
 Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.
Porter's Gold and Silver Fawn
S. LAMBERT JERSEY HERD
 I am still breeding and selling these St. Lambert heifers, and still have some of both sexes for sale. No better blood, no better cream and butter producers, and no better lookers.
T. PORTER, Carleton West, Ont.
 Toronto (Dundas St.) cars come out within half a mile of the farm.

HIGHGROVE JERSEY HERD.
 Our present offering is: a few choice heifer calves from 3 to 8 months old, which, considering quality, will be sold reasonable.
ROBT. TUFTS & SON, Tweed P.O. & Sta.

Brampton Jersey Herd For sale: 10 bulls, from 6 to 18 months.
 old, descended from St. Lambert or imported stock; also females of all ages. For full particulars address: **B. H. BULL & SON, Phone 68, Brampton, Ont.**

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE
 Four imported and one home-bred bulls, from 8 to 15 months old; also our entire crop of spring-bull calves, from week old up to B. Pietertje, whose dam record is over 28 lbs. milk in one day, and from great-producing cows of the most fashionable strains. Can spare a few cows and heifers, from one year up; 75 head to select from. Cheese 15c. Don't delay if you want one from this herd.
H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.



Greenwood Holsteins and Yorkshires
 For sale: A few richly-bred bulls from one to eighteen months old. Also a few choice females of all ages. Yorkshires of either sex.
D. Jones, Jr., Caledonia P. O. and Sta.

"GLENARCHY" HOLSTEINS
 We have for immediate sale several young bulls and a number of young females, that for ideal type and superior quality, backed up by gilt-edged breeding, are unsurpassed.
G. MACINTYRE, Renfrew P. O. and Sta.

Maple Glen Holsteins—Three sons of Sir Aikra Pouch Beets, whose grandam holds world's largest official record for her age, and grandsire has over 60 tested A. E. O. daughters—the most by any bull on record. Brother of Aggie Cornucopia, Secure the best.
C. J. GILROY & SON, Glen Bush, Ont.

Great Sale of Ayrshires

Will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION
50 Head of High-class

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Also Agricultural Implements, etc., property of **HON. W. OWENS**, Riverside Farm, Monte Bello, Que., on C. P. Ry. North Shore line, between Montreal and Ottawa. Sale at 1 p.m. sharp

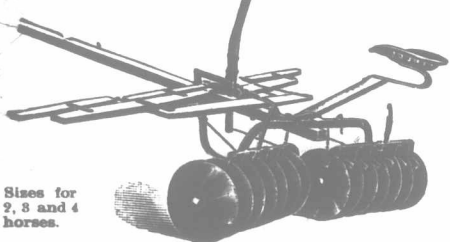
October 17th, 1906

SEND FOR LIVE-STOCK CATALOGUE.

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer, Ilderton, Ont.

HON. W. OWENS, Riverside Farm, Monte Bello, Que.

THE BISSELL



is known among farmers as the **Best Disk Made**, because it has the **Capacity, the Knack, the Get There**, which others lack. Try the Bissell for making a good **Seed Bed**—for pulverizing **Corn or Root Ground**, or for any tough job. It's the best by far. None genuine without the name "BISSELL." For sale by agents. Test trials given on hard land against any other disk or cultivator. Manufactured by

T. E. BISSELL, Dept. W. Elora, Ont.

Cows from the ANNANDALE HOLSTEIN HERD

Have won during the past show season at Ottawa first and sweepstakes on cow, first on 3-year-old, first on 2-year-old class. At Guelph (dairy test) first and sweepstakes on cow, first and second in heifers. At Chicago (National) first and sweepstakes on cow, also second-prize cow, second and third on 3-year-olds, second on 1-year-old heifers, and a host of other prizes (different cows at different shows)

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

WOODBINE HOLSTEINS

Herd headed by Sir Mechtildis Posch, absolutely the best official-backed sire in Canada. Dam Lanthe Jewel Mechtildis, 25.8 pounds butter in seven days. Champion cow of Canada ever all breeds. Sire's dam, Alsike Posch 4th, holds the world's largest two-day public test record—6.6 pounds butter. Young bulls of the choicest quality for sale.

