

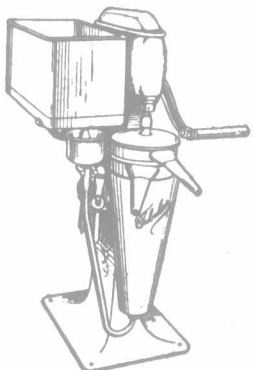
**PAGES
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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

MISCELLANEOUS QUERIES.

1. What do you advise the best thing to take the rust off a plow share?
2. We have a colt rising six months old. What would you advise us to feed it, and how much?
3. When pigs are off their feed, what is the best thing to get them to eat again?
4. Which is the better, a cement silo or a wooden one?
5. How much oats do you advise to feed a working horse?

We have taken the valuable paper, "The Farmer's Advocate," for many years, and wouldn't think of being without it.

I. O. S.

Ans.—1. Apply coal oil freely, and after a few hours scrape with a knife, and then rub well with a brick or soft stone and wet with water.

2. Good clover hay, and oats and bran, as much as it will clean up three times a day. A quart of oats and the same bulk of bran mixed should be sufficient. If that is more than it will take, reduce the ration. If required to force for show purposes, a couple of quarts of cow's milk, skimmed and fed lukewarm, twice a day, will help.

3. Withhold feed for a day, and then give in warm milk or other tempting food a dessertspoon to a tablespoonful of Epsom salts to each, and feed lightly for a few days. Place a mixture of hardwood ashes, salt and sulphur in a low box where they can take of it at will.

4. A cement structure is best, owing to its permanence and durability. A stave silo, with stone foundation to level of ground, and well braced or tied to a building so that it will not blow over, is less expensive and answers the purpose fully as well.

5. A gallon three times a day. If fed mixed with a couple of quarts of bran, or a little clean wheat chaff, or cut straw, so that it is eaten slowly and more thoroughly masticated, the oats will prove more nourishing. When idle, the ration may be cut in two.

FERTILIZER FOR MARKET GARDEN.

What kind of fertilizer and how much would you recommend to be put on well-drained, sandy land that is to be used as a market garden? The fertilizer to be used along with whatever barn-yard manure is procurable.

F. R. W.

Ans.—Sandy land is usually somewhat deficient in mineral constituents; that is, in potash and phosphoric acid. The market-garden crops generally require a large amount of potash. Therefore, it would seem as though the potash would be one of the constituents which should be applied. Where crops are to be ripened, there is also need for considerable phosphoric acid. Neither of these constituents will give their best results unless there is plenty of nitrogen. No statement is given as to how much barn-yard manure will be available, and, as the quantity of these fertilizers needed depends upon the amount of barn-yard manure used, it is impossible to give a really intelligent answer to the question. But, provided the soil is in good condition, that is, rich in humus and well cultivated, I think that 200 pounds of muriate or sulphate of potash, 300 or 400 pounds of phosphoric acid, either in the form of superphosphate or Thomas phosphate, and 100 to 200 pounds of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia would probably prove sufficient. As experience is gained in the work, possibly larger quantities may be used with profit. Barn-yard manure is essentially a nitrogenous manure, consequently the amount of nitrate of soda used is dependent upon the quantity of barn-yard manure applied. I would strongly recommend anyone commencing to use fertilizers to experiment in a variety of ways to ascertain the needs of their own soil, and prove for themselves the particular requirements of the various garden crops he is growing. For more particulars on this point, see Ontario Agricultural College Bulletin No. 153.

R. HARCOURT.

Ontario Agricultural College.



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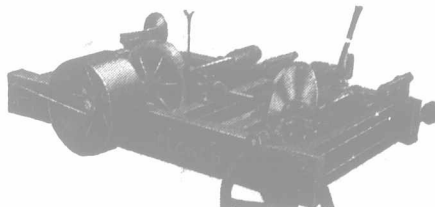
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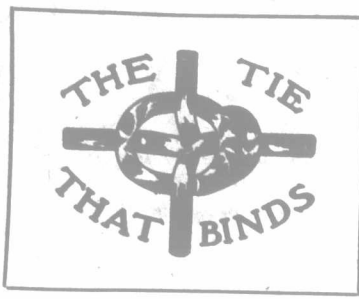
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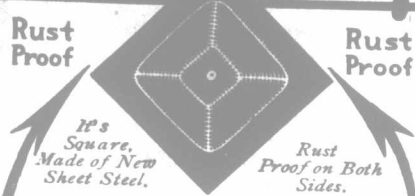
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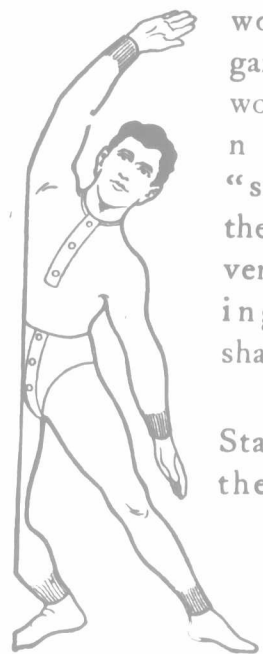
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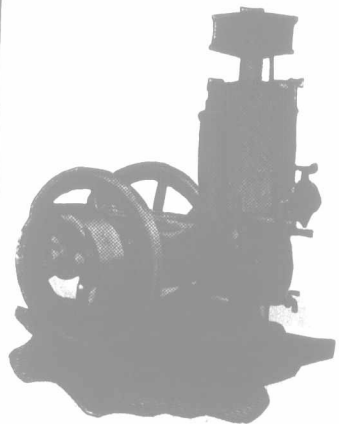


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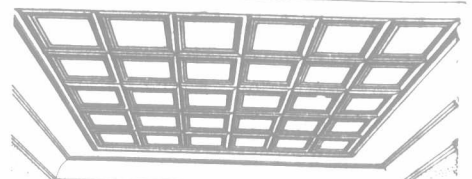
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Vol. XLII.

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LONDON, ONTARIO, OCTOBER 24, 1907.

No. 787.

EDITORIAL.

GIVE THE RURAL SCHOOL A NEW TREND.

It is Woe, declared the prophet, when all men speak well of me, because that meant settling down into a condition of hopeless content. This has been the soporific bane of the public school, particularly that great section of it in which the sons and daughters of the country receive their training in the fundamentals, and indeed where most of them finish their "schooling." We trust that a recent announcement that the Ontario Department of Education is inaugurating changes in relation to the Departmental Examinations portends a movement in the direction of improvement. The significance of the proposal lies in the separation of the Departmental from the University Boards of Examiners. Heretofore, as we understand it, the same Board, consisting chiefly of University men, set the Departmental as well as the University examinations. In future, the Departmental Examination Board is to consist of men selected from the staffs of the Model and Normal Schools, the faculties of education, the Inspectors of High Schools and Continuation Classes, and the Inspectors of Public and Separate Schools. As a consequence, instead of being known as District and Junior and Senior teachers' examinations they will be respectively known as the entrance examinations into the Normal and Model Schools, and into the Faculties of Education. To our mind, the hope of this change exists in the expectation that it may prove more than one in name only, and result in the initiation of a general reform, whereby the status of the public schools will be raised, making them more of an educational unit instead of what has befallen them with their abbreviated curricula as subservient feeders of the High Schools, which, in turn, are moulded to suit the ideas of the University and a bunch of "professions," while the greater profession of Agriculture and rural affairs have been practically ignored. How could such a policy prove other than detrimental to rural-school interests?

We are glad to note that the force of this reasoning commends itself to the judgment of a journal like the Toronto News, which devotes so large a share of its editorial space to the consideration of educational topics. From a recent issue we quote the following observations, which will assuredly commend themselves to all who appreciate the value of the rural public school as an educational agency:

"Fifty-eight per cent. of the whole school population of Ontario, according to the Report of the Provincial Department of Education, attend its country schools. Only five per cent. reach a High School. Consequently, an exceedingly small proportion of the scholars attending rural schools receive any other school instruction. This condition of affairs is not in itself unsatisfactory. On the contrary, country schools should give the best possible education to children who live in the country. The point emphasized beyond all controversy is the importance of the rural school.

"What is the present character of the rural schools of Ontario? They are said to be inept as related to the life and work of the people. The curriculum of the rural school, it is alleged, is planned to send the pupil as rapidly as possible to a High School. This end is attained in contradiction to the real function of the country school, which is to furnish its pupils with as thorough and complete an education as possible, fitting them to understand and deal with the conditions by which they are surrounded. An editorial in a recent issue of 'The Farmer's Advo-

cate,' discussing the character of the rural school, says that even advanced pupils display inability to apply their knowledge to practical affairs. Proceeding, 'The Advocate' says: 'Beyond any question, the public-school influence drives the country youth directly in large numbers to the town. It fails to give them any appreciation of the advantages of rural life and nature, or to fit them to be more successful in rural pursuits.' Such a statement, from a source so well informed on the subject, is strong evidence that the general trend of instruction in the rural school cannot be in the right direction.

"It is not to be supposed that there are not trustees, inspectors and teachers connected with the rural schools of Ontario who appreciate and aid in carrying out the proper work of a country school. The main difficulty seems to be that the country school has not been regarded as an end in itself, but on the contrary has been treated as preparatory to a High School. It is not urged that rural education should be placed on a lower level than it is at present. It should be made a better education, inspired by other ideals which, to be effective, must be felt by trustees and inspectors, as well as teachers. The country public school, as it ought to be, is one of the most powerful training instruments, if not the most powerful training instrument, in the educational policies of a nation."

FROSTED WHEAT FOR EASTERN FEEDERS.

Reliable Western advices indicate that there are quite a few million bushels of frosted wheat beyond Lake Superior this year which will be at a discount, and some of it altogether worthless for milling purposes. Not all this crop will be threshed, but doubtless a large part of it will, and, owing to the improvidently small number of live stock kept by Western farmers, the supply of feed will greatly exceed the local demand. Here is a case where the Westerner's misfortune may prove the Eastern farmer's opportunity. Throughout Ontario and parts of Quebec feed is generally scarce, with prices climbing for everything from hay to bran. Twenty-three-dollar bran, twenty-eight-dollar shorts, eighty-five-cent peas, seventy-five-cent corn, eighty-cent barley, and fifty-cent oats, are the kind of values staring us in the face and threatening to sink the bottom out of feeding profits. Combined with and resulting from these extravagant values of feedstuffs is the more or less general desire to sell stock this fall, thereby depressing prices for animals, which, could they be carried over winter, would command tempting prices next spring. Under these circumstances, why should the Ontario and Quebec stockman and dairyman not have the advantage of the surplus feeding grades of wheat in the West, to the mutual advantage of buyer and seller? Frosted wheat has a very considerable feeding value. Henry, in "Feeds and Feeding," appraises its feeding quality almost as high, pound for pound, as that of good wheat. The main thing necessary is to get the trade started. The railway companies have a grand opportunity to perform a substantial service in the present emergency by providing special rates and facilities for the winter shipment of frosted wheat. No doubt the Dominion and Provincial Governments will lend willing aid through their respective Departments of Agriculture by putting purchaser and seller into touch with the chief sources of supply and demand. Eastern farmers with friends in the West should correspond without delay. There are some good openings for business.

THE FARMER'S YEAR.

Notwithstanding the capricious character of the weather conditions of the spring and summer of the present year, the farmers of Ontario and the other Eastern Provinces, as a whole, are in a position to reassure themselves as to financial prospects. It is true that in some districts owing to protracted drouth at a critical period, the supply of fodder for stock is distressingly short, and in these sections, the reduction of the number of animals kept or the purchase of feed, at high prices, appears inevitable. But this condition applies to only limited areas, while in other sections the opposite extreme of weather has been experienced, the unusually wet and cold weather having unduly delayed the ripening and harvesting of the crops, which, however, have mostly been secured in fair condition. Yet, in by far the larger proportion of these Provinces the crops in nearly every line have been fairly well up to the average in yield, the chief exception being the oat crop. The hay crop was not heavy, but, for the most part, was saved in unusually good condition, so that, in the case of those who have these two classes of foods to sell, the remarkably high prices prevailing will make up for the lack in quantity.

Owing to a partial failing of the pastures for a while, the milk flow in cows was seriously checked, but the late rains refreshed the grass and increased the milk supply unexpectedly, while prices for milk, butter and cheese, and indeed for nearly everything the farmer has to sell, have ruled so high, and promise to continue to do so, that he has little cause to complain of the conditions that face him. It is, we believe, safe to say that at the present time, while what appears to be a temporary financial stringency in commercial circles is causing some uneasiness, farmers, as a rule, are in comfortable circumstances, and, with reasonably good management, need have no anxiety as to the outlook.

It has been the common experience, when feed has been scarce, that, by economy in dispensing it, the supply has held out better than was expected; but, with abundance in store, it has nearly, if not quite all, been used. And so, by the judicious handling of supplies and the use of good judgment in purchasing and mixing foods, and the disposal of the least desirable of the stock on hand, the winter may be weathered more safely than is anticipated. It is a time to weed out inferior-producing cows, but care should be exercised to hold onto the more profitable ones, for it is practically certain that dairy products will continue to sell at a premium, and that good cows will be dear and hard to secure next spring. The mistake of selling the cows when feed is scarce was made by many farmers in the Maritime Provinces a couple of years ago, and now that feed with them is plentiful and market prices for dairy products abnormally high, cows are scarce, and cannot be bought, except at very high figures.

The secret of success in carrying the stock through the coming winter profitably will depend upon making and keeping their quarters comfortable, and using good judgment in feeding, so as to make the most of the supply on hand and of that which may be purchased. And the secret of success in making the most of the product of the herd and the farm lies in paying close attention to the quality of what one has to sell and placing it on the market in the most attractive form and condition. The best and the most attractively presented will always sell most readily and for the highest prices.

As has hitherto been pointed out in these columns, the season will re-emphasize with unmistakable force, the necessity of greater care in the

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selection of stock for feeding purposes. Why put valuable food into an animal organism wanting in profitable assimilative powers, and the carcass of which, when placed upon the market, will command only a very low figure? Labor, too, is valuable; why expend it upon that which can promise only a mediocre return? Keep an eye on the market thermometer, which tells what is wanted.

The keen demand and prices prevailing for choice eggs and table birds of all classes shows that the poultry industry rests upon a secure basis for the future, notwithstanding the great increases that have been made in the volume of production. Here, again, quality is the great desideratum, with strict attention to prompt marketing.

There appears to be hardly any limit to the demand for choice Canadian fruits, judged by the experience of recent years, and of the present in particular, when the crop in many classes has been unusually short. At home and abroad people are eating more fruit, and cold-storage enables them to spread the distribution over a longer period of the year. The co-operative system is working wonders for the Canadian fruit-grower, and even inferior grades that used to be absolutely wasted are now being utilized to profit by the canneries and evaporating plants that are springing up all over the country. What applies to fruits applies to a considerable extent in the case of vegetables.

The fall fairs and exhibitions in all the Eastern Provinces have been more than usually successful, the exhibits being strong in nearly all classes, especially for those in horses, dairy cattle, sheep and swine, of which more sales than usual were effected, while exhibits of agricultural and horticultural products were well up to standard, though fruits, owing to the lateness of the season, combined with so much wet and cloudy weather, were somewhat lacking in color.

FALL WHEAT AND THE ONTARIO MILLING INDUSTRY.

As if promising early amends for the season's scanty crop of grains and fodder, fall-wheat prospects for 1908 are very bright. This is the more fortunate because it becomes increasingly evident that, in many sections of Ontario, as well as distant Alberta, fall wheat still has an important place to fill in the farm economy. Among its recommendations are the fact that it divides the work of grain seeding and harvesting, furnishes a liberal quantity of bedding, and affords highly favorable conditions for seeding to clover and grass, while the sowing of a certain area of wheat increases by one the rotation crops, and to that extent assists in securing higher average returns, on the well-known principle that the larger the variety of crops and the more frequent and complete the change on each field from year to year, the greater the average yield of produce, the less the waste of fertility, and the more effective the battle against weeds. Then, too, the rapidly-advancing prices for millfeed point to the wisdom of growing at least a moderate acreage of wheat at home, to be exchanged at the local mill or store for flour and feed. The production of considerable quantities of wheat in Eastern Canada for local milling, blended with Western wheat, should do something to meet the growing demand in Eastern Canada for bran and shorts. At present, the prices of these by-products are well-nigh prohibitive, yet such is the demand that it is a common plan for millers to insist that orders for millfeed be accompanied by orders for flour. In other words, the bran sells the flour. What a change from the old days, when it was looked upon as so much sawdust, hardly worth hauling from the mill!

As for the fall-wheat flour, it is perhaps not so well known as it should be, that the product, even of the softer white varieties, has distinctively superior virtues for pastry purposes, while for bread a blend of fall-wheat and spring-wheat flour is practically as good as that from the undiluted sample of Manitoba No. 1 Hard. In this connection, the article of Prof. R. Harcourt, published in "The Farmer's Advocate" of September 19th, is very instructive. Prof. Harcourt points out that soft-wheat flour, used alone or mixed with a small percentage of strong flour, is used extensively by pastry bakers. For breadmaking, the trade demands a granular flour of good color and rich in gluten. This is called a strong flour, for it will absorb more water, stand more fermentation, and consequently produce a large, light loaf. In making pastry, there is no fermentation process, and the expansion or "raising" is not so important, hence a softer flour of greater mellowness or freeness in working (generally associated with a low gluten content) is considered the best. As a rule, this is the kind of flour produced from the white, plump-berried Ontario fall wheat. Moreover, there is said to be a more desirable flavor in this flour. One trouble in using all fall-wheat flour for pastry is that the oven product is lacking in richness of color. To overcome this difficulty, some of the bakers use a blend of, say, 80 per cent. fall-wheat with 20 per cent. spring-wheat flour. Either the pure fall wheat or the blend gives rather better results in pastry, and is more economical than the stronger flour, being cheaper to buy, and requiring less shortening.

For breadmaking, the pure spring-wheat flour is, as stated above, unrivalled, though Prof. Harcourt found, in baking tests, that an excellent loaf could be made by using half strong Manitoba patent and half Ontario winter wheat, straight grade. This agrees with information obtained from a Western Ontario miller, to the effect that a certain very popular brand of family flour is made of "half and half." This makes a first-class, general-purpose family flour. All these points are very encouraging, because they argue plainly an assured place and development of the milling industry in Eastern Canada, to the substantial advantage of city and country alike.

THE WASTEFULNESS OF WASTED SERVICE.

It seems the editorial in our October 10th number, on "The Solution of the Servant-girl Question," caught the attention of the London, Ont., Free Press, which used it as a basis for qualifiedly-approving comment. "There is, indeed, much in this suggestion of the return to simple ways of living," says the Free Press. "Housekeeping on even a moderate scale has become, in these days of high prices for everything, an expensive luxury at best. With those grown weary in providing and cleaning from day to day, the question of lesser accommodation in the lack of paid help grows more and more cogent." Continuing, the editor opines that, for all except the wealthy, our suggestion of smaller houses, more simply furnished, is feasible and good. Pertinent in this connection is his reference to the prospects of meeting the local situation by the provision, on a large scale, of "flats at a moderate rental, with heat and culinary service provided economically in common, and the automatic machine 'domestics' which Bulwer foreshadowed in 'The Coming Race.'"

Into the flat problem we do not propose to go at this writing, it being of no direct interest to the majority of our readers. We must confess, however, that the "flat" mode of domicile was not in our mind as a means of doing away with the need for servants. The flat may come to Canadian cities in time, as it has in the denser American hives of population, but, on account of its numerous disadvantages, especially from the standpoint of home life, most of us prefer to see the problem of domestic help solved by means of cottages instead of flats, so long, at least, as ground rents permit. Indeed, much can be done with the houses we have by laying aside superfluous bric-a-brac and unnecessary furnishings, by substituting linoleum and polished floors for carpets, and by the hundred and one other wrinkles that Dame Durden can suggest. By instituting such reforms, and then teaching the daughters and the boys, also, to do housework, instead of allowing them to spend so much time on amusement and social functions, the servant problem may readily be solved for most city homes, and the society women, who now find themselves fatigued by the least exertion, would grow strong, vigorous and resolute in the habitual discharge of household duty. Concerning the servant problem as it affects the upper class, the Free Press quite correctly implies that as long as so many society people are infected with the mania for owning things and a desire for the larger life "that prosperity authorizes and insists upon," the rich will have servants, if they can secure them. Exactly so, and as long as there are native-born citizens who are willing to serve in the capacity of servants, the rich may as well have them. But we look forward to the day—perhaps distant, but, nevertheless, in prospect—when there will be no class in Canada that will desire or be obliged to accept positions of domestic servitude under the conditions of social inferiority which such service now so generally implies.

But the chief point in our contemporary's article to which exception must be taken, is the common but long-since exploded fallacy, voiced in the following words. Speaking of the servant problem among the rich, it deplors the possibility of the large establishment being given up and the scale of expenditure correspondingly reduced: "Much better for trade to maintain the state of high pressure in the social fabric, with its elaborate furnishings and entertainments. Were all this to cease, from any cause, a large section of the community would feel like seven cents. It would be a flattening out felt on every side. It is the spending of money on surplus things that makes the world go round. Were all to revert to simple or primitive conditions of living, trade and business would come to a comparative standstill."

In other words, wealth must be wasted in order to make the community prosperous! This absurd inference arises from looking at gold and silver as the sum and substance of wealth, instead of regarding them merely as a commercial convenience—a basis of credit and exchange. Money is of no use in itself, except as it facilitates the exchange and distribution of goods. The goods are the important thing, and the more labor there is directed to the production of unnecessary

articles—i.e., articles to be wasted—the less there is to apply to the production of articles to be used. Hence, the fewer of these there will be, the costlier they will be, and the longer the hours and the lower the wages at which somebody must toil to produce them. A policy of thrift on the part of the rich will contribute to the ultimate welfare of the whole community, while a policy of extravagance just as surely impoverishes the nation. Of course, the right of the rich to do with their money as they choose, so long as they spend it legitimately, is readily conceded. But it will never do to run away with the conclusion that building and furnishing of elaborate homes and the employment of servants is a good thing for the nation. Every valid argument, social and economic, points to the advantage of sensible—not to say hidebound—thrift among rich, as well as poor.

EDUCATIONAL INFLUENCE OF SCHOOL-GARDEN WORK.

In a recent volume on the principles of education, by F. H. Matthews, M. S., from the Cambridge University (Eng.) Press, the author expresses his conviction that "the next great advance in the education of both sexes will be in the direction of personal activity, co-ordinating practice with abstract thought." The natural instinct of the growing child is to do things, and so enlightened educationists take advantage of the principle, and let the youth learn by doing things. Through sheer conservatism, objection is sometimes raised that these "New Education" ideas take too much time and distract attention, so that the scholar will not be as thoroughly educated as in the past. We therefore quote a bit of practical testimony bearing upon that point. In a note from a reader of "The Farmer's Advocate" in Queen's University, the writer says: "I have been fortunate enough to read a number of the articles on this subject, published in your columns during the past few years. I am pleased to know that you have been lending your valuable assistance in developing throughout this country a stronger sentiment and a deeper interest in the question of rural-school education." He then calls our attention to the gratifying results of school-gardening in Carleton Co., Ont., and to the following article from the *Carp Review*, which is a succinct and forcible expression of the effects of the work, after four years' experience in the public school there, under the principalship of G. A. Moore. "It is impossible," says the article before us, "to overestimate the value of school-gardening to our boys and girls. Instead of being detrimental (as at first supposed) to their advancement in the other branches of learning, it has had the opposite effect. Since engaging in the work, our boys and girls have been first in all examinations, competing with children from other schools, including city schools. The whole tone of the school has been improved—morally, socially and esthetically. Our boys and girls have now a reverence for life unknown before, and this new work has awakened in them, as nothing else could do, a deeper interest in all life around them. It has helped to make school life a pleasure. Now the boy makes the excuse to get coming to school, instead of the excuse to remain at home. It has aroused the interest of the entire community. The parents take a pride in 'the work of our boys and girls in the school garden,' and never fail to bring visitors to see the work that is being done there. The pupils learn practical gardening, and already their advice and assistance is often sought by parents and others interested in the cultivation of plants. Its influence is seen, also, in the homes of the pupils. Every home has its collection of house plants inside, and its plots and flower borders outside. Our school board has come to realize the value of this work, and is anxious to have it continued."

LOOKED FOR AS THE WEEKS GO ROUND.

We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for quite a time, and think it the best farmer's paper we have. It is looked for as regularly as the weeks go round in our home.
Bruce Co., Ont. GEO. TOLCHARD.

THANKSGIVING-DAY REFLECTIONS.

Thanksgiving Day in Canada is an occasion worthy of the very fullest recognition. Christmas Day has its own acknowledged place in celebrating the birthday of mankind's best Friend. Dominion Day reminds Canadians of the auspicious hour when the scattered North American British Provinces were bound together by ties stronger than brass and triple steel, and the Dominion of Canada took her place among the nations of the world. Empire Day calls to memory the dear old queen whose womanly qualities vied with her queenly gifts and graces in winning for her a name that will never be forgotten while blood courses through the veins of British freemen. Thanksgiving Day, too, has a significance peculiarly its own. Its special design is to set forth the gratitude of the Canadian people to the Most High, by whose fatherly tenderness and watchful providence this part of the world is dowered with blessing beyond the utmost dream of avarice.

It is to be regretted that more of our citizens do not make it a point to emphasize the religious aspect of the day. True, farmers are a busy people, and every fine fall day is precious. At the same time, it is well for, even the busiest voluntarily to lay aside his usual labor for one day, no matter how imperious its call, to render praise to the Divine Being from whom all these blessings flow. The law of the land forbids Sunday labor, thus securing to the people the needful

man who is willing to work should go hungry or shelterless for a single day. Forest and stream, lake, cultivated field, and broad prairie, alike call for trained minds and willing hands. We have enough and to spare for all who will but work. No child need grow up in ignorance. The strong cannot long oppress the weak and go unwhipped of justice. Our churches are active and aggressive. Our hospitals and asylums provide for the unfortunate, while an army of skilled instructors in our technical and agricultural colleges are prepared to impart the knowledge that makes the labor of the hand the most effective. We have religious toleration. We have social and political liberty, and a sense of social equality that augurs well for the stability of the democracy. For these and a thousand other reasons let us give thanks, for truly "the lines have fallen to us in pleasant places, and we have a goodly heritage."
O. C.

BUSINESS BUILT ON SOUND PRINCIPLES.

Considering the blue-ruin howl going up from the huge American corporations, because the United States Government is enforcing the Sherman anti-trust laws, the following wise and well-tempered words from Cyrus H. McCormick, head of the International Harvester Co., are calculated to revive our much-abused faith in the kind of human nature to be found behind vast corporation enterprises. They are worth some considering by certain Canadian magnates of finance, who are prone to regard national prosperity as an exclusive privilege, which should begin and end with the profits of their particular enterprises. Mr. McCormick may be politic, but he is also far-sighted, as his words clearly prove. He recognizes what so many men seem to forget, viz., that sound, stable and broad-based principles of equity, economy and progress are the only foundation for enduring business success, either at home or abroad:

"I do not think there need be any great alarm over our Government's attitude toward the large corporations. While there may result temporary and individual cases of hardship, in the end the effect of careful, honest, wise and prudent control of these large corporate interests by the federal authorities cannot but be helpful. In the end, the confidence in American securities abroad



Lord Kinross (13070).

Three-year-old Clydesdale stallion, by Labori. First and sweepstakes, Western Fair, London, Ont., 1907. Imported and exhibited by Dalgety Bros., London, Ont.

weekly day of rest, and there is little thanks to be given to the man who observes the conventions of religion where there is nothing else for him to do. Nor does it indicate a deeply reverential nature for one to abstain from plowing to go gunning or to attend an oyster supper. It does, however, indicate a good spirit for a man to leave his work to engage in a purely religious exercise. At the same time, we must never forget that it is not one whit more honoring to God to be gloomy than it is to be joyous. There is such a thing as turning a day of thanksgiving into a day of fasting. Such funereal occasions do no one any good. No people have more reason for gratitude than have Canadians. While it is true that in some quarters there has been an undue amount of bluster and speculation, and, in other quarters, signs of extravagance have been manifesting themselves, it remains grandly true that our prosperity is broadbased upon the thrift and intelligence of a people whose lot is cast in a country where every stroke of labor is rewarded with a fair remuneration, and every enterprise calculated to benefit men, either financially, intellectually or spiritually, is sure of ready appreciation and ample return. From Atlantic to Pacific, there is no reason why any man or wo-

man must be all the greater if the foreign investor is assured by the highest power of this land that we are doing our business on correct principles. No question was ever settled rightly by considering it from only one side. No corporation, great or small, which is honestly conducted and which is willing to obey the law, can complain of proper regulations and control. Corporation management will do well to realize this and to assist in bringing about a better and healthier state of affairs. Governmental regulation and control will benefit both the public and the large corporations."

AN INSPECTION SYSTEM ON TRIAL.

In view of the recent inauguration of the packing-house inspection system in Canada, the contribution, published elsewhere in this issue, from D. E. Smith, of Chicago, is especially timely. Mr. Smith is a well-known Canadian stock breeder, formerly of the firm of Smith Bros., Churchville, Ont., who has had several years' active experience in the Union Stock-yards business, and is, therefore, well informed upon the subject. The suggestions he makes in regard to improvable features of the American system, suggest that, in the application of any system, however well devised for the purpose of safeguarding the foods of the people, weaknesses may be discovered. When

we come to consider the whole field of live animals, of different conditions, ages and classes, and their products and by-products, one can easily see how far-reaching and intricate are the ramifications, and how great the undertaking the Livestock Inspection Service has assumed.

OUR MARITIME LETTER.

THE EXHIBITION QUESTION HERE.

We have had a surfeit of exhibition in Prince Edward Island lately. A reversion to the county fair has been made, after an interval of about a decade, and these shows—three in all, for we are only a Province of three counties—are just now over. We have visited all of them, and examined the exhibits carefully, indeed; we have judged the fruits and roots and grains at two of them, and can speak on the matter before us with some claims to a knowledge of the facts involved. Those exhibitions were held at Georgetown, the shire town of King's County; at Summerside, in Prince County, and, of course, at Charlottetown, for Queen's County. That at Charlottetown was something more than a county fair, too; it was intended to serve the county purpose, and also to be thrown open to the whole Province; indeed, to all Maritime Canada.

The weather could not be called propitious for gatherings of the sort. As a matter of fact, the whole season, from early cropping-time, has been exceedingly wet, and it is still keeping up its record amazingly. It has been unusually cold and backward, too, thus lending itself but poorly to the early maturing and perfecting of field products, for show purposes, at least, and leaving the animals of the country in but poor condition for the ring. In any system, then, this would be a poor year for fall fairs.

Reviving those county shows, the Provincial Government has split up the main grant to the general exhibition, which has for years been held at Charlottetown, giving to King's \$1,000 for prizes, and to Prince \$1,500. The Queen's, or General Fair, gets \$3,000. This latter got \$4,000 last year from the Province and \$10,000 from the Federal grant of \$50,000 given the Dominion exhibitions yearly. From a \$14,000 to a \$4,000 exhibition is certainly quite a transition. Still, the company, which has erected buildings and otherwise qualified to receive grants, declares that it made no money last year from the bigger transaction; not as much, proportionately, as comes from the ordinary fair under favorable patronage.

There is always this question of patronage, as vital to the success of any fair, good, bad or indifferent. The people contribute much to the making of the enterprise by their attendance. Excellent exhibits, without the crowd to admire or criticise, are all the more of a vexation. The two combined make for what is considered the acme of success in exhibitions. The fact that at this writing half or nearly half the field crops are still ungarnered, and that to save them from destruction requires persistent vigilance, will easily persuade anyone that the rural community is not this year in a position to patronize these institutions with even the same degree of generosity as in others that are gone.

The King's County Fair, at Georgetown, on the 3rd inst., was the smallest and poorest-patronized fair of the series. The departments were restricted, and, even then, not a single one of them could be called full. Still, there were many indications of individual excellence observable all through the various classes. Prince County followed next day with its fair; and the showing, whilst leaving much to be desired, was decidedly better, not so much, perhaps, in the animal exhibits as in those products which filled the trim new exhibition building within the gates. The Queen's, or Provincial, Fair is over to-day (Oct. 10th). It opened in a downpour of rain on the 8th, and a temperature which certainly was calculated to completely remove the exhibition fever from the blood of our youth, even where the promise of good horse-racing is all-captivating. Whilst open to the entire Province—indeed, to all the Maritime Provinces—it is smaller than for many years, and far below the standard in the quality of its exhibits. From without, there was practically nothing shown, a prime bunch of beef cattle by Chas. Archibald, of Truro; and some two or three entries of fruit from Woodstock and the Valley being alone observable. But outside the county itself there was nothing, or little or nothing, some score of entries only being taken out in the other two counties.

The question, therefore, arises, "Is the Government justified in encouraging in a small island like this these local or county shows, as against one Provincial fair at Charlottetown?" This question we heard on all sides when we attended these fairs, and we got so many and such conflicting opinions in reply that it might as well not

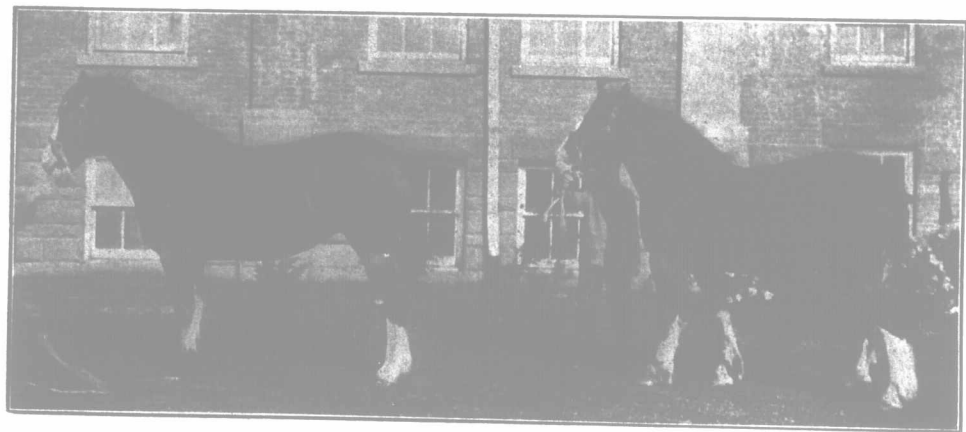
be asked. Of course, the central exhibition company and the capital itself, generally, were expected to heavily discount the usefulness of the smaller institutions. But it is the farmer who rules supremely in this agricultural community, and what has he to say? Under proper management, and systematized properly, the outlying constituency declared very strongly for the local institution, no matter its limitations. The present system of total independence was not favored, but some sort of an interdependence, we thought, which would enforce a uniform standard for the judges, whilst it succeeded in exciting a healthy emulation where nothing but local motive could operate. With such co-operation on the part of the different organizations, better and more numerous showings would result, and, what seemed highly desirable, the county fairs would prove great feeders to the Provincial one at Charlottetown. Whatever may be said for or against this presentment of the case, it seemed plain to us that, for the present, at least, the county institutions would be maintained and perfected. The Government, which supplies the money, then, should take some effective supervision, and at any cost maintain the highest standard of excellence. This year's work has impaired that standard, undoubtedly.

