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# The Farmer's Advocate and Home Magazine

Persistence and  
Success

Established  
1866

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## EDITORIAL

### THE LOGIC OF FACTS.

The editorial article, "Exaggerated Emphasis on Type," which appeared in the Live-stock Department of our issue of September 10th, seems to have been quoted, with concurrence, by The Farmer, a leading agricultural journal published in Minnesota, whereupon Hoard's Dairyman, that implacable champion of extreme dairy type in cows, quotes the concluding paragraph, and offers brief comment under the caption, "Dangerous Advice." The sentence to which its remarks have particular reference is, "Let breeders of dairy cattle, therefore, while keeping their ambition centered on milk and butter-fat, seek to combine with this, so far as convenient, a fairly smooth, hearty and substantial type; while breeders of beef cattle, on the other hand, will do well to encourage a liberal degree of milking quality, and Shorthorn breeders, in particular, to concentrate their efforts on a judicious combination in high degree of beef type with dairy capacity."

In reply to this, our Wisconsin contemporary reflects that, "The great dairy breeds have been built up to their present state of perfection by adhering steadily to the type that performance establishes," and asserts that, "So far as the breeders of dairy cattle are concerned, the above advice means to go back to the days of dual-purpose juggling with fixed principles. No dairy breeder who knows what he is about will follow such advice, for breeding to the 'smooth, hearty type' will in the end land him where the Shorthorn men landed their cattle. It is a false light, having no sound physiological basis to stand on. The only form or type the dairy breeder should follow is the type that the best animals in all the dairy breeds establish for the work they are doing. The more they are studied and compared, the more nearly will they be seen to agree on all essential dairy lines."

Pages of stubborn fact could be cited, and columns of strong argument advanced in reply to the above quotation, but for the most part it would be covering old ground. To cut the matter short, we invite the attention of Hoard's Dairyman to a statement recently made and emphasized in an article, "True Type of the Holstein," contributed to the agricultural press of America by F. L. Houghton, Secretary of the American Holstein-Friesian Association. He says, "The average form of this breed, and that towards which conscientious breeders are directing their efforts to maintain and improve, is the milk-and-beef form," and, elaborating his point, he proceeds: "It may be further emphasized that the milk-and-beef form describes a cow of the wedge form, with shoulders moderately thick, deep and broad, crops well filled, barrel well rounded, loin and hips broad and full, and quarters straight, wide and full. To this form of these cattle is due their extraordinary constitutional vigor or vital force, and it affects all their relations to their food, care and productions."

Now, the Holstein is specifically a dairy breed, and it is as a dairy breed that Mr. Houghton wrote of it. He recognizes that a little flesh and a fair degree of substance is a decided advantage to a dairy breed, even when kept for purely dairy purposes. It results in a heartier, more rugged, better-wearing class of cattle, not to mention the greater beefing value of heifers or old cows discarded from the herd, nor the better vealing quality of the male calves. Mr. Houghton has de-

scribed precisely what we meant by a "fairly smooth, hearty and substantial type," and has backed up his argument with cogent reasons.

As for "the type that performance establishes," had we not mentioned a splendid example in the O. A. C. cow, Boutsje Q. Pietertje de Kol, which, in her four-year-old form had given over ten tons of milk, containing butter-fat equal to over 900 pounds of butter? This is a cow of the milk-and-beef type, and there are many other good ones of the same build, including, if reports may be relied upon, the world's champion cow, Colantha 4th's Johanna. Moreover, we must consider more than the first generation in arriving at "the type that performance establishes." We want cows that will not only be good milkers themselves, but that will also breed good milkers; and when it comes to this, we prefer to stake our guess on the smooth, hearty, substantial type, rather than the emaciated, attenuated, peak-humped, hat-rack conformation that used to be held up as the ideal of dairy type. Holstein, Ayrshire, Jersey and Guernsey breeders are not advised to aim at the dual-purpose standard, but the wisest of them are realizing that a little extra substance is no harm, but rather an advantage, to a breed of dairy cattle, so long as the milking habit is developed and firmly fixed.

### SUMMER CULTIVATION AND MOIST SOIL.

A dry fall, such as the present, is not without its lessons. For years it has been urged that fields should be cultivated as soon as possible after the crop is removed. Progressive agriculturists have practiced it: others have said, "It doesn't pay."

If those who considered it not worth the while to cultivate the stubble land that was intended for spring crop in 1909 will consult their neighbors who made good use of disk harrow or spring-tooth cultivator on the stubble fields in August and early September, as to how they are progressing with fall plowing, the replies, in nine cases out of ten, will speak volumes in favor of surface cultivation.

The object of using the disk harrow or the spring-tooth cultivator, or any implement that will loosen the surface soil after the grain crops are harvested, is twofold. The formation of the loose surface mulch helps to avoid excessive evaporation of what moisture remains in the soil, and prepares the surface to absorb readily rains that follow; it also covers weed seeds that have ripened and fallen on the fields, and places them in such condition that, if abnormally dry weather does not set in, they germinate, and later the young plants are killed by the frosts of winter, before they have had time to produce seed; or, if the field is plowed later, the seedlings are effectually disposed of. Summer cultivation is, therefore, a conservator of moisture and a destroyer of weeds. Under average weather conditions, both benefits are derived. Occasionally, the weeks of late summer and fall are so dry that very few weed seeds are placed under such conditions as will cause them to germinate.

For 1908, then, the chief benefit from summer surface cultivation is found in conserving moisture. That good results have followed in this line, is evidenced by the fact that farmers who used disk or spring-tooth cultivator are able to do the usual amount of fall plowing, while many of those who left the land as it was when the crops were removed, found it impossible to keep the plow in the soil or turn over the furrow.

### PASTEURIZE THE WHEY.

Pasteurization of whey at cheese factories, by injecting into it steam from the boiler, utilizing the exhaust steam in this way for the sake of economy, is a practice that has been rather extensively tried throughout Western Ontario this past season, with excellent results, so far as we have learned, in every case. The cost is not great, depending somewhat upon the facilities, especially the size of the boiler, but in a reasonably large, well-equipped factory it need not exceed 50 cents per ton of cheese.

The advantages of pasteurization are that it keeps the whey sweet, and the whey tanks in much more cleanly and sanitary condition. The cans are more easily washed, there being less grease adhering to them, while they are less affected by the smaller percentage of acid in the whey, and consequently last longer. The pasteurization of the whey inhibits the growth and development of the yeasts which cause bitter, yeasty or goosy flavor, preventing them from spreading from one patron to another through the milk cans in which the whey is returned. In this respect, pasteurization of whey has proven a great blessing to not a few factories.

The feeding value of the whey is improved in two ways: by checking the development of acid (souring), it makes the whey more wholesome for young pigs and calves. It is found, also, that while ordinarily the fat in the whey rises and floats on the surface of the tank, so that the ordinary canful pumped up contains very little fat, while the last man gets a dose of putrid grease, when the whey is pasteurized the fat is kept in suspension, fairly uniformly distributed, so that each patron receives a fair share of the fat, and in good condition.

From a fair consideration of the facts of the case, as well as the correspondence from satisfied patrons published in these columns, the conclusion is irresistible that pasteurization of whey is a practice worthy of general adoption.

### HEALTH OF CANADIAN CATTLE.

Our five British exchanges, representing the cream of the agricultural and live-stock press, of England, Scotland and Ireland, have all seen fit to make very approving and complimentary reference to the editorial, "The Embargo is Britain's Affair," published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of August 27th. Most of them quoted it either in full or in part. The particular points that seemed to appeal most, strongly were the insistence that the embargo is a domestic affair, for Britain to settle according to her own interests; the importance of the British pure-bred stock industry, and the prudence of taking no chances that might endanger it; recognition of the fact that, while there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada, while our herds are otherwise exceptionally healthy, and while no reasonable precaution is spared to keep them so, still they are not free from disease or the danger of disease; reference to the fact that abrogation of the embargo in Canada's favor would open an agitation for similar treatment to this, that and the other foreign countries, with consequent unsettledness and hazard to the British stockman, and with little if any ultimate advantage to Canada. The British press also commends the logic of our argument that Canadian cattle should be finished on this side of the Atlantic, instead of exporting lean cattle and feed, to the loss of Canadian pocketbooks and the comparative impoverishment of Canadian farms.

Amid all this endorsement, however, we noted that in a recent issue our highly-esteemed contemporary, the Scottish Farmer, rather strains its

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cursor interpretation of our position, unintentionally, no doubt, making us appear to say rather more than we did. Perhaps no particular harm would result, only that its reference has attracted comment on this side of the pond. The Scottish Farmer has it that "Parasitic mange and anthrax are common" (in Canada). "They (we) are at all times exposed to the risk of infection from south of their great border line."

What we did say on the subject of disease was this, and it states the case quite candidly: "Granted that our cattle are among the healthiest in the world—healthier, perhaps, than the British cattle—that does not guarantee that they are free from disease or the danger of disease. As a matter of fact, parasitic mange is more or less prevalent on certain areas of our Western ranges, notwithstanding strenuous efforts to stamp it out. Anthrax has occurred; we are by no means free from tuberculosis, and so of other diseases, while, throughout the length of the International boundary we are exposed to the possibility of infection introduced from the south, although it is but fair to state that the utmost vigilance is exercised by the Veterinary Director-General's Branch to guard against the introduction of disease." With this precise restatement of our position, the subject may be allowed to pass.

Fruit-growers and farmers who have been in the habit of using bluestone for fungicidal purposes will do well to heed the warning of Frank T. Shutt against substitutes for this material, consisting of a mixture of bluestone and copperas. Copperas is much cheaper than bluestone, but its fungicidal value is much less, and a mixture of the two is not nearly so effective or so valuable as the pure bluestone. Avoid the mixtures. Insist on bluestone.

Crop returns received by the Dominion Department of Agriculture indicate that, so far as grain production is concerned this is a hundred-million-bushel country.

### SAMPLE COPIES.

During the autumn and early winter months we shall be printing extra copies of "The Farmer's Advocate" for samples. If you have a friend or neighbor who is not now taking the paper, but might be persuaded to do so if he knew how good it is, ask him to drop us a post card requesting a sample copy. We want to cover the Dominion of Canada from coast to coast with regular subscribers to "The Farmer's Advocate," till the old "yellow-back" protrudes from dozens of boxes in every rural post office. By your help we shall do it.

## HORSES.

### CANADIAN PERCHERON HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The Canadian Percheron Horse-breeders' Association purpose publishing the first volume of the Canadian Percheron Studbook in January, 1909, and wishing to make it as up-to-date as possible, are anxious to have the pedigrees of all Percherons now owned in Canada recorded in it. This is essential to the breeders themselves from an economic point of view, because, according to the Rules of Entry for Canadian or American-bred Percherons, the ancestors of the animal to be recorded, back to and including the imported ones, must also be recorded in the Canadian Book. As there are quite frequently twenty or twenty-five of such ancestors to record in order to bring in one animal, it can readily be seen that the Association could not afford to pay for recording and printing these ancestors in order to complete pedigrees. Up to the present time, and until January 1st, 1909, the expense of recording these ancestors has been defrayed from a grant made to the National Records by the Government to assist weak associations, but, after January 1st, 1909, this grant is likely to be discontinued, as the association is supposed to be strong enough to work out its own salvation; so that, after that date, the person recording an animal will have to pay for recording these ancestors, unless they are already recorded in the Canadian Book, and, in place of paying a fee of \$5 for recording a stallion before 1909, it may cost considerably more after that date.

A person having only one stallion to record would pay a fee of \$5, and for this fee would become a member of the association for the current year, besides getting his horse recorded; if he were to get any more stallions in that year, it would cost him only \$3 each to get them recorded, and, in addition to this, he would be entitled to all publications issued by the association subsequent to his becoming a member. The Percheron Society of America charges \$5 for each volume of their studbook to members, whereas members of the Canadian Association will receive the volumes of the Canadian Studbook which are printed after their becoming members, free of charge. It behooves the breeders and importers of Percherons to bestir themselves and get in touch with one another through the association, for, while the Executive Committee are doing, and will continue to do, all in their power to advance the interests of the breed, and of the association, yet they would be glad to hear from the breeders in different parts of Canada, as to what steps it would seem advisable to take in their particular locality to benefit the industry.

At many of the principal Western fairs this year, the Percheron stallion class was numerically as strong as the Clydesdale stallion class. What would the Clydesdale breeders say to a Percheron man judging their horses in the show ring? Yet the Percheron breeders had to be content, in most cases, with a Clydesdale man judging their horses. This does not seem right or proper, and it rests with the breeders and importers themselves to make this association a strong enough organization to appoint their own judges, or to see that judges satisfactory to them are appointed at the principal fairs.

One does not necessarily have to be a breeder or an importer in order to belong to the association. Anyone interested in the breed to the extent of forwarding his name and address, together with a fee of \$2.00 per annum, to the Secretary, becomes a member; and, as this is the first year of the association's existence, it is money that is needed to put it truly on its feet, and the more membership fees that are sent in this year, the better will the association be able to look after the Percheron interests next year. F. B. PIKE, Secretary-Treasurer.

### GREASING THE HOOF AFTER WASHING.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

I notice in your issue of October 15th an article regarding the use of hoof liniments. The veterinarian who wrote the article asserts that oils or grease should never be used on the horse's hoof. I agree with him that the natural moisture for the horse's hoof is water, but I think that, after the foot has been washed, a coating of some ointment is beneficial, in that it helps to retain the moisture by retarding evaporation. In this I am supported by no less an authority than Prof. Lungwitz, Director of the Shoeing School, of the Royal Veterinary College, Dresden, from whose work, translated by Dr. Adams, I quote the following: "If front hoofs are washed once a day, sufficient moisture will penetrate the horn to give it that degree of suppleness (elasticity) which is possessed by an unshod hoof, and which contributes to a proper expansion of the hoof when the body weight is placed upon it. In order to prevent a hoof from again drying out, the entire hoof should receive a thorough application of an oil or ointment." I am not writing this in order to help the sale of hoof ointments, for I believe that any fat that is not rancid will answer the purpose. However, in oiling, it is essential that the hoof should be first cleaned, or the dirt will form a greasy crust, underneath which the horn is liable to become brittle. I notice that some blacksmiths have a practice of rasping the whole surface of the wall of the hoof. This is injurious, for it destroys the natural covering, and renders the hoof more liable to dry out and crack. To prevent too great softening of the horn in wet weather, the addition of common yellow rosin to the salve is advised. I do not for a moment maintain that hoof ointments have any influence on the growth of the hoof. The essential factor in the development of the hoof is good circulation in the foot and coronary land. This is maintained by regular exercise. CYMRO.

Alta.

### JUDGING OF CLYDESDALES.

Commenting upon what "Scotsman" had to say in favor of the judge's placing of Clydesdales at Toronto, The Scottish Farmer makes bold to remark: "If his (Mr. Weir's) critics knew as much about Clydesdales as 'Sandilands' has forgotten, they would hold their peace."

For one exception that has been expressed in regard to our comments on Clydesdales at Toronto, there are a score or more compliments. Our reporter was obliged to estimate the judge's knowledge of Clydesdales by his work at Toronto. How his awards would suit in Scotland, we are not prepared to say; but everyone who saw Toronto's exhibit, and watched the placing, knows it did not meet with general approval. That he was not consistent in his selection of animals for the various prizes, was only too evident in more than one class. This was pointed out in our report of the show. As to the stallion championships, it is casting no reflections on the quality or calibre of Lansdowns when we say it takes an exceedingly good two-year-old to beat a fully-matured horse that can carry as much avoirdupois as Sir Marcus carried, and remain in as good show condition in every respect. It is an easy matter to belittle criticism on the work of a Scottish judge, when the Atlantic Ocean lies between the chair of the editor and the horse-ring in which Canadian breeders were at a loss to know, from the placing, what was considered to be desirable Clydesdale type.

### ALFALFA FOR HORSES.

On the feeding of alfalfa for horses, Jos. E. Wing, the well-known American authority on alfalfa, says:

"When alfalfa hay is first fed to horses or mules not accustomed to it, and fed in large amounts, it sometimes, not always, makes them urinate more freely than is their wont. This is nearly always a very temporary effect, and in a short time they eat alfalfa hay with no other noticeable effect than that they are in better flesh than when eating other forage, work better, and feel better.

"Alfalfa hay for horses or mules should be allowed to get fairly mature before being cut, should be well cured, and have no mold on it. The last cutting of alfalfa is usually too late to make the best horse feed, the coarser crops growing earlier in the season serving better. Neither horses nor mules should be fed all the alfalfa hay they will consume; it is too rich a feed, and they do not need so much of it, though it is ordinarily fed in limitless amounts, with no perceptible injury."

It should be remembered that overfeeding any appetizing hay is liable to cause heaves.

## SEASON'S TRACK WINNINGS BY THE EEL.

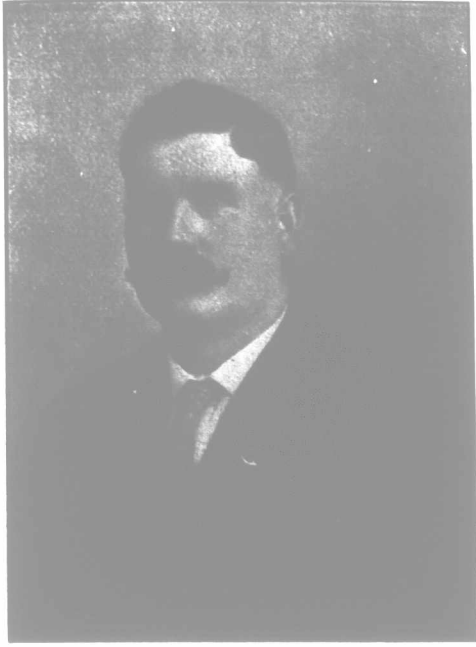
The season of 1908 will be remembered by Canadian horsemen because of the sensational speeding powers developed by The Eel, a gray stallion, owned by F. W. Entricken, of Tavistock, Ont., and driven by the well-known trainer, Dan McEwen, of London, Ont. During the season, this speedy little horse has brought honor to Canada, and cash to its owner to the extent of over \$17,000.

"When I bought The Eel as a yearling, for \$200, at Deerfield, Mich.," said Mr. Entricken to "The Farmer's Advocate," "I expected he would make a 2.10 pacer. In fact, from the first glimpse I had at him, I counted on him as a Grand Circuit performer."

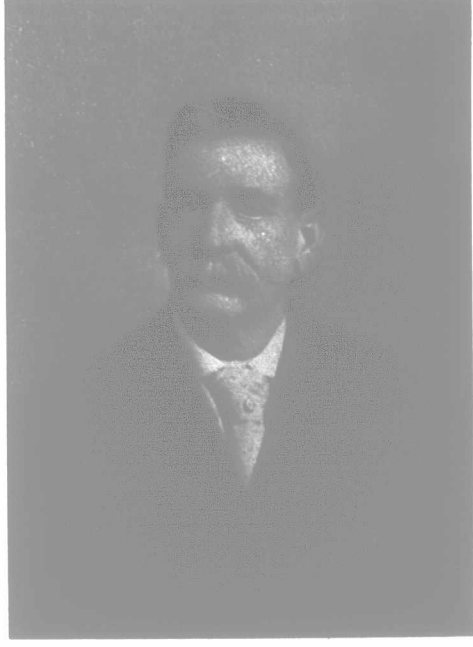
Haute, Ind., he finished second to Minor Heir, but unprejudiced race-lovers did not hesitate to say that The Eel was unnecessarily set back by those in charge of the races. Then Mr. McEwen went to Detroit, to start the Grand Circuit. Once more the odds against him resulted in The Eel finishing second to Minor Heir. But owner and trainer knew The Eel could win, and their hopes were realized when he won first money at Buffalo, N. Y.; Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Readville, Mass.; Hartford, Conn.; and Syracuse, N. Y. At Columbus, Ohio, he held first position at two race meets, in one of which he won three straight heats from Minor Heir. At Lexington, Ky., also, there were two events; The Eel negotiating third in one and first in the other. The race in which he was third consisted of seven heats, The Eel finishing

world's record for stallion pacers for three heats, at 2.02½, 2.02½, and 2.04½, and also has the honor of doing a half mile in .59, the fastest on the Grand Circuit this season.

"I liked the way he went as a colt," remarked Mr. McEwen. "Two years ago, when he was going a 2.40 clip under training, friends laughed when I told them he would do the mile in 2.10. It was not long, however, until I had him going 2.06½. Last season he worked a mile in 2.05½. He is the largest pacing winner on the track this year, and I brought him through without a scratch. He is clean and sound, and never was sick. At present he is in excellent condition, and looks able to repeat his performance next season."



F. W. Entricken.  
Owner of The Eel.



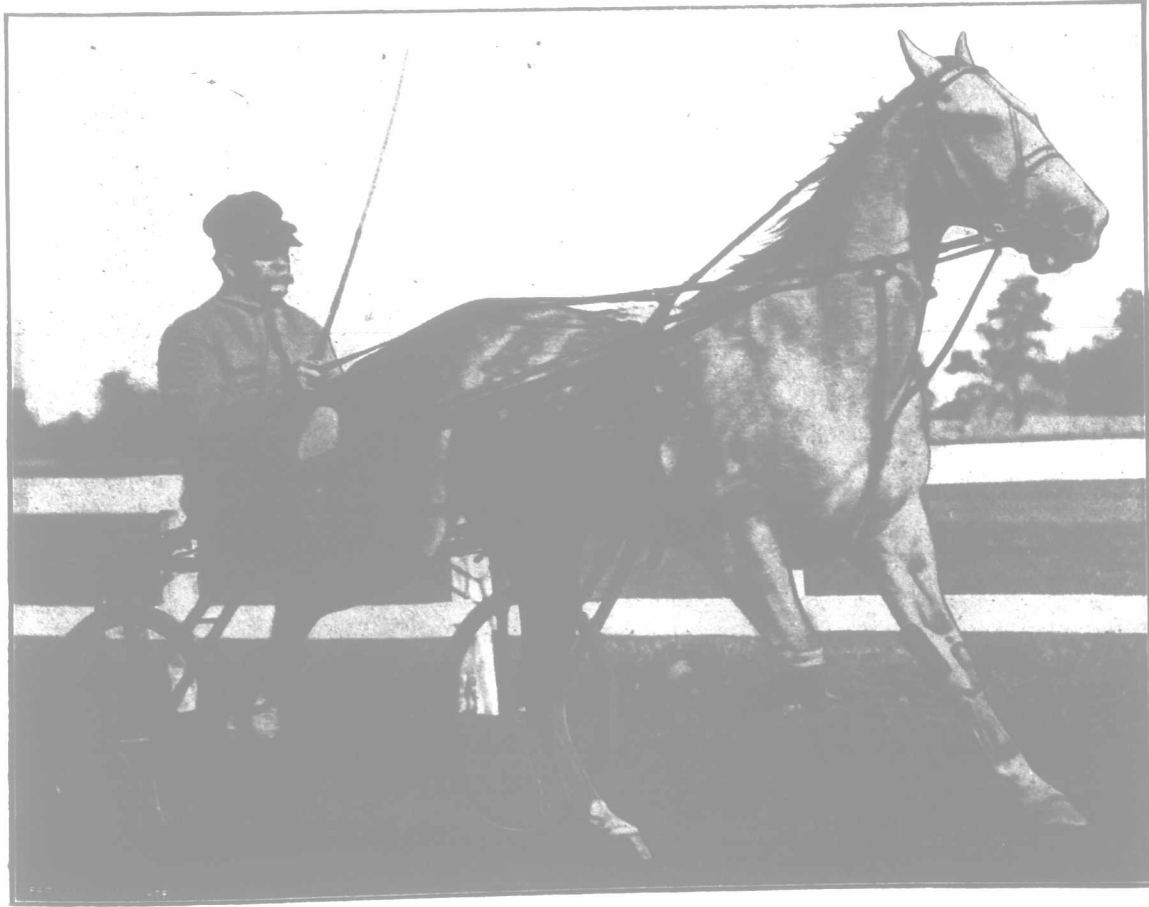
Dan McEwen.  
Trainer and Driver of The Eel.

The Eel is six years old this fall. He stands 15 hands 1¼ inches, and last spring weighed ten hundred pounds. In speed, he outclasses his ancestors. His sire, Gambolier, paced at 2.22½, and his grandsire, Gambetta Wilkes, had a mark of 2.19½. His dam, Belle Bidwell, never was trained for the track. She was sired by John L., and is also the dam of Henry C. Smith, with a 2.11½ mark.

During the seasons of 1906 and 1907, The Eel was thoroughly trained, but never competed in a race until the ice events at Ottawa last winter, when he won handily against a strong class of record stallions. In the spring he crossed the International line to try conclusions with the best on the continent. In the first contest, at Terre

second in six and first in one. Minor Heir stood second to Jerry B. For the first two heats, Minor Heir, at the pole, won, after a hard struggle with The Eel. Then the former weakened, and The Eel won. In the fourth heat the latter, after losing time in a mix-up, did the middle half in 59 seconds, and pulled in ahead of Minor Heir for second position, first going to Copa de Oro, Jerry B. had not been forced in these heats, and came up strong, winning the three last, and thus securing the race, although, taking the heats all through, The Eel had distinctly outpaced both him and Minor Heir.

The total winnings of The Eel for the season are \$17,725, and of this amount \$14,700 was taken on the Grand Circuit. He holds the



The Eel in Action (2.02½)— Dan McEwen Up.

Six-year-old stallion, owned by F. W. Entricken, of Tavistock, Ont., which has made winnings in 1908 totalling \$17,725.

## LIVE STOCK.

## BEEF - CATTLE PROSPECTS.

The prospect and probability is that prices for beef cattle will rule fairly high during the coming winter and spring. This forecast is supported by the scarcity of good cattle in the country available for feeding, and the high prices at which butchers' cattle—that is, light or half-finished stock—are in demand, as compared with the figures exporters are bringing. Another reason for this belief is that, owing to the continued high prices of grain, fewer feeders than usual will have the courage or confidence to buy cattle and corn, or other grain and millfeeds at current or prospective prices, taking the chances of the future market letting them out safely or affording a reasonable profit on the transaction; and for this reason fewer good cattle will be on the market next spring, and prices will probably be higher. Still another reason for believing that Canadian cattle of a desirable class will be taken at good prices is that, owing to the high price of corn in the United States, our largest competitor in the British market, fewer cattle than formerly will be fed in that country this winter. This probability is supported by the flooding of the stock-yards at Chicago and other points with light, unfinished cattle and hogs at the present time, and the fact that comparatively few of these are being taken to the country for feeding purposes. If these premises are deemed sound, the farmer who has on hand a good supply of hay and silage or roots would appear to be on tolerably safe ground in feeding beef cattle this winter, if he has or can secure suitable stock at a reasonable price, which should not be more than four cents a pound for smooth cattle weighing 1,100 to 1,200 pounds, and feeds them judiciously, which means feeding, for the first two months, principally such roughage as hay and straw, silage and roots, with a light ration of one to two pounds daily of meal to begin with, and gradually increasing the meal ration in the finishing period until the animals are on full feed.

The first step in the undertaking, the securing of suitable cattle for the purpose, is, we know, under present conditions, one of the most difficult. Time was when in this country feeders found comparatively little difficulty in securing good grade steers and heifers in sufficient numbers within a few miles of home, or, at the farthest, in the market fairs or the principal city stock-yards. Now it is with difficulty that such can be found, and the feeder who has to compete with experienced drovers and dealers in selecting stock, is up against a by no means easy proposition. This scarcity of suitable feeding stock is largely due to the ever-increasing dairy business, the use of dairy-bred bulls, the vealing of most of the male calves, and probably in part to the feeding of separator milk to the calves, and neglecting to supplement their feed with some fat-producing food, the young stock being lean kine from the start, and a drug on the market at any age. Remedies for difficulties above enumerated are doubtless more easily suggested than applied, but it would appear that in districts not well adapted to dairying, owing to distance from markets, or other causes, the beef breeds might profitably be more largely kept, and young stock raised to supply the demand for feeders, and that in other sections a dual-purpose class of cattle may profitably be cultivated, the cows doing fairly satisfactory work in dairy production, and the male calves, judiciously raised, filling the need for feeding steers. One thing certain is that, if the fertility of the land is to be maintained, stock of some sort must be fed on the farm, and as cattle are the most suitable stock for consuming the roughage of crops, and making manure in largest quantity, either beef or dairy cattle, or both, must be kept, and if one is not disposed to devote his attention to dairying, he has practically no alternative other than the raising of stockers or the fattening of heaves, or better, the raising and finishing of his own cattle, and must take his choice, and if he decides to adopt the latter, he should, in order to succeed, study and ascertain the best type of animals to feed for profit, the best methods of feeding, the best combination of foods for profitable gains, and how to buy and sell to best advantage.

## ECONOMICAL FEEDING OF SHEEP.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

With regard to the question of "Economizing the meal ration," as far as wintering sheep is concerned, where there is a sufficient supply of good clover or alfalfa hay, or well-cured pea straw and a few roots of any kind, very little grain or meal will be required to bring the breeding flock through in good condition, especially if bred to drop their lambs a little on the late side. For early lambs, ewes must be fed liberally, even if bran and grain are high in price.

In fattening lambs for slaughter, the price of mutton should correspond somewhat to the price of grain feed. At the present prices of feedstuffs I would feed the breeding flock so far as is necessary a good percentage of bran; oats, if not above 40c., and, perhaps, the lower grades of barley, with some oil-cake meal; or, rather, in the nutted form for sheep.

Owing to the very dry season the pastures are very bare; it will be in order to begin feeding earlier than usual. Don't neglect the stock in the beginning of the winter.

JOHN JACKSON.

Wentworth Co., Ont.

## THE INDIAN STEER IN JAMAICA.

The importation of Indian cattle into the Island of Jamaica, one of the British West Indian possessions, was not indulged in to any great extent till about eight years ago. In the South, when anything new is tried, and found successful, everyone immediately wants to go in extensively for it. Consequently, as soon as the breed had been tried by one or two ranchers, or "pen-keepers," as they are called there, and found hardy, the majority of the breeders on the Island immediately thought it proper to bring Indian blood into their herds.

The Indian steer is a very hardy and useful animal. He can do more work than the native steer, and does not seem to be affected at all by the awful heat which generally prevails there all summer. The Indian steer can be kept steadily at work, while the native steer will have to be rested from time to time, as he becomes "blown." He is used on the banana and sugar estates, chiefly. There he does the heaviest work, namely, drawing wagon loads and plows. His chief charm, however, is his immunity from the cattle-tick, which is so prevalent in the Island. While the native steer is covered with ticks, not one can be found on the Indian steer.

He is a larger, sleeker and hardier steer. His round bone is of finer quality, and he is a smoother and trimmer animal than the big flat-boned, beefier type of Jamaican steer. His head is altogether different, being broader between the eyes and longer in the face. He has large, long ears, and wide, spreading horns. His thin neck, very high withers, sharp chine, length of back, and lack of spring of rib, which deficiency is to some extent counteracted by the length of them, go towards making him a very curious-looking animal.

At the best, he is a wild, nervous brute. The barking of a dog and the cracking of a whip have been known to drive some of them mad. Fences are of no hindrance to them. They will jump an ordinary stone wall or fence of four or four and a half feet as easily as a steeple-chaser. This point, consequently, makes them very undesirable.

A cross between the Indian and Jamaican gives very good results. A half or three-quarter Indian is preferred to a quarter, but several ranchers have become so disgusted with their wild, roaming habits that they will have nothing to do with them. Thus, their numbers have been limited, and, instead of being bred extensively all over the Island, they are now only bred on the banana and sugar estates, and by the ranchers who cater to this trade.

E. F. COKE.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

## WINTER-FEEDING STOCK AT THE O. A. C.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In the feeding of both beef cattle and dairy cattle, we find it a marked advantage to put all our hay and straw through a cutting-box, and to mix with silage or pulped roots, or both, a day or so in advance of feeding. This system means considerable labor, but we find that it economizes food and enables us to feed a good deal of rough hay or straw which the animals might otherwise refuse. We find, also, that when we make the bulky part of the ration palatable, it requires less concentrated food to secure the same results. In the fattening of steers, we find that a very light meal ration can be employed when the bulky part of the ration is fed in such a way that the steers can eat it readily, and with relish. When hay is at all scarce, we use oat straw for both breeding stock and fattening steers, cutting the straw and mixing it with silage and pulped roots. I may say that, in the case of steers, we seem to secure practically as good results in this way as when we are feeding timothy hay of ordinary quality. Oat or wheat chaff would be better than the cut straw, and, where the threshing machine is arranged so as to render it possible to separate the chaff from the straw, it is good economy to save the chaff by itself.

In the case of dairy cattle, we find that if we do



Magdala's Gem.

Shorthorn heifer calf. First in junior class, Toronto Exhibition, 1908. Owned and exhibited by T. E. and G. C. Robson & Sons, Ilderton, Ont. Sire Ridgewood Marquis.

not have clover hay to mix with the silage or roots, we have to feed more meal, in order to keep up the milk flow. Good red clover hay or alfalfa hay of good quality are great savers of concentrated foods. We find that when we change from clover hay to timothy hay, we have to make a special effort to keep up the milk flow, and in some cases we have used oil cake in the meal ration to compensate for the clover hay, though we find that even this does not make as satisfactory a ration as when we have clover hay without the oil cake.

In the case of sheep, pea straw can be utilized to a considerable extent, though, when a person is anxious to save grain to the greatest possible extent, and has good clover hay, I think he will find it more satisfactory to use clover hay and turnips. With a ration of this kind, practically no grain will be necessary until near spring.

For swine, we buy a good deal of wheat middlings for the younger pigs, and mix these with whatever home-grown grains we have at our disposal. For breeding sows, middlings and bran may be used to a considerable extent, with very little grain.

I would like to emphasize the special importance of making the bulky food palatable, and, in case of fattening steers, to start with a very light meal ration and gradually increase. If these two points are observed, the feeder will be surprised at the results he can obtain from a very light meal ration.

At present prices, bran looks to be about as cheap as anything on the market for most classes of stock. Bran can be utilized to good advantage in feeding dairy cows, and it may also constitute a considerable part of a ration of fattening steers, and helps to reduce the amount of grain used in this ration. We find, when we are feeding barley or corn to fattening steers, that it makes a marked improvement in the ration to add bran. Bran is especially useful when roots are somewhat scarce, and, as the root crop is generally short this year, most feeders will find it a marked advantage to use bran in their meal ration.

O. A. C.

G. E. DAY,  
Professor of Animal Husbandry.

## THE FARM.

## TWO SEASONS' EXPERIENCE WITH SPLIT-LOG DRAG.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVING OUR EARTH ROADS.

A year ago last spring I made a split-log drag, and took one mile of road that was in rather poor condition, needing grading and opening of the trenches. No attention had been given the greater portion of this road for some years, except leveling it once or twice early in the season with the old-time road-scraper to ascertain, along portions of this road, whether the center of the road, the sides, or even the gutters, if such could have been located, were the lowest point. The leveller simply smoothed, but did no grading, and the road, from year to year, became nearer level, the traffic causing the mud thrown up to be lodged along the sides of the road, which we find, in too many instances, are allowed to be overgrown with grass and weeds, to the detriment of the road and the discredit of the municipality, or those in charge of the highways. Soon an elevation is formed by the mud and dust finding a favorable lodging-place, so that the portion of the travelled road is an ideal spot during wet weather, with the traffic to convert it into a veritable mud puddle.

I wish, at present, to draw attention to the importance of guarding against the occurrence of such a deplorable state of our roads, and a means by which they can be greatly improved. This mile of road that I have in charge has all been graded with the split-log drag, the results of which have been noted by many, and the work shows for itself. It has been done, and done well. I am not prepared to say how the expense compares, all considered, with that of grading done by the road machine, but I think it can be done about as cheaply; and, one thing I do know, when once you have a road graded with the drag, you have a better road. I am not advocating that the split-log drag should supersede the road machine; it is our great road-builder, while I would denominate the drag as our "great road-maintainer."

My second season's experience has amply justified me in saying that an earth road, once properly graded, can be maintained in ideal condition by the judicious and timely use of the drag, and at less expense than the system generally pursued. By the system in vogue, from every five to ten years the roads are put—as they say—in condition; that is, they are graded, by drawing earth towards the center of the road, which usually diverts the traffic to the side, leaving the earth in the center of the road loose, and in the best condition to hold water. When traffic is forced to the center of road—there you are, wallowing in mud and mire! When roads are graded, they should be left in such condition that the traffic will at once take the center, so that they set firm, and are in much better condition when the wet season sets in. In order to divert the traffic on a newly-graded road to the center, where it should be, I have found it necessary, sometimes, to make a few rounds with the wagon, when, like sheep, other drivers follow the trail. The condition the roads are often left in when graded requires several years to make them firm and in good condition for traffic. By that time an elevation may have already formed at the side of the road by the mud and dust being lodged in the grass and weed-bound portion extending from the wheel-tracks to the gutters. This elevation prevents the free escape of water from the road, so that you do not have an ideal road, but an ideal spot for a puddle. Ideal roads are what we all desire and can have the greater part of the year, without much expense, if we go about it in the right way. Many of our roads are too wide, costing too much to maintain. Narrow them down to from 18 to 20 feet, depending on the traffic, grade them properly, and use the drag frequently from gutter to gutter. Do not allow any grass or weeds to grow, and you will be surprised how easily you can maintain a road in ideal condition, and be



Indian Steers Ready for Hitching.

Representatives of a race of cattle now used to some extent as work cattle in Jamaica.

doubly surprised at the greatly improved appearance of the road. The all-important thing—the one likely to be neglected—is the frequent use of the drag. If a farmer neglects cultivating his corn or potatoes till the weeds get the start, he is up against a hard proposition. It pays, and pays well, to attend to the cultivation in time; so, too, with roads—a little attention in time is equally as important. The old adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," applies all right on the road question, and I know it from experience. I think there is enough intelligence among the farming community to appreciate the value of good roads, in the saving of time, the wear and tear, and the pleasure to be derived in travelling over them, that they would be willing to pay even an additional tax, provided they were assured the money would be judiciously expended. The system of maintaining our earth roads in the very best possible condition, as briefly outlined above, I am willing to admit, might not be so easily carried out by the municipal councils. It so frequently occurs that only a portion of a road needs dragging at a particular time, and it would be almost impossible for the road commissioner to be on hand always at just the right time to do the very best work. It appeals to me that farmers residing along the adjacent roads should take enough interest in them to see that they are kept dragged as often as required. It would not take very much of their time, and could generally be done at odd times. They are on the ground, and can readily see just when the work can be done to best advantage. I think many farmers, if they once took, say, quarter, half or a mile of road, and used the drag faithfully for one season, would be so pleased with the results that they would then willingly thereafter maintain the portion of road free. Under the old statute-labor system, that has outlived its usefulness, with the then limited knowledge of road construction, too many took little interest in the work. There were those who looked upon putting in their statute labor as a holiday, and often there was a rivalry as to who could tell the biggest story or crack the wittiest joke. Those days are gone, and we of to-day, I trust, seeing the great need of paying more attention to our roads, are willing to give some of our time and money to the work. Good roads, like good horses, vehicles, or anything else, always have their value.