A. KENNEDY, Afr. Ont.

A FEW HOLSTEIN BULLS

fit for service, for sale at reasonable prices. Choice females, all ages. If you are willing to pay good prices for good stuff, write me.

G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.

Lyndale Holsteins.

For Sale A number of bull calves from one to four months old, out of Record of Merit cows, and sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, whose four nearest dams have official butter records averaging 23 lbs. 11 oss. each.

BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

Centre and Hill View Holsteins

We have four yearling bulls left which we will sell at reduced price to quick buyers; from good producing strain; our own raising. Sold out of females at present

P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre P. O., Woodstock Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

MAPLE GROVE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIANS

For Sale: Three bull calves, sired by Lord Wayne Mechtildis Calamity, and all out of Advanced Registry cows. Apply

WALBURN RIVERS, Folden's Corners.

MAPLE PARK HOLSTEINS

Home of the great De Kol Pietertje and Posch families. Schooling Sir Posch, son of Annie Schuiling, testing over 4% butter-fat officially, and grandson of Althe Posch, stock bull.

S. MACKLIN, PROP., STREETSVILLE.

GROVE HILL HOLSTEINS

We now offer for sale our stock bull, **Verbelle 4th Count Calamity**. Born December, 1902. Only two of his daughters have been tested, and both are in Record of Merit. He is a show animal, and a persistent stock-getter. If you want a bargain write: **F. R. MALLORY**, Frankford P. O. and Stn., C. O. R. Trenton Stn., G. T. R.

QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS

If you would like to purchase a young Holstein bull whose sire's dam has an official record of 550 pounds of milk and 26 pounds of butter in seven days, write to **R. F. HICKS**, Newton Brook P. O., York Co.

Holsteins at Ridgedale—A few choice bull and heifer calves on hand for sale, sired by Prince Pauline DeKol 6th. Ages up to ten months. Write for what you want, or come and see them. Shipping stations: Port Perry, G. T. R., and Myrtle, C. P. R., Ontario Co. **R. W. WALKER**, Utica P. O., Ont.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

All animals bred and carefully selected for size, constitution, long teats and deep-milking qualities. Select animals of both sexes for sale at reasonable prices. For further information and prices write

A. KENNEDY & SON, Hillview Stock Farm, Vernon, Ont., Winchester Station, C. P. R.

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM

FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont.

SPRINGBROOK AYRSHIRES.

Gave over 7,000 lbs. of milk, testing 3.9 per cent butter-fat, during 1905. For sale: One bull 4 years old, Comrade's Fancy of Glenora 15790; bull calves of this year; also females of all ages.

W. F. STEPHEN, Huntingdon, Que. P. O. Box 183.

AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZEWINNING HERD

Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to **WM. STEWART & SON**, Campbellford Stn., Menie P. O., Ont.

Stockwood Ayrshires for Sale.

Have some nice yearling heifers, also a few two-year-olds due to freshen in Nov. and Dec. Write or call and see them.

D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS STATION, QUE.

Springbrook Holsteins & Tamworths

Will exhibit Holsteins at Toronto. Come and see my stock, and compare quality and prices. Some choice young bulls to offer. A number of Tamworth boars and sows of all ages for sale.

A. C. Hallman, Breslau, Ont., Waterloo Co.

Maple Cliff Dairy and Stock Farm

Breeders of Clydesdale Horses, Ayrshire Cattle, Berkshire and Tamworth Pigs. Young stock for sale at all times.

R. REMD & CO., Miltonburg, Ont. Dairy adjacent Central Experimental Station.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

HAIR CYST.

When born, one of my pigs had a small lump on its back. This has gradually increased to the size of a door-knob. The pig is now four weeks old.

Ans.—It is probable this is a hair cyst. Make a free incision into it, and allow the contents to escape. If it is hard and fibrous, dissect it out. Flush the cavity out twice daily with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid until healed.

LAME COLT.

I wrote you about a lame colt, two weeks ago. It is no better. I have had two veterinarians to see it, and they cannot locate the trouble. Its back is humped, and it is very stiff in hind legs. It nurses well, and can walk a little.

Ans.—As the veterinarians who have examined the colt are unable to locate the trouble, I would not presume to make a diagnosis simply on the symptoms you have given. All that I can recommend is to keep it as quiet as possible, and feed the mare well on milk-producing food, and it is probable either a recovery will take place, or it will soon become helpless, and either die or have to be destroyed.