A. E. BURKE.

A HOTHOUSE EDUCATION.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

There is no man I hold in more grateful remembrance than my teacher whilst attending the public school. As the years have rolled by, I appreciate his thoroughness and painstaking efforts on behalf of his pupils. Although it was my privilege later to attend High School, yet I consider the best of my education was obtained at the rural school. And my classmates have nearly all attained prominence in after-life. The basis of their success was, without a doubt, laid at the rural school. Can such an education be obtained at the public school's to-day? Go into almost any rural school, and what do we find?



Pair of Clydesdale Fillies.

Purchased by the Government of Nova Scotia in Scotland, and sold at public auction, to be used for breeding purposes in the Province. Photo taken at Agricultural College Farm, Truro, N. S.

Simply a lot of children, probably none over 13 or 14 years old. No matter how clever such young students may be, the mind is too immature at such an early age to receive an education of sufficient character to do them through life. Why are there not older students in our public schools? There are many causes. I believe it is the desire of the great majority of parents that their children should receive a better education than many have had themselves. Many parents think their children are receiving a good education, basing their estimate of the progress of the children on their standing in class or examinations. Parents naturally having in remembrance their own school days, when few, indeed, reached the fourth class, consider that, as their children are in this class, they must be well educated; and if the children pass the entrance examination for High School, then their education is complete. Indeed, no matter how young they may be, they are not wanted at the public school of to-day. In spite of what your correspondent, Mr. Darling, says, it is recognized by many thinking men that the education of the children at the public schools is very incomplete, and much has been appearing in the public press on the subject. In referring to an editorial in one of our daily papers, and educational matters, the editor says, in conclusion, "There is always this to look forward to: When the worst comes, there is likely to be a change for the better."

The children and students of to-day will soon be the men and women of the country. Their standing will largely depend on the education they receive. Since a large percentage (Mr. Darling says 99 per cent.) must be satisfied with the education they receive at the public school, how necessary to make this education as thorough and complete as possible! Since the public school is

the school of the masses, these schools should receive great attention. The whole aim of the public school would, however, seem to be how many students can be forced along to pass the entrance examination for the High Schools. The education is not a natural developing of the mind. It is rather of a hothouse growth—a forced training to pass examinations. I am glad Mr. Darling talked so plainly about examinations. Too much reliance is placed by parents on the standing of their children at examinations. I think often the students who fail to pass the entrance examination for High School are the most fortunate, as then they will get the benefit of another term, possibly, and that would mean more thoroughness. Now, I have had two children pass the entrance examination. They were practically forced out of the public school, there being no class for them. Now, I want my children to have a better education than they had when they passed that examination. I do not consider that a child of thirteen can possibly have, and I know they do not have, what can be called an education fit for any walk in life. It so happens that I am just as close to a High School as to the public school; but 99 per cent. of farmers are not so situated, and it is in the interest of the 99 per cent. of parents and the 99 per cent. of rural students, that I and many others want to see the public school more efficient. I do not consider that the fault lies with the teachers. Many causes are at work. I believe the first thing is to give the parents to understand that their children are not getting the education they think they are. They should attend school longer. At 17, 18, 19 or 20 years of age a student's mind will be more mature, and he will really get greater benefit at school in four or five months than in a whole year at 12 or 13 years of age. The parents must be the guides as to what is best for the young people. Too many are realizing, at manhood and womanhood, that they ceased going to school too soon, and several that I know have, even after being married, taken a course at a business college. In fact, the poorness of the education received at the public schools is making

good opportunities for business colleges. In the majority of schools enough pay is not offered. I have known trustees to say, "Well, there are only young children attending school now, and a very high-class teacher is not needed." In other schools, with well-qualified teachers, there are hardly any children over twelve years old. The school of the masses needs reorganizing all through. Larger salaries should be paid. Teachers should have higher qualifications, and they should be older than many are. It is all very well for some of them to make the teaching profession a stepping-stone to a higher education, but when it works out that our children are being made stepping-stones for them to go up higher, then the matter is serious. Children should be kept at school until a mature age. Every inducement should be given to those who have been in the highest class or passed the High School entrance examination, to continue at school at least in the winter months. We should have less false pride amongst the young people, and they should not be ashamed to attend school at 17 or 18 years of age, or older. Where are the majority of the young people of this age getting their education? Most of them are not getting any education at all. If the age of the public-school scholars continues to lower, there will be more need for nurses than teachers. No doubt this has a good deal to do with the disappearance of the male teacher. To get back to a saner position will take the best efforts of parents, trustees and teachers.

Oxford Co., Ont.

GEO. RICE.

The weather conditions in October, so far, have been singularly favorable for farmers in most districts; the frequent rains and the absence of severe frosts having greatly improved the pastures, resulting in an increased flow of milk and a saving of the feed stored for winter. Fall wheat has also been given a good start, while fall plowing has been easy on the teams and more rapidly accomplished than is usual. Meantime, prices for nearly all farm products have ruled high.

HORSES.

A TRIBUTE TO THE MULE.

Zoologically, the mule is a simple proposition. He is a compromise between the horse and the donkey, and we are informed by scientists that he is of modern origin. He had no place in Eden, and was excluded from the ark; but his character is complex and comprehensive, and he who aspires to analyze the physiology of the mule and search the motives that actuate him, undertakes a problem that no man has yet solved. His usefulness to civilization has been exceeded only by the pioneer representatives of the human race, whose endurance he has shared and whose patience and enterprise he has surpassed. I have often heard his character and peculiarities discussed by teamsters and others who are accustomed to handling them, but it requires a special vocabulary.

The superiority of a mule over a horse lies in the fact that he has greater strength and greater endurance, and will do more work with less food, less water and less care, under conditions where horses would absolutely fail. The amount of fatigue, exposure and abstinence that a mule will endure is marvellous. Making long marches across dusty and shadeless plains, going for days with little water and less food, pulling heavy loads over rocky roads and through heavy sloughs, subject to cruel treatment and neglect, the life of a mule is miserable, and it is no wonder that his soul is soured by his treatment. He is worked until he is worn out, and then he is thanklessly turned in with a herd of broken-down animals that furnish as melancholy a sight as one can ever see among animate things. It is a moving bonnyard. Gaunt and lean, with drooping ears, disconsolate tail and a woebegone visage that would frighten an inexperienced ghost, the abandoned mule is a picture of desolation.

There is a popular tradition that no mule, like a cat, ever died a natural death, and he is certainly a hard animal to kill. On the mountain sides, burdened with a heavy pack, or bearing a trustful rider, his foothold is as firm and as sure as the earth on which it rests; but when the earth gives way, as it sometimes does, and the mule goes rolling over and over down the precipice, he has lives enough left to secure him a ripe old age. I have seen a mule fall into a trench and become buried under a heavily-loaded wagon, yet, when the wreck was removed he got up, shook himself, and began looking around as unconcerned as if nothing had happened. He seemed to be the only person that was not amazed at his escape.

The ordinary army team, which is imitated by other transportation outfits in the West, is usually composed of six mules, driven by a single line and a long snake whip, especially the whip. The line is attached to the left bit of the nigh leader, which may be considered the rudder of the team. The driver, or helmsman, sits astride of the nigh leader, and if he wants to "gee" he jerks the line savagely. It is a moral certainty that the nigh leader will turn his head away from it and take the rest of the team with him. If the helmsman wants to "haw," he pulls gently on the line, drawing the nigh leader's head around, and he goes "haw." The position of mule skimmers in an army train or a caravan of "teamers" is conspicuous. His chief requirements are to crack a black-snake whip and swear, and such swearing is never heard under other circumstances. On an ordinary trail the mule team jogs along quietly and sedately, while the driver snoozes in his saddle, but somehow or other he awakens involuntarily whenever anything goes wrong, or when a bad piece of road is reached. Then he "haws" and "gees" and yells, and cracks his whip, and jerks the line, and digs his spurs into the poor animal he is riding until he gets his team into position; then, with a few jumps and a few tugs, under a frightful torrent of oaths and crackings of the whip, like the rattle of musketry, the other side is reached, and, with a sigh of relief, they resume their way. When the road is particularly bad, when the hill is steep and stony, or when the "cooley" is full of soft mire, the ordinary "mule skinner" who rides the "nigh wheeler" is assisted by half a dozen gentlemen of the same profession, who dismount from their teams to encourage the crossing. They, too, have long black whips, and they have a better purchase for their feet than saddle stirrups, so they can whack harder and more frequently than he, and the majority of their blows, of course, fall on their "off-wheeler." These deputies, as you might call them, stand in the middle of the gulch of "cooley." The wagon goes down so quickly that the leading mules run under while their whips are in the air, but the "off-wheeler" comes just in time to catch the downward stroke, and the tug of pulling the wagon up the other side is so hard and slow that they might have time to whack him before he is out of trouble.

While a caravan of teams are waiting at the bad crossing, waiting for their turn to cross, you can always hear an occasional bray, about one-sixth as many brays as there are mules on the pay

roll. It comes from the "off-wheeler," and is a subdued protest against fate.

The mule is not the stupid animal he is often represented to be. His powers of observation and memory are remarkable. Old teamsters would tell you that a mule always remembers a man who has fed him once or who has done him an injury, and, like the ass in the Bible, he knoweth his master's crib. For example, take a train of two hundred wagons, which is the usual number to carry the food and the forage of a regiment of troops upon a march, and there will be 1,200 mules. The wagons are exactly alike. When the train gets into camp, the mules are unharnessed and turned out to graze. They are sometimes driven a mile or two away. When night comes and it is time to give them their corn, they are herded back to the train, and every animal will go straight to his own wagon. I have heard old teamsters say that they never knew one to make a mistake.

There is a great deal of human nature in a mule, and a great deal of hypocrisy, but his life is an uninterrupted struggle against adverse interest and cruelty, which naturally warps its disposition and awakens a desire for vengeance. When a mule is deprived, he finds a thousand opportunities to show his depravity. It is that which leads him to stand still when others desire him to move. It is that, also, which tempts him to encourage attention of people for the sake of getting a chance to kick their brains out.

The mule has the same ideas of justice as a savage, and is a believer in the doctrine of retribution. A veteran teamer will tell you that the ordinary mule will invariably visit upon others inflictions he suffers himself; that is, if there are twenty mules in a line, and you kick the first one, instead of retaliating upon you, he will kick the mule behind him. The second will pass the kick

many ways, and seldom found wanting. In addition to his wonderful powers of endurance, he has been put to severe test, and has shown both patience and endurance. He has borne his burden well under the most torrid conditions.

It costs about \$33 to raise a mule ready for market, including the service of Jack, finding a ready sale at three years old, if he is of good size, at prices ranging from \$150 to \$200 singly, and for good matched pairs sales have taken place as high as \$1,000 a pair. The mule has been, until lately, essentially a Kentucky and Missouri product, but the breeders of the Middle and Western States have had their eyes opened to his value by the demand and quantity required and purchased by the agents of the British Government, who came over from the "Old Sod," their pockets bulging with bank notes, and purchased everything in sight under the name of mule. England would have found it more difficult to hush the song of Boer bullets and claim the Transvaal had it not been for the mule. He was a great factor and backbone in that war. England should erect to his perpetual memory a monument, in gratitude for service rendered. Illinois. E. RUSSELL.

THE DEMAND FOR HORSES.

In live-stock husbandry, it is often a serious problem what kind of stock to raise, as the farmer is anxious to get the largest returns possible from his investment. In nearly every score of years for nearly a century there has been some remarkable transition in commerce which false prophets heralded as the beginning of the end of the use of horses. In 1826 the Erie Canal was built, at an expense of \$52,540,800, and through transportation perfected from the lakes to the seaboard. The horses that were displaced by the

canal found more remunerative employment in other occupations besides hauling merchandise from Buffalo to New York. Science discovered and harnessed electricity to motor cars, and the eliminated horses increased in value as new channels of usefulness developed, when modern railways were built, many saw the end of utility of the horse, but, phoenixlike, the noble steed rose to greater importance and valuation. The automobile had its now potential, and motor vehicles in vast numbers are in operation in all parts of the country, yet symmetrical, well-mannered carriage horses never sold for such



Elm Park Ringleader 72511.

Aberdeen-Angus bull. First in class three years and over, and champion at Western Fair, London, 1907. Owned by John Low, Elora, Ontario.

along to the third, and the third to the fourth, and so on until the end of the line is reached, leaving the last mule unjustified for the time being. But you may be sure that sooner or later he will find an opportunity to enjoy his vengeance.

The pack mule is quite as much an institution as a team mule, and is absolutely indispensable in the mountains. Mule-packing is a fine art, and, with a well-trained animal and a skillful packer, you can safely transport anything, from a piano to a bag of oats. When the packer has finished his job in an artistic manner, the animal may buck, back, kick or rear, or roll, but he cannot rid himself of his burden, and he finally gives it up in despair. After two or three experiences, he will submit to his destiny, and fall into line with the rest of the train every morning to receive his load from the packer. A well-broken mule is always proud of his load, and if by any means it gets loose, he will step quietly out of line and wait until the packmaster comes along to tighten it.

While the draft horse, carriage and saddle horse have their purpose, and perform them nobly, and are in increasing demand, there is no doubt that in these prosperous times there is a great demand for mules. They are becoming more popular in places where a few years ago they were not used, and the demand is increasing for them, as work animals, to take the place of horses. The big public improvements call for more of them, and the developments are taking more of them right along. Farmers who are in a position to raise a few of them each year, cannot make any mistake by breeding up on them. He will become a very popular asset in the hands of the farmer, either as a working machine or as a speculative product. The mule has been tried in

fabulous prices in the history of the industry.

With all the auxiliary equipments that now perform the service formerly done by horses, instead of the noble steed being in decreased demand, the inquiry from all quarters broadens for all classes of commercial horses. Almost a new era in the Northwest, the exploitation of manufacture, the increase in agricultural operations, and the enlarged use of horses in cities, will create a broader demand for industrial classes than the supply, and sustain prices at remunerative profits for many years.

The horse industry offers special inducements to farmers, as the present shortage cannot be eliminated in many years. Choice drafters, expressers, wagon classes and light harness offerings are in short supply, and will command extravagant prices for many years, the horse industry thus offering farmers special inducements to raise the best quality of all kinds of commercial horses. The twentieth century heralds a universal era of national development in all quarters of the globe. Immense drafts have been made on the horse supply, and the glamor of fabulous prices has tempted farmers, in many instances, to sell the supply short. The receipt of horses rose at the Chicago market from 99,810, in 1900, to 127,250 in 1906, so urgent was the inquiry from domestic and foreign sources. With the urgency of the demand more aggressive the current year, receipts at the Chicago market for the first seven months of the year reached 76,783 horses, against 85,181 in the corresponding period in 1906. A decline of 8,559 classified market horses consigned for sale at the leading markets of the world in seven months, emphasizes the growing shortage of the country supply. The experience at the Chicago market is duplicated at all Western wholesale distributing points.—[Drovers' Journal.]

LIVE STOCK.

SHEEP JUDGING.

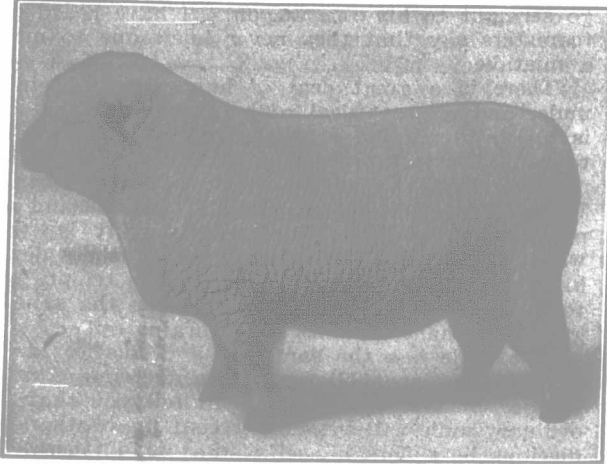
The following pointers on the subject of judging sheep, selected from the newly-published book, "Modern Sheep, Breeds and Management," by Shepherd Boy, may prove a helpful contribution to this topic, recently introduced in "The Farmer's Advocate":

"It is pretty safe to say that sheep judges, as a rule, give less satisfaction than any other class of live-stock judges, and it is not to be wondered at when the large number of breeds of sheep are taken into consideration, and the pitfalls that judges who are not perfectly familiar with their work are liable to fall into. A well-trimmed fleece will sometimes deceive the young judge, but, of course, has no influence on the veteran. Blubber is sometimes overlooked, and obese, broken-down animals often receive a rating they should not get above useful young animals of tenfold value. A judge can never please all parties, so long as breeders' opinions differ so much as to type. The vagaries of the show-ring are many, and one of the most peculiar is that where a sheep gets a bad start under a so-called good judge, he is liable to have an unfortunate show-yard career, unless he should happen to fall into the hands of a capable and fearless judge. There seems too much precedent-following in show-yard circles to-day. How often do we see a champion, especially in the cattle classes of our agricultural exhibitions or fairs, taking ribbons which belong to younger and more deserving entries, long after he has closed his real days of usefulness. Referring to this question some time ago, the author took occasion to say:

"The judge who has courage to take the initiative in turning down a 'has been' champion for justifiable reasons, is worthy of universal respect. Many an animal which should have found an honorable position on the retired list, and others which at certain times would have been more in place in the conditioning paddock than in the show-yard have taken honors which belonged to more useful candidates, simply because the halo of 'imported' or 'champion'—dim as that sometimes in reality is—had hovered over its head for a long, unbroken period; or, may be, because the judge, fearing that by turning down such a too-much-vaunted champion, he might injure its owner's feelings, and thereby risk incurring his ill-will, preferred that others should take the bolder step of placing the animal where it belonged. Some judges fear so-called press reports, which in many cases mean nothing more or less than a reiteration of the words used by the owner of the animal in condemnation of the judge, and are not, as they should be, those of a reporter qualified by practical experience in the feed-lot and show-yard to give a weighty, critical and impartial opinion, and who is willing to give reasons why a certain animal should or should not have met defeat. Too often, when a judge has the courage to turn down a worn-out show animal, the reporter describes the judgment as criminal, etc., but entirely forgets to mention that the champion, from long touring, had become stale, 'hadn't a leg to stand on,' and was generally out of condition. It is an undisputable fact that many a champion is a 'has been,' and of no practical use, and consequently valueless outside of what he would bring for meat and tallow; and, strange it is that the owners of such rarely consider that, as with man, time works havoc with animals—show animals, especially—and that 'every dog has his day,' and that there was never a good man or a good horse but what there has been or will come a better. A pugilist is not often looking for an encounter when out of condition. The horseman that would race his record-holder when out of condition would be adjudged a lunatic. Why, then, should an honest judge of cattle or sheep be scored for turning down an animal that is practically out of the race? It should be, not what an animal has been, but what he is to-day. Let the judge put the ribbons where he would put his money. He that would put either on a broken-down, unserviceable animal, is a novice or a fool. The wise exhibitor retires his show animals by choice when their stars shine brightest; the unwise retires his by force, after having been vanquished. The latter are they who, as an only hope and subterfuge to recoup the honor of a champion that is irretrievably lost, take occasion to roundly abuse the judge who dares to do right."

"Considerable difference of opinion has been expressed in regard to the single, double and three-handed system of judging. The writer's opinion is the same now as it always has been, viz., that, to employ two or three men to do the work which one man can do as easily, quickly and efficiently perform, is, to state the case mildly, not strict economy, and where opportunity offers itself to either of these men to shift blame onto their co-workers' shoulders, it is not sound policy. Such is the status quo in regard to two-handed or three-handed judging. A man who places the awards in a class of exhibits is a judge, or he is not a

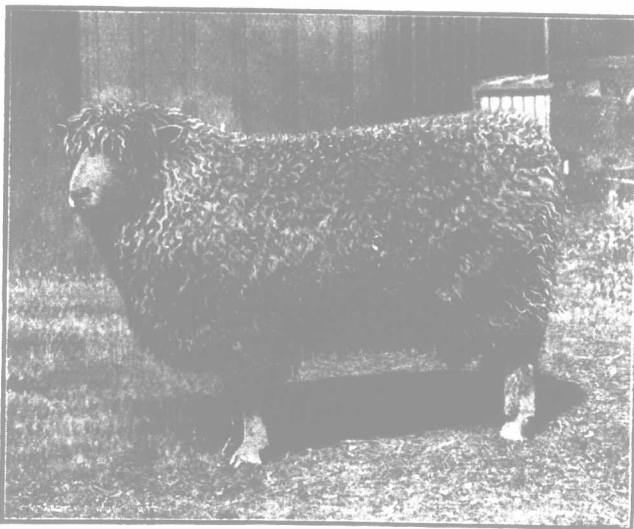
judge; or, in other words, he is either competent or incompetent. It is not an easy matter to find even one really good judge of any given breed of animals who is willing to officiate in a show of importance, and, as a matter of course, it is still more difficult to find two men who are competent, and still more so to find three. Then, it is not often that three men are likely to be unanimous in their selection of an animal where competition runs close between the three best individuals in a class. Consequently, the result means a disagreement that means delay in awarding the prizes. It is possible that one of those judges has a friend's entries in the ring, and, even assuming that all judges are honest, is it not probable that his inclination would unconsciously lean towards his



Shropshire Shearling Ram.

First at Toronto; first and champion at London, 1907. Imported and exhibited by Oak Park Stock Farm Company, Brantford, Ont.

friend's exhibit, and on that account prevent what might have otherwise proved a speedy award of the prize? If we are at all familiar with human nature, it would. There is a good deal of truth in the adage which says, 'A man convinced against his will is of the same opinion still,' which applies to the double-handed system of judging, as there is no doubt many a judge has given way to his partner's stand to get through more speedily with the work. It is true that where the single-judge system is employed sometimes a judge is undecided as to the merits of the two leading contestants and refers the matter to a referee, but in such instances it is safe to say that, no matter which animal he placed in the premier position, there would be little room for complaint from anyone. The double-handed system of judging has no serious considerations to recommend it, while the single-handed system has several, among the most prominent being despatch in placing the awards and nullifying the chance of a judge screening himself behind a co-worker.



Cotswold Shearling Ram.

First prize, Canadian National, Toronto, and Western Fair, London. Imported and owned by Elgin F. Park, Burgessville, Ontario.

"It has been asserted that, unless a judge is pretty much in practice, his hands lose the 'touch' or 'feel' of an animal, which may be more or less true. A judge should be able to detect readily a 'hard-doer' from the thrifty animal, and the blubbery one from that in full bloom. An animal in full bloom is alert, firm in flesh, yet mellow and elastic to the touch, against that which is overdone, and consequently blubbery, stupid, 'weak on the pins,' and useless. In regard to mellowness of touch, the following, from the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society of England, is of interest: 'Another point very much insisted on by the feeder is that the animal should have a mellow feel. This mellowness is a

kind of softness and elasticity perceived in pressing the skin, and is considered a favorable sign of the aptitude of an animal to fatten. Fat consists of little vesicles lodged within a modification of cellular tissue, to which the name of adipose tissue has been given; but it is, in fact, cellular tissue. This cellular tissue consists of elastic fibres, and is distributed through every part of the body; so completely, indeed, that, could we conceive that all the remaining parts of the body were removed except this, a complete model of it would be left by the cellular tissue. The resiliency of the skin, or mellowness, as it is termed by farmers, is due to the proper condition and amount of the cellular tissue. In the health state of an animal the interstices of the cellular tissue are filled with a fluid secreted from the blood. Hence, on pressing the skin, this fluid is pressed out of these interstices into the adjoining ones, which, by their elasticity, immediately return it on the removal of pressure. But when an animal is not in a thriving state, the fibres of the cellular tissue lose their elasticity and the skin pits on pressure. The resiliency of the skin, therefore, indicates the state and amount of the cellular tissue. Without an abundance of this tissue, a sufficiency of fat cannot be formed, and hence we find farmers examining the resiliency or mellowness of the skin in those parts where fat is most desired. This, then, is to ascertain whether the receptacles for fat exist, and if they do, the farmer may be pretty confident that they will become filled when he proceeds to fatten the animal."

"Some of our best judges of sheep are found among our common, every-day shepherds, as is natural, when we consider that they are handling and comparing the different individuals of the flock more or less every day in the year. The change in type of some of the breeds during the past few years is such that only those continually handling would seem justified in judging them in fairness to the exhibitors.

"While type is not everything in a breed, it is the first thing to be considered in passing upon a ring of pure-bred sheep. Let a class of sheep be arranged so that only their heads are visible to the judge, and if he really is a judge he will tell at a glance where the tail-enders are, for without type we have nothing.

"When we speak of type we mean primarily breed type, in contradistinction to mutton type or general mutton conformation. For instance, in regard to the Shropshire, we want Shropshire type, or an animal that has distinct and unmistakable facial and other characteristics that mark it as a representative animal of this popular breed. While not unlike some of the Downs in the novice's eye, this breed has distinct characteristics from the Southdown, Hampshire or Oxford, especially where first-class specimens of the breed are concerned, and no one with ordinary sheep-sense could possibly confound it with the less-covered, large-eared and somewhat longer-faced, but no less meritorious, Hampshire or Oxford. So far as mutton conformation or type is concerned, there is little or no difference in the required make-up of the body of any of the mutton breeds. In every breed is sought the short, thick neck, long body, straight top and under line, broad, smooth crops and loins, heavy twists, thick flanks, spring of rib, and accompanying heart-girth."

THE UNITED STATES INSPECTION OF LIVE STOCK AND MEAT PRODUCTS.

After years of careful legislation, based on many and varied experiences, a system of inspection has been instituted by the United States Government that aims to secure for the consumer all meats and meat products free from any taint of disease, and wholesome in the highest degree. The laws enacted by the Federal Government aim to regulate this great industry in every detail. These may be seen in their practical workings in the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, to which I will especially refer.

These laws are compulsory in all slaughtering houses throughout the country. Only farmers and retail butchers or retail dealers supplying their customers may be exempted under the law, but they are liable to a penalty if they knowingly offer for sale any meat or meat product that is unfit for human consumption.

In order to obtain satisfactory results, there is placed at every scale in the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, an inspector, whose duty it is to examine every animal before it is weighed, and if the inspector thinks the animal unfit for food he fastens a numbered tag to its ear. He keeps a record of this number and the name of the commission firm from whom the animal was purchased. When slaughtered, a record is kept of the animal bearing that number. Thus, it can easily be traced. If condemned, the shipper receives pay for the hide and tallow, but if passed he receives the full amount.

As a further precaution, veterinary inspectors are placed on the killing-beds in all slaughtering houses, and every carcass is carefully examined there, and all those that are found unfit for food

are condemned. They are put under the care of the veterinary inspector, who has them safely placed under lock and key. The packing-houses are compelled to provide a suitable and safe place for these. They are all then destroyed under the supervision and direction of the inspector, who is held responsible. Springers approaching the period of parturition are not allowed to be weighed for food, but the inspector runs the clippers up the side of the cow, so as to prevent her going on the market again. Calves under ninety pounds, or those that appear unfit for food, cannot pass the scales. These should be taken charge of by the inspector, but he is not given that power. The result is that calves of the above description sometimes are found on the market again, and not unfrequently get into food channels. Sometimes cows of doubtful health are taken back from the scales and sold by the dollar. These have been known to get into food channels and be consumed. The inspector should have power to take these animals, wherever found. The law seems to be a little remiss in such cases.

In regard to animals after being slaughtered, the law requires that upon each quarter of dressed beef passed for export there shall be placed a meat-inspection label bearing the number of the establishment and the words, "U. S. Inspected and Passed." Upon each dressed-beef carcass passed for interstate commerce there shall be placed at least ten labels bearing the number of the establishment and the words, "U. S. Inspected and Passed." Upon each quarter of dressed beef that is to be prepared for canning purposes shall be placed a label, same as above. Upon each carcass or part thereof that is found unfit for food there shall be stamped conspicuously at the time of inspection the words, "U. S. Inspected and Condemned."

Upon each receptacle containing any meat or meat-food product, for interstate or foreign commerce, there shall be placed a trade label which shall contain the words, "U. S. Inspected and Passed," the number of the establishment and the true name of the meat or meat-food product contained therein.

No false or deceptive name of a person, firm or corporation shall be allowed to be used. No meat or meat-food product shall contain any substance or preservative which lessens its wholesomeness. Thus, it will be seen that every precaution has been taken to prevent any unwholesome meat or meat-food products being placed on the market.

D. E. SMITH.

Chicago, Ill.

NEW WESTMINSTER EXHIBITION.

Taken all through, the weather, that very important consideration in an outside show, was kind to the management, only part of one day being really unpleasantly wet. As might be expected from the proximity of a large city like Vancouver, and the reputation attained by the fair in past years, the attendance, except on Thursday, was good, but the B. C. Electric made no adequate arrangements to cope with the extra traffic until Saturday.

In the live-stock sections, Clydesdale horses and dairy cattle were the outstanding features, while indoors the exhibits of the products of various districts of B. C., and of Edmonton and Strathcona, formed the piece de resistance.

The judging staff were: Heavy horses, Drs. Tolmie, of Victoria, and Sanierton, of Vancouver; light horses, Principal W. J. Black, of the Manitoba College; dairy breeds, Prof. Rivington; beef breeds, Mr. Maris, of Portland, Oregon; dairy produce, Miss L. Rose, of Guelph; vegetables and seeds, W. C. McKillican, of Calgary; fruit, Prof. Henderson, of Moscow Agricultural College, Idaho; embroidery and art, Miss Lediard, of Winnipeg.

Except in certain classes of horses, no fault could be found with the awards, and the horse classes are noted in rotation below. Mr. Keary and his staff are to be congratulated on the success attending their efforts, in spite of some disappointments from a few exhibitors who were unable, through lack of help, to bring their stock to the grounds. An innovation both interesting and instructive was the tethering of the winners in the dairy classes on Friday, and the short addresses of Prof. Rivington, in which he explained the reason for his awards and drew attention to the good points and defects of each animal.

HORSES.

The heavy section was very well represented, particularly in the aged stallion and yeld-mare sections—two exceptionally good classes. There were a few absentees from those out at Victoria, but John A. Turner's string, from Calgary, more than compensated, and competition was keen.

It was nearly on the first day before Drs. Sanierton and Tolmie were able to start their duties, and nine aged stallions entered the ring, Shannon Bros.' Brown Spots, Webster's Earl Seaham, Vasey's Royal Citizen, Pemberton Stud's Dean Swift, Vasey's Premier Prince, Mercer's Killan Chief and Colonial, and A. Evans' Baron Lee and ——— Royal Sceptre.

The two first and two last were not shown at Victoria, but the middle five were there, and it will be remembered that Dean Swift then led from Killfillan Chief and Earl Seaham. The judges agreed as to fourth and fifth positions, but by 5 p. m. were still divided upon the placing of the first three, and called in Mr. Black, who was then judging the light classes in another ring, and who, after some delay, arrived, and ultimately placed them in the order given above. The class undoubtedly offered a difficult problem, but we cannot quite agree with the final decision, for the Shannon Bros. entry, though he appeared a good mover when leaving and meeting you, and was exceptionally well coupled, yet his side action was undoubtedly faulty when walking. Earl Seaham showed to much better advantage than at Victoria, but we would still not put him above Dean Swift. Royal Citizen was, beyond doubt, the grandest mover of the bunch, his hock action first-class, and, had his pasterns been more the style the market demands, the judges might have made a worse mistake than in giving him third place.

Premier Prince is a beautifully-balanced horse, and was in rare bloom, but he lacked the action of his stable companions. Brown Spots is a three-year-old by Drumflower, by McGregor, and his grandam was the dam of Baron's Pride. He was purchased in the Old Country by J. A. Turner, of Calgary, on order for his present owners, Shannon Bros.

In three-year-old stallions, two only were out, Turner's Acme King, and Mercer's Bull's Eye. The latter, though a most promising two-year-old, was up against something of exceptional merit in Acme King, who rightly secured the judges' favor. He was imported by his owner last spring, and at Winnipeg defeated two H. A. S. winners, being placed reserve for the grand championship for best draft stallion, when we noted him as above the ordinary. His list of winnings should be long.

In two-year-old stallions, Turner had three and the Pemberton Stud two. Baron's Craigie was first. He is by Baron's Gem, out of Montraye Geisha, and his grandsire was Baron's Pride. This colt took first at Winnipeg and first and gold medal at Regina. The Pemberton entry, Lord Roberts, won at Victoria, and is a colt which should win often in the future. Turner's Hillcrest Sentinel we did not fancy so much as Baron's Advocate, who, though younger and rougher, looked full of promise.

Stallion Foal of 1907.—This was a repetition of the Victoria Show, and the Pemberton colt, Dean Carrick again beating the Inverholme colt, Citizen's Best.

Brood Mares with Foal at Foot.—Vasey here introduced Bridesmaid, by Two-in-One, by Marmion, a peculiarly-marked mare, whose undeniable quality around the ground probably enabled her to best that grand mare of the Pemberton Stock Farm, Nellie Carrick.

Yeld Mares.—This was the most pleasing class of the heavy division, and, at first glance, by no means easy to place. Turner's Proud Beauty, a former winner here, was rightly put first, and is a big-made black, with heaps of room through the heart, and of very fine frame, indeed. The Inverholme roan, Lady Cherub, thoroughly deserved second place, and lacked only the superior weight of Proud Beauty. Watson's Miss Wallace could not expect, in such company, to go better than

third, though a few partizans had the bad taste to audibly express other views by hissing. She is not of the sterling stamp of the other two.

Mares two years old, and Filly Foals of 1907.—Only one of each were shown.

Suffolk Punches were few, one stallion and two yeld mares and one filly.

Shires.—O'Neill's again was the only one of this breed.

Percherons.—Three stallions were out, one each of Anderson's, of Agassiz; Beharret's, of Matsqui Prairie, and MacLachlan Bros.'. The quality was not discreditable by any means, and they were placed as named. Heavy-draft and agricultural classes were not so well filled as might have been expected, though the quality was good.

For the champion stallion in the heavy classes, any age, two only appeared, Shannon's Brown Spots, and Turner's Acme King. The issue here could never have been in any doubt, and Acme King secured the ribbon with ease.

The female championship also fell to the Balbreggan stud, with Proud Beauty.

The award for three, the get of one sire, fell to the credit of Baron's Gem, who was represented by Baron's Craigie, Baron's Black Bess, and Baron's Advocate.

Light Classes.

Hackney stallions three years and over made a good class again, but Mercer's Diamond City, with his very fine action, could not be beaten, and he took premier position from Shannon's Chestnut, and Sangster's Black; Hadwen's horse, that was third at Victoria, being placed fourth or fifth, though many could not find the fault for which the judge is reported to have moved him down. The light classes were not shown in a regular ring, but on the track in front of the old building, and this was not the best of places, since the crowd continually drew in too close, and barriers were lacking to keep a space clear.