I have learned to make much use of the drag on roads that I had thought impossible. Experience is the best educator. Handles on the drag I have found of decided advantage; would not think of getting along without them. I have also been able to make good use of the drag in closing the trenches of tile drains. It is the best thing I have found for removing snow from ice; by using a long chain for a hitch, you can carry off a large quantity, which, when far enough removed, have your team draw sidewise, and two men assist on the handles, and the drag is free, ready for another load. Those who may have occasion for such work, should just try it, and be convinced of its utility. I will close my remarks for the present by appending a few stanzas which have previously appeared in "The Farmer's Advocate," but are worth repetition.

W. B. RITTENHOUSE.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

**DRAG THE ROADS.**

When the smiles of spring appear,  
 Drag the roads;  
 When the summer time is here,  
 Drag the roads;  
 When the corn is in the ear,  
 In the winter, cold and drear,  
 Every season of the year,  
 Drag the roads.

When you've nothing else to do,  
 Drag the roads;  
 If but for an hour or two,  
 Drag the roads;  
 It will keep them good as new,  
 With a surface firm and true,  
 Fall in line, it's up to you,  
 Drag the roads.

Will you do the proper thing?  
 Drag the roads;  
 Get the system on the wing,  
 Drag the roads;  
 Give the drag a lively swing,  
 Toss the laurel wreath to King,  
 Hats off! Everybody sing,  
 Drag the roads.

**A WENTWORTH COUNTY BARN PLAN.**

Please find under separate cover plan of barn owned by John Gathercole, and built by myself. This building will accommodate 21 cows tied in stanchions. Building is equipped with the King system of ventilation.

GEO. MILES (Jr.).  
 Wentworth Co., Ont.

**TO TIGHTEN THE FRAME OF A GATE.**

A very simple and effectual means of tightening the frame of a gate is to run double strands of soft wire both horizontally and upright, and twist each pair of strands together with an old file, or any piece of iron or steel. This has the effect of making a twisted-wire rope or cable, as soft wire so twisted will not untwist when the file or whatever it may be is removed. A couple of such wire ropes upright, and a couple more cross-wise, will draw and hold the frame of a gate together in good shape. The same method of twisting the wire may be used to advantage for many other purposes. A strong tensile force can be exerted by the twisting of a wire.



Earth Road Graded and Kept in Condition with Split-log Drag.

Scene along Cherry Avenue, showing row of cherry trees on west side, and plum orchard to the back, along road referred to in Mr. Rittenhouse's article.

**THE DAIRY.**

**ANOTHER VOTE FOR PASTEURIZATION.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":  
 The Gore factory has been pasteurizing its whey the present season for the first time. The whey when delivered is quite hot, and apparently in a much sweeter and more pleasant condition, and contains neither scum nor sediment. Have no means of testing

may be made to look clean by rinsing, they are not bacteriologically clean unless scalded with hot water or live steam.—Editor.]

**SKIMMING OF FACTORY MILK ILLEGAL.**

In the fall of the year, when the cheese factories cease making on Saturday nights, and when a thick, leathery cream rises on the Saturday night's milk held over, a number of patrons are sorely tempted to skim off a proportion of the cream and make from it the family's weekly supply of butter, sending the skimmed milk to the factory on Monday morning along with the rest.

Various sophistries are employed to still the inner voice of conscience, and give an appearance of justification to the practice. We have heard it argued that the cream which rises might as well be made into butter, since otherwise it would only go into the whey vats. As a matter of fact, this impression, however it originated, is almost wholly groundless. It is true that in cheesemaking there is always a slight loss of butter-fat, and under some conditions the loss is slightly greater than under others, but at the very worst the total loss is, in the whole cheesemaking process, but a small fraction of the total butter-fat content of the milk.

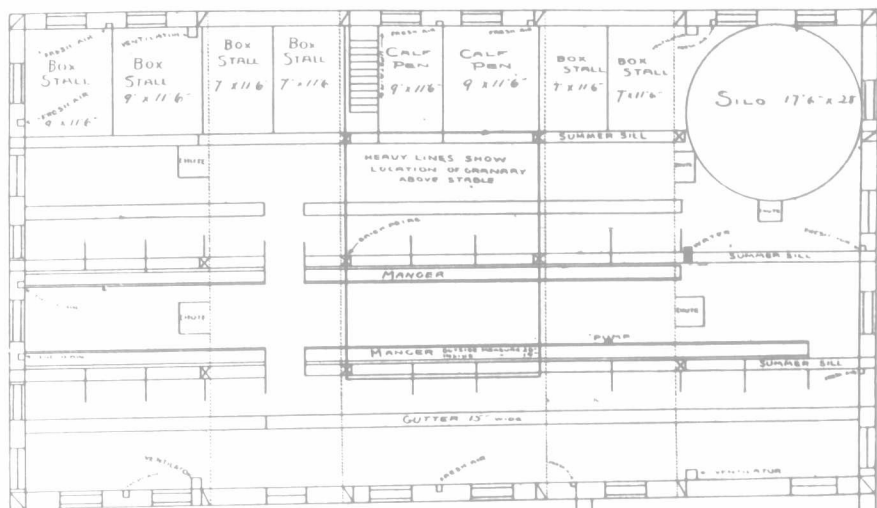
Just here, a word of explanation may be in order as to how it comes that there is any loss of fat in making cheese. First of all, as the knife which is used for cutting the curd passes through the coagulated mass, dividing it first into slices, and then into cubes, a certain number of fat globules pass out from the cubes of curd into the whey, and during the firming process and subsequent stirring of the curd, additional slight losses occur. Unless the milk contains, say, four per cent. or over of fat (which is richer than is ordinarily found in the average of a vat), this mechanical loss will be very little greater from fairly rich than from poor milk; and in any case the loss is small, averaging only about .23, or twenty-three one-hundredths of one per cent. Another slight loss occurs in the cheddaring process, the degree of this depending to a great extent upon the condition of the milk and the efficiency of the maker. The two losses together will ordinarily amount to about .25 to .3 per cent. of the total weight of whey, or an average of .28 per cent., though the percentage varies, as above indicated.

From the fact that stirring of the milk by the patrons is advised, some may conclude that the object of it is merely to prevent the cream rising, and that if the cream does rise, it cannot be incorporated with the curd.

The truth is that the primary object of stirring the milk is to cool it quickly, and thus keep it sweet longer. The keeping of the cream from rising is a secondary consideration. It is true that if the milk is not properly cooled, or is left at too high a temperature, the cream will toughen, and will be hard to incorporate with the milk the next morning; but if the milk is properly cooled, say to 60 degrees F., the cream, though it will still rise, can be readily incorporated with the milk the following morning, on being agitated.

Now let us see wherein lies the injustice of skimming milk sent to the factory. Cheddar cheese is supposed to contain between thirty and thirty-five per cent. of fat, and, to make a proper cheddar, the milk must contain a normal percentage of fat. Whenever any fat is taken from the milk, the product will be partially skim-milk cheese, which is inferior in quality, and the making of which is directly against the Dominion law (Inspection and Sale Act), while Ontario statutes (The Milk, 1908) expressly forbid skimming, as well as watering, of milk sent to cheese factories, and provide rather heavy penalties for these offences.

It should also be understood that the skimming of milk materially reduces the quantity of cheese



Barns on Farm of John Gathercole, Wentworth Co., Ont.

as to its feeding value, but feel quite convinced that it is considerably increased; the hogs seem to relish it better. The cans are sweeter and certainly much easier to wash; have not discovered any grease adhering to the can. Formerly during the hot weather it was necessary to scald the cans every day; this season it has scarcely been necessary at all. The cans, so far as I can judge, seem to corrode less, and, as a result, would last longer.

I certainly think that the pasteurizing would have a tendency to improve the quality of the milk and cheese, especially with those who were careless in the care of milk or manufacturing the cheese. The cheesemaker charges \$1.00 per ton of cheese. I am quite sure it pays to have the whey pasteurized, and would prefer that the practice be continued.

GEO. R. COON.  
 Oxford Co., Ont.

[Note.—While this letter is very satisfactory as indicating the greater ease with which the cans may be washed when the whey is pasteurized, it would be misleading if the impression went abroad that pasteurization is a substitute for cleanliness or for care in washing cans. Pasteurization or no pasteurization, every milk can should be washed and scalded every time it comes home from the factory. Even though the cans

Cheese and Butter Act, 1908) expressly forbid skimming, as well as watering, of milk sent to cheese factories, and provide rather heavy penalties for these offences.

made per cwt. of milk, hence the skimming of milk by one patron of a factory defrauds all the other patrons, except in those factories where the Babcock test is employed in dividing the proceeds. In short, skimming of milk reduces the quantity and quality of cheese made, defrauds fellow patrons of the factory, and is illegal, according to both Ontario and Dominion law. Those who fail to appreciate the force of other considerations, may be impressed by the fact that for skimming milk they are liable to a fine of five to fifty dollars, and that some forty prosecutions have been made in Western Ontario this summer by the official specially employed for the purpose, while an officer with like mission has been similarly active in the East.

#### DAIRY POINTERS.

Do not turn the milch cows out on wet nights, or the milk pail will be low. Nothing will shorten the milk output more than for the cows to get chilled and wet.

It is agreed that a silo is a good investment. The question now is how big to make the silo.

Give the stable a thorough cleaning before putting the cows in for the winter. Replace all broken lights in the windows, and clean all the windows.

Have you any "boarders" among your cows? The scales and Babcock test will tell you. Try it, and weed out the poor cows.

What does it cost to produce the milk? Better commence keeping account of all feed consumed by the cows.

Don't send your butter to market in "any old way." Invest in some butter paper with your name and address on it, and also get a butter printer.

One dairyman claims that to keep the calf on the cow until it is a month old gives the largest profit. What say you?

Generally speaking, the best results are obtained from cows that freshen late in the fall or early winter. R. H. C. York Co., Ont.

#### PROFITABLE AND UNPROFITABLE COWS.

Practically every farmer who keeps cows for milk production has animals which do not pay for their board. Many cows are kept at actual loss. To bring the question clearly before the farmers, a Massachusetts Experiment Station bulletin gives figures showing the returns from a profitable, and also those showing the returns from an unprofitable, cow.

The profitable cow had, as a year's record, 6,975 pounds milk testing 4.87 per cent. fat, equal to 340 pounds fat, equal to 396 pounds butter. Food cost of one quart of milk 2.76 cents; one pound butter, 22.9 cents. Profit from milk, at 3½ cents a quart, \$31.38; from butter, at 30 cents a pound, \$31.31.

The unprofitable cow had, as a year's record, 3,141 pounds milk testing 4.38 per cent. fat, equal to 137.4 pounds fat, equal to 165 pounds of butter. Food cost of one quart of milk, 4.53 cents; one pound butter, 39.2 cents. Loss from milk at 3½ cents per quart, \$11.27; from butter at 30 cents per pound, \$15.22.

These figures may not represent maximum and minimum returns from the Canadian herds, but there are hundreds of cows boarded every season that come below the record of this unprofitable animal. It costs practically as much to feed and care for her as is required to keep the other kind of cow. Why should she be given a place in the herd?

After asking the question, "Which kind of cows are you keeping?" the Station submits the following plan by which the farmer can, with a minimum outlay of time and money, ascertain the profitable and unprofitable cows in his herd:

"Begin when the cow is fresh, and weigh her milk for three consecutive days in each month, preferably about the middle, and record the weight on previously-prepared ruled paper. The sum of the amounts produced for three days multiplied by ten gives the amount produced for the month. The amount of milk produced in a portion of a month can be estimated by weighing the milk for one or two days and multiplying by the proper number. Continue the weighing for one year, and from year to year, if you would know the whole truth. Preserve yearly summary in permanent record book.

"Any spring balance or scale will do for weighing, but a balance with the scale graduated into pounds and tenths, and with a movable pointer, so that when the empty pail is suspended the pointer may be made to indicate zero, is to be preferred. Such scales cost \$3.00 at any dairy-supply house.

"Sample the milk of each cow in the second, fourth and seventh month after calving; any time during the month will do, but the middle is to be preferred. The average of the three tests will be a fair index of the quality of the milk during the milking period. Thus, if the milk tests 3.8, 4.2, and 4.8 per cent. fat, the average would be 4.27 per cent. for the entire period. A pint jar for each cow, a small coffee cup or long-handled gill

dipper for taking the sample, a box of dichromate of potash or corrosive sublimate tablets for preserving the sample, to be procured on any dairy supply house at a cost of \$1 to \$1.25 per box, are necessary utensils. In sampling, powder fine with a knife one-half of a tablet, and put in each jar. Milk the cow dry, and pour the milk as carefully as possible from one pail to another three times, in order to mix it. Do not allow any more frothing (air bubbles) than possible. Dip out a cupful of the milk at once and pour into the jar. Mix the milk with the preservative by a careful rotary motion. Do not shake or turn the jar upside down. Proceed in this manner for four consecutive milkings (two full days). Be sure to mix the milk by the rotary motion each time a sample is added to the jar, and keep the jar tightly covered. The jar should be marked with the name and number of the cow.

"The samples may be tested by the owner of the cow if he has a Babcock machine, glassware and acid, or it may be taken to a creamery, or, in exceptional cases, sent to an experiment station or college laboratory."

Canadian dairymen may have had experience in other methods of cow-testing. They may have worked in co-operation with other members of a cow-testing association. But, no matter what the plan, something should be done whereby the unprofitable cows can be located, and a speedy disposal made of the same. Now, during the fall and winter months is a good time to get into the habit of testing and keeping records. More time is at the disposal of the owner now than during spring and summer. Besides, the progressive dairyman has cows freshening during December and January, so that tests according to directions can be made. Prepare for accurate work in this regard. The disposal of even one unprofitable cow may save in a single year the entire cost of testing apparatus. The best and wisest plan is to weigh every cow's milk at every milking, as the daily records are an aid and a stimulus to better feeding, milking and general care, but weighing three days a month is much better than not keeping records at all.



Dorothy.

Registered English Shorthorn dairy cow, seven years old. First by inspection, first in one-day milking trial (milk yield 68.7 lbs.), champion of the London Dairy Show, 1908.

#### KEEN DEMAND FOR MILKING SHORTHORNS.

That the milking Shorthorn cow is popular with the farmer and the small dairyman of the Eastern States, is shown by the keen demand for such stock. Those farmers who supply milk to cheese factories or creameries frequently have large herds of one of the dairy breeds, but jobbers, who buy cattle in the Western States to supply the demand of dairymen who produce milk for Eastern cities, assert that the supply of the dual-purpose cow or milking Shorthorn never equals the demand. The average man wants a cow which will give liberal returns at the pail, and one which, when her days of usefulness in milk-production are gone, can be fattened and sold to the butcher at a figure almost sufficiently high to procure a substitute, and whose male calves can be profitably used to convert farm roughage into first-class beef.

With this demand for the milking Shorthorn in the Eastern States, it is regrettable that breeders of the West have not directed their energies more largely to the production of milking Shorthorns, which are altogether too scarce. However, since a keen demand for a commodity generally has the tendency to increase the supply, it is expected that many stockmen will follow the example of the few who have not overlooked the milking propensities in building up their Shorthorn herds. Those breed-

ers who have striven to develop the milking tendency have not regretted it. The present demand and the fact that others are following their lead, shows they were not astray.

## POULTRY.

### MANAGEMENT OF HENS FOR EGG PRODUCTION

From U. S. Farmers' Bulletin 287, by G. Arthur Bell.

The problem of feeding is one of great importance, and should be carefully considered, for on it depends, to a large extent, not only the general health of the fowls, but also the economy which promotes success. It is a subject, however, which should be studied with a large amount of common sense, for there are no hard-and-fast rules which can be laid down as applying to every case. The price of feeds and general environment should be considered in determining the right rations.

For the largest profit, a good proportion of the eggs should be secured during the winter. If two extra eggs per week can be obtained from each hen, a good profit will be made, while if the product is increased by only one egg per week in winter, this one egg will pay for all the feed the hen eats. To obtain this greater production, not only should the fowls be young, and of a good laying breed, but the feeder should have a full knowledge of the proper feed and its preparation.

The nutriment in the feed of laying hens serves a twofold purpose: to repair waste and furnish heat to the body, and to supply the egg-making materials. As only the surplus over what is needed for the body is available for egg-production, the proper feeds should be fed in sufficient quantities to induce this production.

In supplying feed to fowls, there are three kinds of constituents which should be present in certain, fairly well fixed proportions, if the desired results are to be obtained most economically. These constituents are mineral, nitrogenous, and carbonaceous, all of which are contained in corn, wheat, oats and barley, but not in the right proportions to give the greatest egg yield. In addition, some animal feed and green feed should be supplied.

In feeding poultry, a valuable lesson may be learned from nature. In the spring, the production of eggs on the farm is an easy matter. Fowls which are at liberty to roam find an abundance of green and animal feed on their range, which, with grain, furnishes a perfect ration for laying hens. In addition to this they get plenty of exercise and fresh air. So far as lies within his power, then, the feeder should aim to make the winter conditions springlike.

#### SYSTEMS OF FEEDING.

There are two systems in use for the feeding of

fowls, in one of which all the feed is given dry, and in the other of which one or more of the daily feeds consists of a moistened mash. For convenience, they may be termed the "dry-feed" system and the "mash" system, although, in the "dry-feed" system a dry mash is often fed. Dry feeding is used by many where it is not convenient to make and feed a moistened mash. The greatest advantages to be derived from the dry system are the saving of labor, and the lessened danger of bowel trouble resulting from sloppy or soured mashes.

#### DRY FEEDING.

In the dry feed system for laying hens, as successfully practiced on a New York poultry farm, the whole grains fed are as follows, in the proportions indicated: 200 pounds cracked corn, 360 pounds wheat, 130 pounds oats.

This mixture is scattered in the litter early in the morning, and again at about 11.30 a. m., and thus induces abundant exercise.

A hopper containing a dry mash is hung against the wall. The mash is made up of the following ingredients, in the proportions indicated (by measure): 22 parts whole meal, 30 parts meat (animal) meal, 2 parts ground alfalfa, 2 parts oyster shell, 1 part lime, 1 part charcoal.

The hopper containing this mash is opened

about an hour after the noon meal of grain, or about 12.30 p. m., and the fowls have access to it for the remainder of the day.

Among all feed grains that are usually supplied to poultry, corn has been, and still is, popular with American poultrymen. Corn is heating and fattening, and when fed to closely-confined fowls in large quantities, fat, rather than eggs, is the usual result, and it should be balanced with meat, bone, linseed, gluten, and such feeds are rich in nitrogenous matter, for corn is deficient in this constituent. When corn is fed to laying hens that have opportunity to take plenty of exercise, and to secure insects and green feed, much more satisfactory results are likely to be obtained than when it is fed to the same fowls closely confined. It may be fed quite largely in the cold climates during winter, but should be fed sparingly during the summer. Wheat is generally considered the safest grain to be fed alone. It is not quite so fattening as corn, still is too fattening when fed alone. This grain should be supplemented by some meat feed or skimmed milk to increase the proportion of protein. Wheat contains more protein than corn, about the same amount of carbohydrates, but less fat, and, on the whole, is considered not so valuable for fattening, but better for growth. Wheat screenings, if they are of a good grade, can frequently be purchased, and fed to advantage. Of course, there is always the danger of introducing weed seeds on the farm. "Burnt wheat" can seldom be fed advantageously, the difference in price between this and good wheat being usually too slight to warrant one in feeding it.

Oats are often fed for variety, but are not well liked unless hulled, the hulls being tough and rather indigestible. Hulled oats, on the other hand, are relished by poultry, and are excellent for producing eggs. When they can be obtained at a reasonable price, in comparison with other grains, they may be fed quite largely.

Barley does not seem to be greatly relished by hens, but may be used to give variety to the grain ration. It has a little more protein than corn, and a little less than oats.

Buckwheat is quite well liked by fowls, but is not very widely fed. It may be fed to vary the ration. Buckwheat middlings are rich in protein, and make a good mixture with corn meal.

Rye is not fed largely, and does not seem to be much relished by poultry. It is supposed to cause lowed trouble when fed freely.

MASH FEEDING.

It is the practice of a large percentage of the most successful poultrymen to feed a part of the daily grain ration ground. Most of them feed the ground grain moistened with either milk or water, although some feed it dry. A fowl's gizzard is capable of grinding all kinds of grain, but it is generally considered to be more economical to have a part of the grinding done by steam or water power. The soft-feed idea must not be overworked. A beginner often reasons that it is cheaper for the miller than for the fowl to grind the grain, but the powerful muscles of the gizzard are there to be used, and experience has shown that the balance of power of functions in the fowl's economy makes the vigorous exercise of the gizzard beneficial. When feeding moistened ground feed, have it in a comparatively dry, crumbly mash, and not a thin slop. Give what they will eat readily in fifteen or twenty minutes.

Poultrymen do not agree as to the time of day when the soft feed should be given. Some assert that it should be fed in the morning, others at noon, and still others at night. The greater proportion give the ground feed in the morning, a large number at night, and a few at noon. The number who feed at noon, however, is becoming larger. Those who give the soft feed in the morning reason that the fowls which have been on the perches during the night have largely digested the feed consumed on the day before, and consequently have comparatively empty crops and digestive organs, and, in order that the morning meal may be easily and quickly digested, the fowls should be fed only ground and moistened feed. Other careful feeders state that if a moistened mash is fed in the morning, the hen is likely to become gorged with feed early in the day, and take to the roost for the remainder of the day. It is probably more important that a part of the grain should be ground than that it should be fed at any particular time of day. In an experiment in West Virginia, the egg production was practically the same whether mash was fed in the morning or at night. The following are given as sample mashes:

- 100 pounds corn meal.
- 150 pounds ground oats.
- 150 pounds wheat bran.
- 30 pounds linseed meal.
- 30 pounds beef scraps.
- 100 pounds corn meal.
- 100 pounds ground oats.
- 100 pounds wheat bran.
- 100 pounds wheat bran.
- 100 pounds ground corn.
- 100 pounds ground oats.
- 100 pounds ground barley.

- 100 pounds wheat bran.
- 100 pounds corn meal.
- 75 pounds wheat middlings.
- 75 pounds cut clover or alfalfa.

FATTENING POULTRY.

The approach of winter, and the consequent shutting off of the outdoor feeding of the poultry, causes the farmer to realize that it takes considerable grain to feed all those cockerels that have been picking their living all fall. The farmer, therefore, decides to sell off some of the surplus cockerels. They are generally sold for what the huckster sees fit to pay, without caring whether the best price is being obtained or not. If farmers would shut up the cockerels and fatten them for a couple of weeks, a much better price could be realized.

An excellent fattening ration is composed of equal parts shorts, oat chop, and either corn meal or buckwheat chop. This is mixed with milk, if it is obtainable, and fed in a crumbly state. Give the birds just what they will eat up clean. Give this mash in the morning. At noon give grain, such as oats, wheat, buckwheat, etc.; and at night the mash is again fed, or, if corn is obtainable, it can be fed at night. Provide plenty of water, grit and green food.

Two weeks will generally be sufficient for fattening the cockerels. They may then be sold to the dealers or may be dressed and shipped to the dealers in the cities. The farmer will be well repaid for his trouble, for the extra price received for well-fattened birds will cover all expenses, and leave a good margin of profit besides. Try it.

R. H. C.

York Co., Ont.



Golden Beam.

Jersey bull, two years old. First at Bath and West of England Show, 1908.

APIARY.

HONEY ABUSED BY MANY BEEKEEPERS.

Bulletin No. 75, Part I., issued by the Bureau of Entomology of the United States Dept. of Agriculture, and entitled, "Miscellaneous Paper on Apiculture," contains much valuable and interesting information for beekeepers and dealers in honey. This Bulletin, compiled by L. O. Howland, Entomologist, and Chief of the Bureau, comprises a paper on the "Production and Care of Extracted Honey," by E. F. Phillips, Ph. D., and one on "Methods of Honey-testing for Beekeepers," by C. A. Browne, Ph. D., Chief of the Sugar Laboratory of the Bureau of Chemistry. The former paper is much the longer of the two, covering fifteen of the eighteen pages in the Bulletin.

Speaking of the abuse which honey receives at the hands of ignorant or careless producers, it says: "It is possible to treat pure high-grade extracted honey so that on examination it would be condemned or called in question. If a beekeeper treats pure honey so that its chemical composition is changed, it is no longer pure honey, and should not be sold for such. Several of the most widely circulated text-books on honey advocate very questionable practices."

Among the advantages of producing extracted honey are mentioned the facts that: "In the production of extracted honey it is much easier to control swarming, since the brood chamber is not contracted so much, and the queen has an opportunity to work to her maximum capacity. When the honey flow begins, the bees can at once commence to store honey in extracting combs, but in comb-honey production it is first necessary for the bees to secrete a considerable quantity of wax before there is room for honey in the surplus boxes or sections. The novice at extracted-honey

production should be careful not to extract so much of the honey in the hive that the bees will not have enough to live on. This is a very common error until the beekeeper is taught by experience how much to extract. It is better to extract too little than too much."

Discussing method of producing extracted honey, it says: "The hive used for extracted honey production should be at least as large as 10-frames. [Presumably Langstroth frames are here meant.] The queen should have at least 10 frames for brood rearing if the beekeeper is to expect the maximum results. If the honey-flow is short, only those bees which are fully developed at the beginning of the flow are of any value in honey gathering. It is advisable to see to it that brood rearing is extensive for several weeks before a honey-flow is expected. This may be brought about by stimulative feeding, and by the cautious spreading of brood in the colony. This procedure usually pays well. A careful study of locality conditions is necessary before planning operations of this nature. Many beekeepers put only eight or nine frames in a 10-frame hive; body used as a surplus chamber, so that the bees will build thick combs.

"Beekeepers talk a great deal about 'locality differences,' and, as generally used, the term 'locality' is only an excuse for a lack of information as to the true cause of various observed facts. It is, nevertheless, true that there are scores of local differences which are great enough to bring success or failure, according as they are studied or neglected. The use of a perforated zinc queen-excluding honey-board between the brood chamber and the surplus bodies is gaining in popularity. Honey extracted from dark combs which have been used for brood is darker in color as a rule than that produced in combs which have never contained brood. It would probably do little good to advocate the use of only such combs as had not been

used for brood-rearing in the production of extracted honey, but a strict regard for cleanliness would most assuredly demand it. Honey should not be taken from the hive until fully ripened. If the honey-flow is over, or the bees are hard to manipulate on account of their stinging, a bee escape is desirable. After the combs are removed from the hive they should be kept covered, so that the bees in the air will not begin to rob.

"The place where honey is extracted should be so arranged that no bees can enter it when attracted by the odor of the honey. Honey should never be extracted in the open air, except during a heavy honey-flow, when bees are not inclined to rob. The honey, before it is extracted, must be uncapped, and this should be done with a long knife, which is kept sharp, clean and warm. As the cap-pings of wax are cut off, some honey flows out, and, consequently, the uncapping

should be done over a regular uncapping box or can. Empty combs wet with honey should not be returned to the bees while extracting is going on, for fear of inciting robbing. The greatest essential in the production of a maximum amount of extracted honey is an adequate supply of surplus combs. When nectar is gathered from flowers by the worker bees, the amount of water contained in it is very high. During the process of ripening the amount of water is very much reduced, until, in thoroughly ripened honey, it will not exceed 25%, and is generally not more than 20%. Some very ripe honeys will have as little as 12% of water in them. If more than 25% of water remains in the honey at the time of extraction it will ferment. Unripe honeys contain a larger proportion of sucrose or cane sugar, and it is probable that the longer the honey remains in the hive the less of sucrose will be found in the honey. It is the policy of most beekeepers to allow the ripening to take place in the hive by waiting until the honey is almost all or entirely capped, and this is, undoubtedly, the preferable method. By ripening in the hive, honey gets its characteristic flavor to a greater extent than is possible in evaporation outside the hive. A thorough ripening inside the hive is very much preferable. To insure this it is better to tier up the hives rather than to extract as a hive body is full.

"In all cases honey should be strained as it comes from the extractor, and subsequently skimmed until no further impurities come to the top. The thorough ripening of honey cannot be too strongly recommended. It is desirable that honeys from different sources be kept separate as far as possible, if the product is to be used for the bottling trade.

"Almost all honeys granulate or 'candy' after a certain time, and may become solid. Formerly the general public was suspicious of granulated honey, in the belief that it contained cane sugar; but, fortunately, it is now generally understood that pure honeys will



granulate in time, and their crystallization is generally considered as a test of purity. Honey should never be liquefied by direct application of heat, and it is extremely important that it should not reach a temperature of more than 150° F. When honey is heated to 180° F. the higher alcohols which give honey its aroma are driven off, and, more than that, a decomposition of certain of the sugars takes place; this is what gives the darker color to the honey.

Of all the various substances used for the adulteration of honey, the one most nearly resembling pure honey is invert sugar. If a beekeeper changes the chemical composition of his honey by injudicious treatment, it is no longer pure honey, and he has no right to sell it under that name. It is very much safer to liquefy honey at a temperature of about 140° F., and thus avoid any danger of decomposition. Two or three of the most widely-circulated American text-books on beekeeping advocate the drawing off of the liquid portion of granulated honey, particularly in the case of honey which was not thoroughly ripened before it was extracted. The granulated portion is then allowed to liquefy, and is recommended as a very fine quality of honey. This practice is in no way permissible, as will readily be seen if the composition of honey is studied. Since honey separates into its component parts in granulation, it is very necessary that all the honey in the receptacle be liquefied and thoroughly mixed before any part is removed from it for bottling or canning. Unless the mixing is done thoroughly, none of the bottles will contain absolutely pure honey.

Age seems to affect honey greatly. Repeated granulation and liquefaction, as the temperature varies from year to year, in some way affects the chemical composition of the honey, changing the product so that it may not have the composition that it first had. Some beekeepers make a practice of adding a very small amount of glycerine to honey to prevent granulation. This should not be done, for it is adulterating the honey. The only condition under which honey should be heated to a higher temperature than 160° F. is in the case of honey being extracted from a colony containing foul brood. To kill the bacteria of either of the brood diseases, it is desirable to dilute the honey by adding an equal amount of water, and then raise the temperature to the boiling point and allow it to boil vigorously for half an hour; or, better, one hour. Honey so treated is changed chemically, and is no longer pure, but it makes a good syrup for feeding bees, and is the best way to use honey from an infected source.

If honey tends to granulate rapidly, it will save much trouble in liquefying to put it into the receptacle in which it is to be sold as soon after granulation as possible. To preserve the delicate aromas, it is desirable that honey be sealed as soon as possible. For small quantities a bottle makes a much more attractive package than a tin, and shows off the contents. It is too often the case that beekeepers put up their honey in such poor, unsightly packages that they can get only a low price for their goods. Granulation may be considerably retarded by keeping the honey at a nearly uniform temperature. This should not be less than 65° F., and is much better to be 90° to 100° F. Honey, either in the comb or extracted, should never be kept in a cool or damp place. Granulation may be hastened by changes of temperature, and by stirring.

The paper on methods of honey-testing is interesting; though, of course, the means of detecting adulteration in honey are, for the most part, too complicated to be undertaken by the average beekeeper, as a laboratory is necessary to make most of the tests. The limit of water content in honey, according to the United States standards, is 25%. The average water content of American honey is 17.59%, so that there is a margin of more than 7% in which the moisture in honey may be allowed to fluctuate.

The foregoing is only a brief review. A careful perusal of the Bulletin by any apiarist would be found interesting and profitable. E. G. HAND.

## GARDEN & ORCHARD

### FRUIT-FARM PRACTICES IN NOVEMBER.

We take it for granted that November's sun sees all the fruits harvested, and the grower free to join in the thanksgiving service. There may yet remain the cider apples to gather and cart away to the cider mill. This product is of especial value if turned into first-class cider vinegar—a very different article, by the way, from the cheaply-made whiskey-and-water vinegar commonly sold by the grocers. Even at the low price of 25 cents a gallon, there would be considerable profit in converting the waste apples of a large orchard into vinegar, and the most of it could easily be disposed of in the nearest village by private sale.

Methods of making vinegar are so frequently given in "The Farmer's Advocate" that we need not repeat them here, but the process is simple and easily learned. Cidermaking itself is profitable and undertaken on a large scale in the center of an apple-growing district. In the old countries there is a great demand for cider, and the orchards bearing cider apples are yearly becoming smaller. While with us, in Ontario, the waste of cider apples in the orchards is simply appalling. Evaporated

apples, too, have a ready sale, and evaporators, either for the amateur or for those skilled in the art, are easily procured, and by their use many of the larger-sized, but otherwise waste, apples may be turned into ready cash.

### RENEWING THE ORCHARD.

When once the fruit harvest is completed, the fruit-grower should take time to carefully inspect the condition of every tree in his orchard. Many unprofitable trees are to be found upon every fruit farm, either because the variety is undesirable, or the tree itself is diseased, or old, or stunted.

Sometimes we wonder that one acre yields for one man as much as ten for another, but after close investigation we usually find an explanation either in the unprofitable varieties planted or in the bad condition of the trees. Such a state of things should be remedied at once, for the investment of one's life and property is too precious to be occupied for years with inferior things. Some sections are best adapted for apple-growing; in them grow apples, but cut out every poor variety or diseased tree, and plant only the best. Some sections are adapted for the luscious and high-priced peach; in them do not grow the apple, cut them out entirely, and grow the peach; then, if you have inferior varieties of the peach, dig them out at once, and make ready for replanting with the best.

At Maplehurst, with hundreds of varieties of peach, pear, cherry and grape grown for experimental work, we find much that is useless and unprofitable, and have now undertaken to root out



Selecting the Seed Corn.

hundreds of trees that have long been cumberers of precious soil, in order to make ready for spring planting with kinds that pay.

The work of clearing up an old orchard is not great. A good span of horses will pull out old peach or plum trees without any digging, especially if the ground is at all loose. My plan is to attach a long chain to the tree, five or six feet up from the ground, and then, with a span of good horses, pull the tree over first in one direction and then in the reverse, while a man with a sharp axe cuts away any obstinate roots. In the case of large apple and pear trees, I find it necessary to use the spade and the axe, and, after digging close around the tree, to sever the roots completely before attempting to make the horses pull the tree over. The tree is then trimmed of the small branches, which are drawn to the burning pile, while the larger wood is taken to the wood-yard.

I do not intend to do any replanting until spring, nor do I advise fall planting in any case. It is enough to prepare the ground in the fall, and to look after the drainage. Then, through the winter there is time to compare notes with others, and at leisure prepare a list of the very best and most profitable varieties for the locality.

### FALL PLOWING

Once clear of all useless or unprofitable trees, I am plowing up my old orchard before winter sets in. Jack Frost permits. Thus turned up, the winter frosts will improve the texture of the soil; the ground will be the sooner ready in the spring for any replanting that may be necessary, and, what I find a great advantage, the weeds

prunings will fall upon ground already plowed, instead of hindering the plowman's work in spring-time, as they so often do.

Where cover crops are grown for winter protection, of course, the above remarks do not apply, but otherwise the fall plowing will be an advantage, for it will loosen the surface soil and provide an earth mulch upon the surface which is itself a protection to the roots from winter-killing.

This fall plowing should always turn the earth toward the trees, in order to shed all surface water away from the roots, besides heaping up an additional depth of soil for their protection. Of course, it is not necessary to speak of the importance of finishing the work with water furrows, to take off the surface water in spring, for every plowman makes a practice of so doing.

### FALL PRUNING.

When should we prune? is an oft-repeated question, but the fruit-growers of the Niagara district, having large acreages of vineyards and orchards to go over with knife and saw and pruning shears, have reduced the question to a simple one of convenience. Some of them begin in the fall, as soon as possible after the fruit is off, and continue the work all mild days throughout the winter. Grape pruning is especially seasonable during the pleasant days which often occur in early November, for, if left until spring, the soft ground and the chilling winds of March and April are a most serious inconvenience. Besides, if one desires to extend his vineyard, the wood can be at once made into cuttings, 5 or 6 inches in length, tied in bundles, and buried in the sand, ready for planting in the spring in nursery rows.

In the currant plot, too, there is no better season than the present for thinning out the canes and shortening back those that are to remain for the next season's fruiting. Each cutting will make a new plant, and I make a rule of tying them in bundles and burying them on a sandy knoll until spring, when I plant them in a nursery row. After one year's growth, they will be ready for planting out.

In the peach orchard there will be many broken branches to be cut off smoothly, and many dead twigs to be removed. The long limbs should be cut well back, so as to shorten the distance for the sap to travel from root to fruit bud, and in many cases the whole top should be renewed. So severely have I been cutting back some of my older trees that some have called it "dehorning" the trees, because it reminds them of dehorning cattle. The results are remarkable. One of my peach orchards, so treated last season, is now so full of young, vigorous growth that it resembles a young, rather than an old, peach orchard, and gives great promise of fruitfulness for next season.

In these days of winter spraying, with lime-sulphur as a remedy for so many fungi and insect enemies, I am inclined to practice severe shortening in of every kind of orchard tree. The work of spraying is difficult and disagreeable enough, at best, and why waste time and material upon useless and superfluous wood? Besides this, I, for one, am weary of climbing up high ladders, and consider it better policy to shorten the tree-tops than to lengthen the ladders.

LINUS WOOLVERTON.

Lincoln Co., Ont.

### SPRAYING SAN JOSE SCALE IN AUTUMN.

Orchardists who have become acquainted with San Jose scale realize that it requires every possible precaution to keep this pest in check. Among these precautionary measures, fall spraying with one of the standard mixtures has been given a prominent place in orchard practices.

Among advantages urged on behalf of fall spraying, perhaps the chief one is that scales that escape the fall treatment can again be attacked the following spring. The effectiveness of this second spraying, also, is rendered more noticeable from the fact that the fall treatment in many cases weakens insects that may not be killed. Again, some are so weakened that they cannot survive the hardships of winter. The fact is that any remedy should be more effective in fall than in spring, because at the former season the little insect is not protected by so impenetrable an encrustation as is found later on. Most growers, too, find more time for spraying late in the fall than they do in the spring, when cultivation and general clean-up is required, in addition to other necessary operations. With this comparative freedom from rush comes a more thorough treatment, and if anything should prevent the completion of the work, it may be finished in the spring, whereas if unforeseen conditions put an end to spring spraying the scale is free to work destruction throughout the season. As a rule, too, the ground is in more suitable condition for hauling the spraying outfit in fall.

The demand for some preparation with which to combat the scale has resulted in the manufacture of various mixtures. Many are effective in killing the scale, but some in doing so injure the trees. The lime sulphur wash is most generally favored. Some prefer the miscible oils in various strengths, but those competent to advise urge that

they be given a limited trial... them is indulged in.

The lime-sulphur wash... quicklime or unslaked lime... ground sulphur, using twenty... water, and boil for one hour... Then add enough water to fill... Strain through a fine cloth...

Some of the other spraying materials are easily prepared:

1. Two pounds of white oil soap dissolved in one gallon of water.

2. Common kerosene oil or crude petroleum, emulsified, and used not stronger than 50 per cent. for peach and plum trees, and not more than 50 per cent. for apple and pear trees.

3. Commercial insecticides, generally known as soluble oils, offered by different firms, are approved of by many, but special care should be exercised in the strength used. Thorough knowledge of them is desirable before making general use.

In every case, thorough application is the main essential. For small areas, painting with a large brush is recommended. On large orchards, a power spray, giving very fine mist, is best.

Authorities do not hesitate to state that there is danger of injuring the fruit buds by spraying too early in the fall. These buds require some time after the leaves have fallen before they become hardened and ready to withstand caustic solutions. For this reason, fruit-growers are urged not to spray for San Jose scale before at least two weeks after the leaves have dropped.