INFECTIOUS OPHTHALMIA.

Our cows' eyes become sore, run water, swell, and become whitish; two are blind.

Ans.—This is an infectious form of ophthalmia peculiar to cattle and sheep. All affected animals should be isolated and kept in a well-ventilated, but almost dark, building. Each cow should be given one pound of Epsom salts and one ounce ginger. The eyes should be well bathed with warm water three times daily, and a few drops of the following lotion put into each eye after bathing, viz.: 10 grains sulphate of zinc, 20 drops fluid extract of belladonna, and 2 ounces distilled water.

ALSIKE POISONING—COUGH.

1. Yearling colt, pasturing on alsike clover, was all right in the morning, and at night her body was covered with pimples; head swollen, and eyes nearly closed. She is all right now. Some say she had button farcy.

2. Mare cast her wethers the day after foaling. She has been on pasture since, until about three weeks ago. Since then we have worked her some, and she has a bad cough, especially when drawing, and her breath smells bad.

Ans.—1. This was alsike poisoning, and, as she has recovered, no treatment is necessary, except prevention, which consists in keeping her off alsike. Treatment for the trouble consists in removing the cause, purging, and giving antiseptics, as 10 to 30 drops carbolic acid well diluted with water twice daily.

2. I do not know what you mean by "casting her wethers." The term is sometimes used for inversion of the uterus, but if this occurred with your mare, she must have been given skillful treatment. The cough, with foul breath, without nasal discharge, indicates chronic lung trouble and a decayed tooth. The latter, if present, should be extracted by a veterinarian. For the cough, give, every morning, a ball composed of 1 1/2 drams gum opium, 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 20 grains digitalis, and 1 dram camphor, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic; roll in tissue paper and administer, or omit the oil of tar, mix with one pint warm water and give as a drench.

Bone Spavin

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

Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste

Use it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 45-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

Ninety-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.

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

AYRSHIRES

The famous Reford Herd at St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., now owned by Sir William C. Macdonald.

Several yearling bulls for sale; also a number of bull calves, Quality and appearance extra good, bred from the best milking strains, noted for robust constitution and large teats. For particulars apply to

MACDONALD COLLEGE

St. Anne de Bellevue, Quebec.

Ayrshires and Yorkshires

We always have on hand choice animals of above breeds, of any desired age. Prices reasonable. Write us before buying. Intending purchasers met at Hoard's. Alex. Hume & Co., Menie P. O.

AYRSHIRES—Choice stock of either sex, different ages, for sale. Prices reasonable. For particulars apply to

N. DYMMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Quebec St. & Tel. Clappison, Ont.

Maple Lodge Stock Farm.

1854.

Now offer for sale imported Leicester ram, Winchester, used in my flock for three years; also a grand lot of one, two and three shear rams and ram lambs; ewes, all ages.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE, ONT.

DORSET HORN SHEEP and SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

The latter representing the Bonaparte, Miss Ramson, Missie and Glister families exclusively, and the former comprising more Royal winners and more St. Louis prizewinners than any other flock in the world. Stock for sale always on hand.

JOHN A. MCGILLIVRAY, North Toronto, Ontario

Leicesters—Rams and ewes of different ages, of first-class quality and condition, for sale reasonable.

ABRAM EASTON, Spruce Lawn Farm, Tansley Stn., G. T. R., Appleby P. O., Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Imported and home-bred, of the choicest breeding and quality, for sale. Prices reasonable.

JOHN LLOYD-JONES, Burford, Ont.

SHROPSHIRE

Good young rams and ewes FOR SALE.

W. D. MONKMAN, Bond Head, Ont.

Leicesters!

A grand lot of one and two-shear rams and ram lambs, also ewes of various ages.

Mac. Campbell, Harwich P. O., Ont.

Hampshire Sheep

For sale: rams (imported and home-bred), yearlings and lambs. Correspondence or inspection invited. **FREEBORN BROS.**, Denfield Station and P. O.

Suffolk Sheep

JAMES BOWMAN, Elm Park, Guelph

SHROPSHIRE

Can sell about 20 Ram Lambs. Mostly by an Imp. Buttar-bred ram.