Mares, three years and over.—Lady Jubilee again annexed first place for Turner. She has unquestionable breed and quality, and is a daughter of the champion stallion, Jubilee Chief. Rosamond, who was first for fillies two years and under, and later the champion for the light breeds, is a fine youngster, very true to type, and may prove something quite out of the ordinary next year. She is by Commodore, and her grandam was the dam of Denmark.

Standard-bred stallions were headed by Marshall's Red Tom, a frequent winner in the Province, and a horse which was shown in excellent condition.

Gentlemen's saddle horses were not easy to place, as one of the best in the ring refused to show himself properly, and lost points for manners. E. R. Rickett's light chestnut, under the circumstances, was without doubt the best, and deservedly took first. Montgomery's black and MacPherson's bay were second and third, though we would have probably reversed this order, in view of the specially good manners and easy points of the last named, and the lack of marked superiority of Montgomery's horse over MacPherson's.

Championships in Light Classes.

In stallions, there were six out, and Marshall's Red Tom took the award, with Turner's young Hackney, Kingmaker, reserve. Mercer's Diamond City was here given a back seat, but we cannot



Shearing Shropshire Rams.

Purchased by the Government of Nova Scotia to be sold at public auction and used for breeding purposes in the Province. Photo taken on Agricultural College Farm, Truro, Nova Scotia.

see why, for he appears without blemish, whilst Red Tom is undoubtedly straight in his pasterns behind, is not a pretty mover, and, we understand, has no mark on the track.

Mares.—Turner's Rosamond led from her stable companion, Lady Jubilee; two very high-class entries these, and placed as at Winnipeg. Rosamond certainly looks a good thing for her owner, and should win often in the future.

CATTLE.

Shorthorns.—H. M. Vasey, the Inverholme Farm and Thos. Ellis were the only three exhibitors, and the chief honors fell in the above order. Vasey's bull again beat all comers in beef classes, and the Inverholme cow, as previously, won out, though Thos. Ellis' roan cow was a close second, and lacked only the weight of the former. Vasey took the prizes for both herds, aged and young, and certainly has a good lot.

Red Polls.—Maynard and Barkeley were the two exhibitors here, and have some good cattle, Maynard's aged cow being away ahead of the other females, and Barkeley's bull a little better than his competitors.

Holsteins.—Probably the best cattle of all at the show were in this breed. Steves' cows were such as would be well up in any ring on the American continent, especially his champion female, Lady Margaret, out of Lulu (3207), by Earl of Lulu, out of Lenora Buttercup, being bred by her owner. She is a first-class cow in every respect, and took first in her class, championship of Holsteins, championship in dairy breeds, and was one of the winning aged herd. Binsall, of Chemainus, B. C., has some good animals, too, and his aged bull repeated his Victoria successes in his own breed. Binsall's two bull calves, also, will have to be reckoned with another year by their competitors. The Mission Dairy Farm had a good yearling bull, and their heifers and heifer calves show that the herd has some splendid young stock coming along.

Ayrshires made the greatest show numerically, and Austin, of Saperton; Wells & Son, of Chilliwack, and Thompson, of the same district, have some excellent specimens. Wells & Sons were best in females all through, and Austin's bulls of two years and over were good, whilst Thompson possesses in his yearling bull the champion male of his own and the dairy breeds; the latter, in the company present, was no mean honor to secure.

Jerseys were comparatively few in numbers, though the prizes were well distributed. Bishop & Clarke's young bull was, by an oversight, not entered in the championship for dairy breeds, which was unfortunate, for he must have gone very close indeed for premier position.

Four Highland cattle, a picturesque lot, were present, and their owner, G. L. Watson, of Clinton, had matters all his own way.

Milk and Butter Tests.—Holsteins carried all before them, and Steves, of Steveston, took first for the three cows giving most butter-fat, and first, second and third for the cows giving most milk.

SHEEP.

Southdowns, Shropshires and Oxfords were the best represented, and Wilkinson's Southdowns would, if a little better in the fleece, show prominently in any company this side of the Atlantic. The Shropshires belonging to J. A. Turner were good, too. In fact, the ovines, though not numerous, were of superior quality.

SWINE.

Chester Whites made a good showing, as did the Duroc-Jerseys and Essex. Berkshires had some good specimens, and Thompson's Yorkshires provided the best pen of bacon hogs. The chief winners were: Yorkshires, J. Thompson, of Chilliwack. Chester Whites, E. Knight, of Sardis. Berkshires, Shannon Bros., of Cloverdale. Tamworths, W. H. Banford, of Chilliwack. Duroc-Jersey and Essex, J. T. Maynard, of Cheam.

FRUIT.

The fruit exhibits, in the old buildings, were not, on the whole, up to the standard of previous years, for various reasons. The most interesting competition was that between the different districts, in which Chilliwack took first, Langley second, and Richmond third. These district exhibits form one of the chief attractions of the New Westminster Fair, and are of great interest both to local people and visitors from a distance.

Unfortunately, this year some misunderstanding seems to have arisen as to the inclusion of certain articles, and some of the losing districts were thus placed at a disadvantage. This competition offers a difficult problem for the board of control next year, if the wheels are to run smoothly, for some of the competing districts are so far removed from the fair ground that the long transportation prevents the inclusion by these of the readily perishable articles and the heavier articles, such as poultry and bottled fruits. The question before the management seems to be whether they shall permit for scoring all and sundry products of the soil, including mineral as well as vegetable and dairy foods, or whether they shall, in order to place all on the same footing, exclude certain

articles which are either too bulky and heavy or too perishable. Possibly two classes might be made, the one for districts near at hand, and the other for distant places, and, if they like, to finally set the two winners in competition upon a list of articles which may or should be common to both, a more just comparison might in future be arrived at, and the result prove even more instructive than it is at present. Broadly speaking, fruits, fresh and preserved, and table vegetables, made the principal scores for all the near districts, and most creditable they were to those who must have devoted much time and thought to the work. We cannot honestly congratulate the local districts upon their grain showing, as nearly all of them had far too great a proportion of foreign matter in many sheaves. The weed question in British Columbia is evidently needing attention on the part of the farmers, and that immediately.

Chilliwack deservedly scored highest for arrangement, with Surrey and Langley close at their heels in this respect. Kelowna had an awkward corner to fit up, and did well to get within 25 of their better-placed opponents. And here, again, is a point for the management to consider another year. Some of the stalls are much more easily arranged to please the eye than others, as now allotted.

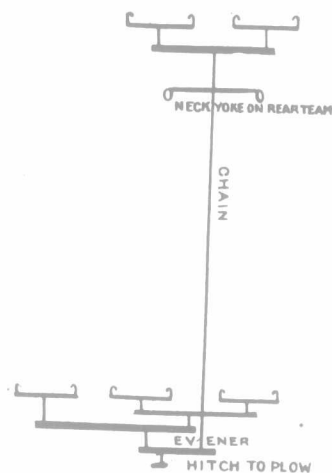


Fig. 1.—Five-horse Evener.

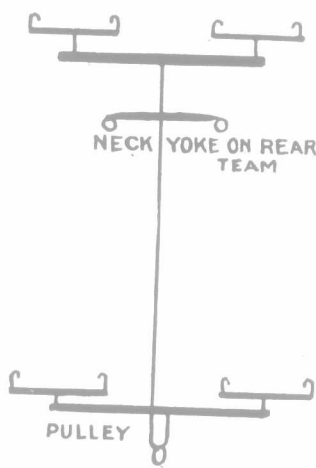


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

The Albertan exhibits were, of course, away ahead of all in the matter of grains, and must have been greatly appreciated by all west of the Rockies. Strathcona and Edmonton are deserving of great thanks for their public spirit in coming so far, and, though they were placed last in the competition, their presence was perhaps the most desired, and the tabulated list of results showed the special disadvantage under which they competed. Kelowna's corner attracted general attention, especially for the very excellent cabbages, whilst they produced the only tobacco in view. Mr. Speers did Kelowna no harm and much good by his efforts.

Nelson, with Mr. McFee in attendance, had only a small stand, and we would like, another year, to see this fine fruit country occupy more space and make a larger showing; even now they were second to Kelowna in the matter of fresh fruits.

New Westminster has in this competition a fine feature, which is worth devoting much thought and attention to. In other exhibits, downstairs, Mr. A. Smith's potatoes, 67 varieties in all, were a fine lesson in the results obtainable by constant care and specialization in any one product.

Upstairs the single exhibits were displayed, and Prof. L. F. Henderson, of Moscow Agricultural College, Idaho, was particularly pleased with, amongst others, the fine grapes of the European varieties sent from Spallumcheen ranches and Keremeos. There are very few places of this latitude that can grow them at all.

One would not expect to see strawberries here in October, but some enterprising Chinamen had some on view, grown in Burnaby, and fine large berries, too. Apples, pears and plums were laid out, but not in such numbers as in other years, though a few plates of very fine fruit were among them.

THE FARM.

FOUR-HORSE AND FIVE-HORSE EVENERS FOR PLOW.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Kindly accept thanks for answers to my questions in a previous issue of "The Farmer's Advocate." As per a request in your last issue, I enclose a rough drawing of two four-horse and one five-horse eveners which we have used, and the five-horse No. 1, and two horses abreast No. 2, have given excellent satisfaction. For the five-horse evener, ordinary two-horse and ordinary three-horse whiffletrees are used. The evener is 30 inches long; the outside holes are 25 inches apart, one 10 inches, other 15 inches, from center hole. The evener is fastened like an ordinary doubletree to plow. An ordinary, small log chain runs from evener to lead whiffletrees. A neckyoke is used on two off rear horses. No weight whatever is on horse's neck while in operation, but neckyoke is absolutely necessary.

As to the four-horse evener, we very much prefer No. 2. In No. 3 all horses are abreast off horse in furrow. This throws a heavy drawing against land side on side of furrow, and, as a consequence, very crooked work is done; besides, some power is lost. For No. 2, we had a pulley made over by blacksmith; it fastens direct to plow bridle. A three-foot chain fastens on rear whiffletrees, runs back through pulley, and fastens on half-inch iron rod; rod runs to within a foot of neckyoke, then another 3-inch chain fastens to lead whiffletrees. We have used Nos. 1 and 2 considerably, and you need have no fear as to how they work. For lines, we use rope lines from lead team, fashioned like ordinary driving lines. No lines are used on rear team after they have been working one-half a day or so. If you need any more information as to measurements, etc., I will gladly give it, but I believe the above should suffice.

Ontario Co., Ont.

F. H. W.

FLAX-PULLING MACHINE.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Would like to draw the attention of your readers to the invention of a flax-pulling machine which was tested near Stratford, and also on the farm of the writer, in the presence of representatives of the McCormick Harvester Co., Chicago, who expressed themselves as well pleased with the result. The invention consists of an attachment to the table of an ordinary grain binder, and is composed principally of pairs of reciprocating belts, acting as an inclined plane, which effectively pulls clear and clean and deposits squarely on the table canvas all plants with which it comes in contact. The machine, as now made, takes only a twenty-inch swath, and is rather heavy for two horses. These defects, the inventor claims, can easily be remedied, and, if so, the invention bids fair to revolutionize the flax-pulling industry. The inventor is a French-Canadian minister, and has secured patents in six different countries.

Perth Co., Ont.

J. H. B.

WEIGHT OF GREEN CORN.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Regarding the weight of newly-husked corn, no fixed rule will apply, as corn husked in October will dry out 20 to 25 per cent. in sixty days. In a usual condition, eighty-five pounds of newly-husked ears will yield fifty-six pounds of shelled corn, when thoroughly dry.

After December, the excessive moisture should be pretty well evaporated, when seventy to seventy-two pounds are usually given for a bushel, and, later in the season—May and June—there will be a further evaporation of a couple of pounds.

Varieties of corn will differ. Those having a large cob will shrink more than those having a small cob. I have always found it more satisfactory to buy and sell by measure at this season of the year.

Essex Co., Ont.

J. O. DUKE.

THE DAIRY.

WHY SHE CHANGED MILKMEN.

"She said she had no fault to find with the milk, but she didn't like the looks of the man who sometimes delivered it," confided the recently-dismissed milkman to a brother purveyor as their wagons met on the street corner one morning. The writer of this article was a chance auditor of the dialogue, and, partly because of his editorial connection with "The Farmer's Advocate," and partly because he once had some experience in the retail milk business himself, pricked up his ears to listen. Passing the two milkmen, he entered the boarding-house kept by the lady referred to as

"She," and soon heard at the table some further particulars, which may prove enlightening to other retailers who can't understand why they keep losing patrons from week to week.

"I changed milkmen to-day," said the landlady, with an air of relief. "I haven't been satisfied with Mr. G— from the first. The milk didn't raise much cream, and the fellow who often brought it was sour-looking and dirty. But the worst thing about him was the bottles. I used to watch him stop down along M— street, under the tree there, and fill up the bottles he had collected with fresh milk from his can. Think of it! filling those bottles from all kinds of homes, in some of them typhoid, perhaps, or other diseases, and in some of them dirty housekeepers, with new milk, without ever rewashing them, and

then peddling it out to his customers that way! I simply wouldn't have it, so I just told Mr. G— this morning that I'd make a change because I didn't like the man he sometimes sent around. I thought it wasn't necessary to go into all the reasons. Jimmie Mc—, the milkman we used to have, was the nicest one I ever knew. He was as clean as a whistle, always so kind and obliging, and always pleasant. He had good milk, too, pure and rich. Everybody liked him, and he had a big trade. He supplied us as long as he was at the business. He cleared \$4,000 in less than four years. I was awfully sorry when he sold out last fall to go to the Northwest, but he said he could afford to quit, and he wanted an easier job. I don't blame him, but I wish we could get another milkman as good."

The National Dairy Show, Chicago, Illinois.

Possibly the greatest dairy show the world has ever seen was opened in the Live-stock Pavilion, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill., on the 10th inst., with all the pomp and ceremony peculiar to such an occasion. The National Mexican Band gave forth music that touched the soul of every music-lover, while the blaze of electric illumination, the richly-decorated booths of the manufacturers, the parade of choice dairy stock from many of the States and Canada, the working machinery, with the crowds in the vast amphitheatre made a picture never to be forgotten. Thus was the second National Dairy Show opened. About 25,000 feet of space (nearly 10,000 more than last year) was taken up with exhibits of dairy machinery, dairy supplies, dairy-stable fixings, cream separators of all sizes, variety and makes, milk-bottling machines, bottle washers that worked to perfection, doing the work faster and better than by hand, churns, butter-workers, printers, Pasteurizing and sterilizing machinery, milk coolers, cans, ice-cream machinery (ice cream made while you wait), glassware, ice tools, model silos, stable fittings, water systems, roofing, milk, cream and butter exhibits—the latter attended by handsome milkmaids (that never milked a cow), in pretty costume, giving away souvenirs, butter samples, advertising their particular firms—bottle caps, butter-cutting machines, dairy cleansers, ice machines, farm machinery for the dairy, salt, stock food, milk wagons, whitewashing and spraying machines, milking machines, which were operated each evening, and were always a center of attraction. To particularize individual exhibits would be to discriminate, and would take up too much space. Suffice it to say that everything required in the dairy industry was found here, from the cow that gives the milk to the machines that manufacture it into the numberless toothsome viands which tickle the palate, and which the crowd was always ready to purchase.

The exhibits of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, prepared by Dr. E. M. Santee, consisting of photos of all classes and types of stock, of farm buildings, collected from North Carolina to Canada, showing the advancement and progress made in some sections, and the possibility of even greater progress in erecting sanitary dairy stables; also illustrations of the muslin-curtain ventilation, showing the advantages over other systems in keeping the stables dry, the air pure, and, at the same time, warm.

The Illinois, Missouri and Kansas States had exhibits of a high-class character, illustrating by chart the advantage of dairying over other lines of farming in restoring and maintaining soil fertility.

It was our good pleasure to meet here our old friend in Institute work in Ontario, D. M. Wilson, formerly Dairy Instructor of the Kemptville Syndicate, who has sole charge at present of the Dairy Division, Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan. In the absence of the professor, Mr. Wilson was in charge of the College exhibit.

While these were educational, and the exhibit of

machinery was attractive and interesting, yet the center of interest was the fine exhibit of dairy cattle. Nearly 600 head were on exhibit. Much interest was centered in the Lawson and Overton herds of Jerseys, and in the excellent exhibit of Ayrshires, the like of which is seldom seen. It was to our enterprising young breeders, R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., and Willie Hunter, to uphold the dignity of Canada in this great Show, and they did so in a manner that won the admiration of the American breeders; and it is not presumption to say the Canadian Ayrshires were the center of attraction in the Dairy Barn. We admired the spirit in which both our American and Canadian breeders met defeat. While each were envious for top places, yet they took their losses with good grace. We would have been pleased to have seen some of the Canadian Jersey and Holstein breeders over to contest for the National ribbons. They should have fared as well as our Ayrshire breeders.

The mighty parade of cattle in the large arena was a most interesting sight; each breed-ring brought out separately, and usually filling the arena.

Secretary Sudendorf was a busy man, and always ready to remedy a grievance, if possible, and with Superintendent Reyman, of Virginia, and his assistants, the machinery worked smoothly and pleasantly. Nearly 600 head of cattle were on exhibition, and every available stall was filled, which was a great contrast with the 89 head of last Show. At first, the crowds were comparatively small, but the last week, every afternoon and evening, the Pavilion was a center of attraction to a large concourse. It was considered on every hand that this second National Dairy Show was a grand success, without the assistance of the city. We were told that the great Corn Show received financial support from the city to the extent of \$30,000; while the Dairy Show had to pay its own way. Such a show must have a pronounced effect on the dairy world of the United States in the near future, and it is intended to make this an annual event, and each year on a larger scale.

AYRSHIRES.—Without doubt this was the best exhibit of this popular dairy breed seen since the Pan-American Exposition, both in point of numbers and quality. Competition was keen, and many decisions were made on close points, but Judge Scoville, Director of the Experiment Station of the Kentucky State College, was equal to the arduous task he had to perform.

It was to R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que.; Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; W. P. Schank, Avon, N. Y.; Geo. H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; Hillview Stock Farm, Paoli, Pa., we owe the credit for this fine display. In aged bulls, Ness won the blue ribbon, senior champion and grand champion with Barcheskie King's Own, Schank taking second place with Cock-a-Bendie. There was close work in the two-year-old class, first going to Hunter's Lessnessock Oyama's Guarantee, who won third at Ottawa. He was in the best of form, and

showed to perfection. Second went to McFadden's Howie's Majestic, a bull of strong character, good quality, but hardly deep enough in rib; third to Ness' Auchenbrain Abram, not showing to good advantage; fourth to Schank's Pride of Avon. In yearlings, Ness had a clear first in Netherhall Good Time, with Hunter's Lessnessock Durward Lily a good second. The aged-cow class was the sensation of the day, in fact, of the show, for few dairymen or breeders had ever witnessed such a display of dairy cows of any breed, showing beauty of form, dairy qualities, and all swinging udders so large and shapely they won the admiration of all dairy breeders. Twenty-five lined up in the ring, and the judge had here his closest decisions to make. Schank won first with Croftjane Dinah, perfect in form, carrying a well-balanced udder, second going to Ness' Nellie Burns of Burnside, well known in Canada as a show winner; third to Hunter's Edith of Lessnessock, a cow of grand form and fine dairy type; fourth to Ness' Violet III of Burnside. In two-year-olds, Ness had an easy first with Mortan Maine's Lady Nellie. In yearling heifers not in milk, Ness won with his choice yearling, Nellie Burns 4th of Burnside. In yearlings in milk—by the way, we think this class is a mistake, as it encourages immature breeding—first went to a choice heifer, Leta of Avon; second, Bessie of Avon, owned by Schank; third to Marchioness of Springhill, owned by Hunter. Senior heifer calves made a great showing. First and second went to Ness' Nellie Burns 5th and Benshow Flora. In junior heifer calves, Hunter's won first, second and third with three choice heifers, McFadden coming fourth. Ness' aged herd showed to perfection, and was an easy first, Schank coming second, Hunter third, and McFadden fourth. In young herds, the order was the same.

Awards:

Bull three years and over—1, Barcheskie King's Own (imp.), R. R. Ness, Howick, Que.; 2, Imp. Cock-a-Bendie, W. P. Schank, Avon, N. Y.

Bulls two years and under three—1, Imp. Lessnessock Oyama's Guarantee, Robert Hunter & Sons, Maxville, Ont.; 2, Howie's Majestic, George H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; 3, Imp. Auchenbrain Abram, R. R. Ness; 4, Pride of Avon, W. P. Schank.

Bull one year and under two—1, Imp. Netherhall Good Time, R. R. Ness; 2, Lessnessock Durward Lily, R. Hunter & Sons; 3, Major of Netherhall, George H. McFadden; 4, Sir Croft of Avon, W. P. Schank.

Bull calf six months and under twelve—1, Not Likely of Mapleview, R. Hunter & Sons; 2, MacDonald's Duke, George H. McFadden; 3, Fortune of Avon, W. P. Schank; 4, Burnside Speculation, R. R. Ness.

Bull calves under six months—1, R. R. Ness; 2, Barclay's Majestic, George H. McFadden; 3, Sir Browning, George H. McFadden; 4, Doc H., Hillview Stock Farm, Paoli, Pa.

Cow three years and over—1, Imp. Croftjane Dinah 19th, W. P. Schank; 2, Nellie Burns of Burnside, R.



Prizewinning Ayrshire Cows at the National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1907.

Numbering from right to left: First cow, Croft Jane Dinah; second cow, Nellie Burns of Burnside; third cow, Edith of Lessnessock; fourth cow, Violet III. of Burnside.

R. Ness; 3, Edith of Lessnessock, Robert Hunter & Sons; 4, Violet 3rd of Burnside, R. R. Ness.

Heifers two years and under three—1, Imp. Mortan Mains' Lady Nellie, R. R. Ness; 2, Dott of Avon, W. P. Schank; 3, Daisy Queen of Springhill, Robert Hunter & Sons; 4, Denty 10th, George H. McFadden.

Heifers not in milk, one year old and under two—1, Nellie Burns 4th of Burnside, R. R. Ness; 2, May of Radnor, George H. McFadden; 3, Burnside Cherry, R. R. Ness; 4, Harriet Melrose, Hillview Stock Farm.

Heifers in milk, one year and under two—1, Leta of Avon, Schank; 2, Bessie of Avon, Schank; 3, Marchioness of Springhill, Hunter & Sons; 4, Flora of Moonstone, McFadden.

Heifer calves six months and under twelve—1, Nellie Burns 5th of Burnside, Ness; 2, Bonshaw Flora, Ness; 3, Noca 2nd of Avon, Schank; 4, Birdie of Springhill, Hunter & Sons.

Heifer calves under six months—1, Lane Molley 2nd, Hunter & Sons; 2, Shewalton Mains' Jenny 3rd, Hunter & Sons; 3, Whitehall Daisy Bell 3rd, Hunter & Sons; 4, Whitehall Daisy Bell 3rd, McFadden.

Exhibitor's herd—1, Ness; 2, Schank; 3, Hunter & Sons; 4, McFadden.

Breeder's young herd—1, Ness; 2, Schank; 3, Hunter & Sons; 4, McFadden.

Calf herd—1, Ness; 2, Hunter & Sons; 3, McFadden; 4, Schank.

Get of one sire—1, Schank; 2, Ness; 3, McFadden; 4, Hunter & Sons.

Produce of one cow—1, Schank; 2, Hunter & Sons; 3, Ness; 4, Hunter & Sons.

Champion bull two years or over—Imp. Barcheskie King's Own, R. R. Ness.

Champion bull under two years—Imp. Netherhall Good Time, R. R. Ness.

Champion cow two years or over—Imp. Croftjane Dinah 19th, W. P. Schank.

Champion heifer under two years—Leta of Avon, W. P. Schank.

Grand champion bull any age—Imp. Barcheskie King's Own, Ness.

Grand champion cow or heifer any age—Croftjane Dinah, Schank.

Premier champion exhibitor—R. R. Ness.

Premier champion breeder—W. P. Schank.

Special prizes contributed by American Ayrshire Association:

Best herd of four cows in milk, three years or over, owned by exhibitor—1, Ness; 2, Schank; 3, Hunter & Sons; 4, McFadden.

Breeder's young herd—1, Ness; 2, Schank; 3, Hunter & Sons; 4, McFadden.

Calf herd—1, Ness; 2, McFadden; 3, Schank; 4, Hillview Stock Farm.

Get of one sire, best three females in milk, under three years old—1, Schank; 2, Hunter & Sons; 3, McFadden.

Best male two years old or over—Ness.

Best female two years or over—Schank.

Best male under two years—Ness.

Best female under two years—Schank.

These prizes are to be awarded to members of the American Association.

BROWN SWISS.—These natives of the hills and cliffs of Switzerland were out in good numbers, exhibited by E. M. Barton, Hinsdale, Ill.; F. R. Hazard, Syracuse, N. Y., and Springdale Breeding Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and were judged by T. H. Inman, Beloit, Wis., who judged them from the standpoint of a certain extent, although the late scale of points of the American Association conforms to dairy type.

The aged bull class was strong in quality. Barton's Junker, a bull of strong character, massive in build, but of good quality, won the blue ribbon; Owego Nick, owned by Hazard, also a fine type of a bull, second; Springdale's Donald Scott, third. Barton won both premiums in the two-year-old class with Abel and Hollyn's Boy.

Among the junior males were a number of choice fellows.

Seven cows lined up, five of them first-class. Hazard went to a strong Swiss-type cow, Alice H., by Springdale Breeding Co.; second to another of her type, Nerthus, owned by Barton; third to a better dairy-type cow, Nellie Howles, owned by Hazard; fourth to Springdale Breeding Co.

In two-year-olds, Barton's sweet heifer, Marz, won first, and Galden second. Hazard's Upland tells prize three.

In year-olds in milk, Barton's Zippy won first; Springdale Breeding Co.'s Lucern second.

In dry year-olds, Barton won first, second and third, Hazard fourth.

In senior calves, Springdale Breeding Co. won first, Barton second and third, and Hazard fourth.

In junior heifer calves, Hazard won first, Barton second and third, and Springdale Breeding Co. fourth.

The younger things were also a good lot, even in type and quality.

GUERNSEYS.—These mild-looking animals of Channel Island fame were out in large numbers, which was expected in heart of the American home of this butter breed. While many did not measure up to the typical Guernsey standard, yet there were very many animals of merit among them. The placing in some of the classes was not easy, and, as among the Ayrshires, was done on close points. The four prize aged bulls were all fine animals—bready, vigorous and of grand dairy form and type. In the yearling class were many youngsters to be admired, and the same may be said of the younger classes. The prizewinners in

the cow class were all Advanced-Registry cows, qualifying in the 365-day test. The first winner, Lily of Helendale, with 11,401 lbs. milk and 600 lbs. fat; second, Sweet Clover, with a record of 9,571 lbs. milk, 409 lbs. fat; third, Penthesilia, 9,992 lbs. milk, 395 lbs. fat; fourth, Graphs Princess, as a two-year-old, made a record of 6,332 lbs. milk, 356 lbs. fat; fifth, Lotta T., also at two years, made a record of 6,666 lbs. milk, and 333 lbs. fat.

Both in the two-year-old and the yearling classes were some fine heifers, notably Queen Sanatine, Natoma Glendora, Queen Doranda, Edith of the Glen, and Yeksannis.

In the calf classes, Linda of Watervilet, Yeska's Pride, Kelly's Beauty, Plymouth Thoma, Plymouth Polly and Nevina are worthy of special mention.

Around the special prizes of silver cups for get of sire and progeny of a cow, given by the Guernsey Cattle Club, were centered a great deal of interest. The former was won by Helendale farms, the latter by Cunningham.

The placings were given by G. B. Tallman, Fayetteville, N. Y.

DUTCH-BELTED.—These peculiarly-marked cattle were represented by selections from the herds of H. W. Lance, Peapack, N. J.; D. B. Wilson, Waterbury, Conn., and F. R. Saunders, Bristol, N. H.

In each herd there were some fine animals, particularly Saunders' yearling bull, Flying Dutchman, which should have received the grand-champion prize.

H. P. Richards, Secretary of the Dutch-Belted Association, Eastern Penn., made the awards. His decisions were not always satisfactory to the exhibitors.

JERSEYS.—While in point of numbers they did not come up to their Guernsey mates, yet they excelled them in quality. Such herds as from Overton Hall Farm, Nashville, Tenn.; T. W. Lawson of Frenzied Finance fame, of Egypt, Mass.; A. B. Lewis, Fredricksburg, Va.; E. A. Smith, Ringwood, Ill.; J. Q. Emery, Edgerton, Wis.; Hunter & Smith, Beatrice, Neb., and Dixon & Deann, Brandon, Wis., is enough to show that the best blood of the continent was here to contrast the honors.

Prof. Scovil placed the ribbons, as in the Ayrshires, and his decisions were well received.

Some blue blood was represented in the aged-bull class, when such valuable bulls as Lawson's, Lewis' and Overton's, for each enough was paid to start the ordinary farmer on one of the best 100-acre farms in Ontario.

Overton's Brookhill Fox, a bull strong in character and type, led over Lewis' Sockwell, of beautiful form and type and strong character, who came second, and Dixon & Deann's Zelaya's Fancy Lad third, Lawson's Fox's Pioneer fourth.

In two-year-old, Lewis won with Eminent's Goldmont Lad, a bull of fine character and type, Overton's Oakland Fox second, Mumford's Blue Fox Trinity third, and Lawson's Figgis Fox fourth.

In yearlings, Dixon & Deann won first on Beechfield St. Paul, Overton's Fancy Bus Lad second, Lawson's Foxhall's Oonan third, and fourth on Foxhall's St. John.

The youngsters were a handsome lot, all typical animals of the breed.

In aged cows, quality and breed type was seen in every female. First went to a superior cow owned by Lewis, Golden Fern's Sensation, second to Lawson's beautiful Fox's Flower.

Lawson won in two-year-olds with a choice heifer, true to type, Fox's Fawnette. While in yearlings, Lewis won with a superior heifer, Golden Maid's Beauty.

The herds truly were an attraction to any show.

In exhibitor's herd, Lewis won first, Overton second, Lawson third and Lewis fourth.

The breeders' young herds made a grand showing, as did the four of a get of sire.

Much interest was centered in the champion prizes.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.—These natives of Holland have become so acclimated to the American continent that they are here to stay, and, in fact, to secure good specimens is no longer necessary to import, as many of the best are found in the United States and Canada.

We expected to see a larger display, being in the center of a great Holstein-breeding section. As it was, four herds came out; F. R. Hazard, Syracuse, N. Y.; F. P. Knowles, Auburn, Mass.; W. B. Barney & Co., Hampton, Iowa; D. C. Pearson, Hadley, Mich.; W. C. Hunt, Syracuse, N. Y., had the honor of placing the decisions, and reversed some of the decisions given two weeks previous at Springfield, Ill. This was noticeable in the aged-bull class, when he placed Knowles' Paul Soldene De Kol over Barney's champion Jewel of Home Farm.

The former is somewhat thick and meaty for a first-class dairy sire. Barney's conforms to true dairy type. Third went to Hazard's Reryl Wayne's Son; fourth to Pearson.

In two-year-olds, first went to Barney's Captain Wayne, second to Knowles' Duke Hartog Clothilde. Knowles won first in yearlings with Brookside King la Polka, a sweet lad, Pearson second and Hazard third.

In senior bull calves, first went to Hazard's Paulina Sir Burke.

In the junior calves, the only entry from Canada in this breed won the red, Johanna Bonheur's Sir Payne, owned by D. Monroe, Winnipeg, Man., a calf of grand type and quality, and strong in character. He also won the junior and grand champion.

The females here, on the whole, were a lot of choice animals, giving evidence of large productive powers. First went to Barney's deep-bodied cow, Parthena

Hengerveld, second to Pearson, third to Knowles' Fanny De Kol, fourth to Susie of the Maples, owned by Hazard.

The two-year-olds were a fine lot of dairy females. Barney again won with Lelith Paul De Kol Ingell's Daisy, a heifer of fine form with good udder. He also won second, Pearson third, and Hazard fourth.

Barney won first and third in yearlings, Knowles second and Hazard fourth.

Heifer in milk—First, Barney; second and third, Pearson; fourth, Hazard.

Senior calves—First, Hazard; second and fourth, Barney; third, Knowles.

In junior calves—First, Knowles; second, Barney; third, Knowles.

Exhibitor's herd—First, Barney; second, Knowles; third, Barney; fourth, Hazard.

Junior herd—First, Barney; second, Pearson.

Calf herd—First, Hazard; second, Barney; third, Knowles; fourth, Pearson.

Get of sire—First, Barney; second, Hazard; third, Pearson; fourth, Barney.

Produce of cow—First and third, Barney; second and fourth, Pearson.

Senior champion male—Knowles.

Junior champion male—Monro.

Grand champion—Monro.

Senior champion female—Barney.

Junior champion female—Hazard.

Grand champion female—Barney.

VALUE OF A PURE-BRED SIRE.

A few poor cows may do little permanent harm to the dairy herd, but a poor sire will do untold damage. Frequently dairymen hold the penny so close to the eye it is impossible to see the dollar a little farther off, and this is just what a man is doing who has a good dairy herd of grade cows and thinks he is economizing by buying a poor or even common sire.

If the good pure-bred sire improves the milking capacity of his daughters only one and one-half pounds of milk at a milking above the production of their dams, this would mean an increase of 900 pounds of milk for the ten months or 300 days an ordinary cow should give milk. The daughter would also be a much more persistent milker; that is, would give milk for a longer time in the year, and she would regain her flow of milk better after an unavoidable shortage of feed, as in a summer drouth. These daughters may certainly be credited with 1,000 pounds more milk per year than their dams produced. At the low estimate of \$1.00 per 100 pounds, this extra amount of milk would be worth \$10 per year. The average cow is a good producer for at least six years, or until she is eight years old. It will, on the average, be four years after purchasing the sire before his first daughters will have brought in the first extra \$10. Eight dollars and twenty-three cents, kept at compound interest for these four years, at 5 per cent., will equal \$10, so the daughters' improvement or increase of income the first year is worth \$8.23 at the time her sire is purchased.

If the heifer calves are to be raised for dairy cows, there is absolutely no business or reason on earth for keeping a scrub bull. The dairymen who think there is pay a heavy price annually for maintaining that tradition. The scrub bull is the most expensive and extravagant piece of cattle flesh on the farm. He does not stop at being merely worthless, but will lose the farmer the price of two or three good bulls every year he is kept. The dairyman could not afford to keep a scrub bull if the animal were given to him, if he were paid for boarding the beast, and given a premium of \$100 per year for using him. The presence of the scrub in so many herds—many times without a single qualification, except that he is a male—is an offence and disgrace to the dairy business, and a plain advertisement of the dairyman's thoughtless bid for failure. The only thing on earth the scrub sire is good for is sausage, and it is high time that this plain and simple truth were given practical acceptance on every dairy farm.