APPLES AS GROWN IN ANNAPOLIS VALLEY.

This has been a most eventful year in the fruit interests of Nova Scotia, or, rather, that part of it called the Annapolis Valley. In the beginning, the "Brown-tail Moth Scare" was beneficial in causing the orchardists to take more interest than ever in the care of their trees. The old saying, that "We never value a thing till we have fear of losing it," was exemplified in many cases last spring, when many neglected orchards were renovated, sprayed, and generally cleaned up, incidental to a search for the brown-tail. Then, for this, as well as the reason that good literature, institute work, etc., are waking up our farmers, spraying was practiced more widely and more thoroughly than ever before.

Thus, the farmers did more carefully than formerly what they could to get good fruit. Then the other party to the contract stepped in and gave us nearly an ideal season for growing apples—a season with abundant rainfall during the first part, for creating a rapid and healthy growth in the fruit, and sunny, warm weather during September and October to give it color and finish. Probably never before has Nova Scotia had such a large crop of such excellent quality as this season, gathered in perfect condition, practically without a windfall.

The fruit-growers of Nova Scotia were fortunate, also, in choosing such a year for making a special effort to hold a Provincial Horticultural Show. Now, it is difficult to fittingly describe this show of fruit, or, rather, apples, without gaining a reputation for bombast, but the following facts are worthy of note:

First—We had an ideal season for growing fruit.

Second—The men who exhibited that fruit approximated ideal orchardists.

Third—Nova Scotia is an ideal place for growing apples.

Now your readers are ready for the following: WE HAD THE BEST SHOW OF APPLES EVER SEEN AT ONE PLACE AND TIME ON EARTH.

To prove this, men who had been all over Canada at fruit shows, men who had visited such places in the United States, and men who had visited the yearly shows in England, agreed it was the best they had ever seen. Thousands of plates of apples nearly perfect in typical shape, color and quality, over four hundred barrels of packed fruit, fit for a king, and many boxes. The tempting prize list of some \$2,600, of course, was an important factor in bringing out so large an exhibit. One of our Annapolis County men, E. T. Neily, won some \$160 in prizes. Other prizewinners were B. Chesley, T. B. Messenger, D'Almaine, Parker, Moore, etc. The judging was excellently done by two Ontario men, J. C. Smith and A. McNeill. In a report published by one of our eastern papers, the judgment of these men was rather rudely questioned, but the report was evidently written by the "printer's devil," or someone equally unqualified to criticize such men as Messrs. McNeill and Smith. The judging was done by emphasizing the points of uniformity, color and typical shape. Size was rightfully not taken into account when the other attributes were wanting, and this, of course, led to some dissatisfaction among those whose lack of judgment led them to exhibit fruit abnormally large, coarse and unattractive. The educational value alone of the

work done by the judges has merited the appreciation of the best men who attended the exhibition. The weather during the week was ideal. Annapolis Co., N. S. R. J. MESSENGER.

PROGRESS AND EXPERIMENTS AT JORDAN HARBOR.

The possibilities in transforming broken-down farm farms into up-to-date, prosperous-looking ones for the production of fruits and vegetables, has been clearly demonstrated at the Horticultural Experiment Station at Jordan Harbor, Ont. In three seasons, or, rather, since July, 1906, the ninety acres of which the farm is composed, and



Barn on Horticultural Experiment Station.

most of which was in poor condition, or, at least, unprofitable as a fruit farm, have been brought into a comparatively high state of cultivation and given a strictly horticultural and experimental appearance. The removal of some three hundred worthless peach and plum trees, as well as grape vineyards that had run wild, and unsightly old buildings, followed by the application of a liberal supply of barnyard manure, and, by well-directed labor on drives, plots and plantations, give some idea of the factors that entered into this transformation. Graded driveways, labeled plots and



Canning Factory and Cold Storage. New Administration Building in Background.

carefully-planted orchards bear testimony to the amount and the excellence of the work done.

COMPLETE DRAINAGE SYSTEM.

The nature of the soil demanded drainage. This demand has been met by a complete network covering the ninety acres, and giving a total length of about 11 miles. The result has been marvelous. Land that in 1907 could not be touched until May 15th, or later, was in fit condition for cultivation this year by April 10th. Levels were carefully taken, so that in no case is the fall less than 2 1/2 inches in 100 feet. The average depth below the surface is about three feet, but in a few places, for short runs, it was found necessary to leave the tile only 2 feet underground.

Standing out most prominently among the changes on this farm, are the buildings already



Harvesting the Onion Crop. Tests with Fertilizers.

erected, or now nearing completion. In every case a rich and substantial appearance is presented. The barn comprises horse stable, feed room, carriage room and sprayer room, with a basement for housing the farm implements. A cold-storage building of fair proportions has been provided for storing specimens of various kinds of fruits and vegetables until such time as they can be used, and also to test their keeping quali-

ties in cold storage. Not, by any means, of least importance, is the canning factory, in which are tested the canning or pickling qualities of the numerous varieties of fruits and vegetables. Different methods are adopted in an effort to find out for growers and tanners whether or not there are varieties which might displace some of the standard sorts. Factories are slow to use new varieties until it is proven that the quality is superior, and growers are slow to grow a new variety until the factories assure them of a ready market.

NEW BUILDINGS OF RED BRICK.

The administration building and the directors' residence will be ready for occupation by the end of the year. Both are of high-grade red brick. The former is an imposing structure, comprising office, library and reading-room on the main floor, and laboratories on the upper flat. In the basement are store-room, boiler room and coal cellar. To the rear is a workshop. A greenhouse, also, is being put up adjoining the boiler room. To insure permanent labor at the Station, a double house is being erected for the accommodation of teamsters and others. An indication of the care that will be exercised in planning and constructing the roadways and drives around the buildings when completed, is presented in the main approach and massive stone bridge spanning the creek between the entrance from the highway and the group of buildings.

CULTURAL METHODS.

Special precaution has been exercised in cultural methods adopted. This year some of the land has been in oats, and a few acres were devoted to hay crop. As soon as possible, every acre will be used for fruit and vegetable production. In preparing ground for tree-planting last spring, a start was made after the grain crop was harvested in 1907. Thorough cultivation was practiced all fall. Before winter set in the area was ribbed up. Last spring this was levelled and plowed, and subsoiled to a depth of sixteen or eighteen inches. The land was well cultivated until the middle of June. Part of the area planted to apples was sown with peas, which were plowed under during the summer, or before the pods were nearing maturity. A high percentage of all kinds of young trees have grown, and the land is in creditable condition.

PREPARING FOR VARIETY TESTS.

Much attention is being paid to variety tests in all fruits, two or three trees each of numerous varieties having been set out. In peaches, however, investigation is being made into peach culture with high and with low heads, and also on light and on heavy soil. Standard varieties have

been used for this purpose. As between the two systems, little or no difference can be noticed in the number that have lived through the summer, but the percentage on the light soil exceeds that on the heavy.

Interesting results are being obtained from the eight-acre apple orchard referred to in "The Farmer's Advocate" last season, where part is allowed to stand in sod, cutting the grass and letting it remain on the ground, part plowed in spring, and part plowed in fall. Carrying the experiment a step further, half each of the fall plowing and of the spring plowing is sown with some standard cover crop, while the other half of each is kept under clean cultivation. No appreciable difference can be noted on the areas plowed in spring and in fall, or on the parts on which cover crops are grown and the parts that are bare. But there is a distinct difference both in the thriftiness of tree and quality of fruit on the sod and on the parts cultivated, in favor of the latter. The trees on the sod are lacking in rich-green foliage, while the leaves have fallen earlier. The fruit is smaller, but more highly colored, and contains a slightly higher percentage of wormy apples. This test, along with many others, will be continued for five years or more.

WORK WITH VEGETABLES.

Several acres, also, are devoted to growing tomatoes, melons, onions, and other crops produced by truck gardeners and those who supply the canning factories. Variety tests on soils of varying nature and tests of standard varieties, with fertilizers commonly recommended for garden soils, form the bulk of the work in this department. The extent of operations in this connection can be gathered from the fact that plots included 53 varieties of onions, 109 of peas, 104 of beans, 95 of potatoes, over 70 of tomatoes, some 60 of muskmelons, about 25 of watermelons, as well as corn and other garden crops. On request from the Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association, special work in variety and dates of seeding has been conducted.

Fertilizer tests on plots 33 feet square with onions of the common varieties, Yellow Globe Danvers and Red Wethersfield, gave interesting results. The soil was clover sod in 1907, and well manured last fall. Perhaps the returns cannot be credited solely to the fertilizers in every case, as plot 1 lay close to the barnyard, and might easily have been influenced by the soilage. It is only fair to state that, as a rule, onions respond well to potash fertilizers. The fertilizer used, and net returns, were as follows: Plot 1—Complete fertilizer, 922½ pounds; Plot 2—No fertilizer, 716½ pounds; Plot 3—Sulphate of potash 5 pounds, superphosphate 10 pounds, nitrate of soda 5 pounds, 778½ pounds; Plot 4—Nitrate of soda 5 pounds, sulphate of potash 5 pounds, 720 pounds; Plot 5—Sulphate of potash 5 pounds, superphosphate 10 pounds, 702½ pounds; Plot 6—Superphosphate 10 pounds, nitrate of soda 5 pounds, 850½ pounds. Plot 4 developed excessively to tops, and remained green too late in the season. On the other plots the onions were of fair size and good quality.

A start, also, has been made in plant-breeding, and, with the improved facilities afforded when the greenhouse is completed, great things in this regard may be looked for in the not-distant future. Enthusiastic peach-growers will anxiously await the variety that frequently has been pictured as a necessary ideal in the fruit business—one of superior quality and high color, that will ripen early and produce abundantly, and be so firm that it can be shipped to the Prairie Provinces of Canada. Similar ideals loom up before enthusiasts in other kinds of fruit, as well as in vegetables. The Horticultural Experiment Station is being equipped for such work. The results will be followed with interest.

#### MONUMENTS TO GENEROSITY.

The Rittenhouse School, Victoria Hall, almost a mile of stoned highway and granolithic pavement, and a costly cement arch bridge, are evidences of the kindly feelings of M. F. Rittenhouse, now of Chicago, toward the district in which he spent his boyhood days; but even these have been outdone in his donation of ninety acres to the Ontario Government, to be used as an experiment station. Mr. Rittenhouse has done his part. The Provincial Government is now doing its share by erecting handsome buildings which long will remain as monuments to the generosity of the donor. To H. S. Peart, B. S. A., a practical fruit-grower, with thorough College training, acting under the Advisory Board of Fruit Experiment Stations, has been entrusted the task of carrying out the intent of Mr. Rittenhouse's donation. Since he assumed charge, in 1907, much has been done. In 1906 the pioneering was done by John Woods, the present farm foreman, in getting rid of the worthless and the unsightly. Now the true nature of the soil is known, and a complete drainage system, combined with thorough cultivation and the application of barnyard manure, has wrought wonderful changes. If the fruit-growers and gardeners of Ontario, and particularly of the Niagara Peninsula, accord Mr. Peart the sympathetic support that is due, and co-operate with him in the work, there is no reason why it should not, in a few years, become one of the most prominent experiment stations on the continent, if not in the world.

#### BROWN ROT THE CAUSE OF GUM ON PEACH TREES.

At the request of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, the writer has performed many experiments to determine the cause of the alarming increase in the number of gum exudations on peach trees in the Niagara district last spring and summer. These exudations were in the form of rounded masses of gum from one-quarter to three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and occurred on all parts of the tree, trunk, branches and twigs. Brown rot, the same fungus that causes the rotting of the fruit of the peach, plum and cherry, has been found to be the cause of nearly nine-tenths of the gum masses. The remainder is due chiefly to wounds and to the work of a little black beetle about one-eighth of an inch in length, and known as the fruit-back beetle, or shot-hole borer, or pin borer. The work of this insect, however, can always be detected by cutting off the gum and observing the distinct round holes bored through the bark. In testing whether brown rot was the cause of the exudations, spores of diseased fruit were used, and numerous inoculations made in the trunk, branches and twigs of peach trees. At the same time, similar incisions were made without inserting any spores. In the former case where the spores were used typical gum exudations were produced with uniform success, but in the latter the wounds healed over without any gum issuing from them. Observations in peach orchards since the ripening of the fruit has shown so many examples of dead twigs and gum exudations closely associated with rotten fruit left on the trees that there can be no question that the gum and drying of twigs has been caused by the fungus from such fruit. Rotten fruit, known later as mummies, if allowed to remain on the trees is capable of spreading the disease all through the summer, and again in the spring of the next season, by the millions of spores that are produced on its surface.

These spores may be carried from tree to tree by the wind, or washed down into the branches and trunks by rain. Continuous wet weather gives them a chance to germinate and send their tiny root-like tubes through cracks into the wood, or even through the pores of the bark itself. It was probably the long-continued wet weather last spring that favored the germination of many spores and so produced the great number of gum masses.

#### PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

The following ways of preventing the trouble are suggested:

1. Be sure to remove as soon as possible this fall all mummied fruit, not only from peach trees, but also from plum trees near by. These should be collected and burned, and not left on the ground. Such fruit should be destroyed each season as soon as possible after picking has been completed.
2. In the spring of the year prune off all diseased twigs and open up the trees to the sunlight and air.
3. Spray with lime-sulphur before the buds open. Cover every part of the tree thoroughly.
4. Thin the fruit. Where peaches touch each other the rot gets better chance to thrive.

Many American peach-growers claim to have done much to keep off the rot by summer spraying with the commercial lime-sulphur, or with the self-boiled lime-sulphur of half the ordinary strength. Where trees have been badly attacked this year it will pay to spray them this fall with Bordeaux to destroy the spores in crevices and in old diseased parts.

O. A. C., Guelph, Ont.

L. CAESAR.

## THE FARM BULLETIN.

### VICTIM OF LAWLESS CADS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In response to E. O.'s request in October 15th issue, re automobiles, allow me space for a few words. On September 20th last I changed my opinion re auto traffic, for on that date, while driving quietly along the road with my wife and two small children, on our way to church, we met a machine driven by two cads, who evidently thought they owned the road, and that any person so far behind the times "at this advanced age" as to be driving a horse and buggy was only fit for a tumble into the ditch, or any other soft place. Not only did they disregard the signal given to stop, but when taken to court, and when put on solemn oath, they swore directly opposite to the truth. Fortunately for us, our lawyer had met the same two the same day, with almost the same results, only he did not signal them to stop, and successfully led the two on until he proved to the satisfaction of His Worship that the defendants were swearing falsely. Now, in the face of such an experience, can E. O. ask me to look favorably on automobiles? Just take the question home to yourself. The law is, that upon a given signal (a raised hand) the auto driver shall bring his car to a stop, and render all necessary assistance. Then, while driving on the King's highway with a nervous horse, on meeting autos, and on seeing one coming in the distance, and when your goodwife suggests getting out with the children, you assure her there is no danger, as they are bound to stop upon a given signal; then, after waving your hand, and waving it to them to stop, they run their car right along, barely giving you half the road, while you are using your whip and lines doing your utmost to prevent an upset, when suddenly your horse bolts and you are compelled to jump a ditch and bunt into the fence to prevent an upset. Now, Mr. E. O., after such an experience, can you wonder that I, for one, am going to fight the burning question until automobilists are held responsible for all accidents caused by their machines.

I would suggest, for the protection of those who are unable to get the number of the car when injured, that motorists be compelled to form a union, with a large sinking fund, and where the injured one is unable to get the number, the union find the guilty one and hand him over for prosecution, or pay all damages out of the sinking fund. Then, and then only, can we drive out with any degree of safety.

My father, wife and sisters have given up driving during the summer months for fear of meeting autos, and women galore in this district are in mortal terror of your motor cars; then why not do something more to protect the lives of those who built the roads and maintain them? "GRANGER."

### DRY-FARMING CONGRESS.

Plans are now being made for the Third Trans-Missouri Dry-farming Congress, which will be held in Cheyenne, Wyoming, February 23rd, 24th and 25th next, and will be a convention of international importance. While this is in a sense a new organization, its importance as an economic movement is apparent, from the fact that it is estimated that when the irrigation water has all been impounded water can be placed upon but one-ninth of the available and well-located agricultural land. Even the most skeptical critics of the effort to populate the unirrigated lands are now beginning to admit that in the face of their constant claims that failure would surely follow attempts at so-called "dry farming," the crops from unirrigated farms, both experimental and operative—have "made good" the claims of the "dry farmers."

### GOOD SEASON IN PRINCE EDWARD CO., ONT.

That the present season is one of the most remarkable in the history of Prince Edward County appears to be the general verdict of the "oldest inhabitant." In common with other agricultural sections, it has come within the 1908 drought zone, but whether because of the proximity of the Lake Ontario and Bay of Quinte waters, which begirt it, or for other reasons, the output of the farms has, for the greater part, been very satisfactory, while for taking off canning-factory crops there probably has never before been so favorable a season, because of the continual sunshine and absence of early frost. Prejudicial effects have been noticeable, chiefly in the case of fall-sown crops and pastures, the former looking "patchy," and the latter shrinking the milk yield, resulting in a decline of the cheese output. Under the recent rains which broke the drought, fall wheat and rye are already showing improvement.

To the dry seasons, rather than to the remarkable growth of the canning-factory and fruit-growing industries, is attributed any wane in the production of milk, but the crops of corn, tomatoes, beans, fruit, grain, etc., realized from these limestone and sandy-loam soils in such a season as the present, are simply astonishing, and alike creditable to the farms and the farmers. It is thought by some that a recurrence of such dry summers will give an impetus to silo construction for the storage of corn, so that the dairy herds might be more independent of pastures, though silo filling would make the busy season of sweet corn and tomato delivery to the canneries still more busy. It has been a banner year in tomato-growing, the weather being peculiarly favorable for ripening, so that the quality of Prince Edward County tomatoes, always superb, will this season prove better than ever. For weeks the main highways to the canning factory centers at Picton, Bloomfield, South Bay and Wellington have been one long procession of wagons, with long, flat racks, heavily laden with crimson-tipped crates, and still later with carefully-packed and branded apple barrels. The apple output, though good, and the fruit unusually rich in color, is reported as being light. A large number of evaporators are busy working up the lower grades of apples. Over 2,000 bushel crates of tomatoes have been grown on single farms, selling for 25 cents per bushel; yields of 400, 500 and 600, and as high as 800 bushels per acre being reported. Large quantities of sweet corn are grown for the canneries, and the fodder is especially prized for milk production. Unused tomatoes, such as those touched by the frost, also help out the milk flow. Sales of canning-factory crops have aggregated the growers as high as \$200 per acre, but, as in every other special line of farming, all are not equally successful. Here and there men have done well making a specialty of strawberry culture and potato-growing, as many as from 15,000 to 30,000 boxes of the former, and a couple of thousand bushels of the latter, being grown in a season on one small farm. For nearly all the products of the farm satisfactory prices have been maintained.

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An incidental but important result of the delivery of all these crops has been the increased use of the roads, and stone-road construction under the Ontario Government system is being pushed energetically forward. The great natural supplies of limestone rock at hand for the crusher facilitates this work, and the grader and roller, with gangs of men, have been at work throughout this season completing some splendid looking pieces of road, at a cost of about \$1,500 per mile. It is hoped that the good work thus begun will be followed up by an efficient system of maintenance, so that these much-used highways will not be permitted to fall out of repair.

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Another incident deserving of note in relation to the farming and educational affairs of the country, was the opening, about August 1st, of an Ontario Government agricultural office in convenient quarters on the main street of Picton, in charge of R. M. Winslow, B.S.A., a specialist in horticulture, and well equipped generally for his work. In common with the plan of these offices, as established in other counties, the idea is to make them a center of service to the agricultural interests of the district, and to promote the formation of an agricultural class in the Collegiate Institute. Mr. Winslow has gone about his work in a steady and painstaking way, that betokens enduring results; his programme thus far including the dissemination of information, instructive exhibits at the Picton and Ameliasburg fairs, his introductory address before the local teachers' association, and, latterly, the series of orchard meetings, at which a variety of practical topics were discussed, such as the "railroad worm" and black-rot canker affecting the apple, prevention of sun-scald, pruning and orchard tillage.

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That this historic county is bent on keeping up with the procession is further evidenced by the recent inauguration by Mr. Durston for the Dominion Postal Department of several routes of the new rural-mail delivery system.

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On the other hand, it is being remarked that the condition of the rural school surroundings in some sections is scarcely in keeping with the attainments of Prince Edward County in other respects, and it is felt that a few improvements would make the grounds, etc., better calculated to awaken greater enthusiasm and ap-

preciation on the part of the... where such important education... and which, naturally, give color...

INSTITUTE CLUB DISCUSSES THE POTATO.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": The Brant Farmers' Institute Club... has resumed its meetings after a suspension...

The meeting referred to in the present writing was held on October 5th at Todd's schoolhouse... The subject was taken up by Mr. M. G. Dipple...

During the evening the following points were reviewed: SEED-BED.—Land for potatoes should, of course, be well drained...

SEED.—Use the medium-sized potato. In a big potato there is too much waste of substance... SEEDING OR PLANTING.—There are two methods generally employed...

CULTIVATION.—When potatoes peep through the soil, harrow to kill any weeds that may have sprouted... SPRAYING.—When bugs get plentiful, spray with Paris green and water with a watering can...

DIGGING.—Do not dig before vines are all good and dry. The potatoes are not really ripe as long as the vines are green...

STORING.—Potatoes may be stored either in the cellar or in a pit. Many people have their potatoes lying on the floor of the cellar...

Question.—What is the cause when potatoes come above ground? Answer by B. Whitehead.—Depth of potatoes depends on depth of cultivation.

Question.—Why do Toronto people get so many potatoes from New Brunswick? Answer by Mr. A. E. Sherrington.—Because in New Brunswick they raise only one or two varieties...

Mr. A. E. Sherrington gave the club a report of artificial fertilizers on potatoes as follows: 8 plots, 1 rod long, 2 rods wide, 132 hills each, 1 eye to a set...

Plot. Potatoes. No. 1—No fertilizer for a long time... No. 2—Barnyard manure... No. 3—Superphosphate...

The barnyard manure heads the list, but as they were all put on the same soil as No. 1, these fertilizers prove themselves good substitutes for manure. A. E. WAHN, Secretary.

DEATH OF MR. GREENWAY.

The death of Hon. Thomas Greenway, of Crystal City, Manitoba, at the age of 70 years, which occurred at Ottawa on October 30th, has removed from the circle of Canadian farmers and stock-breeders...

After helping his parents to clear a bush farm, he was successively a saddler's apprentice, a journeyman working in the Western States, and a country storekeeper in Ontario. He was elected member of Parliament for South Huron in 1875...

On his Prairie Home Farm some years ago Mr. Greenway established a high-class herd of Shorthorn cattle, which for a number of years made an enviable prizewinning record. Clydesdale horses, Shropshire sheep and Yorkshire swine of a superior class were also kept...

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HORSE SHOW.

At a meeting of the directors of the Ontario Horse-breeders' Association, held in Toronto on October 29th, it was decided to hold the next Ontario Horse-breeders' Exhibition at the Union Stock-yards, West Toronto, on January 13th, 14th and 15th, 1909.

The judges for the heavy horses will be: Hon. Robert Beith, Bowmanville; Jas. Torrance, Markham; Job White, Ashburn, with A. McLaren, Chicago, as a reserve judge. Two of the judges will act on each section, with the third man as referee.

W. H. Gibson, Beaconsfield, Que.; B. Rothwell, Ottawa; L. Meredith, London, as reserve. The judges will be balloted for as in the case of the heavy horses. Dr. H. Van Zant, of "The Farmer's Advocate," London, was appointed official veterinarian.

PREMATURE RIPENING VS. DEFECTIVE SEED.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": The farmers of Prince Edward Island will hardly accept as scientifically correct your Maritime letter of October 22nd, even if it is accepted by the experts of the Seed Bureau at Ottawa. I do not think it is generally considered that there was more out-killing in the grain crop last summer than has been experienced in many years.

Nor is there reason for thinking the vitality of the grain was greatly reduced by the previous unfavorable season. The report of the Seed Division on the 102,000 bushels of oats sent to Western Canada last spring shows a germination test of 88 1/2%...

Even if the dry conditions in July had killed out the crop to a considerable extent, could it possibly be traced to weak seed, when it is the early oats that are particularly short? Seeding began in this Province about the 12th of May, and was completed early in June.

The shortage of the crop, which amounts to possibly 10% or 15%, is generally considered as being due to the hot, dry weather which prevailed after the grain headed, and which ripened it prematurely.

HORTICULTURAL CONVENTION.

During the days of the Ontario Horticultural Exhibition, at the St. Lawrence Arena, King St. East, Toronto, November 9th to 14th, conventions of the various horticultural interests will be held.

The Ontario Fruit-growers' Association open their programme on the morning of Tuesday, November 10th, with the President's address and reports of committees on new fruits; co-operation and transportation.

The Ontario Vegetable-growers' Association will hold a one-day convention on Thursday, November 12th, the morning session starting at 9 o'clock, and that in the afternoon at 2 o'clock. The morning feature, in addition to President's address and Secretary's report, is a talk on the "Onion-growing Industry."

Canada will be represented at the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome by Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, and Dr. J. G. Rutherford, Chief Veterinary Inspector. Part of the work of this institute is said to be the perfecting of a plan for a worldwide collection of crop statistics...

## NOTES FROM IRELAND.

## AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION.

A few words regarding this subject are suggested by the closing in upon us of winter-time, which is pre-eminently the season of study. It would be traversing well-trodden ground to urge in these columns its supreme importance, as "The Farmer's Advocate" is continually keeping the matter in well-deserved prominence. We, too, in Ireland, recognize that sound education is the surest—indeed, the only—foundation upon which any tangible improvement can be based, and that the country that hopes to hold its own amid the stress of modern competition must provide for education its rightful place. Although it does not appeal to everybody as ideal, the scheme devised for Ireland is certainly comprehensive in its scope. It is characterized by three separate stages, and is designed to provide a complete course from the most elementary to the highest standards. The itinerant lecturing work with which the Department started, is still going on, but the opinion is growing that it has in most places served its pioneering purpose, and the tendency is for it to gradually give way to a system of winter classes throughout the country. These may be described as the first stage, and, undoubtedly, they effect much good. The next step is attendance at some agricultural school. Of these the Department have had three in existence for some years; but this number is to be increased by as many more soon, as in anticipation of a demand for such teaching institutions, the Department from year to year laid aside a certain proportion of the funds, and now a sum of £50,000 is to be expended. Of course these schools are to be conveniently located, so that the whole country will share in their advantages. The teaching given at the schools claims to be both practical and scientific, as of course it should be. Those who are inclined to pursue their studies further can seek to enter the Albert College, near Dublin, and the Royal College of Science, where higher instruction is imparted.

This, roughly, is the provision made for agricultural education in Ireland, and though it is not free from features that might be criticised, it is, on the whole, a useful scheme. It is questionable, however, whether the country obtains adequate benefit from the money expended on the second stage, and not a few whose opinions are worthy of respect think that instead of having a few large schools throughout the country, which cost a great lot of money in their initial equipment and maintenance, a much better and more practical purpose would be served by establishing a larger num-

ber of smaller and less expensive institutions—if possible, one for every county, with "a model farm" attached. There is sense in this, as Ireland is a country of small farms, and boys would be likely to learn better and more at a place of modest dimensions than on a big estate and in a palatial college.

There are, of course, the primary schools, which should play some part in the teaching of agriculture, but at present their influence is precious small. They are controlled by the National Board of Education, and while no one expects that agriculture could be allotted a foremost place in the curriculum at them, yet much greater attention might be paid to interesting children in the study of natural-history objects, and generally mapping out their courses with some sensible regard to the calling that they will have to live by in later years. Why, for instance, should not each country school have at least a garden attached to it? Why should not the teachers be encouraged to develop the youngsters' minds in a practical way, and enlist their sympathies with objects of common country interest? Why should not the farmer's son be made intimate with the beauties and wonders of nature when receiving instruction in what Cowper styles

## "THOSE SEEDS OF SCIENCE, CALLED HIS A,B,C?"

These are questions that many are asking in Ireland, but seemingly in vain is the word "why" repeatedly used. If only the responsible authorities would act upon the frequent suggestions made in this direction, I believe that more open, more receptive and more enlightened minds would be brought to bear on the study of agriculture proper in later years. Instil the desire for information bearing on country life and country work during childhood's impressionable years, and the result will assuredly be apparent in youthful days. If, on the other hand, it is eliminated altogether from the primary schools in rural districts, and no effort is made to impart a taste for farming as a vocation, till schooldays are over (the time being exclusively devoted to cramming the juvenile mind with knowledge which probably has no genuine ring of sympathy with and no practical relation to life on the farm), the work of teaching in later years is rendered doubly difficult. In short, the absence of an agricultural atmosphere from our country schools is one of the greatest defects of our modern educational system.

## BUSINESSLIKE METHODS.

It takes some enterprise to maintain a business, but a great deal more to establish one. Several of our Irish farmers are now interesting themselves in the possibilities of building up a trade with England and Scotland in seed potatoes. Of the fine results obtained in

various experiments with Irish seed in England and Wales, mention was made in some former letters in "The Farmer's Advocate." Following up these, there has been formed in Ireland a "Potato-growers' Association," and this body is taking steps to work for what promises to be a good thing for the country. To ensure the confidence of prospective buyers, it will be necessary for Irish growers to be in a position to guarantee that their seed is healthy, and true to type, and realizing this the association named have secured the services of a noted expert from Cambridge University Farm, who will inspect the crops of members, and where merit exists give a certificate that he has inspected the crop growing, that it is true to type, and carefully grown for seed purposes. One factor that will help the new trade is the fact that in various parts of Scotland and England a serious disease, known as black scab, is widely prevalent; while in Ireland, fortunately, up to the present no appearance of this disease has been officially announced, although any attempt at concealment of an outbreak would probably be visited by a fine of £10. The freedom of Ireland from black scab is, therefore, likely to attract many orders for seed to our shores. EMERALD ISLE.

## FAIR DATES FIXED.

Nov. 28th to Dec. 10th.—International Live-stock Exposition, Chicago.  
Nov. 30th to Dec. 3rd.—Maritime Winter Fair, Amherst, N. S.  
Dec. 2nd to 10th.—National Dairy Show, Chicago.  
Dec. 7th to 11th.—Ontario Provincial Winter Fair, Guelph.  
Jan. 18th to 22nd.—Eastern Ontario Live-stock and Poultry Show, at Ottawa.

Seven of the leading dairymen who supply milk to the City of Guelph are reported to have joined forces. Six wagons now do the work formerly done by eight. Each will draw a weekly wage out of the combined business, and at the end of the month the profits will be divided. They intend to have the milk under Government inspection, and to have the Medical Health Officer's sanction.

The Poultry Committee of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair met in Guelph, Ont., on Wednesday, Oct. 21st, Chairman Wm. McNeil, of London, presiding. An excellent list has been arranged for the coming show. Every class of poultry will have good special prizes, and a large show is expected.

## GOSSIP.

B. F. Bell, tanner, Delhi, Ont., advertises that he is prepared to tan hides, skins and furs for robes, coats, gauntlets, mits, etc.

A half-dozen Clydesdales recently arrived from across the ocean for Dr. Duncan McEachran, of Ormstown, Que. They comprised three stallions and three fillies.

In the week ending October 17th, 489 Shorthorns were sold by auction in Great Britain, and brought an average price of \$205. Not bad for these times.

Henry Gatehouse, Montreal, advertises that he will pay the highest market prices for shipments of strictly new-laid eggs, and make prompt remittances for same. He has numerous testimonials from prominent poultrymen who have been shipping consignments to him for years with entire satisfaction.

On October 25th, the fine barns and stables on the stock farm of Mr. Frank Hertz, just outside the limits of Charlottetown, P. E. I., together with the season's crops and some farming implements, were destroyed by fire. The loss is reported as about \$18,000. Insurance \$12,000. The valuable stud of Clydesdales was saved.

## MORE CANADIAN RANGE CATTLE MARKETED IN CHICAGO.

The Bloom Cattle Co., of Trinidad, Col., sent a big string of Canadian-bred range steers and Canadian-grazed Texans to Chicago, realizing relatively high prices, in spite of the fact that the market on that day was the meanest and lowest of the season. The Canadian steers sold at \$5 to \$6, the latter price being the top of the range cattle market by a good margin that week, while the cows and heifers went mostly at \$1.35 to \$4.60, with the Canadian-grazed Texans at \$4.55 to \$5.35. The lot at \$4.55, which averaged 1,442 lbs., were aged Southern cattle, there being some that would have weighed 1,600 to 1,700 lbs. They had been there several winters, some being eight or nine years of age.

The American Leicester Breeders' Association are planning to give a banquet immediately after their annual meeting, which will be held in Guelph during the week of the coming Provincial Winter Fair. It is designed to make the business meeting as short as possible and adjourn to the banquet hall, where good music, a fine feast for the inner man, will be supplemented by a few speeches from men who are familiar with the needs of the sheep men, and it is proposed to make the affair one to which all Leicester breeders are cordially invited. Full announcement of the speakers, their subjects, and all details connected with the function will be published later.—A. J. Temple, Secretary.

Two fishermen named Smith, living near each other, had met with misfortune, the one having lost his wife and the other his boat, says London Tit-Bits. A lady visitor called on the one who had lost his boat, thinking it was the one who had lost his wife. "Good morning, Mr. Smith. I am sorry to hear of your sad loss." "Oh, it ain't much matter, mum. She warn't up to much." "Dear me, you don't say so." "Aye, she was a rickety old crock. When I went out with her I was always in danger of my life. Indeed, I offered her to my ma'e only last week, but he wouldn't have her. I have had my eye on another for some time now."

One of the Senators from Georgia tells of a darky in that State who sought work at the hands of a white man. The latter inquired whether the negro had a boat. Upon being answered in the affirmative, he said: "You see that driftwood down the stream?" "Yassah." "Then," continued the other, "row out into the river and catch it. I'll give you half of what you bring in." The darky immediately proceeded to do as instructed, and for awhile worked hard. Then, of a sudden, he ceased to labor and pulled for the shore. "What's the trouble?" asked the employer. "Look hyar, boss," said the darky, indignantly, "dat wood is jest as much mine as yours, ain't gwine to give yo' any. So I'se outer work again!"

The other day a little girl in Glasgow, who was out giving her baby brother an airing, met the minister's lady, who said to her:

"What a pretty baby, Maggie. I thin' I'll ask your mother to give him to me."

"A'm no' shair if ma maw wad gie him awa'," said Maggie. Then she added: "Bit she might gie ye a paper pattern if ye'd ask her."

Tourist—What's that crowd down at the court house?

Native—Oh, they're trying the case of Sam Johnson, suh?

Tourist—Sam Johnson? Why, that was the man that was lynched yesterday, wasn't it?

Native—Yass, suh; but to-day some o' the boys got to feelin' curious to know whethah he was innocent or guilty, suh.

It was during a very tedious ride on a Western railway, and the passengers, tired, dirty, and thirsty, all berated the company, with the exception of one single man. His fellow-passengers commented on this, and asked him why he did not denounce the company, too. "It would be hardly fair," he replied, "as I am travelling on a free pass, but if they don't do better pretty soon, blame me if I don't go out and buy a ticket and join you."

He was the much-dreaded poor relation, and when he met his more fortunate brother in the street he was alert to take advantage of any good feeling that might be abroad.

"Come and dine with us to-night," the rich man said graciously.

"Thank you," said the poor relation. "But wouldn't tomorrow night do as well?"

"Oh, yes, I suppose so," said the rich man. "But where are you dining to-night?" he asked, curiously.

"Oh, at your house," was the reply. "You see, your estimable wife was good enough to give me to-night's invitation."

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

## FREE - MARTIN.

A pure-bred Shorthorn cow gave birth to a pair of twins, a bull and a heifer. Do you think they will both breed, or will one be a free-martin? J. E. L.

Ans.—The bull will be as likely to breed as if born singly, but the heifer will probably be a free-martin. It is rarely that the heifer in such case comes in heat, but if she does, she may breed, as in odd cases they have been known to do so.

## WEEDS FOR IDENTIFICATION.

I enclose heres of three weeds:

No. 1 occurred in 1908 in red clover, second crop.

No. 2, 1908, in mangold field.

No. 3, 1907-08, in hoe crop.

No. 3 is rather rare, it is much like lamb's-quarter, but spreads over more ground, and is very hard to pull.

L. A. W.

Ans.—The names of the plants sent by Mr. Wakeley are: (1) Wild carrot (*Daucus carota*); (2) Canada wormwood (*Achillea canadensis*); (3) Spreading Oracle (*Atriplex patula*).

None of these three species of plants are considered as seriously noxious weeds. The wild carrot is a common pest along roadsides and old fence bottoms. The seed is sometimes found in timothy, and less frequently in red and alsike clover. It is probable also that the Canada wormwood and spreading oracle have been introduced in timothy seed. None of these weeds will long withstand good cultivation under a short rotation of crops.

GEO. H. CLARK,  
Seed Commissioner.

## TRADE TOPIC.

## NEW TELEPHONE CONNECTION.—

The private telephone line extending out of Florida, now connects with the lines of the Bell Telephone Company at Salmonville and Wellburn, so that these points can now be reached by long-distance telephone.—Advt.

INCORPORATED 1885.

# THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA.

**Bank Money Orders Issued**

payable at par at any Bank in Canada (except Yukon), and in the larger cities of the United States. An absolutely safe, economical and convenient way of transmitting small sums.

- \$5 and under - - - - 3c.
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- \$10 to \$30 - - - - 10c.
- \$30 to \$50 - - - - 15c.

One of the 80 branches of this bank is convenient to you. Your account is invited.

## MARKETS.

### TORONTO.

#### LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto on Monday, Nov. 2, the quality of cattle offered was fair, trade brisk, prices firmer. Export steers, \$4.75 to \$5; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4; picked butchers', \$1.75 to \$5; loads of good, \$4.40 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.90 to \$4.15; common, \$3.50 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.70; canners, \$1 to \$2; milk cows, \$44 to \$60; veal calves, \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.25 to \$3.40; lambs, firmer, \$4.40 to \$4.70. Hogs, \$6 for select, and \$5.75, f. o. b. cars at country points.

#### REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

Receipts of live stock last week totaled 296 cars, 4,271 cattle, 6,204 hogs, 4,751 sheep and lambs, 206 calves, and 73 horses.

For the past six weeks the markets have been flooded with light, immature cattle, vastly in excess of the demand, which were extremely hard to sell. Shippers cannot make use of them, and receipts have been too large to suit local dealers. The result has been a slow, dull, stagnant trade, with prices very low.

Exporters.—Export steers sold at \$4.50 to \$5; export bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.40.

Butchers'.—Prime picked butchers' cattle were very scarce, selling as high as \$5, but few at the latter price; loads of good, \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.10; common, \$2.75 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners, \$1 to \$2.

Feeders and Stockers.—Dealers reported good quality feeders scarce. Steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. each, sold from \$3.60 to \$4 per cwt.; steers, 900 to 1,000 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.40; stockers, from \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—As has been for the past two months, the market for good to choice milkers has been strong from Montreal buyers and prices have

been steady to firm. On account of dry weather for a long time dairymen report having to use winter feed and consequently want to buy only the best. Choice cows sold at \$50 to \$65 each, and common to medium at \$25 to \$35 and \$40. The bulk of the week's sales would be at \$45 to \$55.