GEO. HINDMARSH, Alisa Craig, Ont

FOR SALE—Pure Shropshire Ram and Ewe Lambs. Born from 15th March to 15th April. Price from \$7 to \$10, including pedigree. Also fine St. Lambert Jorjees—all ages—male and female. Prices right. Write for particulars. **H. E. WILLIAMS**, Sunnylea Farm, Knowlton, P. Q.

Dorset Sheep, Shorthorn Cattle

Specialties.

Choice young stock for sale. **R. H. HARDING**, "Mapleview Farm," Thorndale, Ont.

Yes, Sir! Clarke's gloves are by far the best on the market to-day.

Couldn't very well be otherwise. Best quality skins, tanned in our own tannery and made up in our own factory. Not a step in the making that's not watched over by our eagle-eyed inspectors. Perfectly finished to the smallest stitch.

Take our "Horsehide" Gloves, for example. Real horsehide, remember—not cowhide. Feel the soft, pliable skins. Note how neat and comfortable on the hands.

Beats all how long they'll wear—think they were iron. Guarantee them to be heat and wet proof. Stand scalding and scorching without getting hard.

Look for Clarke's stamp on the gloves you buy, and make sure of best value for your money.



A. R. Clarke & Co., Ltd.
Toronto, Canada

My Shropshires Won the Flock Prize at Toronto.

And I have imported and home-bred **RAMS and EWES**

for sale that are of the same stamp. All kinds of good

COTSWOLDS and SHORTHORNS as well.

Prices always reasonable.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville, Ontario.

Southdowns

New importation of rams and ewes on offer; also home-breds by Royal prizewinning imported rams **COLLIES**—Puppies by imported Holyrood Clinker.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont. Long-Distance 'Phone.

CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM

Farmers, look! Look! Think where your interest lies. Sheep are the best paying animals on the farm. We now offer from the champion flock of

COTSWOLDS rams and ewes of all ages. Stud rams a specialty, including our new importation that has just landed, consisting of Cotswolds and Hampshires, the best that can be purchased in England. Several prizewinners in the lot.
J. C. ROSS, Prop., Box 51, Jarvis, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Hon. John Dryden, President, Toronto, Can. Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary,** Lafayette, Indiana.

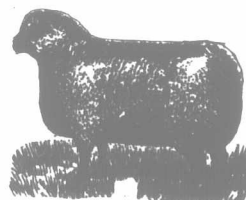
COTSWOLDS Some good shearing ewes and ewe lambs, and a few choice ram lambs, right type, for sale. Prices moderate.
E. F. PARK, Burgessville, Ont.

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

Canadian Agents for the Original McDougall's Sheep Dip & Cattle Dressing Imported direct. Price: Imperial pints, 35c.; imperial half gallon, \$1.25; imperial gallon, \$2.25. Sold by druggists, or charges prepaid on one-gallon tins. **THE WORTHINGTON DRUG CO., Toronto, Ontario.**

Shropshire & Gotswold Sheep

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS and



CLYDESDALES

Choice man and ewe lambs. Also 50 shearing ewes for sale. Apply to

JOHN BRIGHT,

Myrtle Station, Ontario

Farnham Farm Oxfords.

We have some extra good yearling rams for flock headers, all sired by imported ram. We also have 50 yearling ewes and 100 ram and ewe lambs. These are principally sired by our famous imported ram.

HENRY ARKELL & SON, ARKELL, ONT. Guelph, G. T. R. Arkell, G. P. R.

We Want HIDES SKINS, WOOL

Our advice is. Consign to us at once while we can pay present very high prices.
E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

The flock is retired from fall-fair showing. It took the lead for 22 years. **25 good to choice yearling rams and 30 first-class ram lambs** now offered. Sires: Champions and producers of winners. Dams: Many of them imported, and all choice. Do you need a moderate priced flock-header? If so, come, or write for circular and quotations to

JOHN CAMPBELL, Woodville, Ont.

BROAD LEA OXFORDS.

Present offerings are 28 ranch shearing rams, seven shearing ewes, one show ewe four years old. Will also book orders for ewe and ram lambs from imported ram. Correspondence promptly answered. Visitors always welcome.