By all means get a good dairy sire, if you have to sell two or three cows to do it. The improved sire is, without question, the most economical investment in any dairy herd.

WILBER J. FRASER,

Chief of Dairy Husbandry, University of Illinois.

FRAIL BUTTER BOXES.

The iced-butter-car inspector for Ontario, in his report to the Extension of Markets Division, Ottawa, last week made the following reference to the quality of the package in which the creamerymen in Western Ontario pack their one-pound prints:

"The material in the boxes used for prints by the creamerymen west of Toronto is very light. I do not think it is over 3/8 of an inch thick, and I have noticed that even with careful handling these boxes are liable to go to pieces. When the packages are placed on the trucks at the stations, the bottom of the lower box will often

break, and I find that it is almost impossible to handle them without some of the packages being damaged. I have seen the carpenter at the Toronto freight sheds having to handle all the prints in a box before it could be repaired.

"W. W. M."

POULTRY.

POULTRY DEPARTMENT, MACDONALD COLLEGE.

At present there are about 800 laying hens and pullets kept at the College. The breeds represented are Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, and Buff Orpingtons. White Leghorns and Black Minorcas are being added to these.

The laying hens are being housed principally in colony houses, though we have one continuous house to accommodate 300 hens. The colony houses are of two sizes, 14 x 26 feet, and 8 x 12 feet, to hold 50 and 25 hens, respectively. They are placed in an open field, as shown in the illustration. A temporary fence is put around each house until the hens get used to their home; it is then removed, and the birds allowed to roam at will.

The houses shown in the illustration are 8 x 12 x 7 feet high. The window faces the south, and is 3½ x 5 feet. The floor is first made by nailing fast to two runners 6 x 8 inches. These runners project a foot at either end, and are bevelled so as to be able to haul the houses around.

With the exception of the east end, where the roost is situated, the house is made of single matched boards. The ceiling is made of three or four-inch boards laid an inch or two apart. The attic is filled with loose straw. A small door in the gable allows for ventilation. The roof is sheeted, and covered with rubberoid roofing.

We have used the cotton screen in place of the window, but have returned to glass.

The houses have given very satisfactory results, and I know of no other style of house that would, for the ordinary farmer, prove as satisfactory. The straw loft and easily-opened window allows for ideal ventilation. There is, consequently, no moisture, the bane of Canadian poultry houses. The houses are convenient, in that they can be hauled into the orchard, the pasture field, or the stubble field—in fact, anywhere that there might be feed going to waste, that the farm flock of hens could turn into eggs. In the fall these houses can be drawn up to a sheltered spot near the house or barn, so as to be convenient for winter feeding. The cost of such a house to a handy farmer need not exceed \$1 per hen accommodation.

F. C. ELFORD.

POULTRY HOUSING AND FURNISHINGS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

We keep from 50 to 65 fowls over winter, and raise 100 to 180 chicks. My house is frame, 20 x 24 feet, boarded up and down, and battened outside, lath and plastered inside, with 4-inch air space between. Walls are 4 feet high at north and south, with long, roof sloping to north and short one to south. Upright space 4 feet high above apex of south roof, full length of house. In this are three large windows, to light the back part of house. Bottom of these windows are 8 feet from floor. There are three windows in south wall, also one 2 feet square in east wall. Floor is cement, with sand or gravel on this. For ventilation, have a cupola in roof, boarded up below nearly to floor, also two lights removed and cotton in their stead.

The ideal poultry house is one from 10½ to 12 feet wide, and any length desirable, up to say 60 feet. It should be as cheaply constructed as possible, and yet be durable. If it is 12 feet wide or wider, should have a peak roof, with short roof sloping to south; north wall 4 feet high, and south wall 6½ feet. If house is not 12 feet wide, a shed-roof will answer, and then back wall should be 5 feet, while the front one is 7 feet high. Would build the walls with shiplap siding on a frame of scantling. It is better boarded up on inside with planed lumber and tight joints, to facilitate whitewashing. There should be an air space between walls. Sheeting should be laid close, and roof shingled. There should be sufficient light to make it cheery, but not enough to make it extremely hot in day time and cold at night. The windows should be arranged on pulleys, or hinged at top, and some of the lights should be taken out and replaced with cotton or muslin, to keep the air from getting damp and moisture gathering on the ceiling. Hens, especially the American breeds, do not require a warm house, but can withstand a deal of cold, and are healthier for it, but when a very cold spell does come, a double-walled house will prevent the eggs, as well as the water dishes, from freezing. A ground floor will do, but ground inside should be raised with small stone and gravel or earth several inches higher than surrounding soil.

The interior fixtures should be as simple as

possible, with all the floor available to the hens—no alleyway. These fixtures should all be movable. Would have the roosts at back of house, with dropping boards beneath, the same to be 2 or 2½ feet from the floor. The nests may be hung on wall beneath dropping board, or elsewhere, and should be arranged so the hens go in from behind. These nests should be 14 inches square, made dark, and from 4 to 8 feet long. The front of nests should consist of a 4-inch and 10-inch board; the 10-inch at top, and hinged to 4-inch at bottom, so eggs may be gathered.

Would have drinking vessel up off the floor, with a frame around it for hens to stand on while drinking. If there is more than one pen, each one should contain a coop built along the wall, with bottom three feet from floor, to confine sitters or male birds.

Would suggest the building of at least one movable house, about 6 x 8 feet, with runners underneath, for the young chicks after leaving the brooder or being weaned from the hens. This should be of single boards, not necessarily warm, but tight enough to protect from storms. Would have walls four feet high, a double-pitch roof, and removable window in south side; in fact, south side should be nearly all open, with some shelter hung at top to shed rain. This house may be drawn to a newly-mown hayfield, cornfield, or any convenient location; in fact, its uses are legion.

Norfolk Co., Ont.

J. F. RIDDLE.

Reports from many parts, sent to the New York Produce Review, indicate a light crop of turkeys in the United States. Price prospects are bright.



Colony Poultry Houses at Macdonald College Farm.

GARDEN ORCHARD.

HORTICULTURAL PROGRESS.

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

The Winter-killing of Peach Buds, as Influenced by Previous Treatment:

A suggestive and useful bulletin, with the above title, written by W. H. Chandler, is published by the Missouri Experiment Station, Columbia, Missouri. The winter-killing or spring-killing of peach buds is always a source of anxiety to peach-growers, as warm spells in late winter or early spring, followed by frosty weather, often prove very disastrous to the fruit buds, and frequently cause a total failure of the prospective crop. Little has been done in the past to prevent this injury, as it seemed practically impossible to offset the influence of climatic conditions. Some years ago the Missouri Experiment Station showed that, by whitewashing the trees in winter, the swelling of the buds was retarded and less injury occurred. But this did not prove a very practical remedy. The same Station now throws considerable light on the question, and the results of the experiments tried seem to warrant methods of culture to bring about the desired conditions. It is well known that growth which is made late in the season is not so likely to withstand a severe winter as healthy wood which is thoroughly matured. This fact is a matter of importance where the peach kills back at the terminal growth frequently, but in the best peach districts this only occurs at rare intervals and in very severe winters. It was proved, in Missouri, that in a severe winter, trees which had been severely headed back, and which grew late in consequence, lost nearly all their fruit buds because they were not mature, while those which were better ripened set a good crop. As has been stated, however, it is only under exceptional circumstances that the fruit buds and wood are destroyed in the peach districts; the danger is from the premature starting of the buds in late winter

or spring. An experiment was planned to determine the difference between varieties in their ability to remain dormant when the weather was warm and after they had had a period of rest. Twigs were cut from the different varieties at intervals beginning in October and continuing through December, and put in water in a greenhouse.

IMPORTANCE OF KEEPING PEACH BUDS DORMANT IN WINTER.

No buds started on any twigs gathered before December 2nd, in Missouri, but by December 21st, those gathered on that date showed great variation in different varieties. Of Elberta, 66.6 per cent. had started; of Early Tillotson, only 5.4 per cent.; and of Old Mixon Free, 4.8 per cent. On twigs cut December 28th, Elberta showed 60.8 per cent. started, and Lewis 14.6 per cent. These results correlated fairly well with other data showing the relative winter-killing of buds of different varieties, as Lewis had 25.9 per cent. killed, and Elberta 67.8 per cent. The importance of having buds remain dormant being apparent, investigations were carried on to find out how the buds of the chief commercial varieties could be kept dormant. In the experiment described, twigs were cut from trees which had been severely headed back and compared with those which had not been headed back, with the following results: Elberta not cut back showed 66.6 per cent. of the buds started on December 21st, and 0.0 per cent. started on those cut back. Early Tillotson, 5.4 per cent., compared with 0.0 per cent. on those cut back, and Old Mixon Free, 4.8 per cent. against 2.2 per cent. cut back.

In 1906 a test was made of 27 varieties on trees which had been severely pruned in 1905, but not pruned in 1906, compared with those not pruned in 1905 or 1906. It was observed that growth ceased later in the season on trees pruned in 1905. Sets of twigs were taken at intervals from Nov. 3rd, 1906, to Jan. 5th, 1907, with the following results:

Tree Condition	Average per cent. started
on trees making large growth (cut back in 1905)	20.5
average per cent. started on trees making small growth (not cut back)	31.2
number of varieties in which trees not cut back started first	20
number of varieties in which trees cut back started first	8
number in which both started about equally	4

In this experiment, only two-thirds as large a percentage of buds started on cut-back trees as on trees not cut back.

If we take the average of buds started on twigs taken December 22nd, or later—that is, when the resting period is nearly ended—we have: For trees making large growth (cut back), 28.3 per cent. started; for trees making smaller growth (not cut back), 48.6 per cent. started.

Taking only those varieties in which one tree had sixty per cent. of the buds started, and therefore may be considered to have finished its resting period, we have as an average: On trees making large growth (cut back), 44.8 per cent. of the buds started; on trees making smaller growth (not cut back), 83.4 per cent. of the buds started.

This table certainly tends to confirm the evidence in the previous ones, that trees making a late, vigorous growth (as cut-back trees do), are longer in finishing their resting period, and are therefore in less danger from injury by cold following warm periods in December or January that start the buds into slight growth.

It only requires a small percentage of buds to come through the winter and spring to insure a good crop of peaches, hence these results are more important than might be thought at first glance. It was shown that where growth was very rank and dense, buds were injured because not mature; but where there was strong growth, with well-matured buds, injury was much less than when trees were not pruned, made little growth, and ripened early. It is recommended to prune trees with an open top, so that, though the growth is strong and open, top will permit of good development of the fruit buds.

It is stated that in the past ten years in Missouri the buds of cut-back trees would have been the safest in eight winters, while during the other two none were safe.

It was shown by other experiments that the growth which trees make has more to do with the resting period than temperature.

The hardest buds are at the base of the new

wood. These will not, however, develop well unless the top is open when trees are making strong growth. Where trees are not so thrifty, this is not so important.

Young trees should not be headed back so severely as older ones, as severe heading will cause the fruit buds to set too late. On such trees, the severest pruning should be at the top, so as to encourage a spreading head. The spreading head has an advantage in checking Brown Rot.

Experiments and experience have shown that trees which have made a strong, thrifty, but well-matured growth, will withstand very severe winters better than trees which have made little growth or have borne heavy crops.

It is believed that good cultivation, inducing strong growth, will result in less loss from buds starting than where little cultivation is given, and the trees ripen too early. This would seem in contradiction to what has been recommended in the past, namely, to stop cultivation in good time for a thorough maturing of the wood. Where there is danger of the terminal growth being killed, this recommendation still holds good; but where a premature starting of the bud is more to be feared than winter-killing of the branches, it would be well to bear the experiment at the Missouri Station in mind.

Fruit-growers of the Niagara district should make notes during the coming winter, and find out under what conditions of cultivation and pruning the largest proportion of buds come through the winter and early spring. This would be a good experiment to be carried on at the Jordan Fruit Station.

MAGAZINE BURBANKITIS.

"Luther Burbank's early life in California was attended by many hard experiences. He was very poor, and was obliged to take any work that came to hand. He cleaned out chicken coops, helped in market gardens, got an odd job here and another there, passed through a very severe illness, went 'on the tramp' for work, until finally he was able to start a little nursery on his own account. Then he was on his own ground with a fair start. To outsiders, he seemed an honest, hard-working young fellow, who might make his living, but not much more. Then, all at once, he did something that made those who knew about it look at him. An order came for 20,000 young prune trees. Could he fill it in nine months? He hadn't a prune tree on his place, and how was he going to supply 20,000 in nine months? He got together all the men and boys he could find to plant almonds for him. They grow rapidly. When they were ready, he had 20,000 prune buds ready for them, and in a short time the prunes were budded into the growing almonds, and before the time was up the trees were delivered to the delighted ranchman. And I have seen these 20,000 prune trees. They are growing to-day, and it is really one of the finest orchards in California.—[George Wharton James, in The Circle.

Just what reliance can be placed upon magazine articles, of which the foregoing is a fair type, upon agricultural or horticultural topics, may be judged from the following comment by Prof. H. L. Hutt, of the Ontario Agricultural College, to whom we submitted the excerpt:

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

"The enclosed clipping regarding Mr. Burbank is too much of the Western yellow journalism style for repeating in the columns of 'The Farmer's Advocate.' It might be quite possible, however, for Burbank or any other nurseryman to produce the trees, as mentioned in this case, but they could not be trees such as are usually sent out by nurserymen. In the first place, prunes may be budded or grafted upon almonds, the same as plums are frequently budded upon peach stalks, and these might be quite satisfactory for California orchards, although they would not be of value here. The article does not say definitely whether he planted the almond seeds or almond seedling trees. If seeds were used, the trees would be ready to bud in six or seven months from time of planting, but the buds would not make growth until the following season. Hence, if they were sold in nine months, it would simply be almond trees with prune buds inserted, which, if properly headed back to the prune buds, and properly handled, would make good prune trees in time. If, on the other hand, young seedling trees were obtained and planted in the spring, they could be grafted or budded much earlier, and in this case the prune buds would have time to make a few feet of growth before the end of nine months; but such rapid propagation of trees in not practiced in this country, and I doubt if it is practiced to any extent even in California. Burbank's credit has probably been more injured than any other man's on the continent by just such wild magazine articles as the one here given."

THE FARM BULLETIN.

SOUTH PERTH, ONT.

In many respects our autumn this year is like the past spring—cold and inhospitable, with high winds and rain—greatly retarding the maturing of the crops. The only ones that have seemed to withstand the adverse influence were winter wheat and peas. Other cereal crops have yielded fairly well, but were light in both straw and grain. Corn was a fair to good crop, but cut without fully maturing. Potatoes will be light, but mangels and turnips are fairly good. Hay and straw are scarcer than usual, but there will be enough feed to winter the stock, with probably a little to spare, if good judgment is used in the feeding. Hay is selling at \$12 to \$14 in the barn. Milch cows sell fairly well at sales; feeders not so good, and pigs are down about 50 per cent. Hens seem to hold their own best of all. Fruit and honey are light.

Corn has mainly saved the situation for the stockman, and it seems strange that more dependence is not put on it. Very few grow enough to fill a silo, and many who have formerly filled their silos, now leave them empty. There appears to be but little objection to silage as a food, but many complain of the labor and expense of ensiling. It is hard to ascertain just why the silo is not more in favor. Probably the labor problem has most to do with it.

We grow considerable flax in this vicinity, and it was one of the successful crops this year. Not only was there a somewhat larger acreage than has been for a few years, but the yield and quality was also better. The Canadian Flax and Cordage Co. is handling it this year with the avowed object of making into twine. The crop will be threshed in St. Mary's, and the straw baled and shipped to the company's factory. The by-law to establish the industry in St. Mary's failed by a narrow margin, and as the flax will no longer be made into tow, the town is deprived of much winter employment, which, though not of a pleasant kind, was very much better than our modern farm threshings, when the "blower" is turned into the barn. It is not fit work for a white man, and if he stays at it for half a day, he will both look and feel like a heathen when he comes out. The necessity of saving the straw makes it worse this year than usual.

J. H. BURNS.

ANOTHER OPINION ON THE SERVANT QUESTION

Since penning the article which appears editorially under the caption, "The Wastefulness of Wasted Service," we were pleased to observe some appreciative comment in the Toronto World, from which we quote as follows:

"As one travels through the country, he is forcibly impressed with the number of farm homes that are getting along without any help from outside. The wife and mother is often overworked and compelled to forego many of the recreations and means of enlightenment that are afforded in this free country. Consequently the advice for our people to build more compact houses and live more simply is worthy of attention.

"Has not the gradual increase of the standard of living begotten a little of extravagance and luxury in our farm homes that works away from comfort? There are too many trying to keep up appearances, in the vain endeavor to simulate the useless rich. 'Lilies that fester,' the poet sings, 'smell far worse than weeds, and just so the luxury that is obtained at the price of inconvenience and neglect of the many opportunities to cultivate the mind and heart, is too dear for our land.

"Housework should hold the premier place in the scientific and intellectual studies. It is one of the most needful things that we do all we can to elevate the home life. Our schools for the study of domestic science are doing much to elevate the status of the kitchen. The letting in of the sunlight of science and brotherly love will do most to lift up this question into a sounder, saner basis.

"We do not want our homes to be managed by a foreign race. It is not the right order of things, and when our farm homes have to depend upon this labor it looks like an economic precursor of the fall of the Canadian people from their glorious heritage.

"We must make more for the home life. Cottage houses for our help, co-operation in our work, greater intelligence in operation, and a higher home life are at once the lack and the hope of a rising Canadian people, whose greatest asset lies in that well-ordered home that adorns every farmstead of the land."

The date of the formal opening of the Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, has not yet been fixed, but the school for teachers will be opened on November 5th; for household science, November 7th, and agriculture, November 12th.

Canada's Commercial Agent at Leeds, England, reports prospects unusually bright for high prices and a good market for Canadian turkeys, chickens and apples this fall and winter. Apples and pears are a short crop everywhere in Britain, with the exception, perhaps, of Somerset County, where a fair crop of apples is expected.

P. E. ISLAND EXHIBITION.

This Exhibition was favored with fine weather this year, except on the opening day. The attendance was fair, considering that the grain harvest was still nearly half in the fields. In the main building, the exhibit of field and garden products was excellent. There was also an extensive show of cheese and butter, of very fine quality. The fruit show occupied a small space compared with other years, but was of excellent quality. The winter apples were far from matured this late season, but the summer and fall apples and plums made a good showing.

The entries in live stock were well up to the average of other years, and the animals exhibited showed plainly the progress our breeders are making along all lines. In Shorthorns, two herds were shown by C. A. Archibald, Truro, and L. P. Cass, of North River. Archibald got about all the red tickets. His three-year-old bull, Duke of Bellevue 3rd, sired by Robert the Bruce, is a typical beef animal, low down and well fleshed, showing lots of quality. His cows are a fine, smooth lot that show great skill in breeding and fitting.

The herd Mr. Archibald shows here are all bred by himself.

He got sweepstakes in both male and female.

Mr. Cass' herd is coming up well. It is only a few years since it was started. His aged bull, Lord Mayo, bred by Arthur Johnston, Ontario, is bred more along the lines of the milking strain of Shorthorns, but is a good individual.

Cass got in first on bull one year old and in bull calf over six months. In the other competitions, he was a good second.

There were no other herds shown in the beef breeds. Ayrshires.—In the Ayrshire classes there was strong competition between C. A. Archibald, Easton Bros., and Simmons Bros.

Archibald got first on bull over three years old; Easton Bros. first on two-year-old bull, and Simmons Bros. on yearling.

Simmons got first on cow in milk.

Special prizes for champion, both male and female, were taken by Simmons.

Easton Bros. got first on two-year-old bull.

JERSEYS.—There were quite a large number of Jerseys shown, and the competition was strong. The first- and second-prize bulls were good enough, said Judge D. Drummond, to show anywhere.

First for aged bull went to W. Stead, second to Simmons, third to William Clark.

William Clark also got first and second for cow in milk, and also the herd prize.

HOLSTEINS.—These were a large class, and most all the animals were of good quality. The principal exhibitors were Walter M. Lea, Victoria, and John Tweedy, Ernscliffe, who showed herds.

Lea got first on his aged bull, Jacoba Van Vorn, sired by Piet Van Vorn, bred by Logan Bros., Nova Scotia. This is a first-class dairy sire, and is an excellent stock-getter, his young stock showing up well. Nelson Orr, New Glasgow, got second on Netherland's Calamity Count, bred by George Rice, Currie's Crossing, Ont. This animal is only second to Lea's, and has proved himself a sire of excellent milking cattle. Tweedy got first on two-year-old bull. W. J. Gibson secured first for yearling. Lea got first on bull calf, and Tweedy first on junior bull calf. Lea was first on herd, and he also won the special prize given by the Holstein-Friesian Association for champion bull any age. He afterwards won the grand sweepstakes prize for best dairy sire of any milking breed.

GUERNSEYS.—Roper Bros. had out their herd in excellent condition. They got all the first prizes, as well as the herd prize. James Roper got a good many of the seconds.

SHEEP.

The show of sheep was excellent in quality.

A superior flock of Oxford Downs was shown by Silas Lane, who took most all the red tickets; P. H. Lane and H. W. Weatherbee also getting a share.

In the long-wool breeds, Boswell and William Clark were the principal exhibitors. The judge of sheep, Mr. James Snell, Clinton, Ont., said he never saw better wool on the Leicesters at any exhibition. He also spoke very highly of the Shropshires on exhibition.

Suffolks were shown by P. H. Lane and I. L. Lane, who divided the prizes between them.

Hampshire Downs were shown by Cephas Nunn and O. Nunn, who shared the awards pretty evenly.

In Lincolns, A. Boswell and G. Boswell made a good showing, A. Boswell taking first on flock.

Southdowns were shown by Robert Furness and C. Nunn, Furness getting all the firsts.

Shropshires were a strong show, and the competition was keen. The exhibitors were C. Nunn, G. Boswell, A. H. Boswell. Nunn got first on aged ram. A. H. Boswell secured first for shearing ram. The flock prize went to G. Boswell, second to C. Nunn, third to A. H. Boswell.

SWINE.

There was a small but excellent show of the leading breeds of pigs.

In the Berkshire class, Peter Brodie took first on aged boar, aged sow, boar under six months, and pair of pigs under six months. John Stetson, S. Ings and S. C. Lane were other successful exhibitors.

Yorkshires were shown by Geo. Crockett, A. A. McBeth, Roper Bros., and the Insane Hospital. The awards were pretty evenly distributed among them.

Tamworths were of excellent quality, and were shown by Roper Bros. and W. Gibson. They shared the red tickets pretty evenly. A beautiful pair of Tamworths of Gibson's easily took first in the bacon class.

In the Chester class, Leonard, Court Donaldson, had it pretty much his own way, with some excellent specimens of this breed.

HORSES.

The horse show was always the leading feature of this Exhibition. There are always far more spectators round the horse-ring when judging is going on than around the other judging places. No judge is as severely criticised as the horse judge about his awards. Every P. E. Islander is, or thinks he is, a good judge of a horse. Notwithstanding all this, Dr. Standish had few enemies when he got through his sometimes very difficult task in placing the red ribbons.

In the Carriage class, which takes in all of our blood horses, except the Hackneys and Thoroughbreds, the first prize for aged stallion went to Oakley Baron, a typical Standard-bred stallion owned by W. S. McKie, Charlottetown. This horse was an outstanding winner in his class, and would show well anywhere in his proper class. This is his second year in the stud here, and his first crop of foals got in well on the prize-list this year. J. W. Howatt took second with Brazillion, a horse of good conformation, and a sire of speed, but a little undersized. Third went to J. A. Stewart, Union Road. R. E. Bagnall took first with mare with foal at foot, and also first for foal, sired by Oakley Baron. Wallace Stead, Highfield, got first for two-year-old stallion. Joseph Harding secured first for three-year-old filly.

In the cart class, six pure-bred stallions (Shires and Clydesdales) faced the judge, who, after a very close inspection, gave first place to Frank R. Heartz's imported Clydesdale, Reformer, a rather showy horse, with a good top, with perhaps a little too much daylight under him. Frank Andrews' Goldfinder was a very close second, and some judges thought might have been put first. He was a lower-down horse with level action than the winner. The third place was won by a big, blocky Shire, owned by McGregor, of Montague.

In Hackneys there were only two entries. The red ticket went to Roper Bros. for a very stylish horse that showed about faultless carriage action. The other, owned by William Moffat, was rather undersized, and though a horse of good conformation, lacked the high action that his competitor excelled in.

There was a good show of draft stock not pure-bred.

A feature of the horse show was F. R. Heartz's stable of twelve pure-bred Clydesdales, including Reformer that took first in draft class. These horses are a good average lot, and are kept in fine condition. They were purchased from an importation that came from Scotland a year and a half ago. He got well in the prize-list with his mares and foals and other young stock.

WILL VISIT PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Dr. John Seath, Superintendent of Education and chief adviser in the Ontario Educational Department, started last week on a tour of the public schools of the Province, visiting chiefly the public and model schools, but high schools as well. He will confer with school boards and county councils, and so put himself in a strong position to recommend the reforms that are so much needed to raise the status, particularly of the rural schools. Wherever the opportunity is afforded, these bodies should avail themselves of the privilege of representing to Dr. Seath the need of strengthening the rural-school courses and teaching in the directions as indicated through these columns.

BRITISH FEEDERS WANT STORE CATTLE.

In England and Scotland there appears to be a renewal of the agitation for the re-admission of Canadian and American store cattle not permissible since the law took effect, requiring slaughter of imported animals within ten days after landing. It is claimed that extensive areas of pasture are going to waste, and all they need are the feeders to supply the home market themselves with meat. One cannot help wondering why the British agriculturist does not set about raising more cattle himself, which would surely be more economical than paying transportation companies to haul half-finished cattle across continent and ocean, and also importing a great proportion of the feed stuffs as well.

By a large majority, the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom at its autumn meeting in Liverpool, adopted the following resolution: "That this Association is of opinion that the restrictions placed in 1893 by the Board of Agriculture on the importation of healthy Canadian cattle into the United Kingdom for store purposes and other objects than slaughter, should, in the general interests of both the United Kingdom and Canada, be removed. That His Majesty's Government be asked to introduce without delay a Bill into Parliament to suitably amend the present law."

The mover of the resolution said that since 1892 from one and a half to two million cattle had been imported into this country, and more than half a million had been carried into the United States for store purposes, and in no single case was there any disease among those cattle. Under the present conditions, home-grown meat was decreasing. Home-grown meat ten years ago was 68 per cent., against 32 per cent. of foreign, but now it was only 62½ per cent., against 37½ per cent. of foreign.

Sir Alfred Jones, who seconded the resolution, declared that it was their duty to strengthen friendly feelings towards Canada—"especially if they could make something out of it." (Hear, hear, and laughter.)

NEW SCHOOL READERS FOR ONTARIO.

It is gratifying to learn that Hon. Dr. Pyne, Minister of Education for Ontario, has decided upon the issue of a new set of public-school readers for the Province, and has entrusted the work to Dr. D. J. Goggin, in consultation with the following committee: W. Atkin, St. Thomas, inspector of Elgin; Prof. Alexander, University of Toronto; G. E. Broderick, Lindsay, principal of the public school; N. W. Campbell, Durham, inspector for South Grey; T. A. Craig, Kemptonville, inspector for Leeds; Inspector Hughes, Toronto; Principal Ward, Toronto; Dr. Waugh, Whitby, inspector for Ontario County; Principal Young, Guelph, principal of the public school. Dr. Goggin has taught many years in both rural and urban public schools in Ontario and in model and high schools. As the head of the normal training in Manitoba he had much to do with organizing and developing the system in that Province. Later on, as Superintendent of Education for the Territories, he organized the school system there. While in Manitoba he devoted special attention to text-books, and has a practical knowledge of binding and the mechanical processes of bookmaking.

WESTERN FEED WHEAT.

It is estimated, according to enquiries made by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, that there will be 10,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels of marketable feed wheat in the Northwest this season, and Mr. C. N. Bell, Secretary of the Grain Exchange, Winnipeg, will doubtless be able to put intending Eastern purchasers in touch with Western dealers.

THE DUTHIE-MARR SALE.

At the annual auction sale, on Oct. 8th, of bull calves from the Shorthorn herds of Mr. W. Duthie, Collynie, and Mr. John Marr, Uppermill, Aberdeenshire, seventeen bull calves of the Collynie herd sold for an average of £409 16s. (\$2,050). The highest prices were obtained for the get of the bull, Pride of Avon (86878), a roan bull, bred by C. H. Joliffe, of Darlington, sired by Primrose Pride, and out of Rose Blossom, by Clan Alpine. The Argentine was represented by half a dozen bidders, but the highest-priced bulls were secured by English breeders. The top price, 750 guineas (\$3,935), was paid by Messrs. Denny Bros., of Kent, for the red December calf, Pride of Sittyton, by Pride of Avon, dam Rose of Sittyton 4th, by Merry Morning. The second highest, Collynie Stamp, a roan, April, 1907, calf, by Edgar of Cluny 2nd (91611), went to Earl Manvers, Holme Pierpont, at 720 guineas. His sire, bred by Lady Cathcart, Cluny Castle, was got by Edgar of Cluny, dam by Prince of Sanquhar. The third highest price, 700 guineas, was paid by Capt. Behrens, of Yorkshire, for Pride of Lavender, a roan November calf, by Pride of Avon, out of Sittyton Lavender.

The four Uppermill bull calves averaged £109, the highest price, £231, being paid by Mr. Casares, Buenos Ayres, for Royal Sceptre, a roan, March calf, by Prince of Ceremonies. The only purchase reported for America was the roan, March, Uppermill calf, Scotch Bank, by Violet Royal, dam Sira 6th, by Luxury, secured for Messrs. W. G. Pettit & Sons, Freeman, Ont.

CREAM PRICES FOR TORONTO TRADE.

A meeting of the cream shippers of the Toronto district was held at Toronto on Saturday, Oct. 19th, when the winter price of cream was discussed. There being no central organization of cream shippers, it was decided to amalgamate with the Toronto Milk Producers' Association, members of which were present. A resolution to the effect was carried, and a committee appointed to act in the interests of the cream shippers.

The following prices of cream for the seven winter months, commencing November 1st, were then set: Cream, testing 22 per cent. butter-fat, \$1 a gallon, delivered in Toronto; 26 per cent. butter-fat, \$1.17 a gallon; 30 per cent. butter-fat, \$1.35 a gallon; 34 per cent. butter-fat, \$1.53 a gallon. These prices are equivalent to 4½c. a per cent. of butter-fat, or about 45c. a pound of butter-fat. This is a considerable advance over former prices. Shippers claim that prices for cream in Montreal are \$1.10 a gallon for 22-per-cent. cream, \$1.80 for 26-per-cent. cream, \$1.50 for 30-per-cent. cream, and \$1.70 for 34-per-cent. cream.

AYRSHIRES SELL HIGH.

At the auction sale of Ayrshires, held by Mr. Leander F. Herrick, of Worcester, Mass., at the International Dairy Show, at Chicago, last week, consignments were sold from the herds of Barclay Farms, Bryn Mawr, Pa.; W. P. Schanck, Avon, N. Y.; Hillview Stock Farm, Ltd., Paoli, Pa., and D. S. Evans, Hillsboro, Ill. Some high prices were realized for the best animals offered. R. R. Ness, of Howick, Que., paid \$1,155 for Denty IX. of Auchenbrain, a cow born in 1896 in Scotland. She was imported and exhibited at the show by George H. McFadden, Bryn Mawr, Pa. Mr. Ness also secured the second highest-priced cow, Imp. Finlayston Maggie 3rd, at \$625, and Imp. Auchenbrain Princess 7th, at \$300, besides two others at somewhat lower prices.

GOSSIP.

Our readers will note, by the display advertisement on another page, that the recent importation of seventeen high-class Shire stallions, mares and fillies, from the stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields Shire Stud, Nottingham, Eng., will be disposed of by auction at the Britannia House stables, London, Ont., on Thursday, November 7th. For catalogue and full particulars, address R. Moore, Britannia House, London, Ont. Capt. T. E. Robson will wield the hammer. This sale will afford a splendid opportunity to secure Shires at buyers' prices.

Albert Mithlefeldt, Elcho P. O., Lincoln Co., Ont., Attercliffe Station, on the Fort Erie branch of the G. T. R. and main line of M. C. R., who advertises Holstein cattle in this paper, has a high-class herd of 40 head, twenty of which are cows, six yearling heifers, the remainder younger stock. All are bred from the best of sires, and the cows are heavy milkers. The richly-bred bull, Sir Johanna Mercedes, heads the herd. His sire, Johanna Rue 4th's Lad, is well known as one of the most successful sires of deep-milking stock, and his dam, Inka Mercedes De Kol, is one of the best known cows in the country. A few head

are for sale at living prices. The herd is nicely marked, more white than black, and all young or in the prime of life, and the cows easy milkers.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

Miscellaneous.

SHEEP PRODUCING THREE LAMBS A YEAR.

I read in your paper some time ago about a breed of sheep that have three lambs a year. Kindly state the name of this breed, where they can be secured, the price, and how they can be shipped to British Columbia? O. D.

Ans.—We presume this has reference to a jocular reference by a contributor in regard to the claim of some breeders of

Dorset sheep that their favorites successfully fight dogs, and breed lambs two or three times a year, a better record than merely producing three lambs a year, which some ewes in most flocks, of any breed, occasionally do. It is not uncommon for Dorset ewes to produce twins and sometimes triplets twice a year, and, in the mild climate of British Columbia, it would not be surprising if the majority of ewes in a flock bred twice a year. The price of such sheep may be learned from breeders advertising in "The Farmer's Advocate." Sheep may be safely shipped by express (crated) to British Columbia, without an attendant, or by freight with an attendant, by arrangement with Mr. A. P. Westervelt, Director of Live Stock, Department of Agriculture, Toronto, who occasionally sends out a carload in care of an attendant, who drops off stock at stations along the way to the coast.

CONSTRUCTION OF A LEASE.

Agreement made between A and B as follows: A rents for pasture to B farm for the year ending 25th day of November next. B is to pay taxes, and do roadwork in addition to the rental he pays. A has the privilege to repair or remove the old house and barn, if required. There is a small orchard on

- 1. Who is entitled to apples?
- 2. If A is entitled to apples, can he come on place and remove them before the 25th of November?

Ans.—1 and 2. B, the tenant, is entitled to all apples maturing upon the premises and picked by him before the determination of his tenancy.

POULTRY DEALERS, NOTICE!

Would you please give the name and address of some of the poultry buyers of Toronto? I have a quantity to dispose of at once. A SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—Poultry dealers should note this inquiry and advertise in "The Farmer's Advocate." We receive a considerable number of such inquiries every fall.

A DRAINAGE MATTER.

I am putting a gutter across the road at my line fence. How far from line fence will the ditch have to be after crossing the road, down the field? The gutter is ordered by council.