Veal calves.—Receipts were moderate, the bulk of which were of the coarse "horsey" kind. Prices were not as good on account of poultry having become plentiful and cheaper. Prices ranged from \$3.50 to \$6.50, with few at the latter figures.

Sheep and Lambs.—Receipts were large, and prices easier. Export ewes sold at \$3.25 to \$3.40 per cwt.; rams and culls, \$2.25 to \$2.75; lambs sold at \$4 to \$4.50, the bulk selling at \$4.25 to \$4.40 per cwt.

Hogs.—Receipts were not as large, but this did not deter packers from lowering the prices. Selects, fed and watered at the market were quoted at \$6 to \$6.10, and \$5.75 to \$5.85 f. o. b. cars at country points, to drovers.

Horses.—Trade at the Union Stockyards Horse Exchange was a little more active, but prices were not any better; in fact, they were, if anything, a little lower. J. Herbert Smith reports having handled several loads during the week, one load having been bought by a dealer for Cobalt. Mr. Smith reports prices as follows: Drafters, \$150 to \$180; drivers, \$100 to \$160; general purpose, \$140 to \$160; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$80.

#### BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white, 89c. bid; No. 2 red, 90c.; No. 2 mixed, 89c. bid. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.04; No. 2 northern, \$1 to \$1.01, at lake ports. Rye—78c. to 79c. Peas—No. 2, 85c. Oats—No. 2 white, 40½c., sellers; No. 2 mixed, 38c. bid. Barley—No. 2, buyers 53c.; No. 3X, 54c.; No. 3, buyers, 53c. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 85c. to 87½c. Bran—Car lots, in bags, \$21 to \$22. Shorts—Car lots, in bags, \$22 to \$23. Flour—Ontario 90 per cent. patent, \$3.50; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Trade quiet, but prices firm, at following quotations: Creamery pound rolls, 26c. to 27c.; separator dairy, 25c. to 26c.; store lots, 22c. to 23c.

Eggs.—New-laid, 26c. to 28c.; cold storage, 23c. to 24c.

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

Honey.—Extracted, 10c to 11c.; combs, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Potatoes.—Receipts large. Prices easy, at 55c. to 58c. per bag, car lots, at Toronto.

Poultry.—Receipts large; prices easier, as follows: Dressed turkeys, 13c. to 14c.; geese, 9c. to 10c.; ducks, 10c. to 11c.; chickens, 11c. to 12c.; fowl, 8c. to 9c. Live poultry 2c. per lb. less.

Hay.—Baled, car lots, on track at Toronto, \$10.50 to \$11.

Straw.—Baled, in car lots, on track at Toronto, \$6 to \$7.

Beans.—Market easy, at \$1.80 to \$1.90 for primes, and \$1.95 to \$2.05 for hand-picked.

#### HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying for No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 9c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 8c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 8½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 7½c.; country hides, cured, 7½c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 11c. to 12c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 20c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, 8½c. to 9½c.; washed, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins, 45c. to 50c. each; shearings, 40c. to 50c.

#### SEED MARKET.

The seed market still continues dull; prices unchanged. Alsike, fancy, \$7 to \$7.25; No. 1, \$6.50 to \$6.75; No. 2, \$6 to \$6.25; red clover, \$4.50 to \$5; timothy, \$1.30 to \$1.60.

#### FRUIT MARKET.

The wholesale market at the foot of Yonge street has been closed, and business is now being conducted at dealers' warehouses. The demand is good for choice eating apples. Snows sold at \$2 to \$2.75; other varieties sold at \$1 to \$3 per bbl. Pears, 30c. to 75c. per basket; grapes, 20c. to 40c. per basket.

### MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Exports of live stock for the week ending Oct. 21 amounted to 2,292 cattle, against 4,064 the previous week.

On the local market, some good Manitoba steers sold at 4c. to 4½c. per lb., and the quality, generally speaking, was much better than had been offered of late. The cost of fattening the stock is now so high, however, that owners are demanding high prices and buyers are not willing to grant them. However, good cattle sold around 4c., medium at 3½c. to 3¾c., common at 2½c. to 3c., and inferior down to 1½c. per lb. The price of lambs showed a decline of about ¼c., notwithstanding the light offerings, and sales were made at ¼c. for the best, and 4c. to 4½c. for good. Exporters wanted sheep, and choice lots sold at 3½c. and culls at 3c. to 3¼c. The supply of calves was light and demand very fair, prices ranging from \$3 to \$8 each, according to quality. Live hogs remained very steady. Demand was excellent, and the supply moderately large. Selected lots changed hands at 6½c. per lb., weighed off cars, while the rough stock sold from 6½c. down to around 6c. per lb.

Horses.—Dealers again reported a strong demand for horses. The call was principally from Quebec farmers and from lumbermen, all sorts of horses being taken, the better classes, however, being preferred.

Prevailing prices were: Heavy draft, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$200 to \$250; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$175 to \$200; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down animals, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle or carriage horses, \$300 to \$500 each.

Dressed Hogs and Provisions.—The market for dressed hogs continued steady, fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed being 9½c. to 9¾c. per lb. Bacon and hams were in demand, and prices held about steady. Hams weighing 25 lbs. and over, each, were quoted at 12½c. per lb.; 18 to 25 lbs., 13½c.; 8 to 18 lbs., 14c., and rolled, 15c. to 16c. per lb. Bacon was steady, at 12½c. to 16½c. per lb. for smoked, and 13c. for green flanks and boneless, 12½c. for long clear, light (40 to 60 lbs.), and 11½c. for heavy (80 to 100 lbs.). Barrelled pork went at \$23.50 to \$26 per bbl., pure lard being 13½c. to 14c. per lb., and compound 8½c. to 9½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Dealers stated that there were practically no potatoes offering from local or Quebec growers, the crop having been a failure. Some P. E. I. stock had been received, but it would seem that the crop was affected by rot, consequently some dealers are not very anxious to handle it. Green Mountains were purchased in New Brunswick at equal to 72c. and 73c. per 90 lbs., in carloads, on track at Montreal. In a jobbing way, 80c. to 85c. was realized, single bags, delivered in store, being 90c. to \$1.

Honey.—The market continued steady, demand being only moderate. Prices were firm, at 11c. to 15c. per 1-lb. section of white clover comb, and 12c. to 13c. for dark. Light strained honey was 10c. to 11c. per lb., and dark 9c.

Eggs.—The production of eggs grows ever lighter at this time of year, while consumption is as large as ever. The quality of the stock offered was low. Dealers paid about 20c. per dozen at country points, for straight-gathered, and sold here at 22c. to 23c., while for select they received 25c., and for boilers all the way from 27c. to 30c., the ruling figure being 28c. A cent advance was reported on Monday, Nov. 2nd.

Butter.—Creamery sold rather higher in the country lately, choicest makes changing hands in 40 or 50 package lots at around 26c. per lb., and at 26½c. and even 27c. in lots of a few at a time. Single packages brought 28 cents more. On the whole, the market held firm, and there was no indication of a decline.

Cheese.—A sale of Quebec cheese was made for export at 11½c., and the exporter made his purchase at 4c. less. The make is falling off, but the quality was splendid and the market somewhat irregular, but quite strong. For the week ending 24th ult., shipments from port were 50,000 boxes, or 3,000 less than for the corresponding week of last

year. Quotations were about 11½c. to 12½c. to include Quebecs and Townships, and 12½c. to 12¾c. for Ontario white. On Monday, 2nd, Easterns were higher, at 12½c. to 12¾c.; Westerns, 12½c. to 12¾c.

Grain.—Demand for buckwheat was brisker and prices have firmed, sales having taken place at 6½c. per bushel, afloat. American corn was steady, at 82c. to 83c. for No. 2 mixed, and 1c. more for No. 3 yellow, store. Oats were strong, at 43½c. to 44c. for No. 2 Ontario white, 1c. less for No. 3, and 42c. to 42½c. for No. 4, Manitoba No. 2 white being 45c. to 45½c., No. 3 a cent less, and rejected yet a cent lower, for carloads in store.

Flour.—The market held steady, being \$6 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba patents, and \$5.50 for seconds. Ontario patents were \$5 to \$5.25, and straight rollers \$4.50 to \$4.60.

Mill Feed.—Demand was good and prices firm, at \$21 to \$22 for either Manitoba or Ontario bran, and \$25 for shorts. Cotton seed was available at \$33 per ton, in ton lots, oil-cake being \$32 and gluten meal \$25, Montreal.

Hay.—The market showed little change, being \$12 to \$12.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, baled; \$11 to \$11.50 for No. 2 extra, \$9.50 to \$10 for No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8 for clover mixed, and \$7 to \$7.50 for clover.

Hides.—The market was steady, dealers continuing to pay 7½c., 8½c. and 9½c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1, respectively, and 11c. and 13c., respectively, for Nos. 2 and 1 calf skins, and selling to tanners at ¼c. more. Sheep skins were 35c. to 40c. each, and horse hides \$1.50 for No. 2, and \$2 each for No. 1. Rough tallow stood at 1½c. to 4c., and rendered 5c. per lb.

#### CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Campbellford, Ont., 11 15-16c. to 12c. Stirling, Ont., 12 13-16c. Madoc, Ont., 12 3-16c. Woodstock, Ont., 12c.; Kingston, Ont., 12½c. to 12¾c.; Belleville, Ont., white, 12 5-11c.; colored, 12½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., white, 12½c.; colored, 12½c.; Brockville, Ont., white, 12½c.; colored, 12½c. Ottawa, Ont., white, 12½c.; colored, 12½c. Picton, Ont., colored, 12½c. bid. Perth, Ont., white, 12½c.; colored, 12½c.; Brantford, Ont., 12 5-16c. to 12¾c. London, Ont., 12½c. to 12¾c. bid. St. Hyacinthe, Que., 12½c.; butter, 26½c. Chicago, Ill., 12½c. to 13½c.; creamery butter, 26c. to 27c.; dairy butter, 18c. to 23c. New York, N. Y., creamery butter, 26½c. to 27c.; dairy butter, 18c. to 26c.

#### CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$4.40 to \$7.45; cows, \$3 to \$5; heifers, \$2.50 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$3 to \$8; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 to \$4.65.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6 to \$6.10; butchers', \$5.95 to \$6.05; light mixed, \$5.25 to \$5.50; choice light, \$5.50 to \$5.65; packing, \$5.50 to \$5.90; pigs, \$3.50 to \$4.85; bulk of sales, \$4.50 to \$5.25.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$4 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4.75 to \$5.80; yearlings, \$3.95 to \$5.

#### BUFFALO.

Cattle.—Prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25. Veals.—\$5.75 to \$8.50. Hogs.—Heavy, \$5.90 to \$6; a few, \$6.10; mixed, \$5.75 to \$6; Yorkers, \$4.75 to \$5.90; pigs, \$4 to \$4.65. Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$4 to \$5.75; yearlings and wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$1 to \$4; Canada lambs, \$5.50 to \$5.75.

#### BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables for cattle were 11c. to 13½c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef was quoted at 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

#### SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Nov. 7th.—D. McCrae, Guelph, Ont., Galloways.  
Nov. 9th.—Bert Lawson, Hyde Park, Ont.; Jerseys and grades, farm and implements.  
Nov. 12th.—J. N. Greenshields, Danville, Que.; Ayrshires and Herefords.  
Nov. 20th.—James Sharp, Rockside, Ont.; Aberdeen-Angus cattle.  
Nov. 25th.—Dr. T. S. Sproule, M. P., Markdale, Ont.; Shorthorns (dispersion).



## Life, Literature and Education.

As Thanksgiving draws near, the thoughts even of the most callous or the most sordid, even of those for whom the chief interest of the occasion centers about a good dinner, must occasionally turn somewhat upon the object for which this day has been set apart, though it be only to cast up, by a sort of mathematical process, the total of desirable things that have come during the year.

There is something not wholly of "sweetness and light" about this mathematical practice, especially in connection with a religious festival such as Thanksgiving, which ideally should be but a reminder of the love and gratitude which should at all times overflow towards the Creator of all good; and yet for some there may even be encouragement and spiritual uplift in "counting the blessings." Too often, it is to be feared, the tendency is the other way, notwithstanding the fact that the more the mind dwells on the evil day, the blacker does it appear.

In regard to such summing up, however, a query is suggested as to whether the blessings counted are not generally of the material. Men almost invariably total them by the balance on the right side in the bank and the measure of bodily health enjoyed; and yet there are so many other things.

Has a reverse taught you a lesson this year? Have you advanced in any way past narrowness, dogmatism, and intolerance? Are you more whole-hearted, more kindly, more generous, than last year? Have you found a new friend, or has your confidence been reconfirmed in an old one? Have you learned to know more of life and its wonders than heretofore? Do you find the things among which you must spend your life more interesting than ever before? Have you been enabled to render your township or your neighborhood, or your friend, or your enemy, any service which will carry with it a little happiness? Have you learned to be less petulant, less impatient, more trustful in the ultimate good, more determined to be a factor in that ultimate good by doing your best?

Can you not count all these things among your blessings?

Some rail—and, no doubt, not without good reason—against the habit of introspection. After all, unconscious goodness is the ideal, the condition of mind least likely to lead to Pharisaism; still, it is possible that many a man has been helped by stopping once in a while to scrutinize himself. By so doing, he has realized just where he was beginning to grow hard, and cynical, and indifferent, and has been enabled to make the turn toward a nobler life. If he has realized his coming to this turn, and that he has passed it safely, can he be blamed for including this consciousness among his reasons for thanksgiving?

There is reason to believe the size of the Government's majority in the recent Dominion elections was due as much to the unfitness of the Oppo-

sition as to its own strength. Impartial opinion has expressed the situation in this wise: "A Government which deserved to be defeated was confronted by an Opposition that was too weak and unworthy to win." So far as the two party leaders are concerned, they enjoy in large degree the esteem of their fellow countrymen. Unfortunately, as much cannot be said of all the Premier's colleagues, nor yet of all the lieutenants of R. L. Borden, the Leader of the Opposition. Some of the least desirable of the Parliamentary contingent in the Conservative party have fortunately been left at home by their constituents. It could have been wished that one or two more on the same side, as well as several among the Ministerial party, had shared the same fate. It remains for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who must now have attained the summit of his ambition, to add an illustrious chapter to his public career by ridding his Cabinet of the element upon which uneasy suspicion rests, and, when making further choice of colleagues, to select first for uprightness of character, instead of ingenuity and capacity to manipulate the mechanism of party machinery. This, with vigilant effort to get rid of the barnacles of graft and inefficiency which accumulate about a party in power, with a somewhat stricter regard for economy and adherence to the policy of tariff stability, modified by judicious moderate reductions in the interests of farmers and consumers generally, would tend to strengthen his party against the next test four or five years hence, which otherwise might not result so favorably to the party in power.

It has been proposed by Mr. J. Ross Robertson that an especial dairy farm be established, from which the hospitals of Toronto may be supplied with milk guaranteed absolutely clean. The mere fact that such a proposition has been made preaches once more the gospel of clean milk. If clean milk is essential to the welfare of the sick, it must also be essential to that of the well. May the careless dairyman and slipshod farmer again take warning.

According to recent statistics for Great Britain, the proportion of clergymen who live to old age is greater than that of men belonging to any other profession; the mortality of physicians is excessive, probably because of the nervous strain and irregularity of life which their work entails; while liquor dealers and their employes are the shortest-lived of all. The instinct of self-preservation in the normal man is strong, and the publication of this report will no doubt do good work as an object-lesson in temperance.

The Old Age Pensions Act becomes operative Jan. 1st, 1909, in Great Britain. By it, every man and woman over seventy years of age, who has been for at least twenty years a British subject, and has for that period resided in the United Kingdom, whose total yearly income does not exceed £31 10s., and who is not disqualified under any section of the Act, is entitled to a weekly pen-

sion of from 1s. to 5s., in inverse ratio to the amount of income received. Medical and surgical relief, which may be given gratis, do not count in estimating the amount of income. In order that the undeserving may not profit by the pensions, one clause of the Act especially provides that a person "who has habitually failed to work according to his ability, opportunity, and need for the maintenance of himself and those legally dependent upon him," shall not be eligible; nor shall criminals, indoor paupers, and persons in lunatic asylums, although one-time criminals who have given evidence of right living for ten years after release from prison, may apply for a pension. Applications may be made at the local post offices, and evidences of age produced. A Pension Committee will then inquire into the eligibility, etc., of applicants. Doubtless, the passing of this bill will dispense much happiness in the British Isles. Not less doubtless is it that the task of the committee will not conduce to a very general breaking of the Tenth Commandment in regard to it.

Occasionally the wonder of the age in which we live bursts upon us, and we marvel at what man has accomplished. . . . To-day he travels by steam railway and steamship, and the old stage coach and sailing vessel are forgotten. By the wonders of modern machinery, he puts the old hand-power species to shame. He sits in a furnace-heated, electric-lighted house, and in his kitchen his cook puts the match to the gas range, never dreaming of the trial of open fire-place and bake-oven which fell to the lot of her predecessor but once removed. He perpetuates the semblance of the human face by photography, and of the individual human voice by the phonograph. He speaks by telephone over hundreds of miles, and by telegraph sends his messages round the earth at lightning speed. By the use of chloroform he performs operations painlessly, and by medical science and skill he not only saves human life, but increases the chances of prolonging it. These are but a few of the accomplishments of a century.

And yet, if indications prove true, we are but on the verge of developments not less wonderful. Thomas A. Edison has predicted that within a very few years the steam railway will be a novelty, its place having been taken by electric roads. Dr. Graham Bell and others assert that the age of the airship is just upon us; while the masters of wireless telegraph presage that within a short period the network of wires for telegraph and telephone will be no more.

In medical science are promised greater marvels still. Experiments with antitoxins of various sorts, and the discovery of opsonins, with all that it foreshadows, tend to a more universal checking of disease. Already, in Paris, has been discovered a means of inducing insensibility to pain by electricity, a method which does away with the distressing after-effects of ordinary anaesthetics; while in the same city are men sedulously working to discover the germ of old age. Should their efforts prove effectual, may not the term of human life be very materially prolonged?

At the present day, indeed, man's daring in the realms of scientific research seems to know no bounds. In Europe, a coterie of scientists, among whom are the eminent Sir Oliver Lodge and others scarcely less widely known, are striving even to rend the veil from the after-life, to obtain glimpses beyond "that unknown bourne" from which no traveller yet has returned to tell the story. To some of us this attempt seems almost like sacrilege, and utterly hopeless; and yet, in this Twentieth Century it is impossible to maintain any other attitude than one of waiting.

Carelessness, and again carelessness, on the part of someone here and there, has been responsible for the forest fires which, during the past few weeks, have been devastating whole sections of country in both Canada and the United States, licking up millions of dollars' worth of timber, and causing no inconsiderable loss of life. Probably a detective system, no matter how perfect, would have but little success in tracing even a small fraction of these fires to their source, and yet carelessness which leads to such disastrous results can scarcely be regarded as less than criminal. To throw a burning match or cigar-end on dry grass in a dry season is as inexcusable as to wilfully set out fires at such a time. When the public conscience has been educated to recognize this, we shall have fewer forest fires, fewer tales of such horrible cremations as have taken place in Michigan during the past fortnight.

### PEOPLE, BOOKS AND DOINGS.

President Roosevelt will start before long on a hunting expedition to the Plateau of Uganda, Central Africa. His son, Kermit, who will act as official photographer for the party, and two naturalists, will accompany him.

Mr. Geo. Wyndham, M. P., has been elected Lord Rector of Edinburgh University, and Lord Curzon Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Mrs. Drummond, Suffragette leaders in England, have been sentenced to prison for three months, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst for ten weeks.

Lord Northcliffe (Alfred Harmsworth), England's wealthiest and best-known newspaper proprietor, is at present in Canada. He began life without a penny, but, although still a young man, has achieved both an immense fortune and a peerage. Fifty-one million papers are distributed from his publishing houses every week.

A Jew, Signor Ernesto Nathan, is mayor of the City of Rome.

An organized effort is being made in France to suppress the publication of immoral literature, cards, pictures, etc., within the Republic.

In the Berlin schools, the study of English, formerly optional, has been made compulsory.

The speed with which the excavation of the Panama Canal is proceeding may be judged from the fact that in 50 days an amount of material is moved equal to that of the great

pyramid of Cheops, which consumed the labor of 100,000 men for twenty years in building. In one month, as many as 815,270 cubic yards of earth have been handled. It is stated that the canal will be open for navigation in six years, after \$256,000,000 have been expended upon it.

Beethoven himself told the following story as to how he became deaf. "I had to deal with a very tiresome and capricious tenor. I had already written two great arias to the same words, neither of which pleased him, and also a third which he did not care for the first time he tried it, although he took it away with him. I was thanking heaven I had done with him, and had begun to settle myself to something else which I had laid aside, but had hardly worked at it half an hour before I heard a knock at the door, which I recognized as that of my tenor. I sprang up from my table in such a rage that as the man came into the room I flung myself on the floor, as they do on the stage, but I fell upon my hands. When I got up I found I was deaf, and from that moment I have remained so. The doctor said I injured the nerves."

In the heart of the Labrador, 300 miles from the head of Hamilton Inlet, is a great waterfall, 250 feet in width, and 1,300 feet in depth, the roar of whose cataract penetrates the surrounding wilderness to a distance of 20 miles. The eyes of few, however, besides those of the timid wild animals of those northern latitudes, have ever rested upon its wonders. The Indians, from time immemorial holding a superstition that whoever looked upon the waters would die within the year, have kept aloof, and but few white men have ventured through the solitudes in which Hubbard starved to death. The falls were, however, reached in 1892 by Mr. H. G. Bryant, of Philadelphia, and may yet be the objective point of sight-seeing tourists to the northward.

An interesting book-announcement for this autumn is that of "My African Journey," by the Right Hon. Winston Churchill, M. P. The book is said to be highly characteristic of its author, abounding in brilliant description and good stories.

If it is true that a man's character appears in the books which he writes, the problem as to the Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde character of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who has been represented on the one hand as the great octopus of the Standard Oil Trust, and on the other as an enthusiastic Baptist and the greatest philanthropist of his time, having already given over \$200,000,000 for charity, will soon be solved. He has at last written the story of his life, which is now appearing in monthly instalments in World's Work.

**THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.**  
**YOUNG PEOPLE AND THE FARM.**

The mooted inclination of young people to leave the farm, and discard country life for the city, can never prove a wise choice for most of them. At the foundation of this is a factor not to be got around.

Country life is superior to city life—always has been, and always will be.

Young people have not life experience enough to know this, and the

parents, too often fall into a sort of rut, make life on the farm a bondage to youth, which longs to spread its wings and fly.

The mother with young girls living at home should remember that they are young, and allow them the chances for self-initiative that normal youth craves. This instinct of the young is God-implanted, and works out progress for the human race.

Let your daughter figure out some things for herself. Do not confiscate all her time for your own work. Give her a portion of each day for herself. If there is a study she loves, allow her to pursue it. If she is fond of music, encourage her in the accomplishment. If she loves pretty things, do not deny them to her. Never fear; she will not become too fine and soar above the practical hard work that alone insures independence and freedom from debt. Her cultivated intelligence will make her manifold more useful in your home, and when

**THANKSGIVING.**

The summer time has gone,  
And now a Nation's voice we raise  
In gratitude and humble praise  
To God the Giver of all good,  
Who by mankind again has stood,  
Without Whose kindly, gently aid,  
We could not grow one single blade  
Of grass or sheaf of golden wheat,  
With all our toil, through summer's heat.

Life's summer time will soon be past,  
Soon will the wintry chilling blast,  
The cold and icy winds of death,  
Dissolve this fleeting mortal breath  
Back to its mother dust and clay.  
Then may we reap on that great day  
A heavenly harvest far away,  
In climes beyond the Southern skies,  
Where harvesters will gladly meet  
Those gone before at Jesus' feet,  
And raise to the celestial dome,  
Triumphantly shouts of harvest home!  
Fonthill, Ont. R. MILLER.

**RE HINDU MARRIAGES.**

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

In your paper of 8th Oct. issue was an article about marriage customs in different nations. I have read it, and found that the statements of marriage customs of Hindoostan were not correct. The Hindu religion distinctly forbids child-marriage, and in many parts of India so-called child-marriage is nothing but a betrothal. The betrothal ceremony takes place some years before the real marriage ceremony.

The members of the Brahm Samaj (i. e., Theistic Church of India) have given a death-blow to early marriage. The boys and girls of that Samaj will not marry until they attain the age of twenty-one and fifteen, respectively. Their marriage will be registered under Act III., 1872, of India Government. The Hindus are not yet accustomed to European ideas. The marriage by courtship of Christian countries has not yet prevailed in Hindoostan. It is not considered to be the highest and best system; they say this method generally proceeds from selfish desires, or the mere gratification of passions. Marriage according to the Hindu ideas, must be based on the ideal of the spiritual union of the souls, and not on lower desires for sense of pleasures. It must be a sacred bond between two souls. Even death does not dissolve it.

S. SINHA,  
Hindu Student, O. A. C., Guelph.

[We heartily thank the writer of the above for this information. At the same time, we must confess that our Occidental mind cannot quite grasp the entire drift of the Oriental reasoning. How can a bond exist between two souls, how can there be spiritual union of two souls, without that friendship which leads to the mutual acquaintance and understanding which we call love? Does the betrothal of children, brought about, we judge, by the parents, invariably lead to soul union? Are there no "misfits," no uncongenial married folk in India? We should be very glad to hear more from Mr. Sinha upon this point. Our curiosity has been aroused, and we seek information.]

**LEAVE CHILDREN ALONE MORE.**

Rev. Dr. Merle S. C. Wright, in an address on parental discipline, before the City Mothers' Club, of New York, urged this course:

"Give the children more active accomplishments. I consider that to bring up one child might be called an art, but to bring up many must be a handicraft. Children get licked and whipped and rounded into shape among other children. They get independence in this way, and that is really the experience of the world. It seems to me you can't let a child too much alone. I wouldn't break a child's will for anything, nor take the bloom from its nature. There is nothing in the world like the real nature of a child. And parents sometimes attempt to break the will of the child when they themselves are out of temper, and punish without cause. Instead, they should keep head cool and reason calm if the child needs punishment."



When the Last of the Leaves Has Fallen.

**AMONG THE POETS.**

**Indian Summer.**

O Indian Summer, there's in thee  
A stillness, a serenity—  
A spirit pure and holy,  
Which makes October's gorgeous train  
Seem but a pageant light and vain,  
Untouched by melancholy!  
But who can paint the deep serene—  
The holy stillness of thy mien—  
The calm that's in thy face,  
Which makes us feel, despite of strife,  
And all the turmoil of our life—  
Earth is a holy place?  
Here, in the woods, we'll talk with thee,  
Here, in thy forest sanctuary,  
We'll learn thy simple lore;  
And neither poverty nor pain,  
The strife of tongues, the thirst for gain,  
Should ever vex us more.  
—By Alexander M'Lachlan.

Anxiety never yet successfully bridged  
over any chasm.—Ruffini.

she leaves you to become wife and mother, her chances for success and happiness will be enhanced by the perfection of faculties which your wisdom encouraged her to develop.

The endeavor among land-owners to keep their young people on the farm should be earnest. These young people are the backbone of the nation, and their sturdiness of character has saved America more than once. And just because they are strong and intelligent, they grow discontented when shut off from all the chance of self-effort that may seem new to the generation from which they sprang. Let them go ahead. Give them leeway to carry out some of their own ideas. You get new crops every year, do you not? They are also a new crop, and the old should recognize their value. Let your girl be a girl. Remember this that, if she is a successful girl, she is apt to be a still more successful woman.

Cleveland, O. L. MALONEY.



## The Quiet Hour.

### RETURN THANKS.

Of whom what could He less expect  
Than glory and benediction; that is,  
Thanks?—  
The slightest, easiest, readiest recom-  
pense  
From them who could return Him nothing  
else.

—Milton.

The custom of keeping a National Thanksgiving Day is only reasonable gratitude. What should we think of people who were willing to receive continual gifts day after day and year after year, never saying "Thank you," but always grumbling if the gifts were not so lavish as usual? The truth is that we treat God as we should never dream of treating anyone else. His gifts are too often taken as a matter of course, just because He has been giving them so many years that we have grown to expect them. Probably the Israelites were very thankful at first for the daily supply of manna. But, after they had found it ready for their use every morning for a year or two, they would receive it as unceremoniously as we do the marvellous miracle of the yearly harvest—when we find the seed sown has increased mysteriously. The little Israelites, who had never known what it was to face starvation in the desert, would grow up to look on the daily supply of food as their natural right—as we are only too apt to consider the harvest-riches of fields and garden. A touch of famine wakes us up to be thankful for the usual bountiful harvest, a taste of poverty reminds us to thank God for years of prosperity. When we have a succession of restless nights we remember to thank Him for His common gift of sweet and restful sleep—the mysterious time when we lie in helpless unconsciousness and the cell tissues, which have been worn and injured during waking hours, are swiftly repaired and strengthened by our sleepless subconscious self, that important silent half of our complex being which is so much talked about nowadays. Any injury to our eyes, which forces us to walk in darkness for a time, makes us very thankful for the blessing of sight which we had been accustomed to use constantly without a word of gratitude to the Giver. So it is with the power of using hands or feet, the opportunity of breathing fresh air and of drinking fresh water, the blessings of home and friends and all the other countless gifts which are showered upon us. God makes His sun to shine on us, even if we dare to deny His very existence; and sends His rain to water our crops, even though we may be trampling on the holiest laws He has taught us by our own sense of right and wrong.

"Mercies which do everywhere us meet,  
Whose very commonness should win  
more praise,  
Do for that cause less wonder raise,  
And those with slighter thankfulness  
we greet."

If we only had a good harvest once in ten years, our churches would be filled with thankful crowds on at least one Thanksgiving Day in each decade. Is it reasonable that we should thank Him less because He gives us ten times as much?

Several hundred years ago a brave little colony of pioneers started out to make a home for themselves in a new country. All their courage was needed, for when that first terrible winter was over, about half of the exiles were laid in their graves. The living were "scarce able to bury the dead, the well not sufficient to tend the sick." But they still toiled bravely on, planting the seed-grain, which was so precious because it was so sorely needed for present food, trusting in God and never losing heart. That year of sorrow and hardships, that year when it was hard to find enough food to save themselves from starvation, was considered a fitting time for appointing an annual Thanksgiving Day. Those brave men felt themselves bound to thank God for His goodness to them, and especially for His great gift of the

harvest, without which they must all have died.

Now, what do you think of that record, you prosperous Canadian farmers, who gather in abundant harvests every year and never once think of the possibility of starving to death? Do you keep Thanksgiving Day as loyally and heartily as those thankful exiles? Do you ever begin to fancy "My power and the might of mine hand hath gotten me this wealth," and forget that it is God only who giveth power to get wealth? What if God should refuse to work with men for one season only! Just think of the result! The farmers might plow and sow, might enrich the soil, and even water their fields, but the grain—without God's quickening power—would simply decay in the ground. The sun might shine on it, the rain might water it, but the sun's heat could only dry it up and the rain would only make it rot more swiftly. Unless the famine had been prepared for, as in the time of Joseph, one such withdrawal of God's bounty would mean death to mankind. The farmers may think they depend more on the harvests than other people, but if the earth should everywhere refuse to give her increase for each scattered seed, we should all die of starvation. The men who rush to the Klondyke for gold might die in the midst of wealth, the millionaires could not eat their grand furniture and clothes. The farmers have the high privilege of working hand-in-hand with the Creator to supply food for all men.

I heard some time ago that seed supposed to be two thousand years old had been sown in Ontario and had grown and multiplied. I don't know whether that is possible or not, but at least the greater marvel is true enough. The seed sown this year was contained in germ—in seed that grew many thousands of years ago. One seed contains within itself the life of ages that are past, and has potential energy stored up within its tiny form which might be enough to feed millions in the future. If carefully planted, with its children and descendants, year after year, it might increase infinitely, so that millions of barns could in time be filled with the increase of one grain of wheat. Does not that give us courage and hope when we are planting spiritual seeds? Our words seem so poor, and we might feel hopeless of any good resulting from them; but a seed is also a very small and apparently insignificant thing, yet—with God's power and help to foster it—who can measure its possibilities? If we think we are able to make one seed bear fruit in our fields, a little consideration will convince us of our helplessness; and yet if we want a harvest we must do our part. We sow wheat or barley, confidently hoping for a harvest, by God's co-operation with our efforts. Let us sow spiritual seed just as confidently, knowing that God is not mocked—whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. Yesterday evening a sweet young Jewish girl came in to visit me, and after a little general conversation she dropped down beside me and said pleadingly; "Won't you please talk to me?" Though anyone might have thought I had been talking to her, I knew what she meant. I remembered how, at her age, I was hungry to have a loved friend talk about the real things, about God and His constant, watchful oversight of our work and play. I could not send her away hungry, throwing away an opportunity which the Lord of the vineyard had given me of sowing seed which He would surely nourish and quicken. So I sent up one swift petition for wisdom and help, and trusted that the words, which came at once to my lips, were what God wanted me to speak to her. She went away an hour later, with tears in her eyes and a smile on her lips, not forgetting to thank me with a loving kiss for "talking" to her. These sweet young creatures who are just leaving childhood behind, are very good soil for one who wishes to sow the seed. Ruth will never forget these happy talks in the twilight; she is hungry for God, and words about Him will surely make a deep and lasting impression. She may forget the words, but the influence of them on her life will not fade away as it would probably do if she were ten years older. Spiritual seed may lie almost forgotten in the memory for years, but let not the sower be discouraged because of that. The germ of life may suddenly wake up and grow splendidly, quite unknown to the

sower. God takes the seed we sow prayerfully into His own keeping, and we may safely trust Him for the increase.

"The good we hoped to gain has failed us. Well,  
We do not see the ending; and the boon  
May wait us down the ages—who can tell?  
And bless us amply soon.  
In God's eternal plan, a month, a year,  
Is but an hour of some slow April day,  
Holding the germs of what we hope and fear  
To blossom far away."

I may seem to have wandered from my subject; but, if there is good reason to be thankful for increase of natural seed, I am sure we ought not to forget to thank God for the infinite good which He so often brings from men's poor attempts to sow spiritual seed. Sow in faith and hope and love, but be sure to sow also in thanksgiving.

"It is a good thing to give thanks unto the LORD,  
And to sing praises unto Thy Name, O Most High;  
To show forth Thy loving kindness in the morning,  
And Thy faithfulness every night.

For Thou, LORD, hast made me glad through Thy work;  
I will triumph in the works of Thy hands."

HOPE.

### THE BRIDEGROOM OF CANA.

"There was a marriage in Cana of Galilee. . . . And both Jesus was called, and His disciples, to the marriage."

Veil thine eyes, O beloved, my spouse,  
Turn them away,  
Lest in their light my life withdrawn  
Dies as a star, as a star in the day,  
As a dream in the dawn.

Slenderly hang the olive leaves,  
Sighing apart.  
The rose and silver doves in the eaves  
With a murmur of music bind our house.  
Honey and wine in thy words are stored,  
Thy lips are bright as the edge of a sword  
That hath found my heart,—  
That hath found my heart.

Sweet, I have waked from a dream of thee,—  
And of Him;  
He who came when the songs were done.  
From the net of thy smiles my heart went free  
And the golden lure of thy love grew dim.

I turned to them asking, "Who is He,  
Royal and sad, who comes to the feast,  
And sits Him down in the place of the least?"  
And they said, "He is Jesus, the carpenter's son."

Hear how my harp on a single string  
Murmurs of love.  
Down in the field the thrushes sing,  
And the lark is lost in the light above,  
Lost in the infinite glowing whole,  
As I in thy soul,—  
As I in thy soul.

Love, I am fain for thy glowing grace  
As the pool for the star, as the rain for the rill.  
Turn to me, trust to me, mirror me,  
As the star in the pool, as the cloud in the sea!  
Love, I looked awhile in His face,  
And was still.

The shaft of the dawn strikes clear and sharp,  
Hush, my harp.

Hush, my harp, for the day is begun,  
And the lifting, shimmering flight of the swallow

Breaks in a curve on the brink of morn,  
Over the swamores, over the corn,  
Cling to me, cleave to me, prison me  
As the mote in the flame, as the shell in the sea!

For the winds of the dawn say, "Follow, follow,  
Jesus Bar-Joseph, the carpenter's son!"  
—Marjorie C. Packard, in the University Magazine.

## With the Flowers.

### WINTER PROTECTION OF SHRUBS, VINES AND FLOWERS.

A common mistake is to think that winter protection is given to plants for the sole purpose of keeping out the frost. This is not altogether true. The majority of woody plants can stand a fair degree of frost, but succumb at once to the alternate freezings and thawings which inevitably come in spring, or even during "thaws" of winter, if adequate protection is not given.

When preparing plants for winter, therefore, remember:

- (1) That sunshine must be kept out.
- (2) That the majority of shrubs and plants require air, and that, therefore, the mulch or protective agent must be loose, and must be kept loose, if necessary, by occasional forkings over during the winter.
- (3) That wet lying about the roots must be guarded against.

It may be taken as a general rule that all trees, shrubs and vines require protection during the first winter or two, an easy matter, since the plants are then small. Some cover them with inverted barrels or boxes filled with dry leaves, air-spaces being left in the sides of the boxes for ventilation; others simply tie the tops of the branches together and bind about with straw; while yet others set up a wigwam-like framework and bind old canvas or burlap about the outside, the framework being omitted and the burlap simply tacked across the wall in the case of vines which cannot be conveniently taken down. In any case, the soil, if at all likely to hold too much water, should be mounded up about the plants to form a sort of watershed in miniature, and the ground covering the whole extent occupied by the roots should be covered by a five or six-inch mulch of loose, strawy manure or leaves.

Old, well-rotted manure should be used for bulb-beds, as bulbs have an especial repugnance to manure which is at all sharp or fresh.

Beds of perennials should not be covered until growth has stopped, and the stems are dried and brown. At this stage, cut down the stems and burn them, and dig a little well-rotted manure into the surface of the ground, then, after the first sharp frost or so, which forms a crust on the surface, cover with loose, strawy manure, or even with loose straw or leaves which are not likely to pack too closely. If the roots are in rows, the leaves may be confined beneath boards placed at an angle in such a way as to shed superfluous moisture.

In spring do not uncover too hastily. Remember that alternate freezings and thawings do more harm than any other cause, and leave the plants undisturbed until all danger of trouble from this cause has passed.

### BURNING AUTUMN LEAVES.

For weeks past the city streets have been thick with the smoke of burning leaves. We hope the country folk will not at any time follow this fashion, which is a virtual burning up of money. If the leaves are considered unsightly on the lawn, they should be raked up and made into a compact heap in some out-of-the-way place. When fully decayed, no better mulch or planting soil can be found for flowering plants and bulbs.

Ezekiel, a Florida dorky, had no stockings, so the night before Christmas he hung his trousers in the chimney of the tumble-down shack that he calls home. Christmas morning a Northern lady, calling at the cabin with some presents for the family, was greeted by Ezekiel's doleful face protruding from a narrow opening in the door. After wishing him a merry Christmas, the lady asked him what presents he had received.