E. E. Stations: Mildmay, G. T. R. Teeswater, C.P.R. W. H. ARKELL, Teeswater, Ont.

COTSWOLD SHEEP

From one of the largest breeders in the home of the breed. We have bred the prizewinners at the leading English shows. Address:

W. HOULTON, Broadfield Farm, Northinch, Glec. ENGLAND; or S. HOULTON, Calgary, ALBERTA, Canadian representative.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS, Veterinary.

LEAN HORSE.

I bought a horse that has been poorly fed for a couple of years. He is very thin. I can't get him to drink more than half a pailful of water once daily. What shall I feed him to make him gain in flesh fast? C. E. P.

Ans.—Have his teeth dressed, and feed on good hay and a little good oats, with a feed of bran, with half pint of linseed meal twice weekly, also give a carrot or two every day. Give regular exercise, and, as he gets stronger, give more exercise, and increase the grain allowance. Do not try to force him too rapidly, else you will probably cause digestive trouble. Keep salt before him all the time. You need not be alarmed about him drinking, he will drink when he is thirsty. V.

LEUCORRHEA.

Mare was bred on July 13th, and is in foal. She discharges a whitish-colored, thickish material from her vulva. A. R.

Ans.—She has a chronic disease of the womb called leucorrhoea, and it is not probable she is pregnant, as mares suffering from this trouble seldom conceive. The disease is very hard to treat, and recovery usually very slow. If she is in foal, treatment will cause abortion. The womb should be flushed out about every third day with about two gallons of a two-per-cent. solution of creolin heated to 100 degrees, Fahr., and introduced with an injection pump or a large syringe with a long nozzle, and she should get 30 drops carbolic acid diluted with a pint of water and mixed with her food twice daily. Treatment should be continued until the discharge ceases. V.

UMBILICAL HERNIA—COW POX.

1. Spring colt has a rupture the size of a hen's egg at the navel. 2. Cows have sore teats. A slight elevation is first noticed, then it breaks, and a scab, with matter underneath, forms. D. C. M.

Ans.—1. Apply a truss or bandage with an elevation about the size of $\frac{1}{4}$ a baseball on it. Apply so that the elevation presses upon the rupture and keeps it pressed up into the abdomen. Arrange truss with straps or strings passing forward and attached to a strap around the colt's neck so as to prevent truss from slipping backwards. If this does not effect a cure, get your veterinarian to operate. Most veterinarians use a clam in cases that a truss will not cure. In many cases, nature effects a cure, and it would probably be wise to leave it alone until cold weather, and then, if necessary, treat.

2. This is cow pox, and is contagious. The person who milks the diseased cows should not milk the non-affected. Cure is usually slow. Make an ointment of 4 drams boracic acid, 20 drops carbolic acid, and 2 ounces vaseline. Dress the teats twice daily with this. If the teats become very sore, use a teat-syrphon to milk. V.

HEAVES—SPAVIN.

1. Horse has been sick since May. He breathes very heavy, and makes a wheezing noise; when excited, he coughs; has poor appetite, and is very weak. 2. Can the lameness of a spavin of three years' standing be cured? D. H. T.

Ans.—1. This is evidently a severe case of heaves, and while the symptoms may be somewhat relieved, a cure cannot be effected. Feed on first-class food only. Give small quantities of first-class timothy hay, and give good clean rolled oats. Dampen all he eats with lime water. If he gains strength enough to work a little, feed liberally on grain and a little bulky food. In addition, give every morning a ball composed of 2 drams solid extract of belladonna, 1 dram powdered opium, and 1 dram camphor, with sufficient oil of tar to make plastic. Roll in tissue paper, and administer, or mix with 1 pint cold water, and give as a drench.

2. Some such cases cannot be cured, but many can. Firing and blistering is the proper treatment, and this can be properly done only by a veterinarian. V.