Ontario. SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—We cannot say. You should obtain precise directions from the council, and have them assume the responsibility; then do the ditching in accordance with such directions.

MARKETS.

TORONTO.
LIVE STOCK.

Receipts of live stock at the City and Junction markets last week were large—301 loads, all told, composed of 5,044 cattle, 5,500 hogs, 4,461 sheep and lambs, 234 calves, and 18 horses. The quality of cattle at the Union Stockyards was far from being good, generally; but at the City it was far worse, some of the worst specimens ever seen being on sale. Trade was fair for the best in all classes, but very slow for the common and inferior, with prices the lowest of the year thus far. There was a drop of 20c. to 40c. per cwt. in nearly every class of cattle.

Monday's receipts at the Junction were: Cattle, 1,342, including a few good ones; trade slow. Exporters, \$4 to \$4.75; bulls, \$3 to \$4.60; prime picked butchers', \$4.50 to \$4.75; loads of good ones, \$4.25 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.50 to \$4; common, \$2.75 to \$3.25; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; canners, \$1 to \$2; feeders, unchanged; milk cows, \$30 to \$48; calves, \$3 to \$6 per cwt. Sheep, \$4.40 to \$4.50. Hogs, selects, \$6.25; light, unfinished hogs, \$5 to \$5.25.

Exporters.—Prices last week ranged from \$4.15 to \$4.75, the bulk selling around \$4.50 to \$4.60; export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$3.75.

Butchers'.—Prime picked lots sold at \$4.75 to \$4.95; loads of good, \$4.25 to \$4.60; medium, \$3.75 to \$4.15; common, \$3.25 to \$3.60; cows, \$2.50 to \$4; canners, 75c. to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—There was a fair demand for stockers and feeders of good quality, but common, ill-bred cattle were slow of sale. Short-keep feeders of select quality, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., each sold at \$4 per cwt.; steers, 950 to 1,050 lbs., \$3.25 to \$3.60; good-quality stockers, 700 to 800 lbs., sold at \$2.50 to \$3; light common stockers, 500 to 600 lbs., sold at \$1.50 to \$2.25 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—There was a fair demand for all good to choice cows, which are very scarce, at prices about the same as a week ago. One or two cows sold at \$55 each, but the bulk of the good sold at \$40 to \$45; while medium were slow sale at \$30 to \$35. Inferior light cows were almost unsalable at \$20 to \$30 each.

Veal Calves.—There was no change in the calf market. Prices are still quoted at \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt., with properly-fed, new-milk calves at \$7 per cwt.; the bulk of the offerings selling at \$5 to \$6.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Market steady; prices unchanged. Export sheep, \$4.25 to \$4.40; rams, \$3 to \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.60 per cwt.; yearlings, for butcher purposes, sold at \$5 per cwt.

Hogs.—Prices have again advanced to \$6.25 per cwt. for selects, fed and watered; all light and coarse, unfinished hogs, \$5 to \$5.25 per cwt.

Horses.—Burns & Sheppard, of the Repository, report little change in the horse market. The high prices of hay and oats prevent many from buying who otherwise would, and causing farmers and many others to sell all horses they can possibly spare for the same reason, therefore common and inferior horses are plentiful and cheap. Prices are reported about the same as the last quotations: Heavy workers, \$125 to \$180; medium-quality heavy-weights, \$80 to \$100; second-class drivers and saddle horses, \$60 to \$100; express horses, \$100 to \$160; chunks, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., \$120 to \$175.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, \$1.07 bid, outside; No. 2 red, \$1.07 bid, outside; No. 2, mixed, \$1.06 bid; No. 2 Goose, 95c. bid; Manitoba wheat, No. 2 Northern, \$1.21 bid, lake ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 81c. bid.

Peas.—No. 2, sales at 89c.

Corn.—No. 3 yellow, sellers, 75c., at Toronto.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 57c. bid, outside.

Buckwheat.—65c. bid.

Bran.—\$25 bid, at Toronto, in bulk.

Shorts.—\$26, at Toronto, in bulk.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patents, \$4.25; Manitoba patent, special brand, \$6.20; second patent, \$5.60; strong baker's, \$5.50.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Scarce; receipts not equal to demand. Prices firmer. Creamery, pound rolls, 29c. to 30c.; dairy, pound rolls, 27c. to 28c.; creamery, boxes, 27c. to 28c.; dairy, tubs, 24c. to 25c.

Eggs.—New-laid, scarce and firmer, 28c. to 30c.; cold-storage, 24c.

Cheese.—Market firm; deliveries light; large, 13c.; twins, 13c.

Honey.—Market firm; extracted, 12c. to 13c.; combs, dozen sections, \$2.75 to \$3.

Poultry.—M. P. Mallon reports receipts heavy, but quality poor, with prices easier. Prices, alive, are as follows: Turkeys, young birds, 14c. per lb.; geese, 8c. to 10c.; ducks, 8c. to 9c.; chickens, 7c. to 8c.; fowl, 6c. to 7c.

Dressed weight: Turkeys, 17c. to 20c.; geese, 11c. to 12c.; ducks, 10c. to 12c.; chickens, 10c. to 12c.; fowl, 9c. to 10c.

Potatoes.—Farmers' loads, 75c. to 80c. per bag. Car lots of Ontarios and New Brunswick Delawares, 70c. to 75c. per bag, on track, at Toronto.

Hay.—Receipts of baled hay light; market firmer at \$17 to \$18 per ton for car lots, on track, at Toronto.

Straw.—Baled straw scarce; car lots, on track, at Toronto, \$10 to \$11 per ton.

HIDES AND TALLOW.

Prices are quoted as follows by E. T. Carter & Co., 85 East Front St., Toronto: Inspected hides, No. 1 cows and steers, 7c.; inspected hides, No. 2 cows and steers, 6c.; country hides, 6c. to 7c.; calf skins, No. 1, city, 12c.; calf skins, No. 1, country, 10c. to 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, each, \$2.75 to \$3; horse hair, 30c.; tallow, 5c. to 6c.; wool, unwashed, 12c. to 13c.; washed, 22c. to 23c.; rejections, 16c.; lamb skins, 65c. to 75c.

TORONTO FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts of fruit on the wholesale market continue fairly large, especially grapes. Prices last week were as follows: Grapes, per basket, 20c. to 30c.; peaches, white, 70c. to \$1; choice peaches, \$1.25 to \$1.75; pears, 50c. to 90c.; apples, \$2 to \$3 per bushel; tomatoes, 20c. to 30c.; crab apples, 25c. to 35c.; gherkins, \$1.25 per basket.

TORONTO SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Seed Co. reported the seed market a little slow last week, as follows: Alsike, No. 1, per bushel, \$7.60 to \$9; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Kingston, Ont., 12c. Madoc, Ont., 12 1/2-16c. to 12c. bid; no sales. Tweed, Ont., 12c. bid; no sales. Nanapanee, Ont., 12c. Ottawa, Ont., 12c. for white, and 12 3/4-16c. for colored. Huntingdon, Que.—White cheese, 12c. to 12 1/2c.; colored cheese, 12c.; salted butter, 28c., bidding keen. London, Ont., 12c. to 12 1/2c. bid; no sales. Brockville, Ont., 12c. bid for colored, and 12c. for white; no sales on board. St. Hyacinthe, Que.—White cheese, 12c.; colored, 12c.; butter, 28c. Russell, Ont., 12c. Cowansville, Que.—No cheese sold; butter, 28 1/2-16c., 28 1/2c., 28 1/2c., and 28c. Watertown, N. Y.—Cheese, 15c. Alexandria, Ont., 12c. Belleville, Ont., 12c. to 12 1/2-16c. Picton, Ont., 12c. Chicago, Ill.—Creamery butter, 23c. to 27c.; dairies, 21c. to 25c.; cheese, 15c. to 15 1/2c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle.—Steers, \$5.25 to \$7.45; cows, \$3.30 to \$5; heifers, \$3 to \$5.75; bulls, \$2.60 to \$5; calves, \$4 to \$8.50; stockers and feeders, \$2.40 to \$5.

Hogs.—Choice heavy shipping, \$6.60 to \$6.75; light butchers', \$6.60 to \$6.85; light, mixed, \$6.50 to \$6.70; choice light, \$6.60 to \$6.75; packing, \$6 to \$6.60; pigs, \$5 to \$6.25; bulk of sales, \$6.40 to \$6.65.

Sheep and Lambs.—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$6.25; lambs, \$5.75 to \$7.30; yearlings, \$5.50 to \$5.65.

BUFFALO.

Hogs.—Heavy and mixed, \$7 to \$7.20; Yorkers, \$6.60 to \$7, a few, \$7.05; pigs, \$6.30 to \$6.40; roughs, \$6 to \$6.25; dairies, \$6.25 to \$6.90.

Sheep and Lambs.—Lambs, \$5 to \$7.25; yearlings, \$5.75 to \$6; wethers, \$5.50 to \$5.75; ewes, \$5 to \$5.50; sheep, mixed, \$2.50 to \$5.50; Canada lambs, \$7 to \$7.10.

MONTREAL.

Live Stock.—Offerings of cattle were large last week. Those coming forward are mostly unfinished; very few choice animals offering owing to the cost of feed. Choice cattle were sold last week at 4c. to 5c. per lb.; fine, 4c. to 4 1/2c.; good, 4c. to 4 1/2c.; medium, 3 1/2c. to 4c.; common, 2 1/2c. to 3c., and canners, down to 1c. per lb. The supply of sheep and lambs was lighter last week than the week before, and the market a shade firmer. Demand was good, both for local and export trade, sheep being 4c. to 4 1/2c. per lb., and lambs, 5c. to 6c. per lb. The offering of calves was fair; common selling around \$4 to \$7 each, and best from \$8 to \$15. The hog market was firmer in sympathy with advances from the other side, but prices showed no change, being 6c. to 6 1/2c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers report a fair demand from out-of-town sources for horses. It would seem that horses, weighing from 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., are in fair demand, these being the kind taken by lumbermen and railway contractors. There are very few choice horses offering, but quite a few common animals have come in of late. Heavy-draft horses, weighing 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light-draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$275; blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; express horses, \$150 to \$225; common plugs, \$50 to \$75 each, and choice saddle and carriage animals, \$800 to \$500 each.

Provisions and Dressed Hogs.—Trade fairly good at 9c. to 9 1/2c. per lb. for choicest fresh-killed, abattoir-dressed stock. Hams are firm at 12c. per lb. for hams weighing 25 lbs. and upwards; 13c. per lb. for those weighing 18 to 25 lbs.; 14c. for 12- to 18-lb. weights, and 14 1/2c. for 8- to 12-lb. weights. Bacon, also, is fairly active, and prices are steady to firm at 11c. per lb. for green bacon, boneless; 10c. for flanks, bone in; 10c. for long clear heavy, and 11c. for long clear light, and 12c. to 15c. for choicest smoked.

Potatoes.—It is said that it would have paid some of the New Brunswick people better if their potatoes had not been taken out of the ground at all this year. Some shippers have had to pay more freight and costs than the potatoes realized. A car of Green Mountains sold here at about 10c. per bag. The market has since improved. Quebec white stock is now costing about 60c. to 63c. per 90 lbs., on track, in carloads. This is selling to grocers, carting away from cars, at about 70c., and is being delivered into store in a small way for 75c. to 80c. per bag of 90 lbs. Reds are scarce and in good demand at a fraction below above prices.

Eggs.—Merchants are in a quandary as to this market. It was thought that if prices went higher, it would be possible to import eggs from the U. S., but this seems to be a fallacy. Duty on the latter would be 3c. per doz., and freight 1 1/2c. from New York. Meantime, dealers have been paying fully 22c. per dozen in the country, west, and 22 1/2c. at near-by points. These are being sold here at 23c. for No. 1 candled, and 24c. for straight receipts, selects bringing 26c. and over.

Butter.—This market has been excited for some time past, and week by week prices register further advances. Last week, prices in the country took a further jump, and 28c. to 28 1/2c. was paid in the Townships for fresh creamery. Some claimed that the higher figure was the result of personal feeling, but no one predicts that the stock will be obtained later on at lower prices. Notwithstanding predictions that Australian butter could be imported, should higher prices result here, now that the advance has taken place it is stated that Australians cannot yet be brought in. They would cost, at least, 28c. here, and would not sell at nearly so much as Canadians. Sales of held butter are being made at 28c. here, but dealers say they are not going to accept that figure any more, as they could not replace the stock at that price. For freshest makes, they are demanding 28 1/2c. to 29c. This is in 50-package lots. Export to England for week ending Oct. 12th amounted to 1,000 packages.

Cheese.—This market has shared in the strength of the butter market. Demand from England is good. It is unlikely that there will be any lower prices this season. Dealers are demanding 13 1/2c.

per lb. for Quebec cheese, 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. for Townships, and 13 1/2c. to 13 3/4c. for Ontarios.

Grain.—Oats have been on the easy side during the past week, and prices have registered a slight decline. Locally, only Quebec and Ontario oats are being dealt in to any extent, prices being 57c. per bushel for No. 3 Quebecs, and 58c. for No. 2, Ontarios being possibly 1c. more, and Manitobas, 2c. or 3c. over Ontarios. There is also a good demand for peas, for export, and bids have been received which have justified exporters in bidding on a basis of 94c. and probably 95c. for No. 2 peas, Montreal. Wheat has not been in such active request, but there has been a fair demand, and equal to \$1.32, c. i. f., London, has been refused for December and January shipment.

Flour and Feed.—The market was firm last week; prices \$5.50 to \$7.50 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba strong bakers', or second patents, and \$6.10 to \$6.30 for first patents. Ontario winter wheat patent was \$6, and straight rollers, \$5.75. Millfeed is as strong and as scarce as ever, and prices are firm at \$23 per ton for Manitoba bran, in bags, and \$25 to \$28 for shorts, Ontario bran being \$24 to \$25, and shorts, \$25 to \$26.

Hay.—Market continues very firm and rather higher prices are quoted. Purchases, for delivery in the course of a few weeks, may be made here at \$16.50 to \$17 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$15.50 to \$16 for No. 2, and \$14.50 to \$15 for clover mixture. Some ask 50c. more, while, for spot goods, yet higher must be paid. There is little export, though dealers say that the Glasgow market is now getting into shape. Heavier deliveries are expected shortly.

Hides.—Dealers paying 6c., 7c. and 8c. per lb. for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 hides, and selling to tanners at 4c. more; 8c. for No. 2 calf skins, and 10c. for No. 1; 75c. to 80c. for sheep skins. Horse hides are \$1.75 each for No. 2, and \$2.25 for No. 1; tallow being 1c. to 3 1/2c. per lb. for rough, and 6c. to 6 1/2c. for refined.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London.—London cables, 10c. to 12 1/2c. per lb., dressed weight; refrigerator beef is quoted at 10c. to 10 1/2c. per lb.

At the Perth, Scotland, combination sale of Clydesdale mares last month, the fifteen head contributed by Mr. J. Ernest Kerr made an average of £149 17s. (\$755). The highest price, 345 guineas (\$1,810), was paid for the four-year-old unbeaten prizewinning mare, Veronique, by Mr. Stewart, Crieff. The three from the Bullion stud of Mr. Robertson averaged £107, and one from Pillandie made £199. The 74 sold made an average of \$415. Three choice mares of Mr. Kerr's offering were purchased for Mr. T. B. Macaulay, of Montreal.

SALE DATES CLAIMED.

Oct. 24th.—H. J. Spencely, Box Grove, Ont., Clydesdales and Hackneys.

Oct. 30th.—At Woodstock, Ont., J. R. Johnson, Springfield, Ont., 40 imported Clydesdales.

Oct. 30th.—Estate of I. Devitt & Son, Freeman, Ont., Clydesdales and Short-horns.

Oct. 31st.—F. & N. Howe, Crampton, Ont., Holsteins.

Nov. 6th.—Dalgety Bros., imported Clydesdale mares, at London.

Nov. 7th.—R. Moore & Sons, Nottingham, Eng., imported Shires, at London, Ont.

Jan. 6th, 1908.—Estate of Wm. Hendrie, Hamilton, Ont., Shorthorns and grades.

At an auction sale by the Woods Investment Company, at South Omaha, Nebraska, on Oct. 2nd, a consignment of 38 head of Shorthorn cattle, most of which were purchased in Canada a few months ago, the average realized for the entire number was \$230. Six bulls sold for an average of \$393. The highest price, \$1,050, was secured for the roan yearling Matchless bull, The Dreamer, bred by J. A. Watt, Salem, Ont., and sired by Mildred's Royal, taken by G. H. White, of Iowa. The highest price for a female was \$385, for Imp. Bessy 15th, bred by H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont., sold for \$500.



Life, Literature and Education.

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

PEOPLE, BOOKS, AND DOINGS.

A resolution approving of pensions to teachers was unanimously passed at a recent convention of the St. John County (N. B.) Teachers' Institute.

An English specialist, Dr. Bernard Hollander, believes that insanity can be cured by trephining—i. e., removing sections of bone covering certain brain areas. He is experimenting along this line, and meeting with some success.

Mr. Cyrus A. Birge, of Hamilton, Ont., has donated \$50,000 to the library of Victoria University, to meet with the conditions upon which Mr. Andrew Carnegie will donate an equal amount to the purpose.

Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany recently began work in the Prussian Ministry of the Interior. He will, before finishing his course in preparation for the Emperorship, serve in each important Ministry.

King Alfonso of Spain is said to be suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria, the reigning representative of the ill-fated house of Hapsburg, who has been at death's door for the past fortnight, was born in 1830, and while still a mere lad entered upon the tragic career which has followed him through life. Before he was 18 years of age he had taken active part in a war on the Italian frontier. After his accession, his country was torn by the bloody rebellion instituted by Louis Kossuth and his followers, and this troublous period was succeeded by wars with France and Prussia, and by harrowing political situations within the Empire. In 1899 the Crown Prince committed suicide, and in 1898 the Empress was assassinated by an anarchist. At his death, the unhappy Emperor will be succeeded by a nephew, whose present popularity in Austria by no means guarantees a turning of the tables for the happiness of the House of Hapsburg.

THE LATE DR. POTTS.

By the death of Rev. John Potts, D. D., LL. D., General Secretary of Education for the Methodist Church in Canada, the Dominion has suffered the loss of one of her most eminent preachers and educationists, and the Methodist Church one of her most dearly-beloved pastors, for Dr. Potts was rightly looked upon as a pastor of Methodism in Canada. He was born at Maguire's Bridge, Co.

Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1838, and came to America in 1855. Although originally an Episcopalian, he studied for the Methodist Ministry at Victoria College, and was ordained in 1861, preaching successively in Hamilton, Montreal and Toronto. Dr. Potts was a staunch supporter of temperance, and was closely connected with the Y. M. C. A. and Bible Society movements, as well as with the fortunes of Victoria College, which was always near to his heart, and upon whose Senate Board he served. In 1886 he was elected Secretary of Education for the Methodist Church. For nearly fifteen years he was a member of the International Sunday School Lesson Committee, and in connection with this work he attended the first World's Sunday School Convention, which was held at Jerusalem in 1904. His financial judgment was keen and shrewd, as may be judged from the fact that he held the offices of Director of the Central Canada Loan & Savings Co., and of the Dominion Securities Corporation, and Vice-

all the way down to smaller things. One merchant must sell more goods than another, display his wares to better advantage, or carry those of better quality; one young man must distance his competitors if he would attain the honors of his university; another must be fleet in the legs if he would win the Marathon race; this clergyman must draw the largest audience in the city, if he is to be deemed a success; that physician must command the largest practice; this farmer must have the finest farm, the largest herd, the best building; that the cleverest family, as his taste lies.

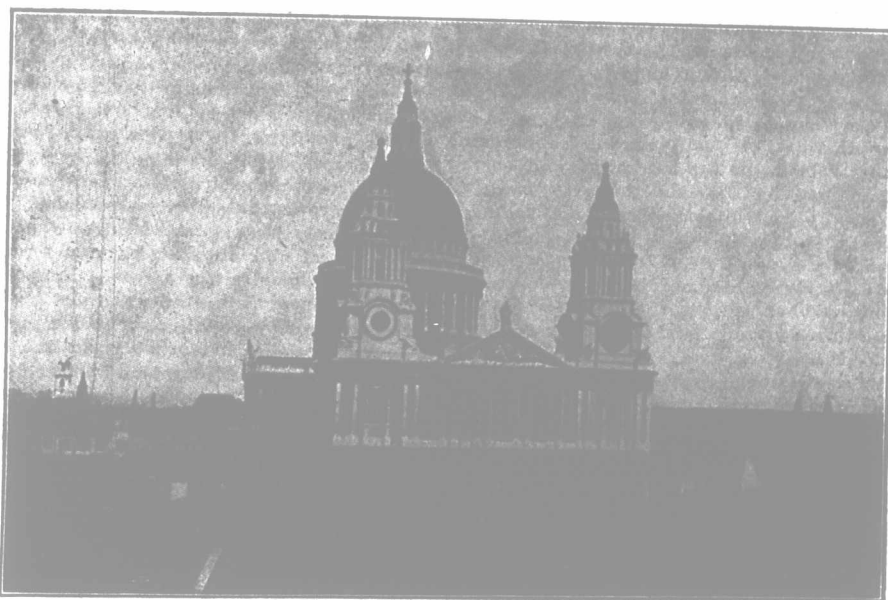
There is no doubt this spirit of competition—which all too often verges on rivalry, a quality of less pleasant sound—accomplishes something in a mere material way. It is sometimes even to be commended. And yet, is it, of itself, in the great majority of cases, the highest or noblest condition of progress? Is there not at once a happier, better, nobler incentive to well-doing in the mere striving for excellence for the

had not met, and in the meantime their families had grown and settled in homes of their own. It happened that the mothers met one day and fell to discussing the subject nearest all mothers' hearts—the welfare of their children. "An' hoo's yer eldest son, Willie, gettin' on?" inquired Jean. "I'm verra sorry to say," replied Jessie, "that Wullie isn't doin' as weel as we expect." "Ah, hoo's that?" commented Jean. "You and yer auld man were aye canny goin' folk, and it is in everybody's tongue hoo weel ye did by the bairns." "It's just this way," came the rejoinder: "When Jock and I were mairrit we lived on browse for the maist part, but aince in a long while we had a chucky. Then, as we had mair through oor hand, we had the chucky oftener. But, ye ken, Wullie is eatin' his chucky first, and I'm afear'd he cannot stand it."

In this conversation have we not a whole philosophy of life, so far, at least, as social and financial progress are concerned? There are those who are content to live well within their means and who are resolved to give the luxuries a wide berth till such times as they find their purchase a mere incident. They have learned to prize thrift and industry. They feel that a plain dress or the overalls are as honorable any day as a queen's robes or a general's uniform. They have learned that the practice of economy and of self-denial mean far more in the way of peace of mind and ease of conscience than luxuriating in unpaid-for delicacies. Men and women of this stamp make up the substantial class of our Canadian democracy. They may not wear diamonds, but their credit is first-class. They may not attend many fashionable functions, nor are they found warming the bleachers at ball games, but they are the men and women who are welcomed by our level-headed hardware men and drygoods merchants, and our grocers. They may not hurrah at elections, but when money by-laws are to be dealt with, their vote and influence is most assiduously solicited. They are the men and women who make good, and to them our country owes more than is usually acknowledged.

Of the other class, the less said the better. When you say that they are noisy and showy, you have said nearly all that can be said of them. They begin by being extravagant, and end by being in debt or in dishonesty. The way to ruin is crowded with people who, in order to keep up appearances, will buy what they do not need, and go in debt for what they cannot well pay for. In order to appear like other people, they assume a wealth that isn't theirs, and, to maintain a reputation for liberality, they give what they can't afford. Many a widow has had reason to repent of the extravagance of married life, and many old people, as they review their past, with its needless expenditure and its bootless wastefulness, wish they had been courageous enough to live in a plain, "canny" way till a growing prosperity justified them in broadening their standard of living. It's a poor policy to eat the chucky first.

O. C.



St. Paul's Cathedral, London.

The "home" church of the Lord Bishop of London, who recently visited Canada. The Bishop preached recently in the open air of Wall Street, New York, with an office desk for a pulpit.

President of the Federal Life Assurance Co. of Canada, and of the McLachlan Gasoline Engine Co. He was also President of the Orthopedic Hospital in Toronto, and a member of the board of the Home for Incurables. Although suffering from diabetes for the last twenty years, he kept up these multifarious duties, faithfully going on with his work so quietly and uncomplainingly that his final collapse came as a surprise even to many of his friends. He is survived by two sons and two daughters, his wife having died about a year ago.

COMPETITION.

A few weeks ago, when the Lusitania was tearing across the Atlantic on her famous speed trip, it may have occurred to some of us to reflect how great a factor of our twentieth-century life competition is. One vessel must be larger than another, or must sail faster; and so

sake of excellence itself? Why should a man consider his neighbor in these things? Should not the truest happiness in any man's work be to see it emerge strong and true and without blemish from his hand or his brain—something that will make one tiny spot on the world more beautiful, or a condition better, or someone happier than before? Why should I preen myself because I have been able to do something that my neighbor has not? Does not the very fact of my finding pride or gratification thus reveal that in all probability I am smaller, meaner, more narrow, less truly successful than he? Think upon these things.

COUREUR-DU-BOIS.

EATING THE "CHUCKY" FIRST.

Jean and Jessie were neighbors' children in Scotland, but when they emigrated to Canada, Dame Fortune decreed that their homes should be long miles apart. For years they

The Quiet Hour.

EVERYDAY FAITHFULNESS.

He that is faithful in that which is least is faithful also in much; and he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much.—St. Luke xvi.: 10.

O trifling tasks, so often done,
Yet ever to be done anew!
O cares that come with every sun,
Morn after morn, the long years
through!

We shrink beneath their paltry sway,—
The irksome calls of every day.

The restless sense of wasted power,
The tiresome round of little things,
Are hard to bear, as hour by hour
Its tedious iteration brings;
Who shall evade or who delay
The small demands of every day?

The bowlder in the torrent's course,
By tide and tempest lashed in vain,
Obeys the wave-whirled pebble's force,
And yields its substance, grain by
grain;

So crumble strongest lives away
Beneath the wear of every day.

We rise to meet a heavy blow:
Our souls a sudden bravery fills;
But we endure not always so
The drop-by-drop of little ills;
We feel our noblest powers decay
In feeble wars with every day.

Ah, more than martyr's aureole,
And more than hero's heart of fire,
We need the humble strength of soul
Which daily toils and ills require;
Sweet Patience! grant us, if you may,
An added grace for every day!

After two years spent in experimental study of settlement work, I am now in the responsible position of Superintendent of a Settlement House, and in the rush of preparation for the winter's work—seeking for teachers, planning for classes, etc. And my two years' experience has taught me this practical lesson—that everyday faithfulness is worth far more than charming personality or brilliant genius. Some people are as little to be relied upon as the seed sown in stony ground, where the soil was shallow, and results were quickly visible, speedily dying out when the dry season began. A bright, attractive girl may undertake a class of poor children, enthusiastically promising to teach them sewing, drawing or cooking. She may be delighted with the work at first, but in a few weeks—when the novelty wears off, and the children are dull or troublesome—she may seize on any trifling excuse as a reason for absenting herself from the class. Then the work is at a standstill, the superintendent is in despair, and the children's faith in their teacher is shattered. It is the same way in Sunday-school work. The other day I heard a Sunday-school superintendent say that if he found he had made two conflicting engagements—the one with a man and the other with a boy—he always made a point of keeping the one with the boy, as it always injures children to lose faith in their leaders.

I am blessed with several volunteer helpers who can always be depended on to appear at their posts, no matter what the weather may be. I know they will not disappoint their children unless it is absolutely impossible to attend the classes—and that is the kind of worker the world needs everywhere. Such people are not very numerous, but they are worth their weight in gold every time. And the greatest heights are always close beside us, ready to be scaled. Perhaps you are longing to do great things, or feel disappointed because you have not been endowed with genius or exceptional gifts of any kind. Well, the opportunity for doing great deeds is within your reach, for there is nothing in this world greater than everyday faithfulness—the faithful and cheerful doing of the tasks God has appointed, every day and every year, all one's life through. It is a grand and glorious thing, this simple doing one's duty. The Great Captain is watching each soldier in the army and always knows whether he is at his post and doing his appointed work. What does it matter whether the outside world is indifferent or appreciative? The heart of a true servant of Christ must rejoice if the Master is pleased, and no reward should be the simple commendation:

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant: thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things: enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

He has given each some special work to do while He is absent from sight, and "blessed is that servant, whom his Lord when He cometh shall find so doing."

Don't let us waste our time in idle dreaming about the grand and important work we should do if we had time or opportunity of money, when this greatest, grandest thing of all—the opportunity of doing to-day's duty in simple faithfulness to an unseen Master—is in our grasp. And why should we waste the work we are doing by allowing ourselves to be inspired by such low motives as love of praise, when we might make each moment beautiful if we always kept our thoughts true to the unseen God who is seen by the pure in heart.

"There are wonderful things we are going to do

Some other day;

And harbors we hope to drift into view,

Some other day.

With folded hands, and oars that trail,
We watch and wait for a favoring gale
To fill the folds of an idle sail,

Some other day.

"We know we must toil, if ever we win,
Some other day;

But we say to ourselves, there's time to begin

Some other day;

And so, deferring, we loiter on,
Until at last we find withdrawn

The strength of the hope we lean upon,
Some other day."

A man in our great Northwest once started to build himself a shack. One windy night the half-built structure came down with a crash. While the amateur carpenter was looking dolefully at the wreck one or two neighbors came up to condole with him.

"Well, are you sorry for me?" he asked.

"Yes," was the ready answer.

"Then, if you are sorry for me, take a hammer and lend a hand."

That very practical appeal holds good everywhere. If you want to help in the great work of purifying and enlightening the world, don't waste time and energy in lamenting the fact that you can do very little, while the needs are so many and so great, but "lend a hand" at once, and don't drop the hammer as soon as the work becomes hard or uninteresting. That is just the point where you can prove your faithfulness. Anyone can do interesting and easy tasks, but the Master's warm approval is won by those who work on faithfully until He gives the word to throw down the tools.

But "faithfulness" does not mean useless self-martyrdom, it does not mean that we should "work at top speed" all the time. Such a foolish waste of life-material is rather "unfaithfulness." You know that God has given you certain duties each day, and, in order to do the daily duty thoroughly and joyously, you must keep yourself, as far as possible, in good condition. If you wanted to reap your grain swiftly and easily, you would appreciate the advantage of having your reaper well oiled and in first-rate repair. And, if we wish to be polished instruments in God's hands, in fit condition to be used by Him wherever and however He may choose, we are bound to do our utmost to keep body, mind and spirit in an unstrained state. We are bound to take necessary time for food and recreation, so that all our bodily members may be strong to do His work. We are bound to take also mental food and exercise; for much of the work required of us is mind-work. And, most important of all, we must—if we wish to give faithful service—take spiritual food and exercise; for the hardest, grandest work we are privileged to do is spiritual; and it is folly to attempt to give out, unless we have first taken in—and go on continually taking in. If we are "too busy" to pray or to study God's Word, then we are slowly but surely weakening our souls and making them unfit for hard and faithful service. We are being unjust to our Master, stealing for earthly concerns the time that belongs to Him, and "he that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much." We must beware of being unfaithful in

little things,—of borrowing trifles and forgetting to repay, of promising lightly and failing to fulfil the promise, of telling secrets which have been confidentially imparted, of neglecting, or doing in slovenly fashion, duties which only God is likely to take notice of. "Only God!" What a wonderful help and inspiration it is to know that God does take interest in every trivial thing we do or say! If all the world should praise, and God did not care, of what profit would our work be? Then we might echo the sad complaint of the Preacher:

"I have seen all the works that are done under the sun; and, behold, all is vanity and vexation of spirit."

Those who are working with and for God can hardly echo such a pessimistic lament, for they know that no faithful service can ever be unnoticed or forgotten by their faithful and righteous Master. They can sow their good seed with unwearied hope and patience, day after day, knowing that in due season they "shall reap" if they faint not. They know that plain, everyday faithfulness can never fail to win the blessing and approval of their Lord, and that it will also—in the long run—win the favor of good men, a thing which is not to be despised.

And to work faithfully means that we will not shrink from service because it is, apparently, menial or beneath our dignity. Miss Horton says that "fishing for souls" may include digging the bait, carrying the tackle and rowing the boat. If our Master did not consider it beneath His dignity to stoop down and wash the travel-stained feet of His servants, then we need not consider any useful work beneath us, if it can help the spread of His kingdom. As a bright-faced ex-nurse said to me yesterday, when I asked her if she would visit some of our neighbors in their tenement homes: "Yes, I will do anything you like. I will take a scrubbing brush along and scrub the floors, if you think it would be any help." Such scrubbing, done for love's sake, is surely as sacred a thing as the work of a missionary.

To work faithfully every day, in God's sight, keeps the spirit steady in all kinds of weather. When everything goes well, and friends heap praise upon you for the work you are doing, the remembrance that you are only an instrument in God's hand and that He is doing the work—He can do it with you, or without you—keeps the spirit sweet and humble and prevents vainglorious elation. Then when everything goes wrong, when all your work and all your prayers seem to bring no result worth mentioning, the remembrance that God is your faithful and all-mighty co-laborer enables you to go on steadily and cheerily, in the sure and certain knowledge that whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. Outward and visible success is a comparatively unimportant matter—though, of course, we all like to succeed—but steadfast faithfulness in present duty is the one important thing for us to strive after. What a wonderful thought it is that this quiet faithfulness can give real joy to the Great God of all the earth. No one is too obscure to give Him this joy, no one is so great or famous that he can rise to a greater pinnacle of glory or gladness. We are all on a level in God's sight, unless by hard fighting we have reached a higher place than another. And never be afraid that God may overlook you and forget to give you the opportunity you are fitted for. Keep yourself, as a polished instrument, in good condition for service, perfecting all your powers faithfully; and He will use you when He needs you: "The required instrument is never left to rust."

"Beautiful hands are those that do
Work that is earnest, and brave, and
true,
Moment by moment the long day
through.

"Beautiful feet are those that go
On kindly ministries to and fro—
Down lowliest ways, if God wills so.

"Beautiful shoulders are those that bear
Heavy burdens of homely care
With patient grace and daily prayer.

"Beautiful lives are those that bless—
Silent rivers of happiness,
Whose hidden fountains but few may
guess."

HOPE.

About the House.

SOME ATTRACTIVE WALL PAPERS.

Now that the vegetables are all in and the threshing, for the most part, done, some of our farm women may be considering the question of repapering, and so making the house as bright and cheerful as possible for the long, gloomy winter. If so, the following hints as to the newest and, in many respects, prettiest of the papers may be of some interest. Indeed, wall-coverings never were as pretty and artistic as at present.