"Ah, reckon Ah must have got er present," said Ezekiel. "Mah pants is new."

About the House.

**Beef Croquettes.**—Mince some corned beef fine and mix in with a much well-seasoned, hot mashed potato. Beat 1 egg and work in, shape the whole into little cakes, roll in egg and crumbs and fry. Serve very hot.

**Shepherd's Pie.**—Cut the quantity of cold meat required into thin slices and season. Put in an earthenware dish and pour over it a gravy made as follows: Put two tablespoons butter into a frying-pan and when hot stir in 2 tablespoons flour. Stir until brown and pour in 2 cups water. Season and boil a few minutes. Now cover the whole mixture with a thick layer of potatoes mashed with 1 cup hot milk and 1 tablespoon butter, and seasoned. Bake until browned on top in a hot oven.

**Salt Pork.**—Cut very thin slices from the thick part of side pork. Hold each on a toasting fork before a hot fire, immersing frequently in cold water to remove the extra fat and make it delicate. Serve with toast.

**Panned Pork.**—Cut very thin slices, dip in egg and cracker crumbs, and fry.

**Whipped Cream Salad Dressing.**—Put half a cupful of thick cream on ice until very cold. Beat the yolk of 2 eggs very light and add 2 tablespoons vinegar, and a dash of salt and pepper. Cook over hot water until thick and set aside to cool. Just before serving mix in the cream, which should be well whipped.

**Eggs on Toast.**—Poach some eggs and place on buttered toast. Pour over them a sauce made as follows: 1 cup sweet cream or rich milk, 1 sprig parsley chopped fine, 1 tablespoon butter and 1 teaspoon flour, all mixed together and boiled until thickened.

**Biscuits, New.**—Sift together 1 quart flour, 3 heaping teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon sugar and a pinch salt. Rub in butter size of an egg. Add 2 beaten eggs to 1 cup, or a little more, of milk. Pour this gradually into the prepared flour, stirring with a knife until a dough is formed. Roll very lightly into a sheet half an inch thick, cut into biscuits and bake at once.

**Graham Biscuit.**—Mix 1 quart Graham flour, one-half tea-poon salt and 2 tea-poons baking powder in a bowl. Rub in 2 tablespoons butter, and slowly add sweet milk to make a soft dough, stirring with a knife. Turn on a floured board. Roll out very lightly and cut into biscuits.

**Cocoanut Cake.**—1 cup sugar and 3 tablespoons melted butter beaten together. Add 1 egg beaten light, and beat again. Now beat in 1 cup milk. Sift 2 cups flour with 2 tea-poons baking powder and beat vigorously into the liquid mixture. When smooth, stir in a quarter or half cup cocoanut and bake in one layer. When cold, cover with white icing sprinkled with cocoanut.

**A New Rice Pudding.**—Boil one-quarter pound rice until tender, then add to it 3 dessert spoons butter, sugar to taste, the beaten yolks of two eggs, and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Beat well, pour into a pudding dish and bake in a rather slow oven for 1 hour. Whip the whites of the eggs into a froth, mix in 1 tea-poon powdered sugar, spread over the top and leave in the oven to set.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Warm and durable inner soles for winter shoes may be cut from old soft felt hats.

Never allow meats to boil while they are being cooked in water. Hard boiling in salted water will toughen the tenderest piece of meat ever sold. Let the water simmer gently, keeping the pot on the back of the range.

**A Good Paste.**—Take a handful of flour and mix it smoothly with a little water, and pour in boiling water to make a good paste, beating all the time; then add 1 tea-poon pulverized alum, a few drops carbolic acid and oil of cloves. Strain through a fine sieve and put in a sealer, and you will always have a paste ready to use.

After washing lace ties, etc., rinse them in milk instead of starching them. Let the lace dry, then damp and iron, and you will find it looking quite new again. If coffee, tea and chocolate spoils on table linen are treated immediately with

water they will nearly always be restored to their original color. If the stains have become set, spread them with a mixture of lemon juice and egg yolk and expose to bright sunlight.

If woollen garments have become badly faded through faulty washing, try the following to restore them, to some degree at least, to their original size: Lay the article on the ironing board, and place over it a piece of cheesecloth which has been wrung out of cold water. Press with a hot iron until the cheesecloth is perfectly dry.

Never use a metal lemon squeezer, especially galvanized iron, upon which the acid develops a poisonous salt. Glass lemon squeezers are the best.

Flatirons should be washed every week and always kept in a clean, dry place. Rub wax over them frequently while ironing, rubbing it off on a clean cloth before using.

A good house-keeper says she covers the wadding for her comforters first with mosquito netting, tying in the usual fashion. Then she puts on the regular cover, simply fastening here and there. When the outside is soiled it can be easily removed, washed, and put back, the inside part, in the meantime, being hung on a line outdoors, exposed, if possible, to bright sunlight.

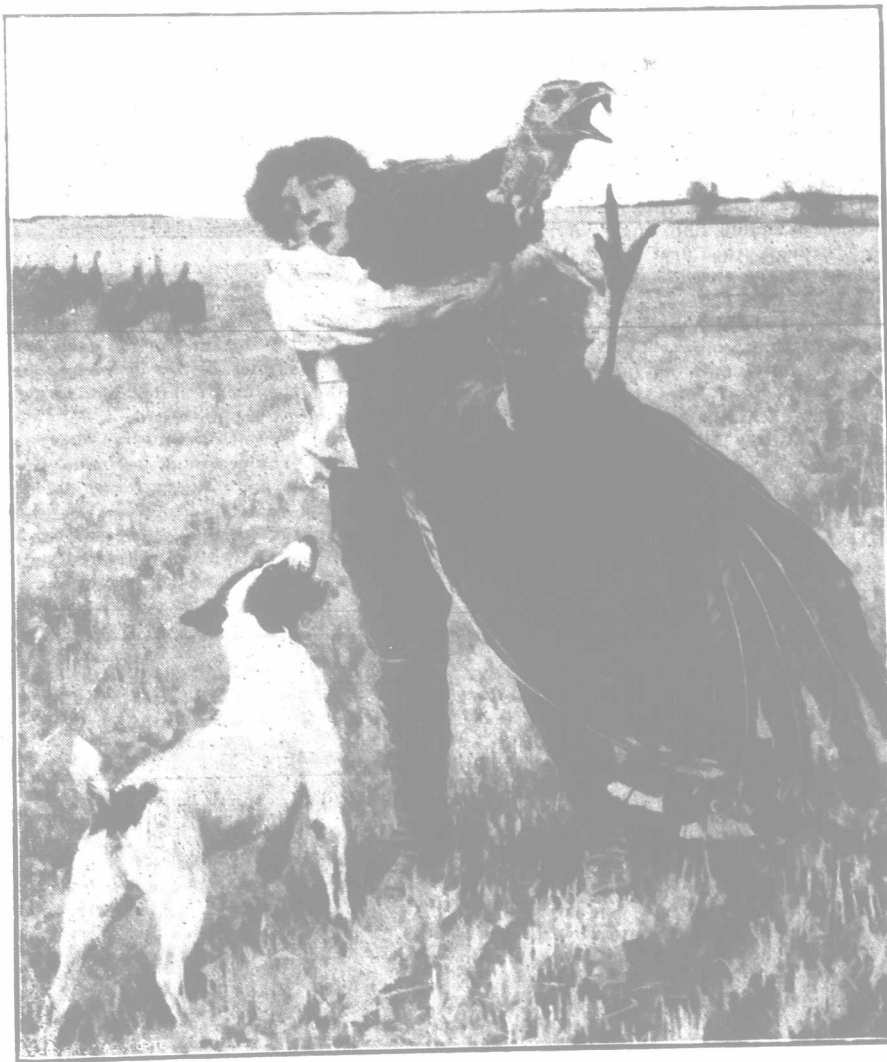
Children's Corner

TOMMY'S THANKSGIVING.

"I'm thankful for a lot of things: I'm thankful I'm alive; I'm thankful that I'm six years old, instead of only five. I'm thankful for the tops and toys, and for my Kitty Gray; I'm thankful for the big outdoors where I can run and play.

"I'm thankful for the things that grow, the apples,—aren't they good?—The corn where we play hide and seek, as in a little wood. I'm thankful for the pumpkins round, just like a golden ball, and jack-o'-lanterns, big and queer; they don't scare me at all.

"I'm thankful for Thanksgiving day, for pies all in a row; I'm thankful grandma made them sweet. She knows I like them so. I'm thankful for the turkey, too. How brown it is and nice! And I'd be very thankful, please, for only one more slice."



"Got Him."

From a painting by R. Wardle. Exhibited at Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908.

WATERING THE COWS.

[Written for the Children's Corner by Alice Watson.]

On a summer's day just after school, Jolly free from the teacher's rule, I drove the cows back to the pool; Back through the shady wood so cool. The first old cow stepped in the bog, When in with a splash went the old green frog; The little mudturtles slipped off a log, And away wiggled each wee pollywog.

Chorus— The merry pollywogs wiggled back to the spring, To the crystal shelf where the gray snails cling; And the puddle people think 'tis a very rude thing, To disturb the reign of their august king.

On his mossy log, In the center of the bog, With his grand phizog, Sits the old bullfrog, "Thoung!"

A thousand swamp flies had a dance; The old gray snake went in a trance; The mosquitoes all hummed, "Here's a chance

To make good use of our brand-new lance." Back to his cave crept the old gray toad, The striped chipmunk skipped out of the road;

While in Indian file the cattle strode Down where the sweetest water flowed. (Chorus.)

Each bossy drank to her heart's content, Then leisurely back to the pasture went; When out on the stage in their leafy tent, Came the wild-wood orchestra pleasure bent.

With their loud "ka rupp" came the old green frogs, To call out their audience—the little pollywogs,— And the swamp flies, all in their very best togs,

Pipe their sweetest tune while the grass-hopper clogs. (Chorus.)

Then the toad hops up, and the squirrel leaps down;

The mosquitoes hum, while the mudturtles frown, And the wild-wood songsters with music drown

The noisy splash of the muskrat clown, As he plays in the mud on the spring's cool brink,

And the sun in the golden west doth sink, Till the wise old owls in the tall oak blink,

It is time to ask "who who?" they think. (Chorus.)

ABOUT THE "LETTERS."

Dear Girls and Boys,—Do you know, I simply cannot begin to put in all the letters to-day, there were so many of them; and, besides, I have some things to tell you, so I shall have to take up a little space myself this time.

In the first place, I had a good laugh over all the ideas you have as to who or what Puck is. Two or three say "he, she or it" is a good-natured woman; "Mayflower," Medina, hopes "he" is "tall and handsome;" Muriel Hughes, Tillsonburg, thinks "he" must be a "little elf or fairy;" Bessie Miller, Merle Arrand, Mary and Annie Armit, Jean Scott, and others, all think him a "funny little old man," while Vivian Bodwell wishes "him" to be a "big jolly man, fond of children, and able to write funny stories."

I am really sorry, though, that not a single one of the Cornerites got enough marks to win the prize for the best letter. Not one got as many as fifty marks. But, never mind, there will be a prize given again before long, and we hope to have some capital letters then; you know we cannot afford space in our paper for any except very interesting ones, so you must do your best. This time Muriel Hughes and Jennie Johnston wrote, perhaps, the best letters, and Merle Arrand about the neatest one that came in. Mary Smith says she may "come often,"—we shall be glad to hear from her,—and Vivian Bodwell makes a suggestion which we shall act upon right away, viz., that we shall have "lots of debates and discussions."

Our first discussion, then, will be on this question, "Resolved, that winter sport is better than summer sport." Of course, you understand that you may take either side, affirmative or negative, just as is done in the "grown-ups" debating societies. . . I may say, also, that this subject is only for the boys and girls who are over ten years of age.

Those under ten will write on the following subject, "What we play at school."

Kindly send in all letters, so that they may reach us on or before the 20th day of November.

THE NAME FOR OUR CIRCLE.

Now about the name for our Circle. You never saw such a time as we have had trying to pick out the best. "Sunshine Circle" and "Maple-leaf Circle" were considered very good, but we had to throw them both out because they have been already taken by papers that go pretty nearly all over Canada.

Of the other names sent in we considered "Beaver Circle" and "Young

Canadian Circle" the best, but to save our lives we could not tell which of the two we liked the better, so we decided to leave the name to the vote of the boys and girls themselves.

So, now, will you kindly let us know on or before the 20th of November, which is your choice, also why it is so? Then we will count the votes and announce the new name for the Circle, also that of the prizewinners, right away.—Puck.

[Since writing the above several bright letters on New Zealand and other topics have come in. Many thanks. You will see them in the Corner before long.—P.]

#### CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.

Ethel Reed, age 13, Harrowsmith, Ont., wishes some girls and boys of her own age to correspond with her.

#### PICTURE POST-CARDS.

Another Cornerite wishes to exchange picture post-cards. We are sorry, but we must say once more that we cannot publish her address for this purpose. You see if we did she might get two or three hundred cards, and, as she would have to send one back for every one that she received, she would have to spend altogether too much money. Two hundred post-cards, even at two cents a-piece would come to \$4.00. Add \$2.00 for stamps to send them away with, and that would be \$6.00. So you see that would be too much, do you not?

#### RE LETTERS FOR THE CORNER.

Note.—Next time we shall again begin publishing in full all interesting letters that may be sent to the Corner; those sent by the older girls and boys in the first half, and those by the younger ones, ten and under, in the last half of each Department. Try your best, all of you, and see if you cannot write letters interesting enough to "go in the paper." At any time we may give prizes for extra good ones. And be sure to address all letters, until further notice, to "The Children's Department, Farmer's Advocate, London, Ont."

#### SOME CHRISTMAS PRESENTS THE GIRLS CAN MAKE.

Dear Girls,—Just a word to yourselves. Although I may be a little elf and live in a den, as one of you suggested, I see many of the papers and magazines, and the other day I came upon the following in Harper's. Just the thing for my girls! I thought, so here goes,—something to interest you during the long fall evenings, and some pretty presents for your friends as a result. Only don't get so much interested in the bead work that you will forget to write to me once in a while. Yours, PUCK.

#### BEAD CHAINS AND FOBS.

Bead weaving is ages old; we find it in the Egyptian mummy-cases used in every conceivable manner as a decoration. The Indians were not far behind, and our own grandmothers have left us many bags and purses which we prize as great heirlooms.

Although the bead-work field is varied and wide, it may be divided into at least two groups—that made with the aid of



Fig. 1. The Method of Placing the Beads.

a loom and that which is not. This last group contains articles so beautiful and so interesting in workmanship and variety of design that the woman who once knows how will find herself fascinated. It is always done with an even number of beads, and is built up like brick-work—that is, the beads do not lie in straight rows across the width as in weaving on a loom, but diagonally, as bricks are laid; therefore the pattern used must be made on these lines.

As a working basis there are a few important things which must be learned, and the rest is left for practice to make perfect.

The first is the knot with which we will join our threads as we renew them:

Hold the old end in a vertical position, laying the new thread back of it, with its short end turned towards the left, and projecting an inch or more beyond the vertical thread. The threads are held in position with the fingers and thumb of the left hand, and with the right hand bring the long end around in front of the thumb and up back of its own short end and across in front of the old thread. See illustration No. 6. The vertical, old end is now turned down through the loop in front of it, and there



Fig. 3. Fig. 4. Developing the Pattern.

held by the thumb, while, with the fingers of either hand, the long and short ends of the new are pulled up tight. This, when correctly done, will make a knot that will not slip on the silk thread which is used in this work. It is always best to wax the silk well and to use bead needles when they can be obtained, but No. 12 milliners' needles will answer. Try to have all the beads the same size, as this will make the work uniform.

The first thing to do is to become familiar with the weave, and then you will be able to pick out any pattern and to design new ones. Tie one green bead on the thread firmly, then string three more; you have now four beads on the thread. Take up one bead on the needle and sew through the third bead that you strung. Take up another bead on the needle; holding your chain firmly between the thumb and finger of left hand sew through the first bead that you knotted to the thread. Your work should now look like Fig. 1. Now take up a bead on the needle, and sew through the last bead that you strung; this turns you back on your chain as in Fig. 3. Take up a bead, and sew through the next projecting bead, and continue in this manner, always filling up the space as in

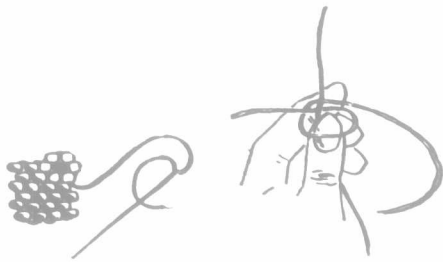
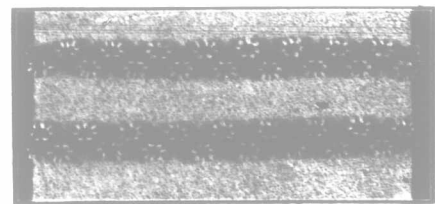


Fig. 5. The Daisy. Fig. 6. The Knot.

Fig. 2. Proceed with this until you find you are quite familiar with it and have made several inches of chain.

Now try a daisy. As you come to an edge beginning a new line across, place a white bead on the edge; cross the chain as before with the green beads, and as you come back to the daisy place a white bead next to the other white, sewing through the white; take up one white and one yellow and sew through the last white, turning back; proceed across chain and back to daisy, sewing one white



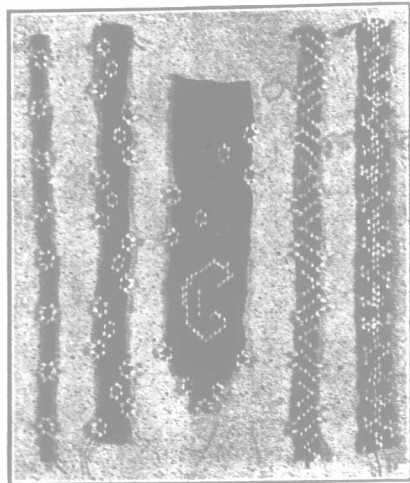
The Finished Daisy Chain.

through yellow, then two white through last white, returning as in Fig. 4. Now sew through each white bead around daisy to hold firmly, and have thread come out as in Fig. 5.

To make the daisy chain as illustrated, take a generous needleful of silk and tie one green bead firmly on it. Take hold of this green bead tightly between the thumb and first finger of the left hand, placing the working-thread over the first finger and under the second, thus enabling you to hold the threads and beads very tightly.

Be sure never to change the position of beads in your hand; in other words,

from the time you take hold of the first green bead never let the work turn over or slip from your fingers, as the firmness and evenness of the chain depend entirely upon how tightly you hold the beads and thread. String one green and two white on thread; take up on needle two white and one yellow bead; sew through the first white that you strung; then take up one green bead and sew through the green bead that you knotted to thread; next one green, and sew through the last green bead, turning back; then one white, and sew through yellow; three white through last white, turning, and sew all around daisy, green through green, white through last green, turning, green through white, green through last green, turning, white through white, two white and one yellow through last white, turning, green through green, green through last green, turning, white through yellow, white through last white, turn-



Bead Chains and Fobs.

ing; sew all around daisy, and continue. This is pretty either for a neck chain fifteen inches long or for a watch fob.

To make the small daisy chain, string two green beads on thread; take up one green bead, sew through first one; one green bead, sew through second; and so on until you have five on one side and four on the other. Take up one white, sew through green; one white, sew through last white; one white and one yellow, and sew through last white; one white,



"When Shall We Three Meet Again?"

From a photo taken by Stanley Shaver (age 15). Westover, Ont.

sew through yellow; three white through last white; sew around daisy; then one green through last white of daisy; green through green; and so on.

The next is but a variation of the daisy chain previously described, and can be made easily without further detail or trouble.

On the other side of the fob is a lovely little Indian design that can be made in Indian colors, but is also very pretty made in green, yellow, and white. It is four beads wide. Indian red may be used instead of the yellow if preferred.

The vine pattern is easily followed, and makes a charming watch chain or narrow fob. The fob chain in the center is another variation of the daisy pattern, and the initial is worked in in white beads. Any color background may be used.

"Paul, will you please go to his room and see if your grandpa is asleep." "Yes, mother," softly said Paul on his return, "he's asleep 'cept his nose."

## The Ingle Nook.

One thing which has struck me very forcibly at every visit to the country is the comparative independence of the farm woman. She knows how to do things—practical things at least. She may not be able to give addresses at "Daughters of the Empire" meetings, and she may have some little trepidation regarding how to travel from one continent to another, or how to conduct a "High Tea," but her hands have of necessity been educated, and along with them in certain very practical lines, her brain. The fact that she has always been obliged to do things, to meet emergencies, has given her a certain quickness and adaptability; she feels that, should the pinch come, she can at least earn her own living. And should the chance of travelling from continent to continent come, she can be very well trusted to "come down on her feet" every time.

Such self-confidence as this is a priceless possession. It exists also among the women of the cities, who are often both clever and capable, but is not, I believe, so universally found as in the country. Work is too easy in the cities—at least for a great many people—to develop a very strong sense of self-reliance. Accustomed to leaving most of the actual work to a maid, and spending a great proportion of the time in social pleasures, the city woman too often does not greatly develop the faculty for self-help, and should she be thrown suddenly upon her own resources, her plight is pitiable indeed. Even the fairly good manager, who is able to direct a maid very well, may, if she has never been accustomed to the habit of doing things herself, find the actual practice a rather different matter. If she has still further been relieved of every responsibility by the care of an over-indulgent husband, her case is still more precarious. "The most helpless woman in the world," said the Superintendent of the Working Women's Protective Union of New York recently, "is the woman who has been taken care of all her life by a good husband, or a good father, or a good son, and for some reason or other has to get out and earn her living in middle age or later. Such women are pitiable objects. They drift in here and drift out, heaven knows where. There is nothing they can do, nothing we can find for them to do. I have seen so many of them that if I were worth millions, every daughter I had should be taught some trade or profession, and given at least a little experience in earning money at it. No woman ever knows when she will have to come to it. An ignorant, poorly-paid little girl, who went to work when she was fourteen, is better off than these women. She knows how to earn the bread to put in her mouth if she can find the work to do."

I have realized the truth of these words by observing a great many city women with whom I come in touch sometimes. You can't help seeing things, you know. I think of one of these as I write, one who is quite universally admired, and who has many good traits, but of whom a friend said recently, "I can't understand what has come over L—. She used to have some backbone before she was married—she had to have—but now she has become a perfect child." I thought of a recent occasion upon which I had to put a bat out of a room to spare the terrors of this grown woman of thirty, and of many other similar instances, and thought how true the words were. Indeed, I have often wondered what the pretty creature would do should the husband, who has lifted every featherweight of responsibility from her, until every atom of the power of self-help in her body has atrophied, were suddenly taken away.

For the consciousness of being able to stand on my own feet, so long at least as health shall last, I am heartily thankful, and I attribute no little of it to the fact of time spent on the farm.

This sounds like "telling an experience," I fear, but I only tell it in the hope of helping a few other farm girls, who may be disposed at times to count their blessings.

D. D.

**SUGGESTIONS FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.**

1. A black broadcloth hand-bag, with initials cut from black leather or kid applied on one side. Another of crocheted silk in a simple pattern, lined with silk of the same shade.—From Harper's Bazar.
2. A crocheted or cretonne belt, with small purse of the same fixed to the left of buckle. Make the purse with a flap to be closed by a large dome fastener.—Miss S. P.
3. A set of holders for handling hot plates, etc. These may be made of ticking, denim, etc. Cut from 6 to 8 inches square, of two thicknesses, and bind around with tape. Put a loop at one corner to hang them up by. These holders will be appreciated. They should be in every house, as they are such a saving on tea-towels.—Mrs. Hall, Illinois.
4. Embroider a pair of towels with your friend's initials, in raised work. The gift will be sure to please her.—Mrs. B.
5. For the friend who travels or visits much make a wash-rag bag or a travelling case, of denim or cretonne. Make the first like an envelope, bound about with tape, line it with rubber or oil-cloth, and place a dome fastener on the flap. The travelling case is made by stitching rows of pockets, each with a button and button-hole, on a piece of material about 18 inches long and 10 inches wide. Bind the whole neatly about with tape, and fasten a tape to tie the case up with when rolled. The pockets should be small—just the right size for comb, toothbrush, chamois, etc. Some make the case large enough to include a pocket for the night-dress, but this is unnecessary, and makes the case too bulky to be of real use.
6. A slipper case or medicine cabinet will be appreciated by many. For the former make a foundation, round, square, or oval, of stiff pasteboard, covered with denim or cretonne, and bound about with braid or tape. Then make pockets, similarly finished, and fasten to the foundation. Finally put a loop at the top of the whole for hanging the case on the wall. The medicine cabinet, which may also be used as a receptacle for toilet bottles if preferred, may be made of a similar foundation, covered with oilcloth or denim, bound about with tape. To make the pockets, stitch two horizontal strips of the same material across the foundation (this should be done before the whole is fastened to the foundation), leaving the strips a little loose; then stitch across again to form a series of pockets. Be sure to leave plenty of room between the two rows of pockets so the bottles will not "interfere."—Mrs. L.
7. An art canvas cushion cover stenciled in some pretty design will be an inexpensive gift that will be appreciated.—Mrs. B.

**SOME CURIOUS OLD RULES.**

[The following was sent in by one of our Chatterers a long time ago. We trust she will forgive the delay, and that she will understand it was not through lack of appreciation of her contribution that it did not appear sooner.]

Dear Dame Durden,—Looking over my "common-place book" just now, I came across the enclosed. It is an old subject, is it not, that of the relation of man and wife? The last part of the last paragraph is as "pat" as the old answer, "Feed the beast," is it not? I hope you will appreciate the clipping.

G. W. R.

"The following extract from Berrow's Worcester Journal, one of the oldest English newspapers, will be read with interest:

Worcester, Feb. 24, 1766.

**MR. BERROW,**

As I do not remember to have seen the following Matrimonial Rules in any News Paper, it may not perhaps, be a disagreeable Amusement to your Readers to peruse them.—Should any of the Fair Sex communicate her Objections to you, I hope they will appear in Print.

I am, Sir; your constant Reader.

A. Y.

**RULES and MAXIMS**

For promoting Matrimonial Happiness. Addressed to the LADIES.

Article I. THE likeliest Way either to

obtain a good Husband, or to keep one, is to be good yourself.

Never use a Lover ill whom you design to make your Husband, lest he should upbraid you with it, or return it afterwards; and if you find at any Time an Inclination to play the Tyrant, remember these two Lines of Truth and Justice:

Gently shall those be rul'd, who gently sway'd,  
Abject shall those, obey, who haughty were obey'd.

III. Avoid both before and after Marriage all Thoughts of managing your Husband; never endeavour to deceive or impose on his Understanding, nor give him Uneasiness (as some do very foolishly) to try his Temper, but treat him always before-hand with Sincerity, and afterwards with Affection and Respect.

IV. Be not over fanguine before Marriage, nor promise yourself Felicity without Alloy, for that is impossible to be attained in this present State of Things. Consider before-hand that the Person you are going to spend your Days with, is a Man, and not an Angel; and if when you are come together you discover any Thing in his Humour or Behaviour that is not altogether so agreeable as you expected, pass it over as an human Frailty, smooth your Brow, compose your Temper, and strive to amend it by Cheerfulness and good Nature."

**Curdling of Tomato Soup.**

Dear Dame Durden,—It is a long time since I called at "Ingle Nook," but I have read with much pleasure and profit the experiences of the chatterers. Now, perplexities of my own urge me to seek aid from our good Dame and her friends.

Why will the milk persist in curdling when making tomato soup? I have tried and tried again, but nearly always with the same result—failure. Sometimes it does not curdle until the salt is added. My knowledge of chemistry is so dimmed by the passing years that I cannot study out the action of salt, soda, and the acid or alkaloids in the tomatoes. Who will help me?

"HOLLY."

Oxford Co., Ont.

The acid in tomatoes curdles the milk just as any other acid would. To counteract it, stir a little soda in the tomatoes just before adding the milk. The alkali in the soda "kills" the acid, and so curdling is prevented. Salt should not be added until the last minute, nor should the milk and tomatoes boil together at all. Better heat them separately, and mix immediately before serving.

If you wish a more scientific explanation, we may say that milk is composed of water, proteids—chiefly casein—sugar, fat, and certain mineral substances. When it curdles its casein is simply separated, and thrown down as a precipitate. Boiling tends to this precipitation, as does also the addition of salt, hence it may be seen that the joint action of boiling, salt, and the acid of the tomatoes, is a very good guarantee of curdled soup.

**Canning Pumpkin.**

I am a constant reader of your paper, and enjoy it very much; would not like to be without it in our home. I am sending for a recipe to can pumpkins, as I have never seen it given in the paper.

A CONSTANT READER.

Halton Co., Ont.

There is no way to can pumpkin except the old one of sealing in sterilized sealers, but as this vegetable spoils very readily, care must be taken that the sterilizing is perfect. Indeed, it should always be perfect. In the first place, see that you have new rubber rings. Wash your sealers with soap or washing soda and water, then rinse in clear water and place sideways in a kettle of cold water. Slip the tin rings and glass tops in beside the sealers. Now set the kettle on the stove and let boil. Prepare the pumpkin by cutting in very small bits, and stewing, tightly covered, in a very little water. When quite soft mash fine and leave on the stove a little longer. Take the sealers out of the boiling water; dip the rubber rings into it, then adjust them: fill up before they cool at all with the hot pumpkin, letting the pumpkin heap up a little at the top, so that no air space will be left: take the glass top out of the boiling water and crush down

on the pumpkin, then put on the ring and screw down quickly. If you wish, you may add some spice to the pumpkin while it is stewing, as spice helps to preserve, and is usually put into pumpkin pies. Keep the sealers in a cool, dark place; the colder the better, as long as there is no danger of freezing.

**POWER LOT**

**A Story of "Down East."**

BY SARAH McLEAN GREENE.

[Rights of publication secured by the Wm. Weld Co., Limited, London, Ont.]

**CHAPTER XXIII.—Continued.**

"That's as may be," assented Caroline, with a look of considerable gratification; "though my connipations when my sinfulness first come home to me an' the preacher made out his descriptions o' hell wasn't outdone by any at the goslin' age I then was. That' was some tang to that kind o' yeast, an' it has leavened on me up ever sence, though my c'nvictions has learned to spread themselves out in a calmer aspect, such as is more becomin' to my years."

Jacob was about to assert that her years were still green and tender, but she waved him aside, with a communication of her own.

"Do you, Jacob, whatever the go-in's-on may be down 't the exp'sition, do you make quick an' haughty work o' the part they've giv' you to act in it, an' then lay off an' let them 'salt their own meal an' chase their own b'ars,' as the sayin' is."

Mrs. Skipper seemed a little shocked.

"It's a great compliment to Jacob, I'm sure," she said, "f'r them to ask him ter lead off the meet'n'. But it ain't hardly the place ter be haughty. The r'al true way is to go by the doctrines, an' jest stand an' open yer mouth and let the Lord fill it."

"I seen that tried once," said Caroline, and the retrospective seriousness of her features caused even Mrs. Skipper to listen with a mouth avid for tragedy. "Oh my, ya-as, I seen that tried once, an' the proudest man 't ever put his foot down in leathers was made so cheap by it that I don't know as he'd ever 'a' got over it to this day, ef he'd lived so long."

"Old Bots'll Hurtle, he'd come in to the church under some special quickenin' that didn't seem ter stay by him very long, for he got as cantackarous as ever, an' they tryin' ter hold him down to religion; an' the minister comes an' says, 'Bots'll, you ain't led off yit on neither pray-er nor testermoney,' says he, 'an' I expect you ter lead off next Sunday evenin' meet'n', says he; and that meant somethin' in them days, when Sunday evenin' meet'n's was all well attended as a carnival or a auction is now. So, Bots'll, he begun a-studyin' up on somethin' tur'ble high-flown, f'r he was a vary proud man; but Mis' Bots'll—who'd allus been in grace—she shut him off. 'The' won't no sech talk as that from a new convert do down with parson,' said she; 'you got ter come down about ten pegs an' a lap-over,' said she.

"'What d' ye mean?' says Bots'll. 'Why,' says she, 'the only thing f'r you to do, an' the only thing as parson 'll let you do, is for you to stan' up, contrite an' humble, as ye ought ter be, an' jest open yer mouth an' let it be filled,' says she.

"'Shucks,' says he, 'I ain't one o' that kind. You could do it, an' easy,' says he to Mis' Bots'll, 'but I run to somethin' besides gab,' says he. 'I'd do better to study up my piece beforehan.' But she kep' at him, an' the minister kep' at him, that the wan't no sech pompous, hifalutin' works as them goin' ter do f'r anybody so recent bro't under c'nviction; so he snagged out o' the whole subjec', glad ter let it drop off his mind, thinkin', as I suppose

we all do, that to-morrow might never come, or the minister might to haul him up, or somethin'; but, no.

"I c'n hear the minister speakin' them words now—'Brother Bots'll Hurtle, we will listen to yer testermoney.' Wal' thar' he was, an' nothin' for it but ter foller their recipy now, an' see what 'ud come of it, live 'r die, fa'r weather 'r foul; so up he gits, sure enough, an' no sooner had he riz on his feet but what he sets his mouth open."

There followed a singular and untimely pause, during which Caroline's thoughts seemed to drift gently away to another channel.

Mrs. Skipper at last spoke, with soft impatience.

"Was it filled, Car'line?"

"Nary so much as a fly offered," replied that fountain of unflinching reminiscence, "though it was the wane o' July, an' the meet'n'-house buzzed with 'em. No, nothin' went in," she reasserted, with grave literalness, "not even so much 's a fly. I set in the front row of the choir, whar' all was plain ter see."

"How long'd he wait?" said little Mrs. Skipper, even a proper sanctimony lost in her morbid avarice for the conclusion of the tale.

"Wal'," responded Caroline, obligingly searching her memory for the faithful particulars connected with this most extraordinary affair, "he waited tell all hopes was gone, that's sartin; but he was a proud man, an' 'twan't easy ter give up. So he hung on tell Bill Hants—that was the best bass we ever had, an' set right back o' me—let out one o' them snorts o' his behind his handkercher; but he might as well blowed through a fog-horn f'r all the good the handkercher done him to'ds deadenin' the sound; it didn't meller of it down a mite."

We looked to see if Caroline was struggling for an assuagement of any irreverent smiles that might be supposed to trouble her countenance at this point, but that mild and lovely face remained unruddied; though "Them was my goslin' years," she elucidated further, "an' maybe I wa'n't hard set to it no ter let out a screech o' some sort, myself; but women c'n allus hold themselves under better 'n what men can."

"They can so, Car'line," said old man Trawles, regarding her adoringly.

But Mrs. Skipper sighed, still absorbed in Bots'll Hurtle's speechless predicament.

"He didn't have the sperit, ye see," said she.

"He had sperrit enough," affirmed our faithful narrator; "as soon as he got out o' that meet'n'-house you could 'a' heard him from Shag's Point to the Bay o' Fundy. But he laid it out in sw'arin' at his old flock o' sheep, that—jes' as though he hadn't enough already ter tanterize him—jumped fence that very evenin' an' come caperin' down the road under a full moon ter meet him an' conduc' him home from meet'n'. Ef he was glad ter see 'em, ye'd never 'a' known it from the tune he let fly at 'em."

"But," concluded Caroline, "all this misery, strange ter say, only brung him an' Mis' Hurtle closer together in the end, f'r they both laid it onto the minister, an' stopped go-in' ter meet'n', an' practiced good works amongst their neighbors that was needy or sick—f'r the Hurtles were very forehanded folks—an' spoke mild ter each other, an' stuck close together as thieves all the rest o' their mortal lives."

"Poor creeturs," said Mrs. Skipper, with a hope that she seemed to trust might not prove as illusory as it appeared to her to be unorthodox.

Jacob Trawles, duly impressed by Caroline's warnings, opened the Sunday-school exposition in due time, with a few extremely brief and dignified remarks. The felicitations of a widely discursive mental ramble on the part of the old lover had, no doubt, been reckoned on by his audience; but any such small matter of disappointment was forgotten in the abundant wonder and entertainment afforded by Cuby Tee-bo's acting.

(To be continued.)



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The north side of the house may get the north wind, the south side the sun, the east the rain storm, the west the snow storm, but the roof gets all. Therefore look well to your roofing.

## REX FLINTKOTE ROOFING

is made of wool felt, rendered absolutely proof against water by our saturating materials, and so resistant against fire that you can place a live coal on its surface without danger.

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## Current Events.

Hon. Thos. Greenway died October 30th, in Ottawa.

Relations between Holland and Venezuela have become strained.

The Russian Duma met for its second session on October 28th.

Steps for the relief and employment of the unemployed of the city are already being taken in Toronto.

During the first nine months of this year, 1,011 immigrants were deported from Canada as undesirable.

The Chinese Government has forbidden the cultivation of the poppy in six of the Provinces.

A South Dakota company, with a capital of two and a half millions, proposes to take up half a million acres of farm land in the Canadian Northwest, probably near Vermilion, and work it entirely by English labor.

The new Turkish Parliament consists of a Senate and Chamber of Deputies, the Senators nominated and appointed by the Sultan himself, while the members of the Chamber of Deputies are elected by the people.

Count Zeppelin's new dirigible balloon made a remarkably successful ascent recently from Lake Constance. It ascended to the height of 1,000 feet, carrying ten passengers, and made an average speed of 29 miles an hour.

Recent despatches state that Great Britain, France and Russia have presented an identical note approving Bulgaria's recognition that compensation is due Turkey, and requesting Bulgaria to follow Turkey's example, and give assurances of abstention from mobilization pending the proposed International Congress.

The leaders of the Chinese Reform Association, known as the Cheng Wen Society, recently wrote the Dowager Empress asking her to resign all power to the young Emperor, to dismiss her Kitchen Cabinet, and hasten the Constitution. In return, the Empress ordered all meetings of the society to be immediately suppressed, and the leaders arrested.

An East Side druggist is preparing a unique scrap-book. It contains the written orders of some customers of foreign birth, and these orders are both curious and amusing. Here are some that are copied from the originals:

"I have a cute pain in my child's diagram. Please give my son something to release it."

"Dear Tochter, ples gif bearer five sense worse of Auntie Toxyn for garle baby's throat and obleage."

"This little baby has eat up its father's parish plaster. Send an anecdote quick as possible by the enclosed girl."

"This child is my little girl. I send you five cents to buy two sitless powders for a groan up adult who is sike."

"You will please give the liddle boy five cents worth of opecac for to throw up in a five months old babe. N.B.: The babe has a sore stummick."

"I haf a hot time in my insides and wich I wood like to be extinguished. What is good for to extinguish it? The enclosed money is the price of the extinguisher. Hurry pleas."

"The inside of every cloud is bright and shining;

I therefore turn my clouds about,  
And always wear them inside out,  
To show the lining."

## "AILEEN A'ROON."

Most people are familiar with that famous song, "Robin Adair," but few doubtless are aware that it is only a parody of an older and more beautiful Irish song, entitled, "Aileen A'Roon," which is now almost forgotten, except among the Wicklow peasantry, in which part of Ireland it had its origin. Apart from the beauty of the melody and the pathos of the words, the song possesses an extrinsic interest from the romantic circumstances attached to its composition.