USED UP AND TIRED OUT MEN AT THE OFFICE WOMEN IN THE HOME CHILDREN AT SCHOOL

Every day in the week and every week in the year men, women and children feel all used up and tired out. The strain of business, the cares of home and social life and the task of study cause terrible suffering from heart and nerve troubles. The efforts put forth to keep up to the modern "high pressure" mode of life in this age soon wears out the strongest system, shatters the nerves and weakens the heart. Thousands find life a burden and others an early grave. The strain on the system causes nervousness, palpitation of the heart, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, faint and dizzy spells, skip beats, weak and irregular pulse, smothering and sinking spells, etc. The blood becomes weak and watery and eventually causes decline.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills

are indicated for all diseases arising from a weak and debilitated condition of the heart or of the nerve centres. Mrs. Thos. Hall, Keldon, Ont., writes: "For the past two or three years I have been troubled with nervousness and heart failure, and the doctors failed to give me any relief. I decided at last to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial, and I would not now be without them if they cost twice as much. I have recommended them to my neighbors and friends.

Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills 50 cts. per box or 3 for \$1.25, all dealers, or The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

THE HAYES BULLETIN

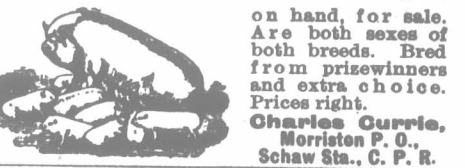
DEVOTED TO ASTHMA & HAY-FEVER. Issued quarterly, containing short articles on the origin and cause, and the principles involved in the successful treatment of Asthma and Hay-Fever. Special Hay-Fever and Summer Asthma number now ready. Free on request. DR. HAYES, Dept. D. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

NEWCASTLE HERD OF TAMWORTHS and Shorthorns.—We have for immediate sale several choice boars ready for service, and sows bred and ready to breed, together with a lot of beautiful pigs from two to four months old. Also a few choice heifers in calf to Donald of Hillhurst No. 4490, and a few nice bull calves and heifer calves. All correspondence answered promptly. Daily mail at our door, and prices right. Colwill Bros., Newcastle.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Heistsins. A large herd of choice pigs of all ages on hand. Mount Pleasant type of hogs are profitable breeders and ideal bacon hogs. Pairs not akin. Herd headed by Colwill's Choice No. 1543. Won sweepstakes and silver medal at Toronto, 1901-2-3. Also a few bulls. Bertram Hoskin, The Gully

Tamworths and Dorset Horn Sheep. A choice lot of pigs of different ages and both sexes. Some fine shearing rams and ewe lambs. **JAMES DICKSON, Orono, Ontario "Glenairn Farm."**

Morrison Yorks. and Tams.



on hand for sale. Are both sexes of both breeds. Bred from prizewinners and extra choice. Prices right. Charles Currie, Morrison P. O., Shaw Sta., C. P. R.

CHESTER WHITE SWINE

and Shropshire Sheep. 15 yearling ewes and a fine lot of spring lambs. Write for prices. **W. E. WRIGHT, GLANWORTH, ONTARIO**

PIGS FOR SALE.—Choice Improved Large English Berkshires, 6 weeks old. Prices reasonable. Crate and pedigree free. Freight charges paid to your station. Satisfaction and safe delivery guaranteed. **JAS. KEAN & SON, Orillia, Ont.**

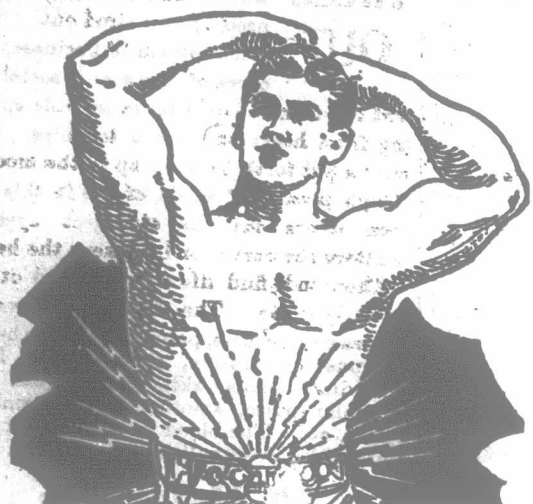
ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES Have a few young sows from 4 to 7 months, bred and ready to breed; also some young pigs weaned and ready to wean, from imp dam and sire. **G. B. MUMFORD, Ayr, Ont.**

For Sale: 3 Poland-China Boar Pigs

Two months old. Also one sow. **F. S. Wetherall, Cookshire, Que.**

IMPROVED YORKSHIRES. LARGE Choice young stock from imported prizewinning stock for sale. **GEO. M. SMITH, HAYSVILLE, ONT.**

WEAK MEN DO YOU WANT TO BE STRONG?