Beginning, then, with the hall, one of the most satisfactory arrangements is to have a dado (or skirting along the lower part of the wall, three or four feet in height) of some plain material, and a figured paper in conventionalized design above, right to the ceiling, where it should be finished with a plain, narrow wooden molding. Burlap, which costs from 40c. to 50c. a yard, is much used for these dados, although "book linen" is newer; but "burlap paper"—a sort of paper modelled somewhat after burlap, but with no suggestion of sham imitation—is almost as pretty and very much cheaper. Leatherettes, at from 35c. to 60c. a square yard, and Japanese leathers, at from \$1 to \$2.50 a yard, are also used, but are somewhat pretentious, and really not as "sensible" as the burlaps or burlap papers for ordinary homes. . . . If a dado is not desired, a pretty conceit for a hall is to run a landscape frieze about the upper part of the wall, and then put a plain paper all the way down to the baseboard (see fig. 1). The connecting line between frieze and plain paper should be finished by a flat wooden molding.

For drawing-rooms, two-toned papers, by which is meant paper in two tones of the same color (see fig. 2), are used, running straight from baseboard to ceiling, where they are finished by a plain wooden molding. You may, of course, spend almost any amount of money on these papers. Very beautiful, satin-finished kinds come at \$1.75 per roll, but there are also very pretty ones at from 50c. to 65c. per roll. Even this may seem high, but it is better, in such a room, to have a really good paper, well put on, and then to do with it, than to choose a cheaper, more gaudy kind, of which one will tire quickly, so that it will have to be renewed within a few years. These two-toned papers are really very satisfactory; they keep their color comparatively well, are usually very soft in coloring, with designs that never obtrude—our photo print is really much sharper than the actual paper. . . . For drawing-rooms, moire (pronounced mo-ray) papers, in light, harmonizing tints, are almost exclusively used for the ceilings.

Coming to the den or living-room, which is, after all, the most important room in the house, and may very well, in the country, as, indeed, in many city homes, take the place of a drawing-room, many opportunities for beautiful and home-like wall effects are afforded. You may, if you choose, have a plain dado of three or four feet at the bottom, similar to that of the hall, and a figured paper to the ceiling; or a landscape, or flowered frieze at the top, with plain paper below, right to the baseboard, the inevitable wooden molding being used, of course, in either case, at the joining line. If you have beautiful pictures, you may, on the other hand, have plain paper, in grain, for example, from baseboard to ceiling, where it is finished by a plain wooden molding. All this must depend on your taste. But remember, if you have figured paper on one part of the wall, you must off-set it by plain on the rest. It would never do, for instance, to have a figured dado below, and a figured paper above, or a figured paper below and figured frieze above. . . . Among plain papers, by the way, nothing is prettier or cheaper than ingrain, but it must be well put on, without daub or wrinkle. It is very wide, and costs, at present, only 15c. a roll. Its one lack is that it is likely to fade rather quickly; but as the fading, if the light is uniform, is likely to be uniform also, this is not as great a catastrophe as might be imagined. Many people, however, who want plain, cheap wall-surfaces, and are afraid of this tendency in the ingrain, paint or alabastine their

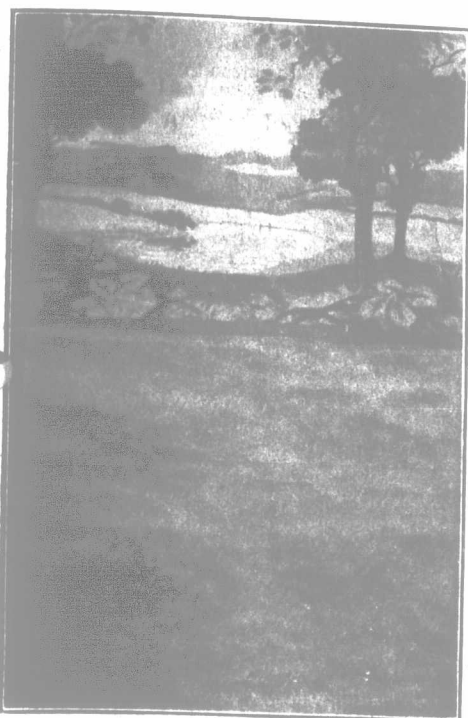


Fig. 1.—Landscape frieze with plain paper below; used for halls, living-rooms, dens, dining-rooms, or libraries.

from 12c. to 25c. a foot. As a rule, the paper above the plate-rail is plain—to show to better advantage the plates, jars, etc., which, by way of ornament, are placed along the rail; but occasionally a very simple border runs along next to the cornice molding (see fig. 3). This may be bought to match the paper, or may be stencilled at home with much less expense. Below the plate-rail, a figured paper is invariably used, occasionally a "crown" paper, such as that shown in fig. 4. The "crown" is simply a sort of border which fits on to the design so perfectly as to seem a part of the paper itself. It costs, of course, more than the simple-figured paper, such as that shown below the plate-rail in fig. 3, the "crowns" costing from 5c. to 15c. each. . . . Where the plate-rail is not used, recourse is had to a flowered or figured paper for the upper third, with a two-inch flat wooden molding between that and the plain paper below; or to a landscape frieze above, with a narrow molding, and plain paper below. These landscape friezes cost from 12½c. to 75c. a yard (as much higher as you like), and are sometimes exceedingly pretty. Of course, those at the lowest figure are likely to be harsh and crude, and are not often to be recommended.

walls, a process which has much to recommend it, especially from a sanitary point of view. When paint is thus used, paper may still be very effective when placed as a frieze with the painted wall below. . . . Libraries may be finished in the same way as living-rooms. For the dining-room, many unique

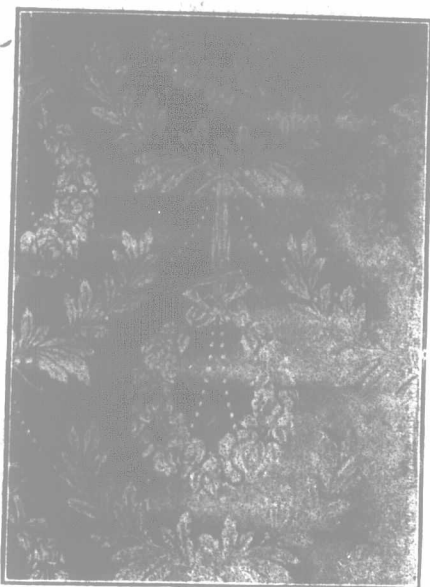


Fig. 2.—Two-toned paper; used for parlors or drawing-rooms.

For bedrooms, floral papers are in much demand. These may have floral designs distributed loosely over them, and may run straight from baseboard to ceiling, where they are finished by a narrow wooden molding; or they may be finished at the top by "crowns," as shown in fig. 5. It is, however, advisable to have one bedroom in each home, which may be used in case of illness, finished in plain paper. Sick folk are usually much worried by papers in which a design of any kind appears.

If you are so fortunate as to have a nursery, or children's play-room, in your house, be sure to give it a landscape frieze especially suitable for children (see fig. 6). Mother Goose, little Dutch girls, scenes from many of the fairy tales, may now be had in these friezes, which are sure to bring joy to childish hearts. They may even be used in children's bedrooms, and the paper below need not, in this case, be severely plain. Children, as a rule, are not attracted by plain surfaces, and prefer to see a few daisies, or tulips, or wild-roses sprinkled about over the walls of their very own rooms. Care must be taken, however, to have the paper suit the frieze.

We have not touched upon the more expensive wall finishings, the solid panelings of wood, panels of wood with paper between, etc., which are now appearing in the most expensive houses. Our farm population is scarcely ready yet for such "effects." We shall hope, however, to publish at some future date, some pictures illustrating these wall finishings. It is nice to know what all the world is doing, even though we may not, in every respect, be able to do likewise.

NUTS AS FOOD.

Nuts, owing to the large percentage of carbohydrates and fat which they contain, are very valuable as food, and should find a place on our tables more frequently than they do, especially in winter when heat-producing foods are necessary. Try some of the following recipes, and find out how palatable, as well as nutritious, nuts, as food, may be.

Waldorf Salad.—Take equal parts of celery and tart apples (chopped finely), and add finely-chopped nuts to the mixture. Mix with salad dressing, and serve.

Nut Cake.—Make a batter as for layer cake; stir in one cup of very finely-chopped nut meats. Bake in one layer, and, when cold, ice, placing a few nut meats over the surface of the icing.

Nut Pudding.—Break up stale cake in a

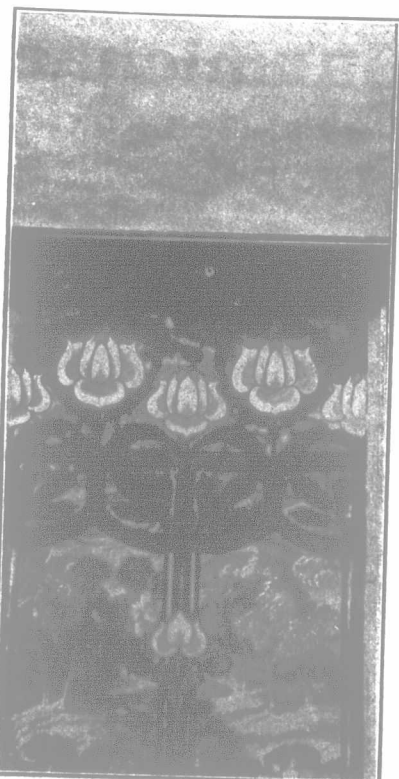


Fig. 4.—A "crown paper"; used below plate-rail for dining-rooms.

dish, scattering some roughly-chopped nut meats with it. Poor over the whole a boiled custard, made with the yolks of eggs; dot over with jelly; let stand a while; then cover with a meringue made of the whites of the eggs, and serve.

Chestnut Soup.—Boil one quart of



Fig. 5.—Floral wall paper with "crown"; suitable for bedrooms, but occasionally used for drawing-rooms. The flowers in this are not nearly so conspicuous in the paper, the photo usually accentuating the colored portions too much.

chestnuts until soft. Peel, drain and mash, then rub through a sieve. Blend together one tablespoon butter and two of flour. Place over the fire, and add one quart rich milk gradually. When scalding hot, add cayenne, salt and a little nutmeg, if liked. Put in the chestnuts; bring to a boil, and serve with a tablespoon of whipped cream on each plate. Cooked peanuts may be used instead of the chestnuts.

Peanut Cookies.—Shell and rub the skin off roasted peanuts to measure half a pint when chopped fine. Cream two tablespoons butter and one cup sugar. Add three eggs, two tablespoons milk, one-quarter teaspoon salt, the chopped nuts, and flour to make a soft dough. Roll thin; cut out, and bake on a pan turned bottom-side up.

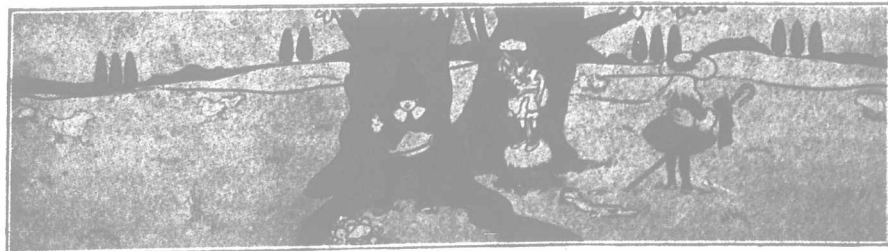


Fig. 6.—Nursery-rhyme frieze. For nurseries or children's bedrooms.

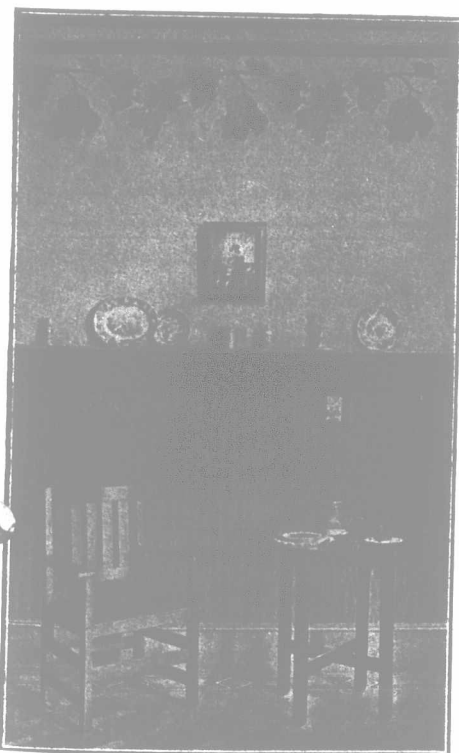


Fig. 3.—Suggestion for a dining-room.

Current Events.

Extensive coal fields have been discovered in the Telqua region, B. C.

An extensive iron and steel plant is to be established on Ashbridge's Marsh, near Toronto.

Mr. Joseph Pope, Under-Secretary of State, will accompany Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux on his mission to Japan.

The opening of the trans-Atlantic Marconi wireless-telegraphy system took place on October 17th. The first Marconigram was sent from Lord Strathcona to The Globe, Toronto.

The seismograph at Toronto Observatory was affected beyond its registering power for three minutes on October 16th. It was calculated that the earthquake, which might have taken place under the ocean, occurred at a distance of 3,000 or 3,500 miles away.

The Asiatic Exclusion League, of Vancouver, has passed a resolution requesting various members for the Province in the Dominion and Provincial Legislatures to resign, "To enable the people of Vancouver to express their attitude in a constitutional manner as to the advisability of excluding Orientals from British Columbia and the Dominion of Canada."

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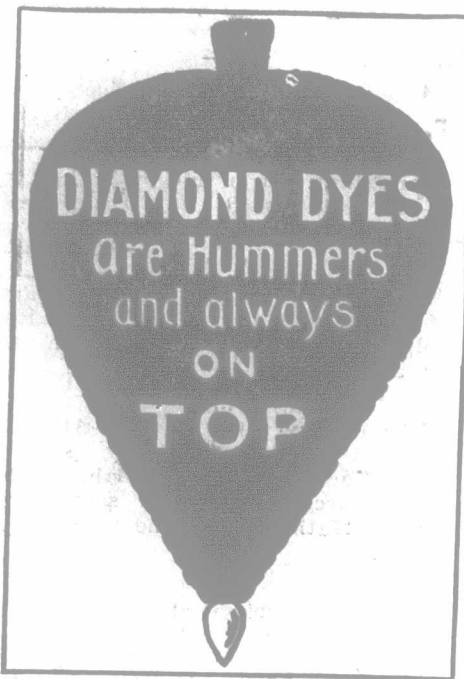


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Carmichael.

BY ANISON NORTH.

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CHAPTER II.—Continued.

To this dissertation—and it was seldom my mother spoke at such length, except when launched on a "moving" subject—Mrs. Might had



listened sitting bolt upright, smelling salts in hand, in an attitude of severe censure against delinquent house-keepers in general, and Mrs. Torrance specifically.

"That's just it, Mrs. Mallory," she said when my mother had finished, with a solemn jerk of approval that sent her purple ribbons a tilt, "but he's used to it, poor man! I don't know what on earth Matilda Torrance 'ud do if she hadn't a string o' young ones to blame all the short-comin's on. Fer my part, I say apologisin' 's like puttin' gold 'n' diamonds in a pig's snout; it only makes the ugly thing behind it all the uglier. It was never the way o' the Greens to apologise, nor, 'n' tapping her salts-bottle, 'n' to need apologisin', so far's I know, 'n' if I kin manage it, it'll not be the way o' the Might's neither."

By this time, my mother, feeling that she had been, perhaps, too severe, was prepared to retrench. "After all," she said, "mebbe there's some excuse fer Mrs. Torrance. It's easier fer you 'n' me to talk, Mrs. Might, that isn't blessed with so many to work fer."

But Mrs. Might tossed her head again, with a less-assenting sniff. "No excuse at all, Mrs. Mallory, no excuse at all! It all comes of famblies, sich famblies! It was never the way o' the Greens to hev' famblies, but when—people—has—them," marking off each word with a tap of her forefinger, "people has a right to bring them up proper, 'n' show them how to keep things in their proper places 'n' times, not willipy-wollopy every way. I'm not sayin' that big famblies isn't sometimes more valuable than small ones like yours, Mrs. Mallory," with an air of having given much consideration to the subject, "in times o' war, fer illustration, or when big transcontinental railways hes to be built, but fer all ordinary occasions, Mrs. Mallory, famblies has their disadvantages. If Matilda Torrance 'ud spend more time on cleanin' 'n' thrift, 'n' less on nursin' babies 'n' ironing frills 'n' trumperies fer them, it 'ud be tellin' her something."

So saying, Mrs. Might leaned back, in a seemingly conscious satisfaction of having settled at least one important subject.

But my little mother, who, however much she might think a great girl like me should be able to stand on her own feet, had a warm spot for wee, helpless babies, shook her head timidly, as though half afraid to disagree with Amanda Might.

"Still," she said, "the poor wee babies lookin' up into yer face, 'n' cooin', 'n' knowin' their mothers first of all! I don't think, Amanda, that Matilda Torrance 'ud be willin' to give up any o' them—disadvantages '—now."

And then Amanda Might did a strange thing. She let her smelling-salts bottle fall on the floor and roll under the stove, and she went over and looked out of the window so intently that I followed her to see what she could be looking at. But

there was no strange sight, beyond the lilac bushes, not even the doctor's buggy nor the minister's wife. Then, in a moment, she went back and sat down in her chair, leaning very much toward my mother.

"I sometimes think," she said, "I'd ha' liked to hev' jist one—one child o' my very own, to love 'n' care fer, but don't ye tell it as long as ye live, Alice Mallory!"

But dear me, how I have been rambling on! and how very far from my return home on that mild June evening! It seems so easy, in thinking of those old times, to go on describing this old friend and that, and interpreting each, sometimes by the light of later years, and a broader wisdom. To return, then—and this time I must not wander. When Jap and I burst into the kitchen that evening, my mother looked up from turning the last pancake on the hissing pan.

"Love us all!" she exclaimed, in her easy way, which made even her exclamations seem more like remarks than exclamations. "What a noise! Where on earth hev' ye been, Peg Mallory, all this time?"

"Back in the bush with Dick, mother. We went after a bird that looked all gold, 'n' I thought it was an angel. But Dick he thought it was a golden eagle, 'n' we went to see if we could find its nest o' golden eaglets. 'N' we were going to sell the golden eaglets fer a lot o' money, 'n' I was going to buy you a silk dress, maybe."

"Silk dress! Tush!" said my mother, ignoring the imaginativeness that could see angels and golden eagles in the sunlight on a bird's wing. "Don't you go to thinkin' about silk dresses. That's enough fer ne'er-do-wells like the— all fer style, spend the money, never mind how comes it."

"Like who, mother?"

"I didn't say like nobody."

"Like the Torrances?" I queried. My mother looked at me in easy reproach. "You're gettin' too sharp fer your years, Peg," she said. "Who ever spoke o' the Torrances! Here, take up the pancakes fer your father, 'n' call Miss Tring, 'n' don't let me hear o' ye traipsin back to the bush again when ye ought to be helpin' your mother get tea."

I began taking up the smoking cakes, but did it mechanically. Mechanically, also, I "called" Miss Tring, the gentle, pale-faced teacher who lodged with us; for the reference to the bush had brought foremost in my mind again the question of the cut timber, and the wonder as to whether we, too, like the Jamiesons and the Carmichaels, were to have a raising.

No sooner, then, were we seated at the table and had well begun on the cakes and syrup, than I brought forward the important query:

"Father, are we going to build a barn this year?"

My father half raised his brows. "Why, no, child. What put that notion into your head?"

"Oh, it was only wood you cut, then," I returned, disappointed.

"Wood! Where? I cut no wood last winter."

"Well, then, somebody did," I declared, decisively, "for I saw the stumps, all new cut, right in the edge of our bush."

My father laid down his knife and fork with a puzzled air.

"Where? What are you talkin' about?" he said, in his short, half-annoyed way.

"Why, a lot of trees cut, just inside our fence, across from where Carmichaels cut theirs," I replied.

Instantly my father's face darkened with the cloud that, when it appeared at all, lay not only upon him, but upon all of us, for my father, many as were the virtues that he possessed, had not yet learned that one of holding himself in leash for the well-feeling of others. Seeing it, I glanced quickly and half fearfully to my mother, and saw that she too was watching him with a

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sort of growing dread in her face. What she should dread, I knew not. That she did dread something, I felt intuitively.

My father half rose from the table, and my mother ventured to remonstrate with him.

"Come, Robert, eat yer cakes," she said, in the conciliating tone by which I ever knew that some important matter was at stake. "Don't pay too much attention to the child. What does a child know about sich things?"

But my father, without a word, leached for his hat.

With that, old Chris, who had been cramming the pancakes into his mouth with a speed that betokened some unusual agitation of mind which required an outlet in some species of manual labor, found voice.

"Sit down, man, sit down," he sputtered in his rich, strong voice. "What on airth do ye want to go rammin' yer head into barn doors before they're opened fer ye, for? Dash it, man, sit down, 'n' eat yer supper, 'n' don't be suspectin' mischief so it comes between you 'n' yer stomach!"

But my father was already out of the door and was striding off down the little path with a decision that meant something must happen.

"He's off now to see about it," said my mother, half fretfully, "'n' not three bites of his cakes in his mouth! Why couldn't ye hold yer tongue"—to me—"till after supper?"

With that, my mother, with her usual facility, dismissed the subject; but Chris sat for the rest of the meal, with a troubled look on his face. As for me, I could not well make out what such a disturbance could all be about, and as soon as Chris went out after supper I seized the opportunity to question him.

"What's the matter, Chris?" I said. "Why did father get so angry and go off without his supper?"

But Chris would vouchsafe me no satisfaction. "Grant that an empty stomach 'll be all that 'll come of it," he muttered, going on to attend to his chores.

As for the pale little teacher, she had spoken not a word at all, and shortly after the dishes had been cleared away, with a cover or two left for my father, she went away upstairs to her room.

CHAPTER III.

The Quarrel with the Elderberry Bushes.

It was almost dark before I saw anything of my father again, although, feeling that I had been in some way responsible for the trouble, I watched for him anxiously. When I came at last upon him, it was unexpectedly, at the great clump of elderberry bushes which grew, close by the road, at the line fence between Carmichael's farm and ours.

I had been sent on an errand to Mrs. Might's, and was hurrying back with all speed; for a thunderstorm was muttering in the south-west, and I had all the fear of a nervous, highly-wrought child of the great storms which sometimes swept over hill and country, crashing from wood to wood and setting the little rills a-rushing like mad things down the hillsides and over the roads.

Just as I ascended the little rise in the road at the ending of Carmichael's farm, the sound of a loud and angry voice arrested my attention.

Looking to the point whence it came, I saw first my father. He was standing very still, close to the tall bushes, now in full bloom, with both hands on the fence, head thrown back, and that indescribable look about eyes and mouth which was always there when he had come to an irrevocable decision; but his face was as white, almost, as the great discs of bloom shining above his head, against the green leaves.

Upon the other side of the fence—and this was the sight that struck terror to my soul—was the huge,

burly form of Henry Carmichael, his hat on the back of his head, his big fist describing sledge-hammer blows on the top fence-rail by way of punctuation to his words. His great voice was raised to its highest pitch—why is it that people in a temper invariably speak loudest those words which, in saner moments, they would be most shamed to say at all?—and every word cut the air to my ear, so that I stopped, my heart almost ceasing to beat, my feet afraid to move.

"You black-faced hypocrite!" he was shouting, accompanying the opprobrium with a torrent of oaths, "You whited sepulchre, with yer prayers, 'n' yer tenth to the church, 'n' yer skulkin' dirty heart full o' suspicion of everybody! D'ye think I took yer timber?—Me, that wouldn't have a smell of you or yours on the place?—Ye dirty little"—stopping as though stuck for words sufficiently descriptive of my father's vileness—

"If ye weren't sich a blank little insignificant rat I'd mop the dirt with ye! Only good soil's too good to be fouled with ye! The like o' you, to go thievin' men's characters, 'n' then go accusin' them like a saint o' stealin' yer dirty trash!"

My father had listened without moving a muscle, but at the first pause he spoke.

"Ye know well, Henry Carmichael," he said, in clear, even tones, "that I came straight to you when I had anything to say. Ye needn't think ye'll scare me with all yer bluster. I came only when I had good reason."

"Then, by Heaven, ye'll prove what ye say!" shouted Carmichael, shaking his fist in my father's face. But my father neither shifted an inch nor changed one tone of his cold, haughty voice.

"There's a thing called circumstantial evidence," he said, "which is powerful enough fer many a man to have been hung on it."

For an instant Carmichael stood like a statue, glaring at my father, and half leaning forward like an animal about to spring. I saw his hands clench, and the frozenness of my terror was broken.

"Oh, father, father!" I cried, and the ground scarcely seemed to touch my feet as I flew to him.

He took me into his arms, and I threw mine about his neck, sobbing wildly.

The first sound distinguishable as my terrified excitement abated somewhat, was Carmichael's voice, but how changed.

"For Heaven's sake, Mallory," it was saying, "the little lass is scared out of her wits. Carry her home."

"No," returned my father, placing me on the ground, "I'll have it out with you, Carmichael, here and now. You'll make the little lass no excuse to get rid o' me. Here now, Peggie, stop cryin' and run off home."

When my father commanded, there was no disobeying, but I clung to him for a moment, still sobbing. Then I rubbed my eyes with my apron and dared to take a look at Carmichael. He was leaning on the fence looking down at me, and something in his face emboldened me to speak.

"But ye'll not strike father?" I said.

"Strike yer father?" he answered. "No, child, no; I wouldn't strike yer father. Ye poor little mite, don't think that."

Reassured, I could wait no longer, and again my feet flew, over the fence across the fields, up the stairs and into my own room, where, kneeling at the open window, I could still see the two men by the elderberry bushes.

I have since thought, sometimes, that if grown people understood the abject terror with which little children listen to a fierce quarrel they would be very careful about permitting them to be witnesses to it. To the child, there is something unnatural in angry words and gestures, something terrifying, as in floods and hurricanes. Being neither old enough

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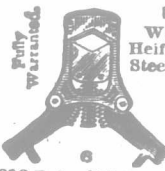
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nor experienced enough to detect the vast number of trivialities which, after all, are mixed in with most storms of this nature, he looks on the whole occurrence as a great calamity. There must have been some terrible cause for such angry looks and words; there will surely be some terrible outcome to it all. And he, in his helplessness, what can he do but look on coveringly on?
(To be continued.)

GOSSIP.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES.

For some time past there has been in evidence a great revival of interest in, and demand for, the Berkshire hog, accounted for in several ways; first, and probably the most important, by the striking mutation of type. Seldom, nowadays, do we see the thick, short, broad-backed mass of fat that a few years ago characterized the ideal Berkshire hog. With the advent of packing-houses and the universal demand for a long, deep-sided, narrow-backed hog, the Berkshires lost favor with the majority of hog-raisers, whereupon the fanciers of this great breed of strong-constituted hogs set about to improve the type to conform with the demand. That they have succeeded is proven by the wonderful demand all over the country for Berkshires for breeding purposes. Perhaps nowhere in the world to-day can quite so good a class of this breed of hogs be found as in Canada, and prominent among the many good herds is the Sunnymount herd, the property of Mr. John McLeod, of Milton, Ont. Few Berkshire herds are kept up to a higher standard of excellence or show better attention and care than Mr. McLeod's. The stock boar now in use is the big, strong-boned, deep-sided, quality hog, Imp. Lord Monmouth, bred by that noted Berkshire breeder, J. A. Fricker; sired by Hightide F. B. He carries the blood of two of England's most fashionable Berkshire strains, Hightides and Gillinghams. Besides being so richly bred, he is proving a wonderful sire. Prominent among the several gilt-edged brood sows is Imp. Kingston Rose, of the Duchess of Devonshire strain; now suckling a choice litter, by the stock boar. Imp. Stratton Lizzie 41st is lately landed from England, carrying a litter, by Wynathorpe Cherub, a noted winner in the Old Land. Kingston Maid (imp.) is another big, smooth sow, full of character and quality. Besides these, there are several others, out of imported dams and by such noted sires as Imp. Polgate Doctor, Premier, Longfellow 3rd and Crown Prince. For sale are about a dozen sows, seven months old, part of them by the stock boar, others by Imp. Polgate Doctor, some out of imported dams, others out of daughters of Polgate Doctor (imp.); also several boars fit for service, of the same litters as the above sows, and a large number of younger ones of both sexes. Mr. McLeod's Berkshires are an exceptionally strong lot showing a deal of character. They are very rapid growers, and strictly up-to-date in type. During the last year he has shipped a very large number of hogs to points near and far, and this lot of ready-to-breed boars and sows now on hand should certainly prove satisfactory to anyone getting them.

Volume 69 of the American Shorthorn Herdbook has been received at this office, thanks to the courtesy of the secretary and editor, Mr. John W. Groves, Chicago, Ill. It is a substantial and well-printed volume of 1,176 pages, containing pedigrees of bulls numbering 268,187 to 273,700, and of cows to nearly an equal number, showing clearly the undiminished popularity of the red, white and roan in that great cattle-growing country.

At a dispersion sale, on Oct. 8th, of the Jersey herd of John A. Middleton, of Shelbyville, Kentucky, 61 head sold for an average of \$196.56. Nineteen of these were under a year old, and excluding these the average on the remaining 42 was almost \$250. The highest price, \$1,050, was paid for the seven-year-old cow, Nobleman's Lady Mary. The two-year-old bull, Diploma's Fern Lad, brought \$850. A dozen others sold for \$300 to \$430.

Attention is called to the important auction sale of Holstein cattle, advertised in this paper by Pine Lane Farm, Middleton, N. Y., to be held on Nov. 12th, fuller particulars of which will be given in these columns next week.

ROYAL CHOICE'S FULL LIST OF WINNINGS.

With further reference to the winnings of the Clydesdale three-year-old stallion, Royal Choice (imp.), a note concerning whose show-yard record appeared in our "Gossip" columns, issue of October 17th, we are in receipt of the following explanatory note from the importers, Graham Bros., Claremont: "Since giving you notes on our last importation, we have received the extended pedigrees and their winnings from Mr. MacNeillage, and find that Royal Choice's differ from what we were informed. We herewith enclose his card."

The card gives his winnings as follows: Royal Choice was first at Kilmarnock and R. A. S. E., Windsor, as a yearling, and as a two-year-old he was first and champion at Edinburgh, beating Mr. Clark's great gelding; first at Lanark, and second at Highland, at Peebles.

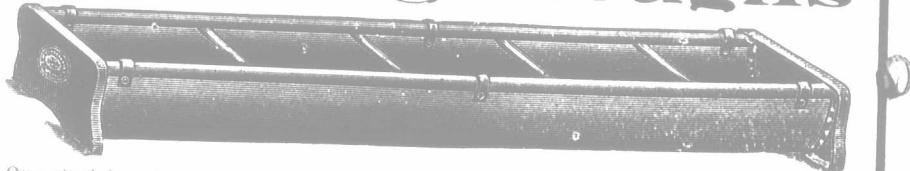
EXECUTORS' SALE OF SHORT-HORNS.

At the Sale Pavilion, Hamilton, Ont., on Monday, January 6th, 1908, the executors of the estate of the late Wm. Hendrie, of Hamilton, Ont., will sell, without reserve, the entire herd of 43 head of imported and Canadian-bred Scotch Shorthorn cattle. This is one of the best herds in the country, selected for their individual excellence and rich fashionable breeding; many of them at long prices. All are registered in the Canadian Herdbook, and nearly all in the American book as well. All will positively be sold to the highest bidder. At the same time there will be sold fifteen head of Shorthorn-Ayrshire grades, milk cows and heifers. This will certainly be a most attractive sale. Full particulars of breeding, etc., will appear in future issues of this paper. For catalogues, which will be ready about Nov. 1st, address Mr. T. N. Coulter, 52 King St., E., Hamilton, Ont.

RIVERSIDE HEREFORDS.

The Riverside herd of large, thick-fleshed Hereford cattle ranks among the best of the high-class herds in Ontario, the property of Messrs. J. A. & D. C. Lovering, of Coldwater, Ont., was established a few years ago by the purchase of several imported cows at very long prices; since which time particular attention has been paid to the sire end of the herd, using nothing but the best procurable. The inevitable result is a herd of some thirty head of strictly high-class animals of the low-down, thick-fleshed type, and just now in prime condition. The present stock bull is Sherry 8th, bred by H. D. Smith, of Ingleside, sired by the several-times Toronto, London and Ottawa champion, Bourton of Ingleside, and out of that great show cow, Sylvan 7th. He is a massive bull of fine quality throughout and a wonderful sire. At present there are three imported cows in the herd, the balance bred from imported cows, a grand lot of cows of a type that has made Herefords famous as an ideal beef breed. For sale are a considerable number of one-, two- and three-year-old heifers—an exceptionally desirable lot—and three young bulls that by spring will be fit for service—a real nice, thick, sappy lot. Messrs. Lovering report the demand for Herefords during the last year as the best they ever had, having shipped a number long distances on mail orders, with satisfaction in every case.

Steel Hog Troughs



Our steel hog trough has proved itself a true success. "All right. Just the thing. Would use no other." That's what these that use them say. Send us your order; do it all steel cheese vat. Write us.

The Steel Trough and Machine Co., Limited, Tweed, Ontario.

See that Lock

It is the perfect fitting, patented side lock on

EASTLAKE METALLIC SHINGLES

no other shingles have it. This famous device makes Eastlake Shingles the easiest and quickest to lay—and also insures the roof being absolutely leak proof. Eastlake Shingles are fire, lightning and rust proof.

OUR GUARANTEE—We guarantee Eastlake Metallic Shingles to be made of better material, more scientifically and accurately constructed, more easily applied and will last longer than any other. Eastlake Shingles have been made since 1866.

Our cheapest grade will last longer and cost less than the best wooden shingles. Our best Metallic Shingles—hard not mentioned in the same breath with any other roof covering, shingles, slate or tin. Write us for reasons.

The Metallic Roofing Co., Limited,
Manufacturers, Toronto and Winnipeg.

WOOD SHEETING 41

AQUAPROBO PAPER

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.

WANTED—A position by a young Englishman. Sink will be in a position for an engagement after the first week of November. Good stockman; milker. Can furnish references. Address: A. M., Box 38, Ormand, Ont.

WANTED—Ladies in rural districts desirous of engaging in profitable business will do well to write the Robinson Corset & Costume Co., London, Ont.

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

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

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

WANTED—Home seekers, attention! If you want a farm home in British Columbia, drop a postal card for full particulars of our lub plan. Dominion Homeseekers' Association, Ltd., B. C.

YOUNG Englishman seeks situation fitting horses, or any place of trust. Life experience at mixed farming. Abstainer. Good references. Apply: A. B., Tara P. O., Ont.

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

Entries for the International Live-stock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Nov. 30th to Dec. 7th, close November 1st. Send for entry blanks to B. H. Heide, Union Stock-yards, Chicago, Ill.

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Klinck

Do Not Be Misled By Dishonest Dealers Who Try To Sell Imitations of Our Popular Butter Color.