### THE ONLY RIVAL.

Carol O'Daly, a Wicklow chieftain of the sixteenth century, was the author of "Aileen A'Roon." He was a brother of Donogh More, the chief of one of the most ancient families of Connaught, and had no equal among the youths of that province as regarded either personal qualities or mental accomplishments. His own tastes were peaceful, and he cultivated all the elegant arts with much assiduity. Thus he became renowned for his skill on the harp, so much so, indeed, that no professional would have dared to compete with him. When "Aileen A'Roon"—she whom he has immortalized, and the story of whose love has come down to us "through the long vista of departed years"—was just blooming into womanhood, Carol was a friend of her father, and a visitor at his castle. She was the daughter of "The Kavanagh," an Irish gentleman, residing within the "pale," and being passionately fond of music, O'Daly taught her so to touch the harp that she became, to use his own words, "the only rival of whom he was afraid." Naturally they fell in love with each other, and for a time everything smiled on their love. But the Kavanaghs quarrelled with Donogh More O'Daly, and though no actual contests followed between them, an enduring coldness took the place of their past friendship. Carol was frowned away from the castle of Kavanagh, though he left it not until he had gained a pledge of faith from Aileen, and had in turn vowed to her lasting constancy.

### CALUMNIES.

To clear his brother from unjust charges which had caused the English Viceroy to outlaw the whole name and clan, Carol O'Daly left his native district to visit the Viceroy's Court. After he had gone the father of Aileen pressed her to give her hand to a relative—Talbot, the Lord of Malahide; but she refused, pleading her affection for O'Daly, and her engagement with him. A short time passed, and finding her inclinations not to be otherwise overcome, her father informed her that her lover was false, and produced witnesses, who so far gained on her credulity as to cause her to assent hastily to the proposed union. As the time fixed for the marriage approached, she became miserable, and regretted what she had done. However, on the day before the wedding an old attendant brought her a note from the absent Carol. He had heard of the intended marriage and of the calumnies invented against him, and he besought her to grant him an interview in order to clear himself in her eyes before it was too late. The night preceding the nuptial morn was the earliest on which he could arrive, and even then it would be only by the utmost speed of his good horse that he could accomplish the journey.

### A SINGLE HARP.

Hour after hour passed, and still no sign of Carol's arrival was heard under the window of the unhappy Aileen. And all the following day she kept her chamber, under plea of preparing for the ceremony. The evening came, and the castle was filled with the kin of the Kavanaghs, prepared to hold joyous festival. Aileen, though sick to death at heart, was compelled to grace with her presence the reception of the visitors, to whom she seemed the fairest of human beings. Finding herself rather tired, she was at length compelled to leave the hall for the purpose of composing herself by a short rest. For this purpose she had to pass a corner of the hall, when, rising gently amid the other music, the sounds of a single harp arrested her ear. The air it played was new to her, but of surpassing sweetness, and touched her very heart. She looked to the spot where the harper sat, and saw a figure with snowy hair, and bent, seemingly

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The Special Smokeless Steel barrels are hard and strong, specially made for high power cartridges and to resist the wear of jacketed bullets. They are rifled deep on the Ballard system for greatest accuracy and killing power.

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### My Free Trial Treatment May Cure You

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1904.  
Dear Mrs. Currah,—I feel so very much better after using the 10 days' treatment of Orange Lily you were kind enough to send, that I will not require any more. In fact, I feel entirely well, and it is now a month since I stopped using the treatment. (Miss) F. T. W.

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent, though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women who have suffered for any length of time will require to use Orange Lily longer than the Free Trial Treatment in order to effect a complete

cure, but in every case they will be perceptibly benefited. Further, the benefit will be permanent whether they continue to use Orange Lily or not. It is not taken internally, and does not contain any alcohol or other stimulant. It is an applied treatment, and acts directly on the suffering organs. In all cases of women's disorders, these organs are congested to a greater or less extent, and Orange Lily will relieve and remove this congestion just as positively and certainly as the action of ammonia or soap on soiled linen. It is a simple chemical problem, and the result is always the same, a step towards better health and complete cure.

In order that every suffering woman may prove its good qualities, without cost, I will send enough of Orange Lily for 10 days' treatment, absolutely free, to each lady who will send me her address.

MRS. F. V. CURRAH, Windsor, Ontario.

## EGGS

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MONTREAL.

with the load of many years. She involuntarily drew nigh to the harper, and heard him pour forth the following words in unison with his music, and in tones so low that the crowd heeded them not. But the ears of Aileen caught the sounds as fully as if they had been uttered by a thousand voices:

Here is thy home to be,  
Aileen A'Roon?  
Or wilt thou go with me,  
Aileen A'Roon?  
Far on the mountain side,  
Wilt thou become my bride?  
Or wilt thou here abide,  
Aileen A'Roon?

Think of the happy hours,  
Aileen A'Roon,  
Wait us among the flowers,  
Aileen A'Roon.  
None whom you here may see  
Ever can love like me—  
None else would die for thee,  
Aileen A'Roon.

Think of my breaking heart,  
Aileen A'Roon,  
Oh, are we thus to part,  
Aileen A'Roon?  
Here, then, amid my foes,  
Come I my life to close,  
Welcome the grave's repose,  
Aileen A'Roon.

Blow ne'er fell on me,  
Aileen A'Roon,  
But was repaid with three,  
Aileen A'Roon.  
Yet on thy kin my arm  
Ne'er shall alight in harm—  
Fatal but strong thy charm,  
Aileen A'Roon.

Oh, think how fond our love,  
Aileen A'Roon,  
All other lives above,  
Aileen A'Roon.  
Ne'er did the tribes of air  
Number a truer pair—  
Oh, must I now despair,  
Aileen A'Roon?

The agitated maiden knew that Carol was before her, and hope and terror contended so strongly in her breast that she would have fallen had not her nurse, who, having introduced the harper, had been watching the scene, passed quickly to her side and supported her.

THE FLIGHT.

As she was moving out of the hall she whispered to her lover, "Thine, thine only," and Carol broke out into a verse which seemed as a common harper's welcome to a bride, but which bore a different meaning to the ears of the retiring maiden:

Cead mille failte,  
Aileen A'Roon.  
Cead mille failte,  
Aileen A'Roon.

When the harper had thus sung a "hundred thousand welcomes to Aileen, the treasure of his heart," he was silent, and, rising slowly, left the hall. In a few moments he had made his way to Aileen's apartments, and had folded her in his arms. "Aileen, beloved," he cried, "I am here!" "Oh, save me, save me!" was her reply. "I will—I can," he returned. "Horses await us a short distance hence; and there, too, is Donogh More, with many a good arm besides to guard and rescue thee. They would have stormed the castle, Aileen, but I would not shed blood akin to thine. Come, thou shalt be saved without blood." A few minutes later Aileen and O'Daly had fled from the castle. The Kavanaghs soon discovered their loss, and, suspecting the truth, pursued the fugitives, but in vain. A deadly feud was like to have followed, but Donogh More, now restored to peace with the ruling powers, defended the fugitives in such a way as to show the Kavanagh the prudence of coming to terms, which he did shortly afterwards, to the joy of Carol O'Daly and his bride. Such, then, is the real origin of this beautiful song, of which it is said that Handel declared he would rather be the author than of all the great works he had composed.—[T. P.'s Weekly.]

Teacher—What is wrong about this sentence: "I am 20 my last birthday?"  
Little Johnnie—It should be "40" instead of "20."

Throw away the old washboard!

How about that heavy family washing that has to be done each week? It seems incredible, but there are still some people who continue to use the old back-breaking washboard method, which makes common drudges of Mother, Wife and Sister (which results in irritable, nervous, over-worked women.) Our

"New Century"  
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washes a tubful of clothes in five minutes. Powerful oil tempered steel spiral springs and tool steel ball bearings make the work so easy that a child of six or eight can do it.

The new Wringer Stand is strong and rigid, and drains the water right into the tub. Ask anyone of the army of satisfied users about it, or better still try one; they will be a better argument than we can put on paper.

\$9.50 complete, without wringer, delivered at any railway station in Ontario or Quebec.

The Dowsell Manufacturing Company, Limited  
HAMILTON, Ont.



A FAILURE.

By Cora A. Matson Dolson.

They say he has done little; failure stamps  
Its mark on that bent form, that shabby coat,  
The twine-sewed mittens, and frayed strip of shawl  
He winds, in winter, round his wrinkled throat.

We do not count the trifling, kindly deeds  
To which through all the years those hands have turned,  
Nor deem it a success that over weak  
And feeblest forms of nature his heart yearned.

We smile to see him feed the worn-out horse  
That worked for him, but now can work no more;  
And that the swallow might not miss her nest  
He carved an entrance through the old barn-door.

We deem it folly that a blind, deaf dog  
Rests on the braided mat beside his hearth,  
Sharing his daily meals of meat, of milk,  
Because of some long-past remembered worth.

And ever when the winter, with its snow,  
Its ice-bound stream, its blinding tempest, comes,  
The storm-tossed bird will seek his un-kempt home,  
Sure, here, of grain, of meat, of scattered crumbs.

We know that never wife has clasped his hand,  
Nor child of his been daudled on his knee;  
And yet each child who greets his halting step  
Has some small gift to keep in memory.

The willow whistle, or the birch-bark belt,  
The peach-stone basket, or the gray-green chair,  
Woven of brook-side rushes, and the ring,  
Or wee girl's bracelet, from her own fair hair.

If but our eyes could see with clearer view,  
Unblinded each bare heart and purpose scan,  
Then might we as success or failure gage,  
In verity, the measure of a man

Higgins—My "vet." was greatly pleased with that horse you sold me.

Wiggins—What pleased him about the animal?

Higgins—Why, he discovered twelve new diseases he never suspected before.

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THE ENTIRE HERD OF IMPORTED AND HOME-BRED

Ayrshire and Hereford Cattle

60 head of Ayrshires (males and females).  
9 head of Herefords (males and females).  
Also 60 head of registered Yorkshire Swine.

The property of

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Will be sold by auction at the farm on

Thursday, November 12th, 1908.

The Ayrshires include Netherhall Robin Hood (Imp.)—25782—; also a number of Record of Performance cows and their heifers. The Herefords include the winning herd at Sherbooke this fall. In Yorkshire swine, Stadacona Park Royal (Imp. in dam) the first-prize aged boar at Sherbooke, heads the herd. Everything must be sold, as Mr. Greenshields has rented his farm and gives up possession the 15th of November.

Terms: Six months' credit on bankable paper, or 4 per cent. off for cash. Catalogues will be sent on application.  
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Entries close, for live stock and seeds, Nov. 21st; for poultry, Nov. 23rd.  
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### LIVER COMPLAINT

The chief office of the liver is the secretion of bile, which is the natural regulator of the bowels.

Whenever the liver becomes deranged, and the bile ducts clogged, liver complaint is produced, and is manifested by the presence of constipation, pain under the right shoulder, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, slimy-coated tongue and headache, heartburn, jaundice, sour stomach, water brash, catarrh of the stomach, etc.

Liver Complaint may be cured by avoiding the above mentioned causes, keeping the bowels free, and arousing the sluggish liver with that grand liver regulator,



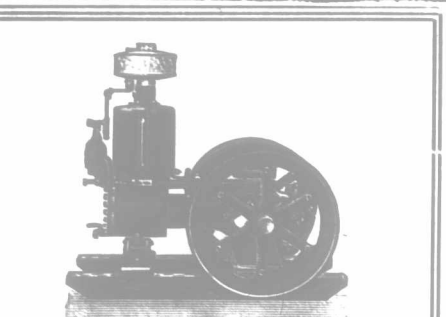
#### LIVER COMPLAINT.

Mr. Geo. Fawcett, Hamilton, Ont., writes: "Having suffered with liver complaint for years and tried all sorts of remedies, I was advised to try Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I must say, that after taking two vials of them, I feel quite a new man, and can strongly recommend them to anyone." Price 25 cents per vial or 5 for \$1.00, at all dealers or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



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**AS TO POWER**—We absolutely guarantee stated power if properly operated. We are never afraid to show size of cylinder in our printed matter. **OTHERS DO NOT. WHY?** Draw your own conclusion.  
Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd.  
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For sale at less than half cost, to cover storage charges.  
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### THE OLD COUNTRY DOCTOR.

Here comes the doctor and here comes his shay.  
Down the sweet shadows of old country day.  
Here comes the doctor you knew when a child.  
The old country doctor who chatted and smiled,  
Who wore a red rose in his coat, and drew near  
With soft words of comfort and whispers of cheer!  
Not much for college and not much for books,  
But, ah, the sweet healing that dwelt in his looks!  
Here comes the doctor! I hear his old nag  
Come jogging along, the delight of each wag.  
But true, like her owner, and steady and sure,  
And patient, like him, with the faith to endure!  
Down the old roadway of dust and of dream,  
Ah, what a comfort to hear the old team,  
And see him walk up the old pathway of bloom  
To carry the sunshine of cheer in the room!  
He's going all night and he's going all day,  
The old country doctor who won't stop to play;  
He's tended the families, from grandfather down,  
So long that he's really a part of the town.  
At birth and at burying, gentle and just,  
Through storm of the winter, through dew and through dust,  
In all kinds of weather, at all sorts of hours,  
He comes like a breath of the healing of flowers!  
The old country doctor! My hat's off to him,  
As I see through the shadows of time growing dim  
The face of his comfort smile down on my own  
When I wanted to laugh, and I tried not to groan,  
In the days when he came to put measles to flight,  
Or still the old toothache in dead of the night,  
Or bandage the mumps, and fill all the old place  
With a nameless, ineffable charm of his grace!  
Ah, tender old doctor—heart's love unto you  
As you ride down the road when the violets are blue,  
Or when the bells jingle across the hard snow—  
Heart's love to you when and wherever you go!  
For none are more faithful, more conscious, more wise,  
With such laugh in their voice and such glow in their eyes,  
Such magic to touch the heart's fountain of tears,  
Old friend of the neighborhood through the long years!  
Here comes the old doctor down lanes of the past,  
With a halo of memory that time 'round him cast—  
The tender old doctor of sweet country day,  
With the jaggedy horse and the rattlety shay,  
And his hand to old neighbors in hail and how-do,  
In storms of the winter, when violets were blue,  
The old country doctor who came in to minister to you.

In the vicinity of Germantown there lived a worthy old Quaker lady and her son John, who were once called upon to entertain a number of ladies at dinner during quarterly meeting.  
As John began to carve the broiled chickens he entered upon a flowery speech of welcome, but in the midst of his flattering utterances his mother, who was somewhat deaf, piped up from the other end of the table:  
"You needn't be praising of 'em up, John, I'm afraid they're a lot of tough old hens, every one of 'em."

### SOME COMMON MISTAKES IN ENGLISH.

- [Which sound about as agreeable to the trained ear as the rasping of a file on a saw.]
- If you would have the reputation of having gone at least through the public school avoid the following mistakes and such as they:—
1. "Seen" for "saw." "I saw him," is correct.
  2. "Done" for "did." Say "I did it," not "I done it."
  3. Look well to the forming of the present perfect and past perfect tenses; e.g., don't say "He had went," say "He had gone," etc.
  4. "Them" for "those." On your life don't talk about "them pigs," "them cows," or "them" anything else. Say "those."
  5. Don't use a singular verb with a plural subject. Say "The dishes are on the table," not "The dishes is on the table," etc.
  6. Don't use a transitive verb where an intransitive verb should be used; e.g., never say "Lay down on that sofa," say "lie down," of course.
  7. Don't say "youse" or "yiz" for "you." There is no such word in the English language as "youse" or "yiz," yet one hears these monstrosities occasionally.
  8. Sound the "g" where necessary as the final of a word. You don't write goin', and walkin', and workin', etc., ad infinitum. Why, then, should you pronounce good respectable words in such a lopped-off way?
  9. Don't use the superlative degree of comparison when but two things are compared. Say "This cloth is the better of the two," not "the best of the two"; "This is the prettier of the two," not "the prettiest of the two," etc.
  10. Don't use a word in the objective case as the subject of a verb, as "Him and me went." Say "He and I went."
  11. Don't use a word in the nominative case as the object of a preposition. Say "Mary told the news to Jane and me," not "to Jane and I," etc.

### KEEP BUSY.

An old sage once truly said that if a busy man has one devil to contend with, an idle man has at least a thousand. Activity is essential to growth. Indeed, life itself is to a great degree dependent on labor. By the use of what we have we may add to our store and find increase. By non-use we lose even what we seemed to have. Simply neglect your powers and they will soon fail. Stagnation means death. To keep busy is our one safeguard against loss. It is true in all that concerns us. Muscular vigor is maintained only by exercise. The same is true of mental power. But especially is it operative in the moral world. Not so much by the abuse as the non-use of our highest powers do we lose both character and influence. "Son, go work in my vineyard," is not an arbitrary command, but explains a beneficent law. Labor is a law of life. It is both a condition and a prophecy of success. The individual Christian who fails to keep busy will soon fail to keep his vitality. The church that fails to be active will not long survive. The Epworth League that is doing nothing will soon be nothing. More Leagues die from "nothing to do," more members die from sheer inactivity, than we can easily count. But the working league or leaguer not only lives, but grows. Therefore, it will become us to "keep busy," and always to remember the expression of the great painter Turner. "I have no secret of success but work."—[Epworth Era.]

**FREE!**  
**Valuable Premiums Given Away Free!**

Herewith will be found the picture of a Castle on a hill and some old trees. At first glance, no one would notice anything else, but by close observation and perseverance two full figures and five faces can be found. The figures are those of a King and a Queen and the five faces those of the Princess and Princesses.  
Can you find them? It is not easy, but by patience and perseverance, you can probably find them all.  
If you find them all, you are entitled to your choice of any one of the premiums mentioned below, provided you comply with a simple condition about which we will write you as soon as we have received your solution to the puzzle.



It is not necessary to write us a letter. Simply mark X with a pencil on each one of the full figures and five faces, then write your name and address on the blank below very plainly, cut out the advertisement and return it to us. We will write you at once telling you about the condition that must be adhered to.  
The condition mentioned above does not involve the spending of one cent of your money. This is an excellent opportunity to obtain a handsome and useful present. Do not delay, write to-day.  
It is possible you may not see this advertisement again. Only one present is given in each locality. So if you wish to have one, be the first to apply and state which present you would like to receive.

- LIST OF PREMIUMS.**
- Ladies' or Gents' Gold Finished Watches
  - Ladies' Solid Silver Watches.
  - China Tea Sets.
  - Rogers Silverware Dinner Sets.
  - (Six silver plated knives and six forks)
  - Rogers Silverware Dessert Sets.
  - (Six Dessert Spoons, Six Tea Spoons, Sugar Shell, Butterknife, etc.)
  - Gold Finished Parlor Clocks.
  - Water and Lemonade Sets.
  - Photograph Albums.
  - Ten Key Hardwood Accordions.
  - Handsome Violins and Bows.
  - Toilet Sets.
  - Parlor Lamps, etc., etc.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
  
(State which premium you desire.)

Do not fail to write your name and address very plainly.  
**DO NOT SEND ANY MONEY.**  
Address  
**BOVEL MANUFACTURING CO.**  
Dept J MONTREAL

**WE MANUFACTURE STEEL TROUGHS**

Hog, Water and Stable Troughs, Steel Stanchions, Steel Water Bowls, Single and Double Feed Cookers, Coal Chutes, Steel Cheese Vats, Steel Whey Tanks, Maple Evaporators, all kinds of Steel Tanks—round, square or oblong, Bath-room Tanks, and Barn Steel Cisterns a specialty. Write us, do it now.

**THE STEEL TROUGH & MACHINE CO.,**  
Tweed, (LIMITED) Ontario.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

**MAJOR ANDRE'S DEATH FORESEEN**

Perhaps the most interesting letters in Mr. Lucas's delightful "A Swan and Her Friends" are those of the gallant and unfortunate Major Andre, whom Washington had to hang as a spy. These letters were written to Miss Seward, but obviously for her pupil, Honora Sneyd, with whom Andre was desperately but hopelessly in love. Before quitting England Andre revisited the scenes made sacred to him by his passion, and was there introduced by Miss Seward to a poetic friend of hers named Cunningham. Cunningham was startled at first sight of Andre, whom he recognized as the hero and victim of two dreams he had had the preceding night. In the first he dreamed that he was alone in a great forest and perceived presently a horseman approaching at great speed. Before, however, the horseman reached the spot where the dreamer seemed to stand, three men, springing suddenly from their ambush, seized and bore him away. On waking from this first dream Cunningham felt greatly depressed, so interesting was the face of the captive, and so sad and certain seemed the fate in store for him. Soon falling asleep again he was yet more depressed by a second dream, in which this sad fate of the captive was disclosed to him. In this vision he found himself one of a vast multitude outside a great city, all gazing intently on the man he had seen captured in the forest, who was being led to a gibbet, whereon he was presently hanged. Andre, as my readers will remember, was seized by three American militia men on the lookout for stragglers, precisely where and how Cunningham had foreseen his capture, and was hanged in the manner foreshadowed by the second dream. These dreams were told to Mr. Newton, a friend of Cunningham's, next morning, and upon the appearance a little later of Andre he was at once identified as the doomed man.—T. P's Weekly.

In reply to an advertisement for a messenger boy one of the applicants was a dull youth. "How far is it from the earth to the moon?" said the lad. "I say, guv'nor, if you're going to put me on that route I don't want the job."



**Personal To Rheumatics**

I want a letter from every man and woman in Canada afflicted with Rheumatism, Lumbago or Neuralgia, giving me their name and address, so I can send each one **Free A One Dollar Bottle** of my Rheumatic Remedy. I want to convince every Rheumatic sufferer at my expense that my Rheumatic Remedy does what thousands of so-called remedies have failed to accomplish—**ACTUALLY CURES RHEUMATISM**. I know it does, I am sure of it and I want every Rheumatic sufferer to know it and be sure of it, before giving me a penny profit. You cannot coax Rheumatism out through the feet or skin with plasters or cunning metal contrivances. You cannot **tease** it out with liniments, electricity or magnetism. You cannot **imagine** it out with mental science. **You Must Drive It Out.** It is in the blood and you must **Get After It and Get It.** This is just what Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy does and that's why it cures Rheumatism. Rheumatism is Uric Acid and Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy cannot live together in the same blood. **The Rheumatism has to go and it does go.** My Remedy cures the sharp, shooting pains, the dull, aching muscles, the hot, throbbing, swollen limbs, and cramped, stiffened, useless joints, and **cures them quickly.**

**I CAN PROVE IT ALL TO YOU**

If you will only let me do it, I will prove much in **One Week**, if you will only write and ask my Company to send you a dollar bottle **FREE** according to the following offer. I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real Rheumatic Remedy** will do. *W. Kuhn*  
**Read our offer below and write to us immediately.**

**A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE FREE!**

We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test is all we ask. If you find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your cure and thus give us a profit. If it does not help you, that ends it. We do not send a small sample vial, containing only a thimbleful and of no practical value, but a **full-sized bottle**, selling regularly at drug-stores for **One Dollar Each**. This bottle is heavy and we must pay postage to carry it to your door. **You must send us 25 cents** to pay postage, mailing case and packing and this full-sized \$1.00 Bottle will be promptly sent you free, everything prepaid and **Duty Free**. There will be **nothing to pay** on receipt or later. Don't wait until your **Heart-Valves** are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today and get a Dollar Bottle free. Only one bottle free to a family and only to those who **send 25c for charges.** Address

**KUHN REMEDY CO., DEPT. M. B. HOYNE & NORTH AVES., CHICAGO**

**ONE OF THE ESSENTIALS**



In furnishing the home is a musical instrument. It conveys the idea of refinement and prosperity, and marks the final touch of completeness. Free catalogue gives complete information about the

**Sherlock-Manning Organ**

Sherlock-Manning & Organ Co., London, Ont.

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

**GOSSIP.**

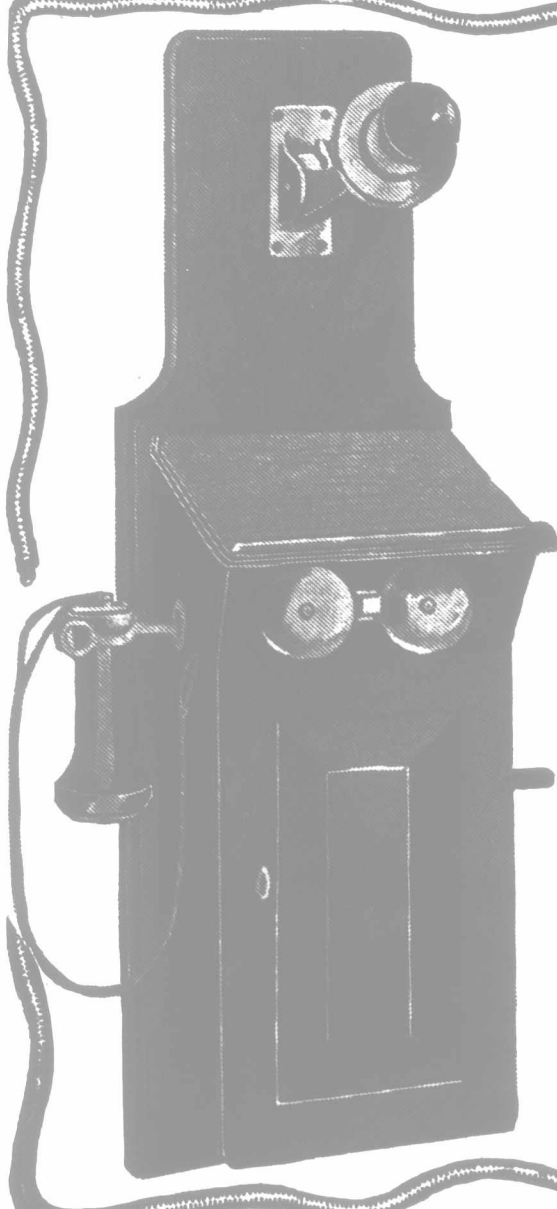
Every employe of the Bank of England is required to sign his name in a book on his arrival in the morning, and, if late, must give the reason therefor. The chief cause of tardiness is usually fog, and the first man to arrive writes "Fog" opposite his name, and those who follow write "Ditto." The other day, however, the first late man gave as the reason, "Wife had twins," and twenty other late men mechanically signed "Ditto" underneath.

**SOME GOOD JERSEY SALES.**

At the auction sale on Oct. 21st of the Kinloch Farm herd of Jerseys at Kirksville, Mo., the entire 87 head sold for an average of \$151.97, going to 32 buyers from six States. Cows sold up to \$525, three others bringing \$400 to \$495, and two bulls sold for \$660. The lowest price was \$60, for a young bull calf. On the day previous, at Kirksville, Mo., 52 head from the herd of C. A. Robinson, sold for an average of \$97.40, going to 24 buyers, in three States. The top price for females was \$265. Twenty-five females over two years old averaged \$121.60. On October 21st, at Bynum, Md., J. T. Hecker sold 104 head for an average of \$94, the highest price being \$350, for the bull, St. Omer's King.

**AYRSHIRES AND HEREFORDS AT AUCTION.**

As announced in the advertisement in this paper, the Isaleigh Grange herd of 60 head of high-class Ayrshire cattle will be dispersed by auction at the farm at Danville, Que., on November 12th, including the imported bull, Netherhall Robin Hood, and a number of excellent young bulls, besides the large stock of breeding cows, a number of which have creditable records of performance, and a fine lot of heifers and heifer calves. In the sale are also nine pure-bred Herefords, male and female, most of which have been prizewinners at important fairs. A number of Yorkshire pigs will also be sold. The sale will be without reserve, as the farm has been rented, and possession must be given Nov. 15th. Danville is on the G. T. R., 90 miles east of Montreal, and the farm is close to the station.



**Every Farmer Needs a Reliable Telephone.**

Nowhere is a telephone more needed than in the farmer's home. It's really only in the country and small villages that the many advantages of the telephone can be fully appreciated. But, to be of practical use, it's absolutely necessary that the telephone you have installed be reliable. A telephone that refuses to respond at some vital moment is not only useless but positively dangerous. Such a telephone is expensive at any price. What every farmer needs is not a "fairweather" telephone, but one that he can rely upon under all conditions and in all weathers. Remember that a telephone must do more than be a mere ornament in your home—it must be useful and reliable. The cut illustrates one of the most popular and most reliable telephones made for use in country homes—a telephone that has never failed to make good—a telephone that can be absolutely depended upon under all conditions and circumstances. Write and say that you would like to know more about private telephones and we will mail you some interesting facts, with particulars as to cost of installing, etc. You can build and operate your own telephone line.

The Northern Electric & M'fg. Co., Ltd.

427 Seymour St. VANCOUVER. 599 Henry Ave. WINNIPEG. Cor. Notre Dame & Guy Sts. MONTREAL.

No. 401



**Auction Sale of Farm Property**

There will be offered for sale at public auction, on **TUESDAY, NOV. 10th, 1.30 p.m.**, at the TOWN HALL, CLINTON, the following unmentioned property, subject to a reserve bid, by

**Thomas Brown, Auctioneer:**

W. half of lot 11, lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16. E. half of lot 17, on the fifth concession of Hullett, containing six hundred acres, more or less. Also part of lots 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, in the fourth concession of Hullett, containing two hundred and eighteen acres, more or less.

This is a well-known tract of first-class pasture land. The drainage tax on this property is now completed, consequently the taxes hereafter will be ordinary. It will be offered in one parcel, but if not so sold, then in lots.

Also at the same time and place, lot 35, first concession Huron Road, Tuckersmith, containing one hundred acres, more or less.

**TERMS OF SALE**—Ten per cent. of the purchase money at the time of sale; balance in 30 days.

For further particulars apply to the owner: **JOHN RANSFORD, CLINTON, ONT.**

**STOCK MEN**

Advertise your fancy stock by means of first-class

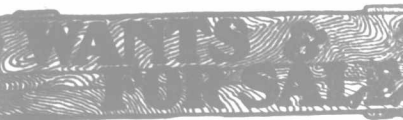
**DRAWINGS**

AND

**ENGRAVINGS**

Send us your photos, and our stock artist will bring out the points.

**THE TORONTO ENGRAVING COMPANY LIMITED**  
TORONTO - - - CANADA  
DESIGNERS ILLUSTRATORS ENGRAVERS



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

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

**FOR SALE**—35 acres good land on concession 9, lot 10, North Walsingham. About 10 acres good timber, balance under cultivation. Soil clay loam. Good orchard, well, garden, house, barn. Apply to Mrs. McDowell, owner, on premises; or address Langton or Geo. Lawrie, Jr., Port Dover, or R. McDowell, 10 N. Sherbourne St., Toronto.

**STRONG**, intelligent young man, with first-class references—strictly sober, desires position on large stud farm. Thoroughly understands care of horses. State wages and all particulars. Address: John Jones, Barton Lodge, Hamilton, Ont.

**WANTED**—Reliable married couple without children. Man experienced in farm work and care and driving of horses. Woman good plain cook. State wages. References required. N. S. Robertson, Arnprior, Ont.

**WANTED**, at once, married man as herdman for Shorthorn cattle. House supplied. J. A. Pettit, Freeman, Ont.

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

**Learn Stationary Engineering!**

Complete course of instruction by mail. This will qualify you to handle any stationary or traction engine, and will fit you to pass examination for Engineer's License in any Province. Also Marine, Locomotive, Gas and Gasoline Engineering. Write to-day for information. 1256

**CANADIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Dept. E. Toronto, Canada.**

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

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**

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

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

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

4th.—When a reply by mail is required to urgent veterinary or legal enquiries, \$1.00 must be enclosed.

**Veterinary.****WEAK KNEES.**

Pacing mare is inclined to go over on her knees. W. H. S.

Ans.—Keep her in a box stall with level floor, and feed her off the floor. If you are forced to tie her in a single stall, see that there is merely sufficient fall to the floor to allow the fluids to run backwards. The nearer level the floor the better. Tear out the manger or rack and feed off the floor. The application of blisters, liniments, etc., do no good. V.

**CHRONIC INDIGESTION.**

I bought an aged mare in very poor condition. I turned her on grass and now she is in fair shape, but when worked she gets diarrhea. After being put into the stable after working, she stamps and shows symptoms of pain, then passes liquid feces, after which she suffers no more. F. G. T.

Ans.—This is chronic indigestion, caused, in all probability, by inability to properly masticate her food, on account of defective teeth. Get your veterinarian to dress her teeth. If the trouble continues after that give her 2 drams each of gentian, nux vomica and catechu, three times daily, and add to her drinking water  $\frac{1}{4}$  of its bulk of lime water. V.

**ECZEMA—RIDGELING.**

1. Collie dog is covered with a red rash; the hair is very dry and he is very itchy.

2. Yearling colt is in good condition. His testicles have not descended to the scrotum. He does not draw his penis when he urinates, and his sheath gets festered. When you go near him in the field urine runs down his legs in small quantities. J. H.

Ans.—1. This is eczema. Give him a teaspoonful of sulphur once daily. Dissolve a tin of Gillett's lye in warm water, add to it 4 lbs. sulphur, and then add water to make a barrel. Give him a bath in this, and repeat in about 10 days, and again, if necessary.

2. This colt can be castrated by a veterinarian who understands the operation. The dribbling of urine may cease after castration, and it and the non-drawing of the penis may be due to some faulty congenital conformation, in which case, the probability is nothing can be done, but it requires a personal examination to determine these points. V.

**Miscellaneous.****PUMP AWAY FROM WELL—MAMMOTH WHITE CLOVER—PROTEIN IN OATS.**

1. Our well is an extra good one, but inconveniently situated. Is there any method by which I could place the pump-head about twenty feet from the well, and operate it satisfactorily. The well is thirty-two feet deep to the surface of water?

2. Is there a "Mammoth White" variety of clover?

3. Is there a larger per cent. of protein in the meal of black oats than in the white kind? W. F. A. S.

Ans.—1. Any proficient pump-man can put a pump at a reasonable distance from the well that will give entire satisfaction as long as the connecting pipes are buried so that they will not freeze up.

2. No variety of Mammoth White clover is on the market. The cultivated white variety is commonly larger than that running wild. Occasionally, in a red clover field, bleached heads or some almost white are found, but, as a distinct variety, nothing is known of Mammoth White.

3. The per cent. of protein in oats

**GREAT DISPERSION SALE.**

**Of Coach Horses, Shorthorn Cattle, Cotswold Sheep, Berkshire Swine, and Implements.**

I WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON LOT 27, CON. 6, WEST ZORRA, CO. OXFORD.

**Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1908, at 12 o'clock noon**

The following—Horses—Two broodmares, 1 aged horse, 2 3-year-olds, 1 2-year-old, 2 foals of Coach Horse breeding. Shorthorn Cattle—Ten cows, 3 2-year-old heifers, 6 1-year-old heifers, 2 heifer calves, 1 bull 3 years old, 6 bulls under 1 year, 4 steer calves. Thoroughbred Cotswold Sheep—13 ewes, 6 ewe lambs, 1 shearing ram (imp.), 5 ram lambs. Swine—2 breeding sows, 1 sow 8 months old, 8 shoats, 2 Berkshire boars, 1 Yorkshire boar (imp.). Three Toulouse geese; 4 Pekin ducks; hens.

**TERMS:** Credit, on approved joint notes, at 11 months; 5 per cent. off for cash. Catalogues on application.

**Capt. T. E. Robson,** Auctioneers. **Chas. Young, Prop., Brookdale, Ont. David Rudy.**

**REX SUGAR FOOD**

Just add to regular feed. It will fatten any animal on the farm in half the time required without its use. Sugar Foods have been used in England for FORTY YEARS for fattening. Feed according to directions, and the result will surprise you. Try it and be convinced. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfactory. Sold only in 10-lb., 25-lb. and 50-lb. bags. Ten cents a pound. No more. No less. If your dealer cannot supply you, write to us direct. Delivered to any address in Canada upon receipt of price. Our FOOD only requires one tablespoonful given in the feed.

**REX SUGAR FOOD CO., WESTON, ONTARIO.**

**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**—Pure Rhode Island Red cockerels and pullets. One dollar each. Six for five dollars. Ernest Williams, Knowlton, Que.

**FOR SALE**—Large Toulouse and Brown Chinese geese, five dollars a pair; Buff Orpington, White Wyandotte, Single-comb and Rose comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, one dollar each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alfred Robson, Norwood, Ont.

**TROUT CREEK LEICESTERS!**

For sale: One two-year and one shearing, and a few choice ram and ewe lambs. All well covered. Size and quality combined. Bred from some of the best blood in America. Also a few choice White Wyandotte cockerels and Emden geese. Write for prices, or come and see. **G. A. GREER, Farm Half Mile from Lucknow, Ont.**

may vary to a very slight extent in different varieties and on different seasons, but, generally speaking, the per cent. in black oats is not greater than that in white.

**FERTILIZERS ON LIGHT LAND.**

I have light sandy land, rather poor in condition, on which I wish to sow corn next spring. As I have no stable manure to spare, I would like to know if any commercial fertilizer could be used to advantage on this land? What kind of fertilizer would you recommend, and how much per acre? R. J. C.

Ans.—For soil such as you refer to, nothing will equal a liberal application of barnyard manure. Humus is needed. No doubt the subsoil is of sandy nature. The result will be a rapid leaching of artificial fertilizers. By applying a complete fertilizer (one in which you have nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid), shortly before the corn is planted, but far enough ahead to have it well mixed with the soil, you can produce a good crop of corn, provided the season is favorable. A fair application per acre for this field would be a mixture consisting of about 80 lbs. nitrate of soda, 80 lbs. sulphate of potash and 270 lbs. acid phosphate. If you do not care to mix your own fertilizer, one of the complete corn fertilizers offered by any of the reliable firms will fill the bill. It would be well, however, not to make too liberal an application because of the leaching nature of the soil. At the end of the season most of the fertilizers not used may be washed beyond the reach of the roots of ordinary farm crops. H.

would be good practice to plow down some green crop, such as buckwheat, and to seed down to clover for a year.

Porpoise—What is the whale blowing about?

Dogfish—Oh, he got so many notices for his fee in swallowing Jona's h's been blowing ever since.

"I wonder why it is?" said the man who seemed to be thinking aloud.

"Why what is?" queried the friend who had overheard.

"That people who are so different from us seem to be satisfied with themselves!" concluded the noisy thinker.

The Hobo—Say, mister, would youse mind stakin' a pore man wat ain't got no home t' a few pennies?

Enpeck—Got no home? Say, old chap, you are playing in great luck. Why, you can stay out all night any old time you want to.

A Fifehire golfer happened to be caught by his minister at a time when the latter thought he was most likely to be by the bedside of his sick mother. Naturally, conjecturing some improvement in the invalid's condition, the clergyman interrupted him in his game with the remark: "And how's your mother to-day, John?" "She's no' verra weel, but we're fower doon wi' five tae play, and that's fair waur!" was the staggering response.

Margaret Durham was the latest arrival at Miss Simmons' select boarding school, and being pretty and well dressed she was popular.

Would she be an usher at the monthly musicale? Margaret was horribly shy. She never could do it—oh, never! But the chosen five elected her for the sixth, so the evening found her a perfect flutter of white frills and pink bows (this was the pink musicale) awaiting to receive the early comers. Each of the hardened five bore forward an imposing auditor, and Margaret found herself inquiring of a very ancient and elegant old gentleman in voice scarcely audible, "Sir, shall I show you to a seat?"

"What, what, what?" demanded the elderly party, irascibly, holding his hand to his ear.