To feel as vigorous as you were before you lost your strength? To enjoy life again? To get up in the morning refreshed by sleep, and not more tired than when you went to bed? To have no weakness in the back, or "come and go" pains? No Indigestion or Constipation? To know that your strength is not slipping away? To once more have bright eyes, healthy color in your cheeks, and be confident that what others can do is not impossible to you? In short, do you want to be healthy, strong and vigorous? I can make you all this, because I have done it for others.

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT

has restored health and strength to thousands of weak people. If you use it as I direct, it is a positive cure, and cannot fail.

It gives the vitalizing power of electricity, without burning or blistering, to every weakened part, developing the full vigor of manhood. It removes all the effects of dissipation forever.

I want every weak person who is not what they should be to wear one of my Belts, and, when cured, tell their friends of its wonderful effects.

My Belt is also an absolute remedy for Nervous Debility, Backache, Rheumatism, Stomach, Liver, Kidney and Bladder troubles. It is arranged for women, as well as men, and cures female weakness.

Pain in Back Cured in Two Months.

Dr. McLaughlin: Brantford, Ont., Oct. 30, 1905.
Dear Sir,—Having suffered with a pain in my back for over twelve months, I sent for one of your Belts last April, and after wearing it for two months the pain left me altogether, and I have not been troubled with it since. I would have written before, but I was away from home. I remain, yours very truly,
Jas. O. Sullivan, 65 Oxford St.

Varicocele and Kidney Trouble Cured.

Dr. McLaughlin: Buffalo, N.Y., Dec. 16, 1905.
Dear Sir,—I used your Belt three years ago for varicocele and kidney trouble, and was cured in two months' time. I had been troubled for many years, but am now sound and well, and have had no return of it since. I am now seventy-one years old, and am thankful for the results from your Belt, and shall always recommend it.
Yours very truly,
Wm. Volk, 711 Virginia St.

If you are skeptical, all I ask is reasonable security for the price of the Belt, and

It Costs You Nothing Until Cured.

It's as good for women as for men. Worn while you sleep, it causes no trouble. You feel the gentle heat from it constantly, but no sting, no burning, as in the old style belts.

Write To-day for My Free Illustrated Book and Full Information.

CALL TO-DAY

If You Can't Call, Send Coupon for Free Book.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,

412 YONGE STREET, TORONTO, CAN.

Please send me your Book, free.

NAME

ADDRESS

Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday until 9 p.m.
Write Plain.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

LARGE WHITE YORKSHIRES



Have just landed a fine importation of young boars and sows from noted herds in Britain, combining size, length and quality, many of them being of different breeding to any hitherto imported, and all are offered for sale, together with a number of choice Canadian-bred pigs. Imported sows can be furnished in pig. Write: H. J. DAVIS, Woodstock, 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.

Rosebank Berkshires

FOR SALE: Young stock from six to eight weeks old; sired by Maple Lodge Doctor and Concord Professor. Some choice sows bred and ready to breed. Express prepaid.
JOHN BOYES, JR., CHURCHILL P. O.
Lefroy Station, G. T. R.

BERKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred
H. M. VANDERLIP, Gainsville,
on T. H. & B. and B. & G. division of Grand
Trunk. Telephone and telegraph, Gainsville,
Ont.

HILLCREST HERD OF ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Sires in use: Concord Triumph 13303, got by Perfection (imp.) 9501, possibly the best sire in Canada to-day. Stoll Pitts' Winner (imp.) 12185, first at the Royal On hand, young sows, sired by Concord T., bred to Stoll Pitts' W. These are choice and lengthy.
JOHN LAHMER, Vine P.O., Ont.

Fairview Berkshires

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

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmeny Joe 13577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders. Joseph Featherston & Son, Streetsville.

Glenhodson Yorkshires.

Sows bred or ready to breed. Young pigs from three to six months old. Pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GLENHODSON COMPANY, Myrtle Station, Ont.
Long-distance phone at farm. Lorne Foster, Mgr

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe delivery guaranteed. Address: E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

Yorkshires!