When a merchant or dealer would foist on you some poor substitute for Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, do not let them deceive you. Buttermakers who buy Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color never pay for MUD or SEDIMENT. The last drop is as clear as the first, and is sold under a positive guarantee of greater strength than other colors. Ask for this perfect color that makes prize, gilt-edged butter. Do not allow any dealer to convince you that some other kind is just as good.



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.

FIRST CLASS stock for sale: One pair Bronze turkeys weight 50 pounds, \$6. Young pair \$3. Large Toul use, Embden and Brown Chinese geese, \$5 a pair. Indian Runner ducks, \$1.00 a pair. One male and five females, Brown Leghorns \$3. Satisfaction guaranteed. Alf Rob on N wood, Ont.

GOSSIP.

Mr. W. E. Shean, Elmbank, Ont., writes: "In reference to the young Shorthorn bull I am offering in your paper for sale, I may say he is sired by Scottish Prince, the senior champion at Toronto, 1906, and his dam, a good milking cow, was sired by a bull bred by Jno. Gardhouse & Sons, of Highfield, he, in turn, being sired by an imported Missie bull that was at the head of the Gardhouse herd, and afterwards with that of Senator Edwards, of Rockland, Ont. This young bull is cheap to anyone wanting a well-bred bull, and must be sold before winter."

LAST CALL FOR F. & N. HOWE'S HOLSTEIN SALE.

Again we direct the attention of "Farmer's Advocate" readers to the fact that on Thursday, Oct. 31st, an opportunity will be offered of getting, at a price fixed by themselves, registered Holstein cows, heifers and calves, whose actual performance at the pail proves them to be moneymakers of a very high order. A man takes no chances in the purchase of dairy cows these days. With cheese at 14c., and butter likely to reach 40c., no more profitable investment is within the reach of men with moderate means. At this sale twenty-five head will be sold for cash, or eight months' credit on bankable paper with six per cent. interest. The farm is easily reached by C. P. R. from either Ingersoll or Putnam Stations, and Ingersoll Station (G. T. R.). At both places on day of sale, conveyances will be in waiting.

IMPORTANT CLYDESDALE AND SHORTHORN SALE.

On Wednesday, Oct. 30th, as announced in the advertisement in this paper, will be held an important clearing sale of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorn cattle, belonging to the estate of I. Devitt & Son, of Freeman, Ont., near Burlington Junction (G. T. R.), and five miles east of Hamilton. Owing to the death of both partners, the whole will be sold without reserve. The Clydesdales comprise five brood mares, one of which is imported, and four filly foals; also the stallion, George Macpherson (3706), by Imp. Douglas Macpherson, dam by Imp. Grandeur (6814). Messrs. Devitt had the reputation of breeding a notably good class of Clydesdales, and this sale will doubtless present a favorable opportunity to secure good bargains. The Shorthorns comprise a dozen young cows and heifers and a number of heifer calves to be sold with their dams, also the bull, Golden Prince, by the Toronto champion, Captain Mayfly (imp.). See the advertisement, and send for catalogue to the administrator, Mr. Geo. Klinck, Elmira, Ont.

GOSSIP.

LAST CALL FOR J. R. JOHNSON'S CLYDESDALE SALE.

As announced last week, at the Royal Hotel stables, Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, Oct. 30th, at 1 p. m., Mr. J. R. Johnson, of Springford, Ont., to whom applications for catalogues should be sent, will sell by auction, the price to be fixed by the buyer, 42 imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, from one to six years of age. These have all been in Canada for a year, have been acclimated, and are all in good condition. The superior quality of Mr. Johnson's former importations is a guarantee that buyers from a distance will not be disappointed in the quality of this offering, as they combine size and quality to a marked degree, and are choke-full of Clydesdale character and draftiness. Among them are many well-matched pairs. A number of them are well broken. All two years old and over were bred, and most of them are easily seen to be safe in foal. All are recorded in the Canadian Clydesdale Studbook. All have from three to six registered dams. They carry Scotland's richest blood, and many of them are show animals. This will certainly be the largest number offered at one sale this year, thereby giving purchasers the greatest selection. Very few are being imported this year, owing to the decided increase in price in Scotland. The terms are easy for anyone wanting time. No man can make a mistake in adding to his stock of draft brood mares, as certainly for years to come good heavy horses are sure to be one of the greatest sources of the farmers' revenue. Twenty-two of the lot are yearlings; four are this year's foals, two of which were imported in dam, which leaves sixteen believed to be in foal; surely an offering attractive enough to draw a bumper crowd. Remember the date, Wednesday, Oct. 30th, Woodstock, Ont.

THE FORSTER FARM DORSETS.

Beautifully situated in the outskirts of the town of Oakville, Ont., overlooking the snug little harbor and the lake, lies the Forster Farm, the property of Mr. A. S. Forster, an up-to-date farmer, and a wielder of the pen, being the owner and manager of Oakville's largest printing establishment. This is one of the most beautiful of the many beautiful farms of this great fruit-growing district, and, in that line, is noted for its large orchards of choice fruit, having for three consecutive years won first prize at Toronto, also the bronze medal at the Pan-American for best exhibit of apples. Mr. Forster is quite proud, and justly so, of his splendid flock of Dorset Horn sheep, among which are Toronto first-prize winners; they are a typical lot, with size, strength and quality, and in good bloom. This year's crop of lambs are the get of Oakville 1st, a strong masculine ram, that, as a sire is proving a bonanza for Mr. Forster. Among this year's crop are some that are fit to go up against anything that was out for honors this year. Mr. Forster intends making an importation next summer to infuse new blood and strengthen his flock. For sale just now are three two-shear ewes, six one-shear ewes, three ewe lambs, and four ram lambs. Look up Mr. Forster's advertisement, and write him, to Oakville P. O., Ont.

Dalgety Bros., Dundee, Scotland, advertise in this issue an important auction sale, to take place in London, Ont., on November 6th, of 16 recently-imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, a number of which have been bred to noted sires in Scotland. This firm have made an enviable reputation by the excellent type and quality of their importations, and we are assured their latest consignment is well up to the standard of former offerings, if not superior, as they believe it is. Parties contemplating the purchase of a first-class brood mare or two will do well to keep this sale in view. Further information as to the offering may be looked for in these columns next week. In the meantime, address Mr. James Dalgety, Glencoe, Ont., for particulars. A second consignment of stallions will also be on exhibition for sale.

Executors' Sale.

OF HIGH-CLASS AND CANADIAN-BRED

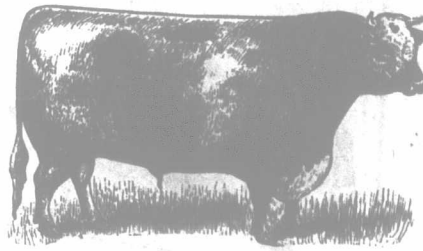
SHORTHORNS

And Milk Cows and Heifers

At the SALE PAVILION of the HAMILTON STOCK YARDS HAMILTON, ONTARIO, CANADA

Monday, the 6th January, 1908

AT ONE P. M., WITHOUT RESERVE.



THERE WILL BE SOLD THE ENTIRE HERD OF 43 HEAD OF IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED SHORTHORNS, AND 15 HEAD OF MILK COWS AND HEIFERS (GRADES).

The Estate of the Late Wm. Hendrie, Valley Farm, Hamilton

TERMS CASH.

AUCTIONEERS { G. P. BELLOWES. CAPT. T. E. ROBSON.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND CATALOGUES APPLY TO:

T. M. Poulter, 52 King St., E., Hamilton, Canada.

The undersigned has been instructed by Mr. Geo. Wm. Ballou, President of the Ayrshire Breeders' Association, to sell his entire herd of

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

at Public Auction, at Pine Lane Farm, Middletown, N. Y., on

Tuesday, November 12, 1907

The herd numbers about 65 Imported and American-bred Prize-winning Animals of the correct Ayrshire type, combining beauty with utility to a marked degree. This herd has an enviable show-ring record. This sale offers an exceptional opportunity to secure choice specimens of the breed. For catalogue address:

Leander F. Herriok, Auctioneer, 405 Main St., Worcester, Mass.

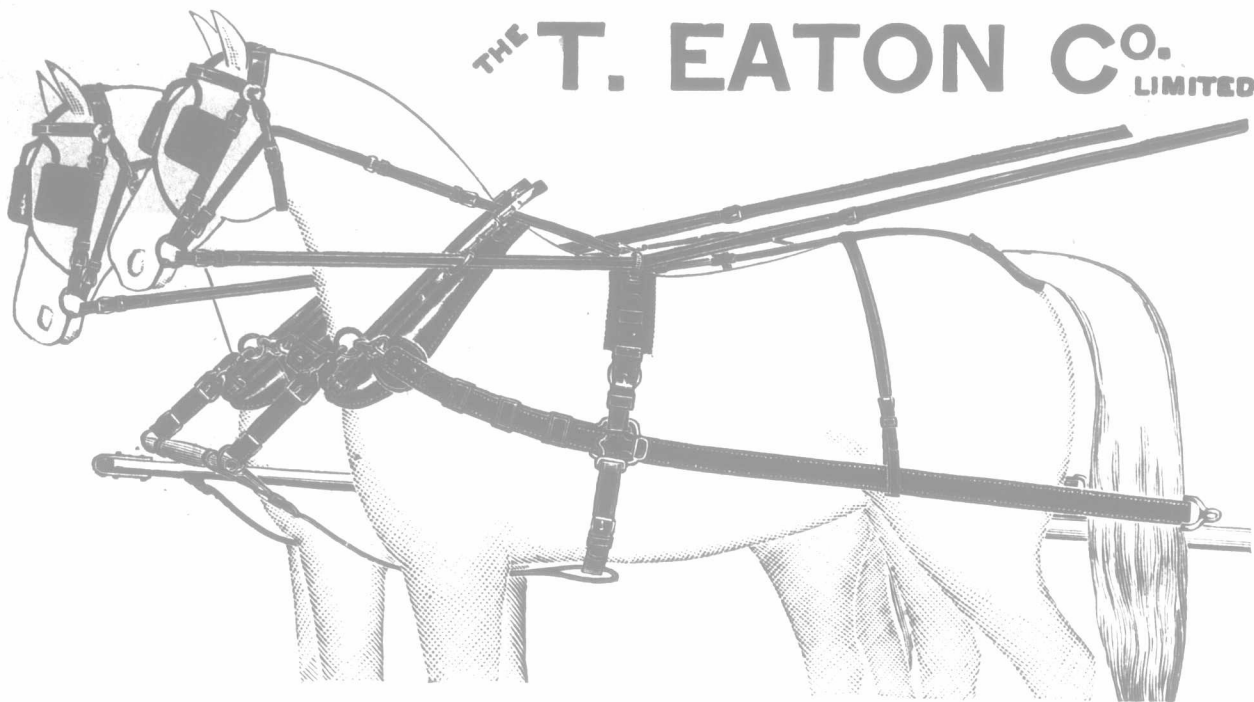
Advertisement for U.S. Cream Separator. Features include: CLEAN SKIMMING, EASY RUNNING, LONG WEARING. Text: Three Absolutely Necessary Qualities. But all separators don't have them ALL. That's why it is so important to choose the right one. You can't make a mistake in buying the well-known, standard, reliable U. S., for the U. S. CREAM SEPARATOR. Holds World's Record For CLEANEST SKIMMING. Cream is money. U. S. saves it when others lose. U. S. turns easy — users say easier than others. Time has conclusively proved its durability. Complete Illustrated Catalogue — FREE. Please write for No. VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO. Bellows Falls, Vermont. EIGHTEEN DISTRIBUTING WAREHOUSES.

ED 1866

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25⁰⁰**EATON'S**
Popular Farm Harness**25⁰⁰**

We guarantee this harness to be one of the best farm team harnesses made at the price. Best quality of leather and the best workmanship, and if the harness is not perfectly satisfactory and one of extraordinary value you may return the same to us, and we will cheerfully refund your money, together with all the transportation charges you may have paid.



This is a strictly new and up-to-date farm harness. Let us send you this set. Look it over, consider the material, workmanship, and our extremely low price, and we know that you will have received one of the greatest values we have ever been able to offer in a farm team harness.

SPECIAL ATTENTION HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE PARTS OF HARNESS THAT REQUIRE THE MOST STRENGTH

A team harness at a price that puts it within the reach of every man who uses harness, and, remember, this harness is made of the best Canadian leather, thoroughly tanned, and in every respect a genuine good article. It is made in our own workrooms, the stock being carefully selected and properly proportioned in every detail. We recommend it, and guarantee it. If this harness is not perfectly satisfactory, you can return it at our expense, and we will cheerfully refund your money.

Bridles— $\frac{3}{4}$ cheeks, patent leather winkers, good fronts and rosettes, flat winker stays and side checks. A good heavy, serviceable bridle.

Lines— $\frac{7}{8}$ inch, good length, with snaps and spread straps.

Collars—Good short-straw collars, heavy leather back and rim, either cloth or leather face.

Hames—Good, heavy, varnished clip.

Hame Tugs— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, heavy 3-ply, with double-grip trace buckles.

Breast Straps— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, heavy, with slides and snaps.

Martingales— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, heavy, with dee.

Traces— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 3-ply whole stock, good and heavy.

Back Band—Felt pad swell, leather with hook and terrets.

Belly Bands—Heavy, folded, with buckle on each end.

Back Straps—With buckled crupper and hip straps.

Mountings—Japan.

Price, \$25.00

EATON'S SPECIAL PRICE FOR ONE MONTH ONLY, \$25.00

HORSE OWNERS! USE

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM.
 A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest. Best BLISTER ever used. Removes all bunches from horses. Impossible to produce scar or blemish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.
THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Canada

Tuttle's Elixir

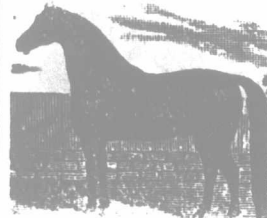
Greatest maker of sound horses in the world. Tested many years, never fails if cure be possible. \$100 reward if it does. For lameness, curb, splint, spavin, ringbone, swellings, etc.

Tuttle's Family Elixir

Liniment for household use. Ask for Tuttle's American Worm and Condition Powders and Hoof Ointment. "Veterinary Experience," perfect horse-man's guide free. Symptoms and treatment for all common ailments. Write for it. Postage 2c.
TUTTLE'S ELIXIR CO., 64 Beverly St., Boston, Mass.
 Montreal: H. A. Tuttle, Mgr., 32 St. Gabriel St.
 Beware of all blisters; only temporary relief, if any.

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 blistering. This is the only preparation in the world guaranteed to kill a Ringbone or any Spavin, or money refunded, and will not kill the hair. Manufactured by Dr. Frederick 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.**

Seldom See

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch of bruise on his Ankle, Hock, Stifle, Knee or Throat.

ABSORBINE

will clean them off without laying the horse up. No blister, no hair gone. \$2.00 per bottle, delivered. Book 8-C free. **ABSORBINE, JR.,** for mankind, \$1.00. Removes Soft Bunches, Cures Varicose Veins, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands. Alays Pain. Mfg. only by **W.F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass.** Canadian Agents: **LYMAN BONS & CO., Montreal.**

Imported Clydesdales



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

Geo. G. Stewart, Howick, Que.

RIVER VALLEY CLYDESDALES AND SHORTHORNS.



For Sale—Two stallions, one imp., the other imp. in dam; 2 imp. mares 3 and 4 yrs. of age—a grand pair, with size and quality; 1 filly foal imp. in dam. Shorthorns all ages, of both sexes; straight milking strain. **A. V. Carefoot, Thornbury Sta., Redwing P. O.**

Imp. Clydesdale Fillies!



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

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

The Ontario Veterinary College, Ltd.

Temperance St., TORONTO, Canada. Affiliated with the University of Toronto. Patrons: Governor-General of Canada, and Lieut.-Governor of Ontario. Fee, \$65.00 per session. Apply to **ANDREW SMYTH, F.R.C.V.S., Principal.**

GOSSIP.

We believe that fully one-half the deer skins taken annually in Canada never reach the market, write E. T. Carter & Co., of Toronto. Canadian dealers would be glad to have these skins at a price that would make it well worth while. The venison and antlers are not the whole of the deer.

STOOKING MACHINE SUCCESSFULLY OPERATED.

A mechanical grain shocker is among the new devices recently invented for saving man's labor. The contrivance has been tested on several Manitoba farms successfully, it is said, and the inventors announce the machine will be on the market in time for next season's crop. It was invented by a couple of young machinists in Hamilton, Ont., who have spent nearly ten years in bringing their invention to its present stage of perfection. The machine weighs less than 200 pounds, and is attached to the binder much the same as a bundle-carrier. The stooks which it forms may consist of any number of sheaves from eight up. They are held together by a band, the amount of twine required for the purpose being placed at about one pound for every four required by the binder. The machine is constructed altogether of steel, is simple in operation; in fact, the inventors claim it to be entirely automatic. If this contrivance is a practical success, or can be made so, it is going to prove one of the greatest of labor-saving inventions. Grain stooking is probably the most laborious work attached to farming in this country. Let it be successfully accomplished by some manner of mechanical contrivance, and we are just that much nearer to a solution of the labor problem of the farm.

PINE GROVE YORKSHIRES.

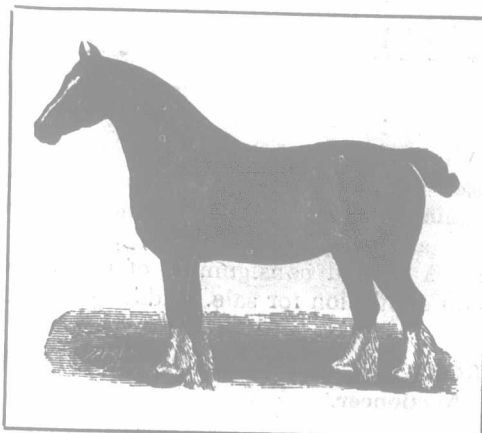
The Pine Grove herd of Yorkshire hogs is probably the oldest-established herd in Canada. The owners, Messrs. Joseph Featherston & Son, were among the first to import this now noted breed, and to them is due a very great share of the credit for the high standard of Canadian bacon hogs. For years, their importations were an annual event, and many of the winners at Toronto, London, Ottawa and Guelph were imported or bred by this firm, whose reputation as importers and breeders of high-class Yorkshire hogs is continental, and one thing that redounds greatly to their credit is that, although they have for years been shipping hogs, totalling into the thousands, all over this continent, we have yet to hear of a single case of misrepresentation, and to-day, although they have something over 25 sows in breeding, so great is the demand for their Yorkshires that at the time of our visit there was only one boar left for sale fit for service, the rest for sale being about three months of age; while in sows about ready to breed there are some 20. In younger stuff there are a great many of both sexes. Anyone wanting a rare good young sow should secure one of this lot, as they are extra choice. The stock boars are: Imp. Dalmeny Joe, bred by Lord Rosebery, a massive hog of ideal type, and a sire of prizewinners; Pine Grove Fashion, a son of Dalmeny Joe, and out of a Glendella-bred sow. Last year he won first at Ottawa and several local shows. Pine Grove Dalmeny Joe is another son that last year, at Toronto, in the six-months-old class won first, and this year in the eighteen-months-old class won first at Toronto and first and championship at Ottawa. Pine Grove Beau is a Misabella-bred hog, sired by Broom-house Beau (imp.). Last year he won first prize all around the circuit. The sows all belong to the Misabella, Glendella and Nell strains, three of the choicest of Yorkshire blood lines. They are a massive lot, averaging from 400 to 800 lbs. in weight, built on ideal bacon lines, and quality from the ground up, bred from choicest imported stock. There are none better in the country, among them being a number of Toronto, London and Ottawa winners. The Messrs. Featherston report that never before in their experience have they found the demand for Yorkshires so strong as during the last year. A letter addressed to Streetsville P. O., making known your wants, will receive prompt attention.

42 Imported Clydesdale Fillies 42 By Auction.

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

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

AT 1 P. M.



In all there will be 42 mares and fillies from 1 to 5 years of age, and 4 spring foals. All these have been in the country for nearly a year, and are thoroughly acclimatized and in good condition. All 3 years of age and over were bred and supposed to be in foal. They have substance, character and quality, and bred from Scotland's richest and most fashionable blood.

They are the property of

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

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

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

Catalogues on application.

SHIRE HORSES!



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

R. Moore & Sons,

Beston Fields Shire Stud, Nottingham, England, have exported to Canada a shipment of 17 head, including many prizewinners at the English shows. The shipment consists of 8 stallions and 9 fillies, which will be sold at Low Prices. This stud has won during the last ten years at the leading shows in England upwards of 500 first and other prizes. Come and look them over or send for catalogue. They are at

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

CLYDESDALES



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

DALGETY BROS., Glencoe, Ont.

W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT.

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

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

CLYDESDALES



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

Long-distance phone.

SMITH & RICHARDSON, COLUMBUS, ONTARIO.

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

CLYDESDALE

Mares and Fillies

DALGETY BROS., DUNDEE, SCOTLAND.

To be sold by Public Auction at the FRASER HOUSE, King Street, London, Ont., on

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 6, 1907

At 1.30 p. m.

Sixteen extra choice imported Clydesdale mares and fillies, several of which are bred to noted horses. This is an essentially high-class lot, with abundance of size and quality and very richly bred. A number of them are show animals, and, we think, the best lot we ever imported. A second consignment of Clydesdale stallions just landed will be on exhibition for sale. Address all correspondence to

CAPT. T. E. ROBSON, Auctioneer.

JAS. DALGETY, 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.



CRAIGALEE HACKNEYS

In my stables intending purchasers will always find a good selection of high-stepping harness horses, saddlers, etc. Just now I have a number on hand, also a few high-class Hackney mares; some with foal at foot. Noted prize-winners among them, and some rare good youngsters.

H. J. Spencely, Boxgrove P. O. MARKHAM STA. LONG-DISTANCE 'PHONE.

CLYDESDALES



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

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



Graham & Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS

Our Clydes now on hand are all prizewinners, their breeding is glit-tered. Our Hackneys, both stallions and mares, are an exceedingly high-class lot. We also have a few high-steppers and carriage horses. Yonge Street cars pass the door every hour. 'Phone North 4428.

GRAHAM & RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT.

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



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

T. H. HASSARD, MILLBROOK, ONT.



IMPORTED CLYDESDALES!

9 stallions, 1 to 6 years of age; 10 fillies, 1 to 3 years of age, several of them in foal; 1 two-year-old Hackney stallion; 1 two-year-old Shire stallion; 3 Percheron stallions, 3 years old. All are selected animals, bred in the purple. Will be sold cheap and on terms to suit. T. D. ELLIOTT, BOLTON, ONT. 'Phone.



SIMCOE LODGE CLYDESDALES

Our stable of imported and Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallions and fillies was never so strong in show stuff as now, although we have had some very strong lots. Look up our stable on Exhibition Grounds. HOJKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONT., G. T. & C. N. R. Long-distance 'phone.

Oak Park Stock Farm IMP. HACKNEYS, SHROPSHIRE, AND BERKSHIRES.

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



Imp. Clydesdales (Stallions and Fillies), Hackneys, Welsh Ponies.

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

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

TOBACCO CURING.

Would be pleased to hear from someone, who has had experience, how to cure tobacco grown at home. What is the best and quickest method? A. E. D.

Ans.—From a useful book on "Tobacco Culture," we extract the subjoined article on cutting, curing and storing tobacco. The experience of Canadian growers is also invited:

Cutting and Housing.—When the top leaves have attained the size of the lower ones and begin to be dotted with reddish spots, the tobacco is ripe and ready to be cut off and hung up to cure. There are several methods of hanging up tobacco, but the following two are the best and shortest: First, splitting and hanging it upon lath or poles and leaving it to partially cure in the field; secondly, nailing it to rails with lathing-nails, at once in the shed. The former method, for high northern latitudes, is by far the best, as it will cure in a much shorter time (and thus prevent the destruction of the crop by freezing in the shed), by the drying of the pith of the stalk, which is the main reservoir of moisture. It is performed as follows: Have a chisel about a foot long and three inches broad, the sharp end not bevelled on one side, but coming to an edge by a gradual taper on both sides (a common tenon-saw will do pretty well); place the edge of the chisel in the center of the stalk upon the end where it has been topped, and push it down, guiding in its course so as not to break or cut off any leaves, to within three or four inches of the ground; the stalk may then be cut off with a hatchet, or with the chisel if it be made pretty strong. The splitting may be done in the morning when the leaves are too brittle to admit of the stalk being cut down, and then when the sun has sufficiently wilted the leaves, the stalk may be cut and left to lie until it will bear handling without breaking the leaves. The lath being previously prepared, four feet in length and about an inch in thickness on one edge, and one-half inch on the other, and two inches broad (or poles cut in the forest will answer pretty well), then have trestles prepared high enough to allow the stalks to hang suspended without touching the ground, and set far enough apart in the field to admit of the lath reaching from one to another, now place the stalks of tobacco upon the lath (previously laid across the trestles), by slipping them over and down until they will hang perpendicular and six or eight inches apart, so they will merely touch, without crowding too much. It may be left hanging thus exposed to the weather until the leaves are so wilted that the stalks hang apart without touching and the lower leaves begin to dry, when it is taken off the trestles, each lath entire, and laid upon a wagon and hauled to the

Shed or Drying-house.—The shed must be constructed of timbers strong enough to resist storms, and should be boarded "up and down." About every three feet one board should be hinged, to readily open and shut. If it is intended to split and lath the tobacco, the inside of the shed must be divided by rails into widths to accommodate the lath, and likewise into tiers, one above the other, far enough apart to allow the stalks to hang from, well separate. The frame of rails and timbers inside the shed destined to sustain the weight of the tiers of tobacco (which, when green, is exceedingly heavy) should be strongly constructed so as to preclude the possibility of breaking down, for if this should happen to the upper tier, in all probability the whole would be tumbled to the ground. When ready to hang up, beginning at the top tier of the shed, slip on one lath after the other, until the whole is filled. The process of nailing it up to rails or strips of board, in some respects may be superior to the former method, as the tobacco is more expeditiously secured in the shed and does not require so much handling, but, in general, there is more tobacco lost by being frozen in the shed

(Continued on next page.)

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

The kidneys form a very important channel for the out-let of disease from the system, carrying off accumulations that poison the blood.

The kidneys are often affected and cause serious disease when least suspected. When the back aches, specks float before the eyes, the urine contains a brick-dust sediment, or is thick and stringy, scanty, highly colored, in fact when there is anything wrong with the small of the back or the urinary organs then the kidneys are affected.

If you are troubled with your kidneys

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

will cure you. Mrs. Frank Foos, Woodside, N.B., writes: "I was a great sufferer with backache for over a year and could get nothing to relieve me until I took two boxes of DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS, and now I do not feel any pain whatever and can eat and sleep well; something I could not do before."

Price 50 cents a box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

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; no cutting, just a little attention every fifth day—and your money refunded if it ever fails. Cures most cases within thirty days, leaving the horse sound and smooth. All particulars given in Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser. Write us for a free copy. Ninety-six pages, covering more than a hundred veterinary subjects. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario

The Sunnyside Herefords.



To make room for my new importation, I will sell four cows with heifer calves by side, two yearling heifers, one yearling bull and two bull calves at a 25% reduction if taken in the next 30 days. The best of breeding and individual merit. Herd is headed by a son of the grand champion, Prime Lad. Address: M. H. O'NEIL, Southgate, Ont.

W. R. BOWMAN, MT. FOREST.

Durham bulls, roans and reds, sired by imported Newton Prince, \$75. Shropshire ram and ewe lambs \$10 to \$15 each, sired by our stock ram—Prolific (imp.) a Chicago winner, and Dickins (imp.). A few choice breeding ewes at \$12 to \$15 each. Yorkshires so as due to farrow in February, sired by an imported boar, weighing over 200 pounds, at \$20 each. One boar ready for service at \$15. A Jersey bull, two years old, a winner at London; quick sale \$50.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

FOR SALE!

Young bulls, also females of various ages. Good, growthy, quick-feeding animals, of excellent breeding and type. Come and see them or address: W. M. ISOE P. O. and G. T. R. Stn. Sebringville, Ont.

Aberdeen - Angus Cattle.

If you want anything in this line, write or come and see them at Elm Park, Guelph.

James Bowman, Guelph, Ont.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS

For sale, 50 head to pick from, males or females, by imported sire, Drumbo station.

WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

ABERDEEN - ANGUS CATTLE

For sale: young bulls and females. Herd won first prize, and stock bull the champion ship, at Western Fair, London, 1907, in strong competition. Flora stn., G. T. R. & C. P. R. O. N. LOWE, Flora Ont.

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

High-class Shorthorns Royal Chief, a son of Mildred's Royal, at head of herd. We are offering a few choice heifers of show-rine form. Pure Scotch Terms reasonable. A. DUNCAN & SONS, Carleton, Ont.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

than will pay for the difference in time and labor. The stalk should be cut down after the dew is off in the morning, and left to wilt. If the sun be very hot, the tobacco must be watched that it does not scorch, and if this be found to be the case, it should be thrown into heaps about a foot high and three feet or less in width, and then hauled into the shed; here it must not be piled more than a foot high, or it will soon heat and spoil. It should be nailed up as rapidly as possible; one person sticking the nail in the pith of the stalk exposed by cutting it off from the ground, and shaking it to loosen the leaves, hands it to a second person, who nails it to the rail, far enough apart to allow of the circulation of the air throughout. After the crop is in, the doors and shutters should be opened all round, so as to allow a strong draft of air to pass through the tobacco and prevent what is technically called "burning." This is literally nothing more than a partial decomposition of the leaf, consequent upon the exclusion of air from passing through it while in the green state, which destroys its quality and texture. When dried it has a blackish brown color, and crumbles beneath the touch. When the tobacco is pretty thoroughly cured, and during dry weather, when it is very brittle, the high winds that prevail about that season will damage it very much if allowed to blow through the shed, hence at such times the shed should be closed on the sides whence the wind comes, and opened again when it has ceased to blow. When the leaves are all dry, or after the weather has been severe enough to freeze the remaining green ones, the tobacco is ready to be stripped.

Stripping.—At the setting in of a warm, drizzling, wet, foggy spell of weather, the shed must be opened on all sides to allow the damp atmosphere to pervade the whole interior. After the dry leaves have become damp enough to allow handling in any degree without breaking, the stalks must be taken off the lath or pulled down and laid in heaps about eighteen inches or two feet high, and any desired length. If it is not intended to strip it immediately, it should be conveyed to a cellar or other apartment, where it will remain damp. It should not, however, be suffered to remain longer than two or three days in heaps, without examination, as there is sometimes sufficient moisture remaining in the stalks or frozen leaves to create heat and rot the good tobacco. If found to be heating, it should be changed about and aired and be stripped immediately. If found to be drying out, further evaporation may be checked by covering the heaps with damp straw or corn fodder. Tobacco is usually stripped into two qualities, "ground-leaf," or "fillers," and "wrappers." The leaves that lie next the ground, generally from two to four, are always more or less damaged by sand beaten on by the rain and other causes, hence they only command about half the price of the good tobacco or "wrappers." The ground-leaves are taken off first and tied up separately in bunches, or "hands." This is performed in the following manner: Take off one leaf after another, until there is contained in the hand a sufficient number to make a bunch about an inch in diameter at the foot-stalks, which must be kept even at the ends, and holding the bunch clasped in one hand, take a leaf and wrap it around (beginning at the end of the bunch), confining the end under the first turn, continue to wrap smoothly and neatly until about three inches of the leaf remains, then open the bunch in the middle and draw the remaining part of the leaf through. This forms a neat and compact "hand," that will bear a great deal of handling without coming open. After the ground-leaves have been removed, the good leaves are stripped off and tied up the same as the ground-leaves, with this exception: the leaves of each stalk should be tied in a bunch by themselves, to preserve a uniformity in color and size, as tobacco is sold in the market according to color and size, therefore if the leaves of a large and a small plant, or of a dark-colored and a light one, be tied up together, it at once diminishes the appearance and value of the crop.

Bulking.—As soon as a quantity of tobacco is stripped it should be "bulked down," or if intended to be immediately

(Continued on next page.)

From Calf to Yearling



A horse, cow or steer—any domestic animal—is, in a sense, what the breeder makes it. An inherited tendency toward heavy milking or capacity for fattening may be intensified by judicious management on the part of the feeder until succeeding generations excel the parent stock. The feeder can change an unthrifty animal into one that proves profitable. This developing of characteristics is made possible by the modern science of feeding as understood by up-to-date farmers. Hence the first twelve months in the life of a calf become of vital importance as largely determining its future usefulness. Now, to rightly develop a calf with large appetite, it's necessary to *strengthen digestion* so that increasing ration may be met by increasing appetite and no derangement result from over-feeding. To do this, give regularly, twice a day, small doses of

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

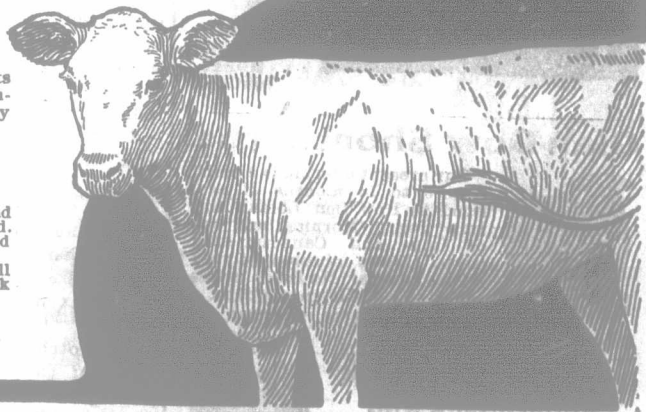
in the grain ration. This is the prescription of Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and contains bitter tonics, iron for the blood and proper nitrates to cleanse the system. It acts upon the digestive organs, correcting any tendency toward indigestion and enabling the animal to assimilate great quantities of food; hence compels rapid growth and permanently fixes the feeding habit. Dr. Hess Stock Food gives increased appetite for roughage and, by aiding digestion, prevents much loss of nutriment in the manure. Corrects all minor stock ailments and costs but a penny a day for a horse, cow, hog or steer. Its ingredients are endorsed by Professors Quitman, Winslow and Finley Dun, the greatest medical writers of the age. Sold on a written guarantee.

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

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

Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. You can have his 96-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Mention this paper.

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



Your best Horse may strain his Shoulder or Fetlock tomorrow

Get a bottle of FELLOWS' LEEMING'S ESSENCE today.

Fellows' Leeming's Essence acts like magic. It draws out all the soreness and stiffness from strains, sprains and bruises—and limbers up the joints. One application usually cures ordinary lameness—and two rubbings fix the horse all right.

It does horses so much good right at the start that they can be put to work a few hours after the Essence has been applied.

Accidents are liable to happen at any time. Be ready for them. Get a bottle of Fellows' Leeming's Essence today. 50c. a bottle. At all dealers or from the

NATIONAL DRUG & CHEMICAL CO., LIMITED, MONTREAL

A lame horse is a dead loss.