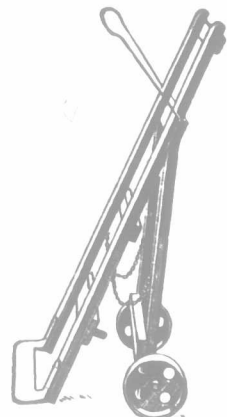
"Sir," screamed the flustered novice, "shall I sew you to a sheet?"

Then five lace handkerchiefs were crammed into five tittering mouths, while Miss Margaret bolted from the scene of her misadventure, and the five were left to do the honors.

# RHEUMATISM.

The Best and Safest Cure for  
**GOUT; RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, LUMBAGO, IS**  
**BLAIR'S GOUT & RHEUMATIC PILLS**  
 All Druggists, at 40c. and \$1 per box

## 30-Day Snap



During November only we will offer this \$3.00

### BAG TRUCK FOR \$1 ONLY

Cash with order. Money refunded if not exactly as represented. Has a bag-holder attachment. Just the thing for farm, store, granary, stable, etc.

This is your only chance to get a bargain, as we are clearing out stock, and will manufacture no more.

Ontario  
**Wind Engine & Pump Co., Limited.**  
 TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## I Cured My Rupture

I Will Show You How to Cure Yours FREE!

I was helpless and bed-ridden for years from a double rupture. I wore many different kinds of trusses. Some were tortures, some positively dangerous, and none would hold the rupture. The doctors told me I could not cure it without a surgical operation. But I fooled them all, and cured myself by a simple method which I discovered. Anyone can use it, and I will send the cure free by mail, postpaid, to anyone who writes for it. Fill out the coupon below and mail it to me to-day.

### Free Rupture - Cure Coupon.

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,  
 Box 555, Watertown, N. Y.

Dear Sir,—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.

Name.....  
 Address.....

### "SAVE THE HORSE" SPAVIN CURE.



American Car and Foundry Company, 115 Broadway, New York.  
 Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Send gentlemen—Enclose \$5.00 for bottle "Save-the-Horse" Spavin Cure to my firm. Address FRANK BROWN, Circleville, Orange Co., N. Y. I have had a number of bottles and have never known it to fail. The last one cured a ringbone. There is no question but what your remedy works wonders. Men have made the statement to me that it is expensive, and I have demonstrated to them several times over that it is the cheapest thing they can get. CLARENCE PRICE.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughpins, Ringbones (except low), Curbs, Splints, Capped Hoofs, Windpuffs, Shoe Bells, Injured Tendons and all lamenesses. No scar or loss of hair. Horse serves as usual. Dealers or Express send to Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and send.

### Newcastle Tamworths and Short-horns.

For Sale: 90 spring pigs, both sexes; boars fit for service; sows ready to breed and sows bred to Imp. Cholderton Golden Secret, descendants of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both Toronto champions. Also several Short-horns; females of high class. Prices right, quality considered.

A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.



### POTATO PLANTER

Depth of planting and dropping distances accurately gauged. No waste of either expensive seed or valuable ground. Strong, durable, simple; the ideal machine for practical potato planting. For catalogue and price address: A. J. Platt, Sterling, Ill.

A man carrying a looking-glass said to a newsboy: "Come here and look into this glass and you will see a donkey." "How did you find that out?" retorted the boy.

### GOSSIP.

A cross-bred cow belonging to Mr. Alex. McLachlan, Bearsden, Scotland, is reported to have given birth to five calves recently, all red in color like herself. Unfortunately they were dropped about three weeks before their time. They were by an Irish-bred Shorthorn bull.

A. A. Colwill, Newcastle, Ont., the well-known breeder of high-class Tamworth hogs, renews his advertisement, in which he offers choice breeding stock of various ages and both sexes, at moderate prices, quality and breeding considered. Newcastle Station is on the G. T. R., 48 miles east of Toronto. The Newcastle herd has a splendid prizewinning record at Toronto and other principal exhibitions.

A. W. Smith, M. P., Maple Lodge, Middlesex Co., Ont., in ordering a change in his advertisement of Shorthorns and Leicester sheep, writes: I have an extra fine lot of Leicester ram lambs left yet, several of them by the grand champion ram at World's Fair, St. Louis, whose weight in show condition was 440 lbs., and is thoroughly covered now at seven years old, with excellent wool. Can only spare a very few ewes. The young bulls I offer are a good, thick, mossy-coated lot, some from our best milkers. Maple Lodge post office is on Mr. Smith's farm, one mile from Lucan crossing station, G. T. R., 18 miles north of London, 4 miles from Ailsa Craig, G. T. R.

### MILK AND BUTTER TESTS.

At the London, England, Dairy Show last month, in the one-day milking trials, the heaviest milk and butter yields were made by English-bred Shorthorn cows. In the Shorthorn class, G. B. Nelson's 7-year-old cow, Daisy, 71 days after calving, gave 51 lbs. 13 ozs. milk, yielding 2 lbs. 10½ ozs. butter, and was awarded first prize and silver medal. Lord Rothschild's Darlington Cranford 5th, 10 years old, 181 days after calving, gave 55 lbs. milk, yielding 1 lb. 13½ ozs. butter, and took second place. T. Hunter's Queenie, 5 years old, 20 days in milk, gave 50 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. 6½ ozs. butter. R. W. Hobbs' Primula 70th, 8 years old, 189 days in milk, gave 46 lbs. 3 ozs. milk and 1 lb. 10¼ ozs. butter. Lord Rothschild's Dorothy, 7 years old, 53 days in milk, gave 65 lbs. 11 ozs. milk and 2 lbs. butter.

Mr. James Bowman, Guelph, Ont., reports a long list of recent sales of Aberdeen-Angus cattle and Suffolk sheep from his Elm Park herd and flock, widely distributed in the Dominion, among the purchasers being Geo. I. Robertson, Wingham; J. Richardson, Petrolia; Wm. Fuller, Arthur; Hon. W. Clifford, Austin, Man.; Geo. Patterson, Brandon; H. W. Watkins, Olds, Alta.; C. Ellett, Sandy Lake, Alta.; Jas. Rye & Son, Edmonton; Chas. Ries, Spruce Grove; J. Batty, Saddle Lake, Alta. A few crated rams have also been sent to the States. Mr. Bowman writes: "We are pleased to note a steady improvement in the demand for Aberdeen-Angus cattle, and we have a few cows and heifers we will sell, and have them bred to our new imported bull, Magnificent, winner of grand championship at Toronto this year."

Situated at the east end of the town of Hespeler, in Waterloo County, Ont., ten minutes' walk from G. T. R. and C. P. R. stations, is the farm of Messrs. David Rife & Sons, breeders of choice Holstein cattle and pure-bred poultry. The herd of Holsteins number twenty-eight head, of fine dairy type and form. Among the females are several in the Record of Merit, with records of 41 lbs. to 62 lbs. milk a day, and 10 lbs. to 15½ lbs. butter a week, at 2 and 3 years old. In the herd are five daughters of Duke Netherland Pietertje, whose dam is in Record of Merit with a record of over 17 lbs. butter a week, grandam imported from Holland, milk 95 lbs. a day; sire, Homestead Albino Paul De Kol, has several daughters in Record of Merit, and has four official records in pedigree that average 25.4 lbs. butter a week, grand-averaging 25.4 lbs. butter a week, grand-averaging 25.25 lbs. dam and two grandams average 25.25 lbs. butter in seven days. He is brother in blood to Pietertje Hengerveld's Count De Kol, sire of 75 A. R. O. daughters, two over 30 lbs. butter a week; also to

Paul Beets De Kol, sire of 80 A. R. O. daughters, one over 32 lbs. butter a week. Two fine heifers, sired by Sir Mechthilde Posch, dam Ianthe Jewel Mechthilde, record 27.65 lbs. butter, average test 4.46 per cent. fat. Several young heifers, sired by Oyama De Kol, a prizewinner at two years old at Toronto and London. His dam, Lena Josephine De Kol, is half-sister to Kaatje De Boer 3rd, winner of first-prize and sweepstakes at Toronto this year. His sire, Sir Mercedes Teake, was also first-prize and sweepstakes bull at Toronto and London, 1908. At the head of the herd at present is the richly-bred bull, Pet Lady's Posch Prince. His sire, Sir Alta Posch Beets, won first prize at Toronto, Ottawa and Halifax, in 1906; grandsire, Sir Pietertje Posch, sold for \$1,500; dam, Alta Posch, has record of 27 lbs. butter a week at 2 years 11 months old; grandam, Catrina Pietertje De Kol, is a daughter of Paul Beets De Kol, one of the greatest sires of the breed. His dam's sire, Gillyflower's Paul De Kol, is brother to Inka Sylvania De Kol, 26.04 lbs. butter a week, and also sire of Carmen Sylvania 4th, that recently made 84¼ lbs. milk a day and over 25 lbs. butter a week. A number of females will be tested this fall and winter. Several fine bull calves, one to six months old, out of R. O. M. and high-producing dams; one heifer, two years, due in December, are for sale. In poultry there are an extra fine lot of White Rocks and Buff Orpingtons. The main breeding house is 60 x 15 feet. Besides six colony houses for young stock, six pens are kept for breeding, in which are winners and birds bred from winners at Guelph Central, the Ontario, Hespeler, Berlin and Chicago Shows. For sale are a fine lot of cockerels, yearling cocks and hens, at prices that should sell them. Any one desiring Holstein bull calves or poultry would do well to write Messrs. Rife & Sons.

### SPECIALS FOR LINCOLNS AT WINTER FAIR.

Since the publication of the Ontario Provincial Winter Fair prize list, the following special prizes have been received from the National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association:

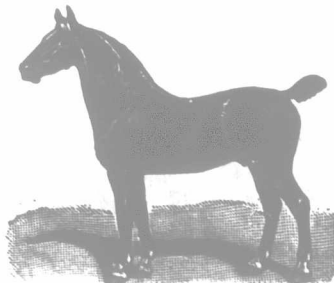
Ewe lamb, dropped spring 1908.—1st prize, \$4; 2nd prize, \$3; 3rd prize, \$2.  
 Pen of three ewe lambs, dropped spring 1908.—1st prize, \$7; 2nd prize, \$5; 3rd prize, \$4.  
 All sheep competing for these prizes must be bred in Ontario and registered in the National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association's Register. These prizes are open only to those who have not won prize money at the Provincial Winter Fair during the last five years. The date of the fair are December 7th to 11th, at Guelph. For prize list and particulars, apply to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

### TRADE TOPICS.

Those who are fond of hunting know a good gun when they see it. The goods put up by J. Stevens' Arms and Tool Company, of 25 Grove street, Chicopee Falls, Mass., are fully described in their catalogue, which can be had by sending five cents to cover postage. This firm also offers Dan Beard's book, "Guns and Gunning," dealing with every phase of hunting. The price is 20c. for paper cover, and 30c. for cloth, stamped in gilt.

POTATO PLANTERS.—In potato-growing a very important factor is the labor demanded. To overcome the difficulty various devices for cultivating, spraying and digging, have resulted in lessening the cost of production. For a time potato-planters were not so prominent in potato-growing districts. Recently, however, these machines have been improved until now many consider it the only proper way of putting the seed in the soil. The Keystone Potato Planter, manufactured by A. J. Platt, of Sterling, Ill., is recognized as one of the best. A driver and an operator to place the seed on the conveyor, are all the help required to do the work. The machine can be regulated for dropping 11, 14, 17 or 20 inches apart. It is claimed that a man and a boy can plant about five acres in a day. Those interested can secure particulars by writing the firm.

## Gombault's Caustic Balsam



### Has Imitators But No Competitors.

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for  
 Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hoof, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lamenesses from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Every bottle of Caustic Balsam sold is warranted to give safe action. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address  
 The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

## Ontario Horticultural Exhibition.

Canada's Greatest Horticultural Event.  
 ST. LAWRENCE ARENA, TORONTO.

Single Fare on all Railroads

**OVER \$3,000**  
 Given in Cash Prizes.

Canada's best fruit, flowers, vegetables and honey will be in competition. Remember the dates and come. Ask railway agent for special Horticultural Exhibition railway tickets.

November 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14.  
 For prize list, etc., address: 1232

P. W. HODGETTS, 3FCY,  
 Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

## Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

For the cure of Spavins, Ringbones, Curbs, Splints, Windgalls, Capped-Hoof, 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 blister. 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:

J. A. JOHNSTON & CO., Druggists,  
 171 King St. E., TORONTO, ONT.

## Shoe Boils, Capped Hoof, Bursitis are hard to cure, yet ABSORBINE

will remove them and leave no blemish. Does not blister or remove the hair. Cures any puff or swelling. Horse can be worked. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 6 D free. ABSORBINE, J.I., (manikind, 91.00 bottle.) For Boils, Itchiness, Old Sores, Swellings, Gout, Varicose Veins, Variocosis, Always Pain. W. F. YOUNG, P.B.F., 73 Westmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, B NS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

### Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way.

E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.

## Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES. Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOONIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, ONTO.



**PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator**  
(Patented 1901)

The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of seed and grain.

See nearest Agent or write for Catalogue to  
**THE TEMPLIN MFG. CO., FERGUS, ONTARIO**

**Fistula and Poll Evil**

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with **Fleming's Fistula and Poll Evil Cure**—even bad old cases that skilled doctors have abandoned. Easy and simple to use; just a little attention every 25th 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 Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Advice.

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

**FLEMING BROS.,** Chemists,  
75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

**Radiol**

**RADIOL TREATMENT** prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Dog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc.

**No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed.**

RADIOL TREATMENT fines down a worn horse's legs, and is a certain cure for puffy joints and sprains. Prevents Filled Legs.

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEG WASH" counteracts that daily wear and tear of the legs unavoidable with the horse in constant work, whether training, racing or on the road.

**One flask of "Radiol" will make a gallon of valuable leg wash.**

Carriowrie, Uddington, Eng., July 28, 1906.

Sirs—Kindly forward on receipt of P. O. enclosed another bottle of "RADIOL." I have been using it with great success on a Hackney mare with a very bad windgall that the vet. had given up. Yours truly, **Thos. Prentice.**

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND USES OF "RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "RADIOL." Price \$3 a large flask, or post free from Canadian Agent:

**Thos. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal.**

Manufactured by The Radiol Co., 119 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

U. S. Agents: Messrs. Will I. Smith & Co., 2636 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

**3 HACKNEY MARES FOR SALE**

**O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.**

**CLYDESDALES**

One 1,750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

**SHORTHORNS**

Two right good yearling bulls left yet, and a lot of heifers cheap. Write, or come and see them.

**JAMES McARTHUR, Gobles, Ontario.**

**Clydesdales, Shorthorns, At Kinellar Lodge we have for sale two 3-year-old Clydesdale fillies, both reg.; a big, good pair. Several choice Shorthorn heifers. Nine shearing Cotswold ewes and nine shearing rams. This year's lambs, both sexes. And young Berkshire sows. John I. Baisdon, Markham, Ont., P. O. and station.**

**Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder** cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms.

**DR. BELL, V. S., Kingston, Ont.**

**For Sale! Percheron and French Draft Stallions, mares and colts.**

**Duroc-Jersey Swine, both sexes.**

**JACOB STEINMAN, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.**

Only a stone's throw from G. T. R. depot.

**Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayrshires, Shropshires.** One stallion rising three years, by imp. Hopewell. Two young bulls ten months, and some heifers from six months to two years. Yorkshires of both sexes. **W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont., Locust Hill Sta., C. P. R.**

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.**

**STATUTE LABOR.**

1. How should I proceed to get a copy of the "Ditches and Watercourses" Act for the Province of Ontario; also the rules governing statute labor?

2. I have two farms, and last year I was called upon to do all my statute labor on our home beat; but this year we are to put in some days at home and then the balance of our work some miles away. Would it be legally right were the Township Clerk to put me down for all the work on the home beat?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—1. Through any book-seller, or they may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Peace for your county.

2. By Chap. 25, of the Ontario Statutes of 1904, Sec. 9, (4), every resident has the right to perform his whole statute labor in the statute labor division in which his residence is situate, unless otherwise ordered by the municipal council; so our answer to your question is yes, unless the council have ordered otherwise.

**POOR FIELD—LAW RE DOGS.**

1. I have a field of ten acres on a farm I bought of pretty heavy clay. It appears to have no life in it. The grain grows up very small and spindly. I have sowed it for two years and have not had the seed off it; it is also infested with wireworms. I have not the amount of manure—I would like to give it a good dressing. Can you tell me what is the matter? And what do you think of the method I intend to pursue, to plow late this fall, to give the frost a chance at the wireworm, work a bare fallow till, say, July 1st, sow a good crop of buckwheat, plow down in blossom, seed to fall wheat, and then to clover the following spring?

2. I have had sheep killed by dogs different times this summer, there being a tribe around every night. What is the law in regard to dogs running at large? Can I do away with them if found on the place doing damage?

A. H. M. Ontario.

Ans.—The method proposed is probably as good as anything that could be suggested, though it is not warranted to kill the wireworms. It might be well to sow the latter part of June, instead of July 1st. If the soil were in better heart, we would suggest sowing peas instead of buckwheat, but in this case buckwheat would doubtless be the better crop to use.

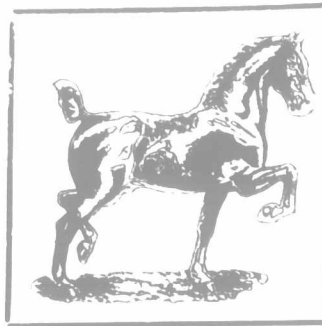
3. The Act is too long to quote in full. Write the Department of Agriculture, Toronto, Ont., for Bulletin 161 on the Sheep Industry in Ontario, which contains the Ontario "Act for the Protection of Sheep," and to impose a tax on dogs." The following excerpt is quoted from said Act:

- 9. "Any person may kill—
- (a) Any dog which he sees pursuing, worrying or wounding any sheep or lamb; or
- (b) Any dog without lawful permission in any enclosed field on any farm which the owner or occupant thereof or his servant fails giving tongue and terrifying any sheep or lamb on such farm, or,
- (c) Any dog which any person finds straying between sunset and sunrise on any farm whereon any sheep or lambs are kept;

But no dog so straying which belongs to or is kept or harbored by the occupant of any premises next adjoining the said farm, or next adjoining that part of any highway or lane which abuts on said farm, nor any dog so straying, either when securely muzzled or when accompanied by or being within reasonable call or control of any person owning or possessing or having the charge or care of said dog, shall be so killed unless there is reasonable apprehension that such dog, if not killed, is likely to pursue, worry, wound or terrify sheep or lambs then on the said farm. 56 V., c. 46, s. 2."

**TRADE TOPIC**

We call attention to a special bargain in grain-handlers in bag trucks, offered (in this issue) by Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co., Ltd., Toronto. See advertisement.



**THE UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange**

WEST TORONTO, CANADA.

Auction sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday.  
Private sales every day.

Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the quarter-mile track for showing and exercising.

**HERBERT SMITH, Manager.**  
(Late Grand's Repository.)



**LaFayette Stock Farm**

**J. Crouch & Son, Props., LaFayette, Indiana.**

Largest importers in America of Percheron, Belgian and German Coach stallions and mares. Our last importation of 127 head arrived August 3rd, 1908, and we have in our barns over 200 head of stallions and mares of the above breed, many of them prizewinners in Europe and America, and can suit any buyer in horse, price and terms.

ALL STOCK GUARANTEED. Write us, or come and see us.

Canadian Agent: **R. P. WATERS,**  
P. O. Box 283. London, Ont.

**J. Crouch & Son, LaFayette, Ind.**

**Clydesdale Stallions and Mares!**

A fresh lot has just arrived, including many prizewinners. Some extra big ones. Prices right. Inspection invited.

**DALGETY BROS., LONDON, ONTARIO.**  
Stables Fraser House. Address correspondence to Dalgety Bros., Glencoe, Ont.

**Clydesdales and French Coachers, Imp.**

Scottish and Canadian winners, stallions, mares and fillies. 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.**

**CLYDESDALES**

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

**SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONT.**

**Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns**

At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices. In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.

**JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ontario.**  
Toronto, 14 miles; Weston, 3½ miles.

Long-distance phone.

**Imp. Clydesdales and Hackneys**

To my many friends and patrons: I am starting for Scotland for a new importation about Nov. 1st, and shall select the best available. In future my stables and address will be Markham Village, 20 miles north of Toronto.

**T. H. HASSARD, MARKHAM, ONT.**

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

My new importation for 1908 has now arrived—stallions and fillies—personally selected. Richest in breeding; highest in quality; with abundance of size and character. Sold on terms to suit. **GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.**

**Clydesdales** imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are bred to Acme (imp.), the 8th best breeding horse in Scotland in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from high-class (imp.) mares, for sale right.

**R. M. HOLTBY, Sta. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., G.T.R.; Myrtle, Ont., C.P.R.**

I have still on hand 1 stallion, black, rising 4 yrs., by Carthusian, a Toronto winner; 1 rising 2 yrs., by Baron's Pride, 1 rising 2 yrs., by Danure Castle; 4 fillies, a Toronto first and second prizewinner among them. Every one of these is an extra good animal, and the price and terms are right.

**T. D. ELLIOTT, Bolton, Ont.**

**IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES.**—Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Show-ring stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, Queensville P. O., Ont.; Newmarket Sta., G. T. R.** Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE!**

I have on hand several Clydesdale stallions, as choice a lot as ever crossed the ocean. Missie, Stamford, Claret and Gem of Balcchin Shorthorns; up-to-date in type and quality. 50 imported Shropshires, 30 ewe and 30 ram lambs from imported stock. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition horse barns. **THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.**

**Clydesdales and Hackneys**

Our entry at Toronto Exhibition of Clydesdales and Hackneys is certainly the best we ever brought out. For an extra choice filly, either imported or Canadian-bred, look up our stable on the grounds. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO. G. T. R. and C. N. R.** Long-distance Phone.

**IMPORTED CLYDESDALES**

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, land-acter, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit. **C. W. BARBER, Galineau Point, Quebec.** "Close to Ottawa.

**ZAM-BUK SAVES  
A FARMER'S ARM**

Some Sensational Proofs of its Healing Power.

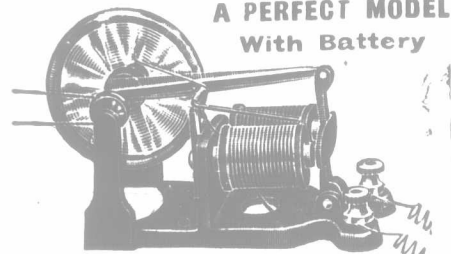
Every day brings interesting instances to light of the wonderful healing power of Zam-Buk, the herbal balm. Mr. Wm. Snell, a Langenburg (Sask.) farmer, says: "I saved my arm by using Zam-Buk. I had a terrible scalding accident, and the arm, after the injury, took the wrong way." When I started to use Zam-Buk it was all swollen up and discolored, and I feared it would have to come off. In a few days Zam-Buk killed the poison, reduced the swelling, and finally healed the arm completely."

**ECZEMA CURED.**—Mr. J. E. Cusick, of 249 Wilson St., Hamilton, says: "Every winter I used to have eczema on the back of my hands. Last winter I was especially bad—so bad that I had to be off work for three weeks. While suffering acutely I was advised to try Zam-Buk, and did so. I could not have believed anything could have healed so quickly! It just seemed to dry up and clear away the sores, and in a wonderfully short time my hands were quite cured."

**PILES CURED.**—Mr. Neil Devon, of Webbwood, (Ont.), says: "For eight years I tried all kinds of things for piles, but I got nothing to do me any good until I struck Zam-Buk! That quickly worked a complete cure."

Zam-Buk heals all skin diseases, cuts and bruises, eczema, sculp sores, ulcers, chapped places, scrofulous ailments, poisoned wounds, swollen glands, boils. As an embrocation it cures rheumatism, sciatica, etc. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, 3 boxes for \$1.25. Send 1c. stamp for dainty trial box.

**Electric Engine  
A PERFECT MODEL  
With Battery**



**GIVEN FOR SELLING  
COLORED PICTURE POSTCARDS  
6 FOR 10c.**

Boys! A Perfect Model Electric Engine for you. The Fly Wheel makes from 200 to 3,000 revolutions a minute. It can be started, stopped and reversed in an instant. Will run toy machines that you can make with spools and strings. This Electric Engine complete with Battery and instruction book that will teach you a lot about the wonders of Electricity, given for selling \$3.00 worth of the loveliest picture postcards ever seen in Canada; views of famous places, noted buildings, and beautiful scenery, all colored. These cards sell in the stores at 4 for 10c. At our price, 6 for 10c, they go like hot cakes. Just say you will do your best to sell. Write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept., 18A Toronto.

**MADE FOR SERVICE**  
and guaranteed absolutely **WATERPROOF**

**TOWERS' OILED SUITS, SLICKERS AND HATS**  
Every garment guaranteed Clean - Light - Durable

SOLD BY BEST DEALERS EVERYWHERE  
CATALOG FREE FOR THE ASKING

TOWERS CANADIAN CO. LIMITED, TORONTO, CAN.

**GLENGORE ABERDEEN ANGUS** Present offering: One bull 2 years old, and three choice bull calves, and anything in the female line. A choice lot and sold right. **GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT.** Station, C. P. R.

PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

**Canada in the Eyes of Scotchmen.**

The twenty-two Scotchmen composing the Agricultural Commission that visited Canada in the interests of agriculture last summer were favorably impressed. Such was only to be expected. With scientific methods and a liberal use of labor-saving machinery on the varied but rich soils provided by Nature, and growing crops in all parts, from Atlantic to Pacific, promising a bounteous harvest, no other impression could be made on intelligent Scotchmen. They had heard much of Canada. The visit proved to them that reports were not exaggerated.

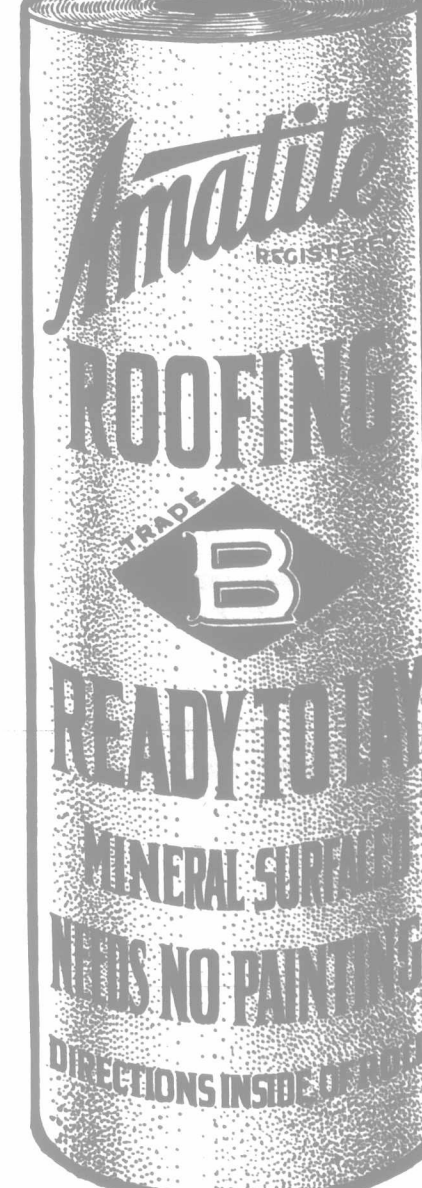
A correspondent to The Weekly Times, in discussing the seven weeks' sojourn in Canada, says: "Agriculture in Canada, once consisting almost wholly of 'mixed farming,' tends more and more to specialization, and each branch will eventually be the subject of a special report by some member or members of the Commission. The 'mixed' farmer of the five Eastern Provinces, where water is plentiful and heavy crops of roots, hay, and maize for ensilage can be grown, is commonly turning himself into a dairyman. The establishment of great numbers of creameries and cheese factories throughout Eastern Canada has made this industry one of the safest and most profitable; and the increase of cattle, with the gradual adoption of modern systems of crop rotation, has its natural effect in maintaining that soil fertility which was in danger under the old methods. Dairying involves hard work, a large part of which continues through the winter, and the Eastern farmer's up-bringing makes him an ideal pioneer in Western life.

**PRAIRIE FARMING JUST WHEAT MINING.**

"The profitable nature of prairie wheat farming impressed itself on the Commissioners, though the industry itself is humorously described by one of them as 'not farming, but just wheat-mining.' The area still available for this simple and useful form of cultivation is enormous, extending far beyond the limits of what used to be known as the 'wheat belt.' Except in favored localities, where the alluvium is particularly deep, the method of cultivation cannot be maintained for many years in its present simplicity without exhausting the soil, just as much of the soil has already been exhausted in similar regions of the United States. Some of the Western farmers are going in for summer-fallow, and a certain number not only understand, but practice, rotation of crops. Many, on the other hand, are inclined to let the future take care of itself. The meagerness of the rainfall in the south-western section of the prairie was naturally the subject of searching inquiries by the Commissioners. Several large irrigation areas were visited in Southern Alberta, and it appears certain that with the development of mixed farming the great advantages of irrigation will be appreciated at their full value.

"The breaking up of the great cattle ranches proceeds apace. On one ranch visited by the Commissioner chiefly concerned, practically the whole herd had just been sold to a meat man for about £4 10s. a head. The yearlings and about 40 Hereford cows were being saved from the general doom; but many of the remainder seemed far too good to be slaughtered in this wholesale fashion. There are considerable dry areas which might well be retained for cattle-ranching; but with homesteaders eager to settle even in doubtful districts, the industry cannot survive on a large scale. The abolition of big ranches, however, is being accompanied by an actual increase in the number of cattle in the great ranching province. Nearly every settler, though devoted to wheat-growing, has his milch cows or work oxen, or both; and the small ranchers, holding no more cattle than they can provide supplementary forage for in a bad season, find it possible to remain in the business, especially among the foothills of the Rocky Mountains, where a certain amount of "free range" is likely to be available for a long while yet. A great development of the meat-packing industry in the West is one of the chief "desiderata" of the Alberta cattle trade. In this connection the vexed question of the exclusion of

(Continued on next page.)



**PAINTING a roof is work.**  
Buying the paint is expense. Both are needless if your roof is Amalite.

When you finish laying Amalite, take away your ladder, pick up your hammer and knife, go away and leave the roof to take care of itself. A few years later you may go back and look at it if you care to, but it won't be necessary, and there won't be anything to do.

This is due to the fact that Amalite has a real mineral surface—a surface that is too strong to need protection—too durable to require painting.

If you buy one of the smooth surfaced roofings you will have to paint it every two or three years to keep it from leaking. In fact, such roofs depend on the paint almost entirely for their waterproofing qualities.

Amalite on the other hand depends for its waterproofing upon double layers of Coal Tar Pitch, —the greatest known enemy to water.

Amalite comes in rolls of 110 square feet ready to lay. No special tools are required, and anyone can lay it properly.

A Sample of Amalite will be forwarded free on request. Send for it and see how much better it is than the kind which requires painting to keep tight.

**Paterson Manufacturing Co., LIMITED.**  
Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg, St. John, N. B., Halifax, N. S.

**1000 MEN**

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

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

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

**Tweedhill Aberdeen - Angus by Auction**  
ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20th, 1908,

I will sell at my farm, without reserve, 20 females and 7 young bulls. All registered in both the American and Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Records. The females (10 of which calve soon) consist of young cows, heifers and calves, and include a number of show animals. The bulls are 8 to 11 months old, and are a choice lot. All young stock are sired by College Monarch 74737 - 827-. Conveyances will meet all morning trains on day of sale at Cheltenham station, C. P. R. and G. T. R., and at Erin, C. P. R. Terms:—11 months on bankable paper; 5% off for cash. Lunch at noon. Catalogue on application. For further particulars see "Gossip."

**JOHN SMITH, Auctioneer.** **JAMES SHARP, ROCKSIDE, ONTARIO.**

**Shorthorns!**  
**BELMAR PARC**

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

**Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp.**  
**Marigold Sailor. Nonpareil Eclipse.**

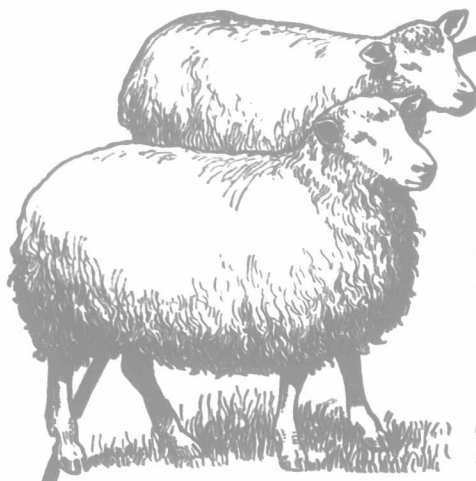
Females, imported and from imported stock, in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

**John Douglas, Peter White, Manager, Pembroke, Ont.**

**SHORTHORNS FOR SALE!**  
I have a dozen young cows and heifers, got by the Brawith Bud bull, Golden Abel (imp.), and in calf to the Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (imp.), that I will sell very reasonable. A number of them are out of imported dams, and registered in Dominion and American Herd-books.

**R. J. DOYLE, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**



### The Point to Consider in Stock Feeding

As a "feeder" you aim at economy in every detail of the business. You study your ration, and how to maintain perfect health and condition. But does the average stockman pay enough attention to his animals' digestion? Every pound of beef or pork and every ounce of milk must be produced by the animal's digestive machinery. Your hay and grain are your raw materials and meat and milk are the finished product. You are careful about giving the proper feed and don't neglect the importance of a good digestion. This special attention to health and condition is "The Dr. Hess Idea."

## DR HESS STOCK FOOD

is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) for toning up the digestion, regulating the bowels, liver, kidneys and cleansing and purifying the blood. Its ingredients are recommended by every college of medicine, and there is no chance or accident about the result where Dr. Hess Stock Food is given. No animal can digest and assimilate all the nutrition in its food—Experiments show that a large part is found undigested in the manure—The amount of nutrition that is taken up and converted into meat or milk depends upon the strength of the animal's digestion. Now, isn't this logical? It only costs a little to test "The Dr. Hess Idea."—A written guarantee protects you against loss. The tonic theory of increasing your profit is deserving of a trial. It means more growth because the food is better digested—It insures a better price for market stock because of better condition. It pays because it saves loss by disease.

The dose of Dr. Hess Stock Food is small and fed but twice a day.

100 lbs. \$7.00;  
25 lb. pack \$2.00.

Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Duty paid.

DR. HESS & CLARK,  
Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also Manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer.

Free from the 1st to the 15th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

### DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of increasing egg production by improving digestion. It also cures gapes, cholera, roup and is a great invigorator for moulting fowls. Costs only a penny a day for thirty fowls. Little chicks develop more rapidly where Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a is given once a day. Healthy poultry pay better for the care they receive and food they consume than any other stock, and a little extra attention will show up well in the egg-basket. Feed Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a on a positive guarantee.

1½ lbs. 85c; 5 lbs. 85c; 10 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pack \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

## INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

FOR SALE!

# Herefords

10 YOUNG BULLS.

Good individuals, and the best of breeding, at bargain prices. Come and see them, or write at once for particulars.

H. D. SMITH, HAMILTON, ONT.  
"INGLESIDE FARM."

### Sunnyside Stock Farm



Bulls in service: Queenston Archer = 48898=, Trout Creek Stamp = 67660=. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.

JAMES GIBB,  
Brookside, Ontario.

### 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 phone.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario  
Brooklin and Myrtle Sts.



### SHORTHORNS!

An extra good seven months' old red bull calf. Also a number of bulls, heifers and calves.

JOHN RACEY,  
Lennoxville, Quebec.

**Stock Bull Trout Creek Sailor = 59421 = 247242, A. H. B., for sale; also roan show bull, fit for service. A. M. SHAVER, ANGASTER, ONT., Station 13, Brantford and Hamilton Electric Line; three minutes' walk from barns. Inspection invited.**

**FOR SALE: FOUR** Fit for service. Dairy SHORTHORN BULLS type. Some of them from imp. cows, and all got by Broadbooks Prince (imp.) 55002. Prices are lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from. DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONTARIO.

**DAIRY-BRED** One handsome roan bull, fourteen months old, = 70046=, and several choice heifers from imported sires, and bred to imported bulls. Come and see them. Wellington Stouffer, Ringwood P. O., Ont. Stouffville station, G. T. R.

### J. WATT & SON, Salem, Ontario,

Offer: 1 senior show bull calf; 1 junior show bull calf; 1 two-year-old show heifer; 1 junior yearling show heifer. The above cattle are in show shape, and will be priced reasonable.

ELORA STN., G. T. R. AND C. P. R.



### Choice Shorthorns FOR SALE!

Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytown Victor, imp. = 50093= (87397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address: JOHN BRYDONE, C. P. R. and G. T. R. Milverton, Ont.

## Scotch Shorthorns

**BULLS:** 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. **FEMALES:** A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT.

Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only ½ and 1½ miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

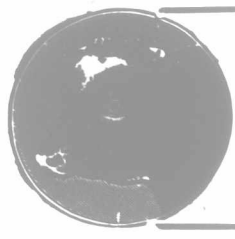
### Mr. A. I. Hickman Pleasant Valley Herd

COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENG.,  
Exporter of pedigree stock of every description to all parts of the world.

During the fall months light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by imp. Ben Lomond = 45160= (80468) and Bud's Emblem = 63860=, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O.  
Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.



We are offering a very superior lot of

## Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, Manager. H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

### SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 2-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months bull, by imp. sire and from Duchess of Gloster dam. Long-distance phone. Farm ¼ mile from Burlington Jct. station.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

### 1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

A few extra good young SHORTHORN bulls and heifers for sale.

LEICESTER ram lambs by the grand champion ram, "Sanford." Right good ones, and a few choice ewes.

A. W. SMITH, MAPLE LODGE P. O., ONT.  
Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. R.

**Rowan Hill Shorthorns** The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. R. F. DUNCAN, Carluke P. O., Ont. Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.



live Canadian cattle from the United Kingdom has naturally come before the Commissioners, most of whom consider that the embargo should be removed, and lay stress on the freedom of Canada from cattle disease.

### HORSE-RAISING COMMENDED.

"Horse-breeding is recognized as an industry bringing handsome profits in the West. 'There is a fortune in it,' as one Commissioner remarks, 'especially for a man who takes advantage of the present stage of Western development.' There is a great demand among the new settlers for good work horses, and at the price of £40, which is given for an animal of reasonable weight, there should be a profit of about £20 for the breeder. Horses are much easier to raise than cattle, and yield a better financial return. Heavier mares are wanted than are now commonly used.

"Sheep-raising is another industry which apparently deserves more encouragement than it receives. Considerable areas in the Maritime Provinces and other parts of Canada, of little use for other kinds of farming, are admirably adapted for this. The meat is first-rate, and there is no lack of markets; but the Commissioners were astonished to find the dog nuisance so severe as effectively to discourage the keeping of flocks. Stringent legislation, or the application of such local-option dog laws as already exist, is prevented by the dog-owners' influence.