Have some grand spring litters farrowed in Feb., Mar., April, May from A1 stock. Will sell at living prices. L. HOVEY, Powle's Corners P. O., Fenelon Falls Station.

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

Imported and Canadian-bred.
We keep 35 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Can supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.
JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. E. Long-distance Phone

Oakdale Berkshires

Of the largest strains Imported fresh from England. The produce of these and other noted winners for sale reasonable. Let me book your order for a pair or trio not akin.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken Sta. and P. O.

Ohio Improved Chester Whites

100 Pigs to Offer of the long, deep, heavy sort. Breeding stock selected from the most noted families, with a view to size and quality. Booking orders for choice spring pigs; also a few fall pigs for sale. Pairs farrowed not akin. Express charges prepaid; pedigree and safe arrival guaranteed.
H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Glenburn Herd of YORKSHIRES

Now on hand, a number of sows, 5 and 6 months old, for spring farrow; also a large number of September sows and boars. Booking orders for spring pigs. e
DAVID BARR, JR., Box 5, Redfrow, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TOMATO ROT.

Wm. Jennings, Kemble, Ont., asks a remedy for tomato rot.

Rot in tomatoes is usually worst on plants that are heavy with foliage, so that the ground beneath is kept damp. To forestall the trouble, the plants are often trained to a stake or trellis, or allowed to lie on an inclined rack, which keeps them off the ground, some of the foliage being pruned out, if necessary. In addition, many tomato-growers spray with Bordeaux mixture, the number of sprayings being, of course, dependent on the weather. Under favorable conditions, three will be enough: first when the plants are in the seed-bed, again as soon as the rot appears, and once subsequently.

WIND-PUFFS—CHICKEN LICE—FATTENING RATION.

1. About a cupful of wind gathers on the left side of two chickens, under the outer skin. I let it off twice. The chickens eat, but seem a little sick. What is the cause and cure?

2. We find vermin innumerable on our chickens' heads. They seem to stick fast to the head of the bird. I enclose a sample; also nits there.

3. What is the best fattening rations for chickens, and how many times a day to feed? We have been feeding wheat alone. How would we change off and shut up in crates? X. Y. Z.

Ans.—1. I do not know that anybody knows the exact cause of what we call wind-puffs. It usually comes on unthrifty chickens. It is not common. The only thing that can be done is to puncture the gathering and allow the wind to escape. In most cases, if the gathering is opened once or twice, the trouble will disappear. I would say that about fifty per cent. of the chickens so affected are not worth keeping. A little chicken that does not grow well is not worth bothering with.

2. I am under the impression that these are the ordinary head lice. You will probably find a number under the lower jaw as well. Oftentimes when you think you cannot find any lice on a chicken, you will discover them in quantities under the lower jaw. There are several methods of treating, practically all of which take considerable time. I have had fairly good success by dusting these chicks with ordinary insect powder, providing you can get it fresh. Some samples that I have got from druggists were first-class, others do not seem to be nearly as good. When we use this powder, we apply it with a small blower, such as is sold by the average druggist with the powder. If the head is slightly greased with unsalted butter, it will be effectual. Too much will kill the chicken. The same would apply with coal oil. Any of the common insect powders that are sold by feed stores, etc., for killing lice on hens are very good. I know some who use blue ointment. This should be applied in very small quantities. In fact, outside of the first treatment mentioned, the margin between too much and too little is very slight. If you are going to use coal oil, simply dampen the feathers, do not wet them.

3. The most satisfactory fattening ration for chickens that I know of is: Two parts of very finely-ground oats, two of buckwheat, and one of corn; mix these with sour milk to the consistency of thin porridge, or moderately thick gruel, or, in other words, until it will drip, or, perhaps a better description would be to say to the consistency of a pancake batter. Feed the chickens twice a day; perhaps at this season of the year you might feed them three times. When the birds are put in the crates, do not feed them for 24 hours, then feed them a small ration, not more than one pound of grain twice a day to each twelve birds. For our method of fattening birds, see the College report for 1905. You will see there the exact amounts of feed given each day.

W. R. GRAHAM.
Ontario Agricultural College.