### UP-TO-DATE FRUIT-GROWING.

"Fruit-growing is no new industry in Canada; the island of Montreal, for instance, has long been famous for its apples, and the Isle of Orleans, below Quebec, for its plums. The French Acadians had orchards in the Annapolis Valley of Nova Scotia before the conquest, and many of their trees are still in bearing. The great fruit districts visited by the Commissioners included not only the Annapolis Valley, but the Niagara Peninsula of Ontario, and the Okanagan Valley of British Columbia. Peaches, pears, plums, grapes, and small fruit, are not unimportant, but the apple is the king of Canadian fruits. The apple-growers of British Columbia have developed their industry to a high pitch of excellence, and their packing—in boxes—exceeds anything seen elsewhere by the Commissioners. The fruit is sold at good prices in British Columbia itself and in the prairie province of Alberta. For flavor, the Commissioners incline to prefer the Ontarian, and perhaps even more the Nova Scotian, apples. The system of packing there is not so commendable, but the industry is lucrative. Dairying is often united with fruit-growing; and, for the sake of the land, this combination should be extended.

"The help given by Governments to agriculture in Canada was naturally contrasted with the help, or lack of help, received by farmers in the Old Country from the corresponding quarter. Grants are made in various provinces for the erection of cheese factories, creameries, and grist mills (in New Brunswick). Pure stock for breeding have been imported by Provincial Governments and sold for what they will fetch by auction, on condition that the animals are kept in the province. Experts are sent round the countryside to address farmers' institutes or conduct dairy schools. Grants are made to farmers' associations, which co-operatively own pure animals for breeding and buy seeds and fertilizers at wholesale rates for their members.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR THE SMALL FARMER.

"There is a general impression among the Commissioners that Canada offers plenty of opportunities to the small farmer who finds it hard to pay rent and keep his head above water in the Old Country; though the particular province to be recommended would vary according to the taste as well as the means of the individual. The Western homestead system is not an ideal one, in the opinion of, at any rate, some of the Commissioners, who are inclined to consider 160 acres rather too small an area; but that, after all, is larger than the average farm in the Eastern Provinces, and many a homesteader buys additional land adjoining his free grant. If a man can command £200, or still better, £300, he can make a very good start as a prairie wheat-grower, or—and this would appeal more

(Continued on next page.)

### THROW AWAY ALL YOUR FEARS

### Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism Vanish Before Dodd's Kidney Pills.

Proved Once Again in the Case of Mrs. Fred Krieger, Who Suffered From the Worst Forms of Kidney Disease.

Palmer Rapids, Ont., Nov. 2.—(Special.)—The thousands of Canadians who live in daily terror of those terrible forms of Kidney Disease known as Backache, Gravel and Rheumatism, will be deeply interested in the story of Mrs. Fred Krieger, of this place.

"I was for years a great sufferer from Kidney Disease, Gravel, Rheumatism and Backache," Mrs. Krieger states. "It all started through a cold, but I got so my head ached, I was nervous, my limbs were heavy, I had a dragging sensation across my loins, and I was totally unfit to do anything.

"Reading about wonderful cures by Dodd's Kidney Pills led me to buy some. After using a few I found they were doing me good and this encouraged me to continue their use. Eight boxes made me well.

"I have been able to do my own work ever since, and to-day I am completely cured. Dodd's Kidney Pills gave me health and I feel like a new woman."

If you keep your Kidneys strong and healthy you can never have Backache, Rheumatism or Gravel. Dodd's Kidney Pills never fail to make the Kidneys strong and well.

## J. A. WATT,

SALEM, ONTARIO.

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

I can sell twelve young bulls, two of them leading winners at the big Western show and Toronto. Look up the records of the leading fairs, and note the breeding of many of the winners.

### Shorthorn Cattle AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

Females of all ages for sale of the thick-fleshed, low-down kind that have been raised naturally, neither stuffed nor starved. Twenty-five Lincoln ewes, bred to our best imported stud ram, also a few choice yearling rams. Prices very reasonable for quick sale.

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONT.

### Willow Bank Stock Farm.

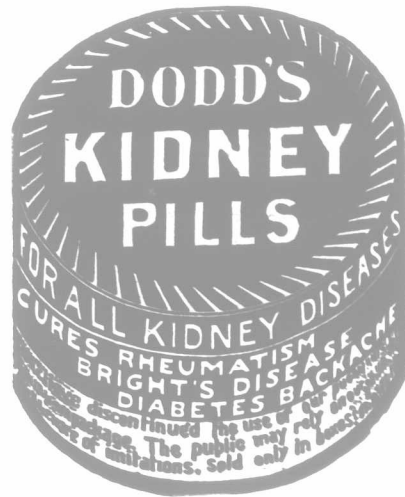
Shorthorn Herd Estab. 1855.  
Leicester Flock Estab. 1848.

I have a special good lot of rams and ewes to offer. Various ages and show material. Also choice Shorthorns of either sex, any age.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ontario.

Shorthorn Bulls Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. Israel Groff, Elmira, Ont.

A ganger on one of our large lines of railway has a keen Gaelic wit. One warm afternoon, while walking along the line, he found one of his men placidly sleeping on the embankment. The "boss" looked disgustedly at the delinquent for a full minute and then remarked: "Slape on, ye lazy spalpeen, slape on, fur as long as you slape you've got a job, but when you wake up you ain't got none."



strongly to the average Old-countrymen—as a mixed farmer in the beautiful park lands. The man who wants the advantages of closer settlement and an older civilization can buy an improved farm in Eastern Canada. There the prices differ greatly; but, owing to a variety of causes which do not condemn the land itself, and chiefly owing to the fascination exercised on the young Easterner by the new West, an Eastern farm, with buildings, can often be picked up for £200 or £300. The Commissioners, however, emphatically agree with the advice given by all who have investigated this subject, that an intending purchaser should spend some time in the country before carrying out his intention.

### PRIVATE COTTAGES FOR LABORERS.

"The position of a good Scottish farm laborer, earning about £40 a year, with meal and milk and other privileges, including perhaps that of free lodging in a bothy, is not contemptible, and there are men of that class who contrive to save the greater part of their wages; but their future is not brilliant, and they will doubtless continue to emigrate in large numbers to Canada, where they can go on saving money and presently start as small farmers on their own account. There is, however, a feeling that Canadian farmers in general will need, if they are to lessen the difficulty of obtaining an efficient and sufficient labor supply, to follow the example of the minority of their colleagues who give twelve months (instead of seasonal) agreements and provide cottages for married employees."

### GOSSIP.

Messrs. J. & D. J. Campbell, Woodville, Ont., are, in their new advertisement on another page in this issue, offering choice Shropshire ewes from their noted Fairview flock, of the very best of breeding, and now bred to their famous grand champion rams at the St. Louis World's Fair and the Chicago International. There never was a better opportunity given their customers to add new blood or to found a flock than that they now offer. This is a favorable time to buy, as prices are such as to be in reach of any desiring to have an extra choice flock of Shropshires. The 27 years of breeding at Fairview, and the great success of the flock for 25 years, is positive proof of their certain value as an investment. For years the Campbells have not heard of or from a dissatisfied customer. They always deal fair, and share a beginner's loss should such a misfortune occur.

### TRADE TOPIC.

All about the hunters' supplies made by The Marlin Firearms Co., 113 Willow street, New Haven, Conn., is found in a catalogue recently issued. Part I. gives ready reference for dealers and consumers. Part II. deals more fully with arms and ammunition, with instructions that are of general interest to shooters. Those interested can have this catalogue by writing the firm. Points not covered within its pages are attended to promptly by correspondence.

### AFRAID OF EGGS.

A theatrical company that plays in repertoire in country villages, barred a citizen of a certain small town, not long ago, when he started to enter with a basket, after having purchased a ticket. One evening, a solid-looking citizen, carrying a basket, bought a ticket and started to enter the opera house. Just as he was going in the cover of the basket unaccountably slipped off, revealing two dozen eggs.

"Hey!" said the ticket-taker, "this isn't Easter. Where you going with the eggs?"

"None o' yr business! Here's my ticket, all paid for an' reg'lar!" declared the citizen.

"Well, there don't any eggs go inside while I'm here," said the ticket-taker; and then the other was suspected, and roared with laughter.

He left the eggs in charge of the man in the ticket office and entered; and he enjoyed every minute of the show. When it was over, the manager returned the eggs to him and said:

"I was afraid you might put your foot in the basket while applauding."

## International Live-stock Exposition, UNION STOCK-YARDS, CHICAGO, NOVEMBER 28TH TO DECEMBER 10TH, '08

Twenty buildings filled with pure-bred live stock. A liberal education in feeding and breeding of live stock. A season of entertainment and a trip to Chicago, all in one. No farmer or stockman can afford to miss this splendid show.

### DAILY SALES OF PURE-BRED BREEDING STOCK.

Tuesday, Dec. 1st, 1 p. m., 50 selected Aberdeen-Angus, from the leading herds. For catalogue write Chas. Grey, Sec'y Amer. Aberdeen-Angus Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Wednesday, Dec. 2nd, 1 p. m., 100 choice Shetland Pony Club. For catalogue write C. E. Bunn, Peoria, Ill., or G. H. Simpson, Wheaton, Ill.

Thursday, Dec. 3rd, 1 p. m., 50 carefully selected Herefords. For catalogue write C. K. Thomas, Sec'y Amer. Hereford Ass'n, Kansas City, Mo.

Friday, Dec. 4th, 1 p. m., 50 choice Shorthorns from leading herds. For catalogue write B. O. Cowan, Ass't Sec'y Amer. Shorthorn Ass'n, U. S. Yards, Chicago.

DAILY AUCTION SALES OF PURE-BRED SHEEP. Selected from leading herds of this continent. COTSWOLD SALE: Saturday, Dec. 5th, 1 p. m. For catalogue write F. W. Harding, Sec'y Amer. Cotswold Registry Ass'n, Waukesha, Wis.

LOWEST SPECIAL FARES ON ALL RAILROADS.

### A. Edward Meyer,

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario,

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively.

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 55042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 68703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance phone in house.

TWO IMP. BULLS of excellent quality, color and breeding.

One 7 months old, sired by imp. Joy of Morning = 32070 =; dam Blossom 2nd imp. Also heifer calves and young cows, and heifers in calf. And choicely-bred Yorkshires of either sex. Prices very moderate. GEO. D. FLETCHER, BINKHAM P. O., ONT. Erin Station, C. P. R.

### Greengill Shorthorns!

We offer for sale our herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry, also young bulls and females all ages, either imp. or from imp stock. Prices right. Long-distance phone

R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.

### VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS

AND BERKSHIRES. For sale: Young bulls from eight to twelve months old. Young cows and heifers safe in calf, and young yearling heifers not bred yet. Also young Berkshire pairs supplied not at kin.

S. J. Pearson, Son & Co., Meadowvale, Ont.

Stations: Meadowvale, C. P. R., and Brampton, G. T. R.

Scotch Shorthorns Canada's greatest living sire, Mildred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners.

Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be appreciated. GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waldemer Sta., C. P. R.

### SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young bulls for sale, which will be priced right. Among them are winners at the Canadian National.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

## OIL CAKE

J. & J. Livingston Brand

DOMINION LINSEED OIL CO., LIMITED, BADEN, ONTARIO. 31 Mill St., MONTREAL, QUE.

The finest feed known for stock. Once a user, always a user. Sold either fine or coarse ground. Write:

**DEHORN YOUR CATTLE**  
Wonderful how it improves them. Heifers develop into better milkers. Steers fatten quicker.

**KEYSTONE DEHORNER**  
Does it. Cuts clean—hurts little—does not bruise flesh or crush bone. Write for free booklet.

R. H. MCKENNA, Leno of Pictou, Ont.  
219 Robert St. Toronto

**Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale**—Choice bulls, heifers and cows, imported or Canadian-bred, for immediate sale. Prices very low considering quality. Good teats. Heavy milkers. For particulars write: **WILLIAM THORN, Great Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont., Norfolk Co.**

**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, Menie P. O., Ont.** Campbellford Stn.

**STOCK FOR SALE AT A number of Springburn Stock Farm and heifers of WILLIAMSBURG, ONT. deep-milking strain. 15 Oxford Down shearing and ram lambs. Ewes any age. Prices reasonable H. J. WHITEBERG & SONS, Williamsburg, Ont., Props.**

**UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO = 15798 = AYRSHIRES** at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: **R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont.** Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

**CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.** I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females **P. D. McArthur, North Georgetown P. O., Que.** Howick station, Que.

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

**Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs** from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

**Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.**

**Stonehouse Ayrshires.** 36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale: females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

**HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**

**Stockwood Ayrshires!** My Ayrshires are producers as well as show stock. For sale are females of all ages. Also my stock bull, Pearlstone, a high-class sire and show bull. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

**D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS P. O. & STA., QUE.**

**EVA MENIE**

**HOWGLEN AYRSHIRES!** For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to **ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.**

**Ayrshires and Yorkshires** Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting In females, of 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves; in bulls, yearlings, calves; dams records up to 1,100 gals. of milk in Scotland. Write J. Retson, South Quebec. We can furnish full show herds of choice ones. All ages on hand, either imported or home-bred. Milk records of all milkers. Pigs from 3 wks. to 4 mos. Phone in residence.

**ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE P. O., ONTARIO.** Hoard's Station, G. T. R.

**AYRSHIRES** Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones.

**Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Dundas Station and telegraph.** **N. DYMENT, Clappison, Ont.**

**HAD GIVEN UP ALL HOPE OF LIVING.**

**Heart Trouble Cured by MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS**

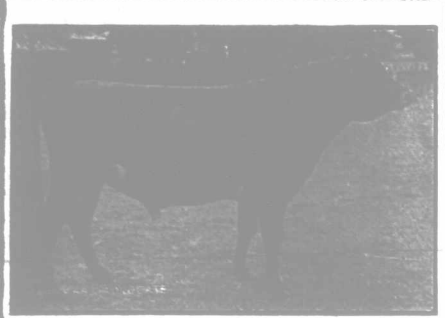
Mrs. Andrew Savoy, Grafton, N.B., writes: In the year of 1905 I was taken sick and did not think I could live any length of time. My trouble was with my heart and people told me that nothing could be done for a case like mine. I consulted the very best doctors but they could do me no good. For seven weeks I could hardly cross the floor. I had no pain, but was so weak nobody in the world can believe how I felt. I had given up all hopes of living and had given my little girl to my sister-in-law.

One day a friend came to see me, and calling me by name, said, 'Lizzie, if I were you I would try a dose of Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills as they are good for heart trouble.' My husband got me a box, but for two days I was not feeling any better, but on the fourth day my husband said, 'I believe those pills are doing you good.' I was able to say 'Yes, I feel a good deal better this morning.' He said, 'Well, I will get you another box right away.' I took two boxes and three doses out of the third one, and I was perfectly well and have not been sick since then.

I will never be without them in my home for God knows if it had not been for Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, I would not have been alive now.

Price 50 cents per box, 3 boxes for \$1.25.

The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.



**THE GOLDEN LAD BULL.**

Golden Fox of Dentonia. First-prize yearling and junior champion at Toronto, 1907, Exhibition. His calves coming from my pure St. Lambert cows proves this cross a wonderful success. Correspondence invited.

T. PORTER, Weston Road, Toronto Junction.

**Brampton Jerseys**

Unbroken record of several years success at all leading Canadian exhibitions is unequalled by any other herd of any kind or breed of live stock on the American continent. When buying a family cow, a stock bull or a dairy herd, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them.

B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

**DON JERSEYS**

We are now offering a number of heifers of all ages, out of producing show stock, and by champion sires, and in calf to Fontaine's Boyle. Also several yearling bulls out of high-class cows, and by same sires as the heifers. The best lot of young things we ever had for sale. Duncan Station, C. N. R.

D. DUNCAN, DON, ONTARIO.

**JERSEYS** We have the get of Ethel's John, a 75 FOR SALE per cent. Mary Ann of St. Lambert bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Minette, Brampton Monarch (imported) Blue Blood, and Financial King. Write for what you want. H.S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

**Holsteins & Yorkshires**

R. Honey, Brickley, Ont.

All surplus stock of Holsteins sold, except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.

**Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths.** 32 choice young Tamworths from imp. sows, and sired by imp. Knowle King David, of best British blood and Royal winners. Correct type. Holsteins of best strains. Write for what you want, or, better, come and see. Will not exhibit this year. Stock better than ever. A. C. HALLMAN, BRESLAU, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

**Homestead Holsteins** Bull calves for sale 8 months old, out of cows with large A. R. O. records, and sired by Count Mercena Posch, whose dam and sire's dam average 25½ lbs. butter in seven days. G. & F. GRIFFIN, Box 43 Burgessville, Ont.

**EVERGREEN STOCK FARM** offers for sale choice young **HOLSTEIN BULLS**, from 10 to 12 months old, sired by sons of Mercena 3rd and Tidy Abbecker, each of which made over 27 lbs. of butter per week, and 80 lbs. milk per day. Also choice young females. Write for prices. F. E. PETTIT, Burgessville, Ont.

**HOLSTEINS** Choice bull calves, one to six months old, from high-producing dams. One heifer, 2 years, due in December. White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, one dollar up. David Rife & Sons, Hespeler, Ontario.

**QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.**  
Veterinary.

**OPEN JOINT.**

Mare had elbow joint punctured by a nail and the joint-oil is escaping. I have had two veterinarians attending her without success, as the oil is still escaping.

Ans.—Open joint, unless treated very soon after the accident, usually proves fatal. Treatment depends upon the condition of the wound and joint. When seen immediately after the accident I have had good results by filling the wound with iodoform and bandaging, but this treatment will not do if suppuration has commenced. When the wound is suppurating the application of ice and a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid is indicated. No doubt your veterinarians are doing all that can be done. She will be either recovering or dead by the time you see this. V.

**INFLUENZA—PARTIAL LUXATION OF PATELLA.**

1. Young horse has had a cough and has been breathing heavily for a week.  
2. Yearling colt has lump on stiffler; the leg seems stiff and emits a crackling sound when moving. J. W. S.

Ans.—1. He has influenza. Give him 2 drams chlorate of potash and 20 grains quinine three times daily, and rub his throat twice daily with equal parts oil of turpentine, liquor ammonia and raw linseed oil. Keep dry and comfortable. If complications arise send for your veterinarian.

2. This is partial dislocation of the patella (stifle bone). The cracking noise is caused by the bone slipping into place. He will never make a perfect recovery, but should make a serviceable horse. Keep as quiet as possible all winter, and blister the front and inside of the joint once every four weeks with the following: Two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with 2 ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. Rub well with the blister once daily for two days. On the third day apply sweet oil. Let him loose in a box stall and oil every day until the scale comes off. Repeat as above. V.

**Miscellaneous.**

**MAMMITIS.**

Have a grade cow in good condition, giving a good quantity of milk. About four weeks ago she started to give bloody milk from one quarter, which came in strings and lumps. Now there has formed a large lump in the center of the udder. The udder is quite badly inflamed, and the quarter above mentioned is very sore. Could you state cause of same, and cure, if any? J. E. M.

Ans.—This is mammitis—inflammation of the quarter. Treatment consists in purging with 1½ pounds Epsom salts, following up with three drams nitrate of potash three times daily for a week. Bathe long and well with hot water three times a day, milking out well each time, and rub well with camphorated oil each time after milking. If necessary, apply hot poultices of bran to the quarter, in lieu of bathing, heating the poultices frequently by pouring hot water on them.

**RAILWAY CROSSINGS.**

1. What is the proper grade and width of a public crossing over the Grand Trunk Railroad?  
2. If the grade is too steep, so as to make it very hard for a heavy load crossing, what steps should be taken to make the railroad fix it?  
3. Will the railroad have to make the proper grade all the way to the level, or can they stop at their fence and make Township do rest?  
4. The road is gravelled now right up to track. If they bury this gravel, will they have to gravel same again?  
5. How high above the iron rails are the planks to be on a public crossing over railroad? W. A. M.

Ans.—We would need to have a much fuller statement of the facts in order to answer your questions. It is a matter about which a solicitor should be consulted personally.

**Cooper's Fluid**

For dipping **SHEEP**.  
For washing **CATTLE, HORSES and DOGS**.  
Cures Mange and Ringworm.  
Cures Maggot wounds in Sheep.  
Cures Ulcers, Sore Udders, etc.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

**Cooper's Worm Tablets**

A sure cure for worms in **CATTLE, HORSES and SHEEP**.

Write for free Booklet P.

**WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS**  
506-507 Manning Chambers, Toronto, Ontario.

At the Royal Show England, 1908

In the following breeds of sheep, EVERY PRIZE-WINNER

used **COOPER'S DIP.**

CHEVIOT, COTSWOLD, HAMPSHIRE, HERDWICK, KENTISH or ROMNEY MARSH, LINCOLN, LONK, OXFORD DOWN, RYELAND, SHROPSHIRE, SOMERSET and DORSET, SOUTHDOWN, SUFFOLK, WELSH MOUNTAIN, KERRY HILL, SOUTH DEVON.

We hold written evidence of the above in every case.

Why use any but **COOPER'S**.

Write for prices to :

**Beaver Creek Holsteins**—I have at present a few cows and heifers for sale, and three young bulls; all from good milkers. Apply to

ALBERT MITTFELFELDT, Elcho, Ont.

**LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!**

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. **BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.**

**The Maples Holstein Herd!**

RECORD OF MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves. **WALBURN RIVERS, Feiden's, Ont.**

**FAIRVIEW** offers you another son of the great Pontiac Korodyke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull.

We have four of his daughters that have seven days' records that average over 28 lbs. each, and over 4% fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, the sire of Aaggie Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him. **E. H. DOLLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y.** Near Prescott, Ont.

**BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!**

Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 8 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. **W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.**

**Only Bull Calves FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRSHIREs**, Of the best performing strains. **GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILLSONBURG, ONTARIO.**

**Now**

is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell **CHEAPER** now than we do next spring. Why not write to us **RIGHT AWAY** for a **BARGAIN** in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

**E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.**

**Centre and Hillview Holsteins**

125 head to select from. 35 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Bonheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. **P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont.** Woodstock Station.

**HOLSTEINS**

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

**H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.**

**Maple Glen HOLSTEINS** For sale: Two bull calves born April 28th. One sired by Brightest Canar; dam of calf has 22½ lbs. butter record, over 4 per cent. fat. The other from 19.48-lb. 2-year-old A. R. O. test, sired by a bull with a 22¼-lb. tested dam, with 93 lbs. milk 1 day. Also a 4-year-old cow due in Oct., sire's g. dam sister of Carmen Sylvia. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.**

**Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians**

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service. **G. W. CLEMONS, St. George, Ont.**

**DEERSKINS**

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. HIGH PRICES.

SHIP DOWN TO **BEAR US IN MIND** SHIP FROM 1 SKIN UP.

**E. T. Carter & Co., 84 Front St., East, Toronto**

## Ring-Bone



There is no case so old or bad that we will not guarantee Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Fifty-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

**FLEMING'S VEST-POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER**

FLEMING BROS., Chemists,  
76 Church Street, Toronto, ONTARIO

## Hampshire Down Sheep.

**SPLENDID MUTTON, GOOD WOOL, GREAT WEIGHT.**

This highly valuable ENGLISH BREED OF SHEEP is unrivalled in its rapid and WONDERFULLY EARLY MATURITY, hardness of constitution, adapted to all climates, and in quality of MUTTON AND LARGE PROPORTION OF LEAN MEAT IS UNSURPASSED.

Full information of Secretary, Hampshire Down Sheep Breeders' Association, SALISBURY, ENGLAND.

## Sheep Breeders' Associations

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Richard Gibson, President, Delaware, Canada Address correspondence to MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana

**IF INTERESTED IN Dorset Sheep** Call and see my flock at Riverview Stock Farm. Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep.

**H. BARTLETT, Kimbo P. O., Ont., Lincoln Co** Grassies Station, T. H. & B., 2 miles; Grimsby Station, G. T. R., 6 miles.

**FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE EWES** For sale at very moderate prices. They were sired by a champion ram. And are being bred to another champion. Are of first-class type and quality. Write for circular and prices.

**J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, WOODVILLE, ONTARIO.**

**Springbank Oxford Down Sheep** 10 superior yearling rams, 1 two-shear ram, 1 imp. shearing. Good flock headers. 13 choice ram lambs with imp. sire. Prices reasonable.

**Wm. Barnett & Son, Living Springs P. O., Ont** Fergus, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

## SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices.

**W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.**

The thin, pale man in the large bathing suit, standing knee-deep in the water, sighed. "Why," asked his friend, "are you so sad?" "Alas!" he answered, "the sea is the grave of my first wife." The friend's lips curled superciliously. "But you are married again," he murmured. "Yes," said he, "and my second wife won't go near the water."

## Black Watch

**Chewing Tobacco**  
Rich and satisfying.  
The big black plug.

2298

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

**SALE OF DISEASED PIG.**  
Q.—Is it the general law of Canada that if an animal is condemned at slaughter the farmer is liable for damages without even trying to prove that the said farmer knew the same to be diseased at the time of sale?  
B. A. W.

Ans.—I. No.

**POULTRY STANDARDS.**  
Q.—What are the particular points on judging a single-comb Brown Leghorn, male and female; also Buff Leghorn, male and female?  
W. Q.

Ans.—The most satisfactory way to secure authentic information on the points enumerated by your correspondent is to procure a copy of the American Standard of Perfection, illustrated. Price, \$1.50. This work is copyrighted, so we may not quote from it anything but mutilated extracts, which are comparatively useless. It is the official issue of the American Poultry Association, and gives full instructions to judges of poultry shows on the correct and incorrect points of the many different varieties of poultry, including turkeys, geese and ducks. In other words, full and expert information is given on the points indicated by your correspondent.

[Note.—The American Standard of Perfection may be ordered through this office. Price \$1.60 p. p.—Editor.]

## WATER TO HOUSE AND BARN.

A well on a farm is at present supplying, on one side, 150 feet distant, a house; and on the opposite side, say 200 feet distant, the stock. Both family and stock come to the well for water. The well is 30 feet deep. Its top is 7 or 8 feet higher than the ground floor of the house, and say one foot lower than the floor of the stable, above which is a mow for grain, and underneath a manure cellar. It is believed that a windmill would not work satisfactorily on account of the proximity of trees. Has "The Farmer's Advocate" any information as to the "how and cost" of getting water from said well to the house without going to the pump, and to the cattle without their going to the trough? A. H. S.

Ans.—There are various ways in which water may be delivered at the point of use. Tanks might be built in the attic of the house and the mow of the barn, and water pumped to these by means of either gasoline or hot-air engines, pipes leading down from the tanks to the points of use. If this system were adopted, an engine and pump, such as are advertised in "The Farmer's Advocate," could be used for the pumping. It consists of a gasoline engine and pump combined, and costs about \$190. A hot-air engine would also do the work very well.

There is another system which might be termed an air-pressure system. In this an iron cylinder similar to the hot water boiler in common use, but larger, is attached to a pump driven by hot-air or gasoline engine, and pipes leading from the cylinder to points of use. As pumping proceeds, water is forced into the cylinder, which is already full of air, and soon a high pressure is generated. When a tap at house or barn is opened, the air pressure forces the water from the tank through the pipe and out at the top. This method has the advantage that the tank may be placed in the basement, away from frost, and avoiding the danger of damage by water should any leakage occur. A hot-air engine suitable for this system can be got for about \$200, and a tank for about \$100. The iron pipe costing somewhere in the neighborhood of the following prices: 1-inch pipe, black, 3 cents per foot; galvanized, 5 cents per foot; 1-inch pipe, 6 cents to 9 cents; 1-inch pipe, 8 cents to 12 cents; 1 1/2-inch pipe, 10 cents to 15 cents. Knowing distances and size of fittings can be added to the cost of the engine and tank and the approximate total cost arrived at.

WM. H. DAY.



## Belmont Shropshires!

THE CHAMPION FLOCK OF CANADA.

Just arrived at the farm: We believe, the best selection of Shropshires ever imported from Britain. If you want flock headers, show rams, field and show ewes and lambs at moderate prices, visit the Belmont Farm and inspect our flock. We import Welsh cobs and Shetland ponies.  
**J. G. Hammer & C. Hodgson, Props. Belmont Stock Farm, Box 92, Brantford, Ont.**

## Shropshires, Cotswolds Oxford Down Sheep

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.

**JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT.**  
Claremont station, C. P. R.

**AT FARNHAM FARM.**  
We are at present offering a number of superior yearling rams and ram lambs, by imported sire and partly from imported dams. Some splendid yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Also a few imported yearling and ram lambs. Price reasonable.

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

## I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices.

**ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.**

## OXFORD DOWN RAMS

For sale. A choice lot of yearling rams and ram lambs at close prices.

**W. A. BRYANT, CAIRNGORM, ONT.**

**CLAYFIELD STOCK FARM!** Buy now of the Champion Cotswold Flock of America, 1906. Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.

## MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write.

**JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.**  
Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephone.

**POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.** At right prices, 2 aged, 3 shearing rams, 2 ram lambs. Flock headers. Berkshires all ages, both sexes. Ideal type. Correct description guaranteed. S. Lemon, Kettleby, Ont., P. O. and Sta., also Aurora Sta. Long-distance phone.

**Locust Lodge Leicesters.** Bred for size, wool and quality. Breeding stock for sale. All ages and both sexes. Write for prices. C. & E. WOOD, Freeman P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct. station.

**SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.** 10 good yearling rams, including the first and third prize winners at London. Also some good breeding ewes, which must be sold, as the flock is being reduced. Long-distance Telephone.

**ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont.** Ry. Stn., London, Ont.

## SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

Highest standard of type and quality. For sale: Sows of all ages, and 4 yearling boars. A grand, good lot. Also younger ones. Pairs not akin.

**JOHN McLEOD, C.P.R. & G.T.R. Milton P.O., Ont.**

## PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.

Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sires and dams, which are of choicest breeding. Stock, all ages, for sale. Some imp. in dam. Guaranteed as represented.

**W. W. BROWNIDGE, Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.**

## MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of boars fit for service. A few sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs of both sexes and all ages. We have one type, and that the most approved. We sell on the purchaser's approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P.O., Ont. Sheldon Sta.

**Maplehurst Herd of Tamworth Swine, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese, Pekin Ducks, & C. W. Leghorns.**

Tamworths of excellent breeding and ideal bacon type. Herd won sweepstakes at Toronto and London, 1905-6-7-8; winnings at World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904—sweepstakes aged and junior herd, and two grand championships. Apply to:

**D. DOUGLAS & SONS, MITCHELL, ONTARIO.**

**Merriston Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales.** Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not akin.

**CHAS. CURRIE, Merriston, Ont. Schaw Sta., C. P. R.**

## MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 200 sows bred now.

**JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.**

**Duroc-Jersey Swine and Leicester sheep.** 25 one and two shear ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean.

**Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.**

## Large White English Yorkshires

October offering: A choice lot of boars ready for service. A number of good sows bred or ready to breed. A fine lot of young pigs. Pairs and trios supplied not akin. All the above from large imported stock from the best of British herds.

**H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.**  
Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Long-distance Bell Phone.

**ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES** 50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October.  
**G. B. Muma, Ayr, Ont. C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.**



# WEAK MEN, HAVE COURAGE!



If you get up in the morning with a dull brain, tired nerves, an ache in your back, a dread of the toil and hardships of everyday life, these are signs that your vitality is at a low ebb—that some of the organs or functions of your body are in a weakened, morbid condition.

If you are a young man, and free from evil habits and passions, and exhausted your vital energy, or if on the shady side of forty, you have not the strength and stamina that should be possessed by a man of your years, you can regain your health, strength and energy with Electricity.

"None are so blind as those who will not see," but if you are open to conviction and want to improve your condition, I can convince you that my Belt does all I claim for it, and even more.

You don't need to be taught that restless nights, sleeplessness, despondency, inability to concentrate your thoughts, loss of appetite, weak back, headache, pains here and there in other parts of your body, lack of energy and push, are all signs of nervous breakdown, physical debility; you know that, but what you want is a remedy that will restore the vitality that you have lost.

If you have doctored and drugged and got no benefit, that's no sign you ought to give up. Drugs can't restore your vitality. Electricity is for men like you. It's the greatest nerve-builder in the world to-day.

See what people say who have used my Belt. Every mail I get brings scores of such letters.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I write to let you know I am well pleased with your treatment. I feel like a new man. I have gained over 20 pounds and am still gaining. I would not part with it for twice what I paid for it. I highly recommend your belt when I have an opportunity, and I am thankful for what the Belt has done for me.

JOSEPH LARGISS, Huntingdon, Que.  
DAVID CRAWFORD, Oso Station.

Dr. McLaughlin: Dear Sir,—I have been suffering from Rheumatism for the last two years, and your Belt has completely cured me in two weeks. I would not part with it for twice what I paid for it. I highly recommend your belt when I have an opportunity, and I am thankful for what the Belt has done for me.

My Belt, with special Electric attachment, will restore your vigor. It will check all loss of vitality, and affects every organ of the body. It cures Nervous Debility, Varicocel, Rheumatism, Lame Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney Disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Stomach Trouble, Constipation. If you haven't confidence in electricity, let me treat you at my risk. I will give you the Belt on trial, without one cent of risk to yourself. Give me reasonable security and I will make your ease, and you can

## PAY WHEN CURED

THE WORLD HATES A QUITTER.—If you go into a fight, stay with it, no matter how poor your chances look. The other fellow probably wants to quit, and if you hold your head up he will quit first.

The victory to the brave. It takes nerve and energy to win nowadays.

You don't want to be a failure. You are made for better things, but you can't win without courage and energy.

That's the idea behind my Electric Belt, the body battery that pours electric vim into a man's body.

## GET MY BOOK: IT'S FREE

Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address and I'll send you my beautifully-illustrated 80-page book that is full of sound facts that you ought to know.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,  
412 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

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### Ladies' Watch & Ring



Given for Selling Picture Postcards, 6 for 10c.  
This lovely Pearl and Amethyst-filled Ring, guaranteed for five years, for selling only \$1.50 worth of the loveliest colored picture postcards ever seen in Canada. 6 cards for only 10c. They go like hot cakes. When we send the cards we will show you how you can easily get this dainty little Belle Silver Ladies' Watch. The Ring alone is worth \$1.50 cash. It is guaranteed for 5 years. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards, and write your name and address plainly. Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 25 A., Toronto.



### GIVEN TO SCHOOL GIRLS LOVELY ENAMELLED BROOCH NOTHING TO SELL, NOTHING TO PAY

All we ask you to do is to hand a circular to each boy and girl in your room at school. This offer is open to only one girl in each room in each school. Tell us what school you attend, and if there is more than one room, say which room you are in, also say how many school girls there are in your room, and give us your word that you will distribute the circulars faithfully. For this slight service we give you one of these dainty Little Maple Leaf Brooches, beautifully enamelled in brilliant autumn colors. Remember, only one girl in each room in each school can get this brooch. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Dept. D. A. Toronto.



### GIVEN FOR SELLING PICTURE POSTCARDS 6 FOR 10c.

Guaranteed Silver Nickel Stem-wind Man's Watch for selling only \$3 worth of the loveliest colored picture postcards ever seen in Canada; views of famous places, noted buildings and beautiful scenery, 6 cards for only 10c. They go like hot cakes. Send your name and address plainly written. The Gold Medal Premium Co., Card Dept. 25A Toronto.

### SELF-INKING PRESS



### COMPLETE PRINTING OUTFIT

For Selling Picture Postcards 6 for 10c.

Here, you can start a little print shop and turn out some real fine work too. You will find everything needed—a Self-inking Press, Font of Metal Type, Reglet, Ink, Tweezers, Cards, Composing Galleys, a two-drawer Oak Cabinet, and very complete instructions. All this you can get by selling only \$1.50 worth of the loveliest picture postcards ever seen in Canada—views of famous places, noted buildings and beautiful scenery, all colored. In the stores these cards sell at 4 for 10c. At our price, 6 for 10c, they go like hot cakes. Try them and you will soon have this splendid outfit. Just say you will do your best to sell the cards, and write your name and address plainly. The Gold Medal Premium Company, Card Dept. 24A Toronto.

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

### GOSSIP.

Kyle Bros., Ayr, Ont., the well-known breeders of high-class Shorthorns, write: The bulls which we are advertising are the finest bunch we ever had together at one time. Their breeding is of the very best, being of such families as the Broadhooks, Duchess of Gloster, Golden Drop, Village Maid, English Lady, Jealousy, Rosebud, etc., and nearly all are sired by that great breeding bull, Bapton Chancellor (imp.). We have eleven of these bulls, their ages being from six to fourteen months, and among them are such bulls as Broadkooks Chancellor, first prize senior calf at the Canadian National, and Golden Chancellor, a March calf that won sixth at the same show. We have a lot of the same kind, and they will be priced right, as we have them to sell, and not to look at. We recently sold, to head the herd of John Senn & Son, York, the good young bull, Fairview Chancellor, sired by Bapton Chancellor (imp.), dam Fairy Queen 2nd (imp.), by Golden Thistle.

Owing to the death of Mr. F. C. Pettit, which occurred last June, the splendid herd of Holsteins at Evergreen Farm, Burgessville, Ont., has passed from F. C. Pettit & Son to the son, F. E. Pettit, who intends to carry on stock-raising the same as before. It may be said, here is the home of Pauline Pet (a granddaughter of Mercena, imp.), which gave last year 18,000 lbs. of milk. She has averaged 16,000 lbs. a year since she began to milk some eight years ago. This cow is in excellent shape, and will be officially tested after freshening. A daughter, Pauline Metchuld De Kol, has done excellent work at the fall this year, giving 50 lbs. daily on grass, and 65 lbs. when fresh, as a three-year-old. These two cows, it will be remembered, were purchased at Mr. Patten's sale last spring. These, along with others of equal merit, form the excellent herd of thirty-five head owned by F. E. Pettit. The young stock are sired by the excellent bull, Count Mercena Posch, son of Mercena 3rd, which gave 27.65 lbs. butter and 544 lbs. milk in a week. There are some youngsters also sired by Sir Abbecker De Kol 2nd, son of Tidy Abbecker, which gave 27 lbs. butter and 551 lbs. milk in one week. These cows tested nearly 4 per cent., and were, until recent date, the best cows produced in Canada. Mr. Pettit has a number of young bulls for sale, sired by these two excellent bulls, and from dams in Advanced Registry, giving from 10,000 lbs. up in a year.

### ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE.

The sale advertised in this issue for Nov. 20th, of twenty-seven head of the Tweedhill herd of Mr. James Sharp, Rockside, Ont., should command the attention of all interested in this excellent breed of cattle. The herd was established in 1886 by the purchase of the fine imported cow, Mayflower 13th of Pitgair 13931, by Logie the Laird 3rd (862), two years champion of the Highland Society's Show, and winner of Challenge Cup at the Royal Northern at Aberdeen. Since then, by careful selection, and the use of the best bulls obtainable, the high standard of its inception has been maintained, animals obtained from this herd or their calves having been prizewinners at the exhibitions and fat-stock shows for many years. The herd bull, Colledge Monarch 74737, —827—, is a sire of fine quality, possessing in a marked degree the best characteristics of the breed. He is by Prince of Benton (imp.) 58632, the champion bull of Canada for several seasons. The offering consists of seven young bulls, 8 to 11 months old, of the thick-fleshed, blocky type, that will make excellent sires. Of the twenty females, ten young cows and heifers calve soon, the balance being heifers and calves, 7 months and upwards, the whole affording a good choice to buyers. These cattle will be sold without reserve, and the terms are very liberal. Anyone interested should send for a catalogue, which will be mailed on application. The farm is near Cheltenham Station, C. P. R. and G. T. R., and Erin, C. P. R., at all of which the morning trains will be met by the business.