It costs as much to keep a lame horse, as it does a horse in harness—and the cripple brings nothing in. You can't afford to support idle stock. That's why you can't afford to be without



Kendall's Spavin Cure

It takes away the pain and stiffness from Sprains and Bruises—draws the soreness out of Strained Muscles and Tendons—CURES Spavins, Soft Bunches and Swellings. Used for two generations by two nations.

KATRINE STATION, ONT., Dec. 15, '04.

"I have used Kendall's Spavin Cure for a Bone Spavin of 4 years standing, which has entirely cured the lameness and greatly reduced the swelling. Another bottle of the Spavin Cure, I am sure, will complete the cure." HOWARD BROCK.

\$1.00 a bottle or 6 for \$5. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for free copy of our famous book—"Treatise On The Horse." You will find a need for it every day.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., ENOSBURG FALLS, VERMONT, U.S.A. 29

Shorthorns & Leicesters

For sale: Young bulls and heifers by Imp. sires, and from grand milking cows. Leicesters—A choice lot of shearing rams and ewes, also ram and ewe lambs of the finest type and breeding. And a few extra good Berkshire boars. All for sale at reasonable prices.

W. A. Douglas,

Caledonia Station, Tuscarora P. O.



1 BULL

16 months old, sired by Royal Bruce, imported; & 10 months old, sired by Lord Lieutenant imported; cows and heifers imported and home-bred. All at reasonable prices.

SCOTT BROS., Highgate, Ont.

FOR SALE

8 SCOTCH SHORTHORN BULLS

Aged 6 to 16 months. Marz Beauties, Campbell Clarks, Beesies, Clarks and Rosebuds, got by the Broadbents bull; Broadbents Primes (Imp.) 58002. Also sows and heifers in calf or with calves at foot or being bred to same bull. Prices lowest at 4 terms easy.

DAVID MILNE, Ethel, Ont.

J. WATT & SON

OFFERS FOR SALE

1 two-year-old show bull from Imp. sire and dam.
1 senior show bull calf from Imp. dam.
2 senior show yearling heifers, one from Imp. sire and one from Imp. dam.

The above mentioned are all in show shape, and will be sold worth the money.

SALEM P. O., ELORA STA. G.T.R. AND C.P.R.



J. BRYDONE,

Breeder of pure Scotch Shorthorns. Breeding females imported. Headed by the pure Cruikshank (Duchie bred) bull, Elyton Victor (Imp.) 50028-30027. Young stock from Imp. dams for sale. Prices reasonable. Telegraph, Telephone, R. R. Sta. and P. O., Milverton.

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Shropshires.

In Shorthorns we have 100 head to select from, of both sexes and all ages. No fancy prices asked. Several choice young Clyde males and fillies. 75 Shrop. lambs of both sexes. Small profits and quick returns is our motto.

EDWARD E. PUGH,

Claremont P. O. and Station.
Telephone connection.

Maple Leaf Shorthorns

Chancellor's Model now heads the herd, which contains Orison Flower, Lady Fanny, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Matchless, Diamond, and Imp. Bessie Wenlock. Now offering a lot of choice calves, both sexes. Israel Brod, Alma Ont.

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

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. Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durable bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book. FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario.



ROCK SALT for horses and cattle, in ton and ear lots. **TORONTO SALT WORKS TORONTO**

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. **W.M. SMITH, Columbus P.O.** Brooklin & Myrtle Sts.

WILLOW BANK Shorthorns and Leicesters.

ESTABLISHED 52 YEARS. Have a special good lot of either sex to offer in Shorthorns of various ages. Also a few choice Leicester sheep. Write for prices, or, better, come and see. Choice quality and breeding. **JAMES DOUGLAS, CALEDONIA, ONT.**

Greengill Herd of High-class SHORTHORNS

We offer for sale choice young bulls from 6 to 12 months old, sired by Imp. Lord Roseberry, also cows and heifers, with calf at foot or bred, either imp. or Canadian-bred. **R. MITCHELL & SONS, Nelson P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.**

Shorthorns, Cotswolds, Berkshires

On hand: two yearling bulls and a number under one year, also females of all ages. In Cotswolds, about 30 lambs. Have also a few young Berkshire boars. **CHAS. E. BONNYCASTLE, P. O. and Station, Campbellford, Ont.**

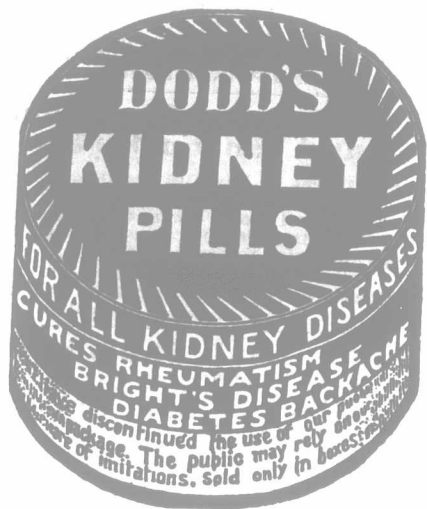
ELM PARK STOCK FARM

Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Stock for sale at all times. Herd headed by British Flag (50016) (82971). **JOHN M. BECKTON, Glencoe, Ont. G. T. R., C. P. R. and Wabash N.**

YOUNG SHORTHORN BULLS!

Am now offering 2 grand ones from Scottish Peer (imp.). Will make show animals. Also Leicester sheep. A number of young breeding ewes to sell. **JAS. SNELL, Ginton, Ont.**

The Rev. Dr. Hardy, of Fowlis Wester, was once the victim of a piece of unconscious newspaper humor. In the report of a Strathearn agricultural show, a Crief newspaper, in its report of the prize-list, perpetrated the following: "Best ass in the show—Rev. Dr. Hardy, Fowlis Wester."



DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS
CURES ALL KIDNEY DISEASES
RHEUMATISM
BRIGHT'S DISEASE
DIABETES BACKACHE

delivered at the packing-house, put up in bales. A place to bulk it in should be damp enough to prevent the tobacco from becoming dry, and not damp enough to cause it to mold. A platform raised a few inches from the ground and open to let the air circulate under, must first be laid down, and then the "hands" of tobacco piled upon it crosswise in successive layers and lapping each other about three or four inches at the points of the leaves. If "bulked" beside a wall, a space must be left behind for air to pass through to prevent molding. It may be thus "bulked" four or five feet in height without danger of spoiling. In most sections the crop is sold to merchants who have packing-houses, and who pack it in cases of about three hundred pounds each, and store it until it has gone through the "sweating" process by which it becomes fit for manufacturing purposes, and then dispose of it to manufacturers and speculators in the city markets.

Packing.—In order to transport it more readily, it is put up in bales of about one hundred pounds each. The process of baling is performed thus: Make a bottomless box about thirty-four inches long (inside) by sixteen high and wide. On each side nail two upright cleats one and a half inches thick, each ten inches from the end. Across these cleats, parallel and even with the top of the box, nail a narrow strip of board. These strips or rails are to confine and keep the ends of the straw bands out of the way while packing. Now have a duplicate box the same size in length and breadth, but about six inches deep, to fit down on the top of the first box. There must be three notches cut in the bottom of each side of this box for the bands to pass through. It should fit down close on the top of the true box. There must also be a lid made to slip up and down easily in the box, with three notches in each side to allow it to slip past the bands. When ready to pack, have good bands made of rye-straw, and wet to render them more pliable. Twist them, and getting inside the box, lay one band down on the ground, with the knot in the middle, and within three inches of the end of the box, and place one foot in each corner of the box upon the band, then push the ends of the band down between the outside of the box and the rail. There must be three bands in all, one at each end and one in the middle. When the bands are in the box, the "hands" of tobacco are laid in the same as in the "bulk," keeping the ends of the bunches well against the end of the box, until it is filled, then put on the lid and press it down with lever or screw, whichever may be most convenient. After it is pressed sufficiently solid, remove the lid and place the upper box in its proper position, fill up to the top with tobacco, and press it down again, and so until the box is sufficiently full to come within the limits of the bands to confine. Now remove the upper box and tie the middle band first (this prevents the mass from expanding further), and, lastly, the end ones, and give it another pressure to set the bands and restore the shape of the bale. Now pull off the box, and there remains a neat, square bale of tobacco of about one hundred pounds' weight, that will bear handling and transportation almost anywhere without injury or coming open. If the tobacco should become too dry in the "bulk" to pack, it may be restored by sprinkling it lightly with hot water, using a small corn-broom, and "rebuking" it, taking down and sprinkling one layer at a time, and allowing it to remain about two days, when the water will have become diffused throughout the whole, and it again be fit to pack.

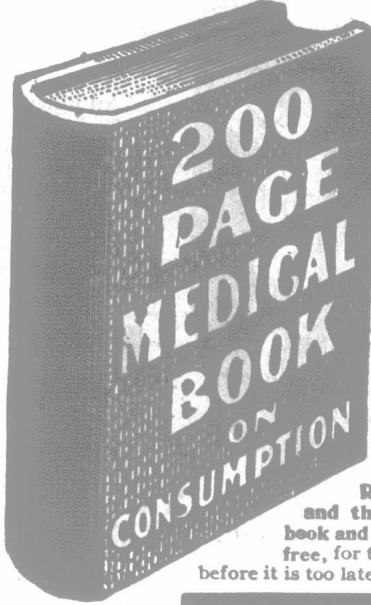
Veterinary.

WORMS.

Mare passes small worms, and her urine is bad. She passes stuff like gold dust. J. L.

Ans.—Take 1½ ounces each of sulphate of iron, sulphate of copper, calomel and tartar emetic. Mix, and make into twelve powders. Give a powder every night and morning, and in twelve hours after giving the last powder, give a purgative of eight drams aloes and two drams ginger. To clear the urine, give four drams each of nitrate of potassium and resin. Repeat in two or three days, if necessary. V.

Consumption Book FREE



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

Write at once to the Yonkerman Consumption Remedy Co., 247 Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Mich., and they will send you from their Canadian Depot the book and a generous supply of the New Treatment, absolutely free, for they want every sufferer to have this wonderful cure before it is too late. Write today. It may mean the saving of your life.

Queenston Heights SHORTHORNS

All Scotch. The thick-fleshed, early-maturing sort. Special prices on young stock either sex. Ask for catalogue with sample pedigrees. **Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont.** Farm three miles north of Niagara Falls.

MAPLE HILL STOCK FARM—High-class Scotch Shorthorns. Herd headed by Rose Victor = 64855 = and Victor of Maple Hill = 64490 =, both sons of the Dushie-bred bull, Sittytion Victor (imp.) = 60026 =, and from richly-bred imported cows. **W. R. Elliott & Sons Box 426 Suelph.**

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

1854 Maple Lodge Stock Farm 1907

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

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ontario

T. DOUGLAS & SONS STRATHROY, ONT.

Breeders of Shorthorns and Clydesdales. 15 bulls, 50 cows and heifers, 1 imp. stallion, imp. and home-bred allies. Write us what you want or come and see our stock. Farm 1 mile north of town.

Maple Shade Shorthorns & Shropshires

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



Special Offering of Scotch SHORTHORN BULLS

3 just past two years old; 15 just over one year old; 7 just under one year old. The best lot we ever had to offer in individuality and breeding, and prices are right. Catalogue.

John Claney, Manager. H. CARGILL & SON, Cargill, Ont.

Salem Herd of Shorthorns

The great Jilt Victor in service.

J. A. WATT, Salem P.O., Elora, G.T. & C.P.R.

MAPLE GROVE SHORTHORNS Scotch and dairy bred; up-to-date in type; prize-winners at the local shows. A number of 1 and 2-year old heifers 1 year old bull, and one 5 mos. old—the last will make a show bull. Flora bred—will be sold easy. **L. S. POWELL, Wallenstein P. O. and Stn. G. P. R.**

Brown Lee Shorthorns! Nonpareil Victor = 63307 = at head of ord. Young stock for sale at all times. Prices very reasonable. **Ayr, C. P. R.; Drumbo, G. T. R. DOUGLAS BROWN, Ayr, Ont.**

Maple Grove Shorthorns

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

SHORTHORNS

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

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC.

John Douglas, Manager. Peter White, Pembroke, Ont.

Calves for sale by our grand quartette of breeding and show bulls:

Nonpareil Archer, Imp. Proud Gift, Imp. Marigold Sailer. Nonpareil Eclipse.

Females. Imported and from imported stock in calf to these bulls.

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

Scotch Shorthorns

Our breeding females are very heavy milkers, also good individuals. For sale are a few young bulls and a few choice heifers, all from imported sires, and a number from imported dams. The imported Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce 55038, heads the herd. **R. J. DOYLE, Box 464, OWEN SOUND, ONT.**

SUFFERED FROM HEART and NERVE TROUBLES FOR the LAST TEN YEARS.

If there be nerve derangement of any kind, it is bound to produce all the various phenomena of heart derangement. In

MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

is combined treatment that will cure all forms of nervous disorders, as well as act upon the heart itself.

Mrs. John Riley, Douro, Ont., writes: "I have been a great sufferer from heart and nerve troubles for the past ten years. After trying many remedies, and doctoring for two years without the least benefit, I decided to give Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills a trial. I am thankful to say that, after using nine boxes I am entirely cured and would recommend them to all sufferers."

Price 50 cents per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Pleasant Valley Shorthorns

Herd headed by Imp. Ben Leonard 45190—, assisted by Bud's Emblem, 2nd-prize senior bull at Toronto, 1906, son of Old Lancaster 50063. Correspondence solicited. Inspection invited.

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

DOMINION SHORTHORN HERDBOOK WANTED.

The Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association will pay \$1 each for the following volumes of their herdbooks: Volumes 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 19. Parties having these volumes to part with, write for wrappers and mailing instructions to W. G. Pettit, Sec.-Treas., Freeman, Ont.

KENWOOD STOCK FARM SHORTHORNS

Offers for sale an 18-month-old Miss Ramsden bull of show quality from Imp. Jilt Victor 45187—, a Toronto winner, and Imp. Pandora 48456— a Toronto winner and an Old Country junior champion. Four other younger bulls. Also cows and heifers imp. and home bred. Prices easy. Trains met on notice. HAINING BROS., Highgate, Ont., Kent Co.

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

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS of the following families: Cruickshank Bellona, Mysie, Brawish Buds, Villages, Broadhooks, Campbell Claret, Minas, Ury, Beasies, Bruce Mayflower, Augustus, Mary Minnie, and Lovelaces, and others. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) 55043— (90065), Sittytan Lad 57214—. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome. Long-distance 'phone in house.

JOHN LEE & SONS, Highgate, Ont.

SHORTHORNS & LINCOLNS
The champion herd of High Kent and Essex counties.
For Sale: 6 choice young bulls 3 reds and 3 roans, of grand type and quality; also good selection of young cows and heifers. Visitors welcome.

Clover Lea Stock Farm SCOTCH SHORTHORNS

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

R. H. REID, PINE RIVER, ONTARIO.

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE.

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

W. E. Shean, Elmbank, Ont.

Fletcher Shorthorns and Yorkshires
I have decided to offer for sale my noted stock bull, (Imp.) "Joy of Morning"—32070—; also a choice lot of young heifers and bull calves. In Yorkshires, a choice lot of young sows bred to imported hog; also bears ready for service; all direct from imported stock. GEORGE D. FLETCHER Bickham P.O., Erin Sta., C.P.R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS!

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

Subscribe for "Farmer's Advocate"

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

FOUL IN FEET.

Three of my cows have sore feet. They go lame. The legs swell, and the feet break out between the clouts, and discharge a fetid matter. T. R. H.

Ans.—This is foul in the feet, caused by standing in or walking through irritating substances, as liquid manure, swampy land, rushes, etc., etc. Place in dry, comfortable quarters; cleanse between the clouts by bathing with warm water. Do not practice the barbarous habit of drawing a rope back and forth between the clouts to cleanse the parts. Apply hot linseed poultices until the acute soreness subsides, and then apply, three times daily, a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid in raw linseed oil. If proud flesh forms, apply butter of antimony, once daily, with a feather for two or three days. V.

SCIRRHUS CORD.

After castration, a growth formed in the scrotum of my gelding, now four years old. The growth feels like a testicle, but never caused trouble. Now the scrotum is considerably swollen. W. F.

Ans.—Apply heat in the form of bathing long and often with hot water, or applying hot poultices, and apply, three or four times daily, a liniment made of two drams solid extract of belladonna, one ounce chloroform, one dram camphor, four ounces alcohol and water to make a pint. If an abscess forms, open it, and flush the cavity out, three times daily, with a five-per-cent. solution of carbolic acid. If no abscess forms, the treatment will allay the inflammation. When all inflammation has subsided, the growth can be removed by an operation similar to castration. It would be wise to get a veterinarian to operate. V.

CARBUNCLE OF CORONARY BAND.

Horse went lame in July. The trouble was in the quarter. It broke, and has been discharging a whitish matter ever since, and the disease is working around the hoof. W. J. U.

Ans.—This disease is called carbuncle of the coronary band, and is very hard to treat. If there be symptoms of eruptions in fresh places, lance and allow escape of matter. Take equal parts of butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh. Dress the raw surfaces twice daily with this, applied with a feather, for four or five days. Then apply warm linseed-meal poultices for four or five days, and after this dress, three times daily, with corrosive sublimate, fifteen grains to a pint of water. Purge him with eight drams aloes and two drams ginger, and follow up with one dram calcium sulphide four times daily. V.


WEAK TENDONS.

1. Horse goes lame in hind ankles when driven on hard roads. If allowed to stand a few hours, the outside of limbs swell from fetlock upwards to near the hock. When first taken out, he goes quite lame for about a mile, when swelling and lameness disappear. Pressure upon the cords causes pain. Bathing with cold water and bandaging prevents swelling, but as soon as treatment is discontinued it returns.

2. Will blistering reduce an enlargement from barbed-wire wound between fetlock and hoof? J. F. J.

Ans.—1. There is a weakness of the flexor tendons. Give him rest. Get a blister made of two drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides, mixed with two ounces vaseline. Clip the hair off from fetlock up four to six inches on both sides of limb. Rub well with the blister. Tie so that he cannot bite the parts. In twenty-four hours rub well again with the blister, and in twenty-four hours longer wash off and apply sweet oil. Let loose in box stall now, and oil every day until the scale comes off, when you will tie him up and blister as at first. After this, blister once monthly as long as necessary.

2. Repeated blistering, as described in answer to question 1, will reduce the enlargement to some extent, but it is practically impossible to remove it entirely. V.



A Valuable Feed For Horses, Cattle, Hogs and Sheep

If you are a dairyman, farmer, stock raiser or feeder, a stock food that is rich, concentrated and economical should interest you. Such a food—one of the most valuable feeds for horses, cattle, hogs and sheep—is


SHERWIN-WILLIAMS SCREW PRESS LINSEED CAKE

This cake has many advantages over others on the market. Our oil is made by the "screw press method"—which we control exclusively in Canada—and this gives us cake of a superior quality, because by our process we are able to extract the oil from the seed at a low temperature, leaving the albumen and mucilaginous matter in the cake. The seed we use is No. 1 Northwestern, the largest and best procurable.

Our cake is especially rich in protein and carbohydrates—the most desired elements in a food—and has exceptional food and manurial values. It is the purest and best linseed cake you can buy.

Ask your dealer for S-W. Screw Press Linseed Cake or Meal (the ground cake), or write us direct for prices and further information.

Upon request, we will send you a little booklet (B-237), which contains valuable information about linseed cake and how to feed it.



THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
LARGEST PAINT AND VARNISH MAKERS IN THE WORLD
LINSEED OIL DEPARTMENT
639 CENTRE ST. MONTREAL, QUE. 200

SHORTHORNS AND LINCOLN SHEEP.

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

J. T. GIBSON, DENFIELD, ONTARIO.

Scotch Shorthorns Claret Stammers English Ladys, Mildreds, Nonpareils. Present offerings by Springhurst 44664 and Mildred's Royal. Prices moderate. F. W. EWING, Salem P. O., Elora Station.

Spring Valley Shorthorns

Bulls in service are: Bapton Chancellor (imp.) = 40859— (78986), Clipper Chief (imp.) = 64920—.

Stock for sale at all times. WYLE BROS., Ayr, Ontario.

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

Highfield P. O., Weston Station 3 1/2 Miles. Telephone.

Pure Scotch Shorthorns!

Our herd is headed by Imp. Prime Favorite, grand champion bull at the Canadian National Exhibition, at Toronto, and at the New York State Fair, at Syracuse, for 1907, assisted by Imp. Scottish Pride. If you want a choice young bull do not fail to ask for one of our bull catalogues. A number of females in calf, or with calf at foot, also for sale. Correspondence solicited. Visitors always welcome. Long-distance 'phone.

W. G. PETTIT & SONS, Freeman P. O., Ont., Burlington Jct. Sta.

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 steer or a dairy heifer, buy only the best. Our public record proves that we have them. B. H. BULL & SON, Brampton, Ont.

HIGH GROVE A. J. C. G. JERSEYS

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

Cattle and Sheep Labels
If you want to improve your stock, these labels will interest you. Write for circular and sample, free. F. C. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

AYRSHIRES.

All being well, we will again be exhibiting quite a large herd of imported and home-bred animals of the latest Dairy Breeding at all the leading shows, Toronto, Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Several young bull calves from imported dams and sires. Any of the herd for sale. We will also be booking orders for imported stock for 1908.

ALEX. HUME & CO., MENIE, ONT. 'Phone Campbellford.

Hillview Herd of Prizewinning AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

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

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

SHANNON BANK STOCK FARM FOR AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES

Young stock of both sexes for sale from imported stock.

W. H. TRAN, Cedar Grove, Ont. AYRSHIRES FROM A PRIZE-WINNING HERD
Have some nice bull and heifer calves for sale at reasonable prices. For particulars, etc., write to WM. STEWART & SON, Campbellford Sta. Menie P.O., Ont.

SPRINGHILL AYRSHIRES.


LAST IMPORTATION OF 45 HEAD
Arrived home, and we now have a selection that cannot be excelled of cows and heifers, all ages, fifteen due to freshen in August and September. Bargains in bull and heifer calves, most of them imported or imp. in dam. Oldest bull 13 months (imp.). Everything for sale at reasonable prices.

ROBT. HUNTER & SONS, Maxville, Ont. Long-distance 'Phone, Maxville 33.

D. M. Watt, St. Louis Station, Quebec, breeder of HIGH-CLASS AYRSHIRES
Canadian and Scotch-bred. All of deep milking qualities.

STOCK FOR SALE—At Springburn Stock Farm, Williamsburg, Ont. 5 1/2-year-old Ayrshire bulls. Females any age. 13 Oxford Down ram lambs and a number of young ewes. Prices reasonable.
H. J. WHYTEKER & SONS, Proprs.

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




AYRSHIRES Young bulls from producing dams and same sire, from 7 months up to 2 years. Rare good ones and will speak for themselves. **N. DYMENT, Hickory Hill Stock Farm, Clapton, Ont. Dundas Station and Telegraph.**


QUEEN CITY HOLSTEINS.—For sale: seven bulls from twelve months old; good individuals; some have record of merit dams; several of them have full sisters in record of merit. **R. F. HICKS, Newton Brook P. O.**

STEVENS DAIRY FARM HOLSTEINS

We are just now offering one bull 7 months old, two bulls 11 months old, out of record-of-merit cows and by our stock bull with rich official backing. Heifers all ages. A lot of Tamworths coming on for later delivery.
W. C. STEVENS, Phillipsville P. O., Delta Sta.



Glenwood Stock Farm Holsteins
FOR SALE!
OCT. 31, 1907, 2 P. M.




Entire herd—25 HEAD—of high-class registered stock, including the best and most popular strains, both imported and home-bred, with high individual merit. Positively no reserve. Catalogues ready October 15th. Conveyances at Dereham House, Ingersoll, for G. T. R. passengers day of sale; also C. P. R., Putnam, 3 miles from farm. Half rates on all railroads.

TERMS CASH, or 8 months' time on bankable notes at 6 per cent.


Capt. T. M. Moore, Springfield, F. & N. HOWE, Proprietors, Crampton P. O., Ont.

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. **H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.** Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

Holsteins and Yorkshires.



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

Spring Brook Stock Farm

Three choice bulls 11 to 14 months old, including Toronto winners; extra quality and breeding. Four Tamworth boars (Toronto winners) 6 to 9 months old. Three sows in farrow to imported Knowle King David. Come at once and see a first choice. Prices right to quick buyers.
A. C. HALLMAN, Breslau, Ont. Waterloo Co.


Annandale Great Dairy Herd

ONLY BULLS, 4 to 10 months old, for sale at present. Bred from great producing ancestors. Bred right. Fed right.

Holsteins and Ayrshires

GEO. RICE, Tillsonburg, Ont.

RECORD OF MERIT HOLSTEINS



Herd 110 strong. Over 40 head now in the Record of Merit. Two of the richest-bred bulls in Canada at head of the herd. For sale: 18 bulls, from 9 months to 1 year of age, all out of Record of Merit cows and sired by the stock bulls.
P. D. EDM, Oxford Centre P.O., Woodstock Station

"THE MAPLES" HOLSTEIN HERD

is made up of Record of Merit cows and heifers with large records, and headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity. Bull calves from one to five months old for sale.

Walburn Rivers, Falden's, Ont.

Beaver Creek Herd of Holsteins

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

Albert Mittelschidt, Elcho, Ontario.

FAIRVIEW HERD is the place to buy your next bull. I can furnish you with a bull sired by our great herd bull, PONTIAC KORNBYKE, who has 19 daughters in the last year's report that made official records from 12 pounds at less than two years old to over 31 1/2 pounds at four years, and the whole number averaged over 4 1/2% fat. No other bull in the world has ever made such a showing in one year. I have just tested another of his daughters that made 26.40 pounds butter in seven days with second calf. I have over 50 cows and heifers in calf to him. Come and look my herd over before making your selections elsewhere.
E. H. DOLAR, Heuvelton, St. Law. Co., N. Y., near Prescott

RIVERSIDE HOLSTEINS

For sale: Eight young bulls from 3 to 8 months old, out of Record of Merit cows, sired by Johanna Rue 4th's Lad and Sir Pietertje Posch DeBoer, whose dam and sire's dam average in official test 5.87 lbs. butter in 7 days, and 87.6 lbs. milk 1 day.
J. W. RICHARDSON, Caledonia, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
Miscellaneous.

CHESS — SUMMER-FALLOWING VS. GREEN MANURING — BLADDER CAMPION — BEEF PRICES — SUGAR BEETS.

1. Enclosed you will please find something I found in fall wheat. Is it advisable to sow such seed in wheat again?
2. Are white turnips, sown on summer-fallow in August, good to improve the land? Which is the best method for the good of the land to turn cattle on it in the fall or plow under?
3. Which do you approve of, naked summer-fallow or sowing something on it, to clean the land? I sowed some peas on summer-fallow this year, and turned stock on when peas came to blossom. The cattle soon left it naked. For the good of the land, would it have been better had I plowed the peas under? Soil is sandy.
4. Will summer-fallow kill bladder campion?
5. What is the best way to kill thistles?
6. What is the outlook for beef prices in the spring? If we don't get a good price, there won't be much in it, as hay and grain are so high. I could sell mine now. They will only be first-class butcher cattle when fattened in the spring.
7. Is the stock sugar beets a good root to feed such cattle in fattening them?
8. Will frost hurt sugar mangels any more than turnips in the fall before they are gotten in?
9. I have in memory a large tree with maple bark and oak leaf. What would you call the tree?

R. J. McR.

Ans.—1. It is the seed of a plant called chess, cheat, or drips, the scientific name being *Bromus secalinus*. Being of season and habit of growth similar to wheat, it commonly infests that crop, greater or less quantities of its seed being repeatedly sown with the wheat. When conditions are favorable for the wheat crop, the chess makes but little showing; but when, by any chance, the wheat crop is thin or weak, the chess, being very hardy, stools out enormously and occupies the ground, producing seed so abundantly as to be very plentiful in the threshed wheat; hence the common but fallacious inference that wheat turns to chess. On no account sow such seed. Buy clean seed wheat and avoid sowing wheat on land infested with chess until all the seeds that may be in the ground are destroyed by a rotation of hoe crops, spring grain and clover.

2. Summer-fallowing is usually done preparatory to the sowing of fall wheat, in which case turnips sown in autumn would have time to make but little growth. If the land is intended for a spring crop, white turnips, sown in August, should increase the supply of available fertility and help to hold and utilize excess of nitrates rendered available by a summer's tillage. From the standpoint of their effect on fertility alone, they would probably have rather a more marked effect if not pastured off.

3. Bare fallowing is wasteful of fertility. It liberates much inert plant-food, and part of it is utilized by the following crop, resulting in very vigorous growth, but a large share is wasted. Sowing a crop to pasture off or plow under, especially a leguminous crop, such as peas, is far wiser, as a rule. It may not result in a larger crop the next year, but the after effects are likely to be better. From the standpoint of weed destruction, bare fallowing will prove rather more effective for most species, though such crops as buckwheat are useful in smothering many weeds. In the case mentioned, pasturing was a wiser and more profitable course to pursue than plowing under. The latter plan might have been a little better for the field, but not enough better to counter-balance the loss of feed.

4. Bladder campion is rather difficult to eradicate, but thorough summer-fallowing, with deep plowing and frequent cultivation with a broad-shared cultivator, should give it a pretty hard rub. Short rotation of corn or roots, followed by grain, seeded to clover, is the method recommended.

6. It is dangerous to prophesy, but prices for beef next May and June should be good, especially if spring opens with promise of good pastures.

7. Yes, in moderation, say, half a bushel per day.
8. They are a good deal more easily injured by frost than are turnips.
9. Send us a specimen.

GOSSIP.

A. AITCHISON'S CLYDESDALES, HACKNEYS AND PONIES.

Mr. Andrew Aitchison, of Guelph, Ont., well known as an importer of a class of Clydesdales excelled by those of no other man in the business, has lately arrived home with a lot that is certainly the best he ever imported, and anyone at all acquainted with his previous importations knows that he has brought over some extra good ones. Among this lot is Scotland's Fame, a brown three-year-old stallion, sired by Boreland's Pride, dam by Prince Cedric. In condition, this colt would weigh a ton. He is 16 hands 3 1/2 inches high. Superiority and quality are marked in every lineament of his make-up. Mr. Montgomery says he is the best three-year-old that ever left Scotland. He certainly has size, smoothness, quality, and the best of true action, coupled with the very richest of breeding—a show horse from the ground up. Asop is a bay two-year-old, by the great champion Everlasting, dam by Prince of Carruchan. He is a colt choke-full of character; will make a ton horse easily; has abundance of quality, and moves straight and true. He has five registered dams, and every one gilt-edged. Scotland's Model is a brown three-year-old, by Acme, dam by Master Robin. This colt is one of the low, thick, smooth, cart-horse kind; is mighty good on the ground, and moves very true and nice. Present Fashion is another brown three-year-old, by Drumflower, dam by Prince of Fashion, great-grandam by Darnley. He is an upstanding colt, smooth, stylish, and extra good below. All these stallions are backed up by the richest of blood, and some of them were winners in Scotland and also at London, Galt, Guelph and Fergus in Canada. In mares and fillies there are two five-year-olds: Lady Alexandria, a 1,900-lb. daughter of Baron's Pride, dam by Macgregor, grandam by Top Gallant. Without doubt, this is one of the very best mares in Canada. She was never beaten in Scotland; has several championships to her credit over there, and was first and champion at London, Ont. She is perfection itself in mold and quality, and has six registered dams. Miss Gilmour is the other five-year-old, also by Baron's Pride, dam by Lord Erskine, grandam by Lord Blantyre. She is a Toronto champion, besides several other local shows. She is not so large as the other, but has just as much quality. Melody is a black three-year-old, by Baron Romeo, dam by Newtonbirds. She is another big, thick, quality show mare on ideal underpinning, a strictly high-class animal. Hillside Ruth is a bay three-year-old, by Marmon, dam by Macgregor, grandam by Prince of Carruchan, will make a 1,900-lb. mare, choke-full of quality and character. She was first and champion at Doune this year, and is one of the kind seldom seen. Then there are four two-year-olds, the get of Baron Hood, Baron Templeton, Majestic and Baron Mitchell, with four registered dams. These are a quartette of exceptionally well-bred fillies, with size, character and quality. Besides these, there are four one-year-olds, the get of Prince Sturdy, dam by Baron's Pride; Baron Mitchell, dam by Macgregor; Baron's Pride, dam by Montrave Mac; Benedict, dam by MacMeekan, with four and five registered dams. No richer-bred fillies than these are in existence. They are a well-balanced lot that will surely make very large, valuable mares. Rygrave Diploma is a three-year-old chestnut Hackney filly, by Diplomatist, dam by Confidence. Here is a grand good kind, with style and action galore. Julia Majorie is a brown four-year-old Hackney pony mare, by Julius Caesar 2nd. Here is certainly one of the best ponies in the country, and exceptionally well broken. Besides these there are three two-year-old Welsh pony fillies. All these are for sale at living prices, and have only to be seen to be appreciated. The farm is four miles north-west of the city of Guelph. Write Mr. Aitchison, to Guelph P. O. Parties will be met at station on notification.

100 Men Wanted



to sell the
**COLUMBIA
HAY
PRESS.**

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

Columbia Hay Press Co.,
Kingsville, Ontario.

If you go HUNTING this season we want to get your

DEERSKINS

They are worth money. Well worth your skinning and shipping to us. Write us.
E. T. CARTER & CO., TORONTO.

Dorset Ram

on your GRADE FLOCK.

They produce the very choicest butcher's lamb. I have several on hand at very reasonable prices. For particulars apply to:

R. H. HARDING, Mapleview Farm,
Telephone connection. Thorndale, Ont.

Sheep Breeders' Associations.

American Shropshire Registry Association, Inc. largest live-stock organization in the world
G. Howard Davidson, Pres., Millbrook, N. Y.
Address correspondence to **MORTIMER L. BERG, Secretary, Lafayette Indiana** on

Southdowns

FOR SALE: 2 imported prizewinning rams, and 60 home-bred and imported ewes. **COLLIES.**—Puppies by champion sire, and out of prizewinning dam.

Robt. McEwen, Byron, Ont.

Farnham Farm Oxford Downs

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

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

Linden Oxfords

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

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

Shropshires and Cotswolds

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

JOHN MILLER,

Brougham P.O., Claremont Stn., C.P.R.

FAIRVIEW SHROPSHIRE RAMS

Very choice imp ram lambs. Real good home-bred yearlings. One excellent two-shear (Newton Lord and Fair Star Rose combined in his breeding), and a four-year-old son of Fair Star Rose—a carval and very sure breeder. Splendid values to quick purchases. **J. & D. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.**

SPRINGBANK OXFORDS.

A number of select yearling rams by Hobbs' Royal winner for flock headers. Lambs of both sexes. Also one aged ram, first at Ottawa, 1906. Prices right.

WM. BARNET, LIVING SPRINGS P. O.
Fergus G. T. R. and C. P. R.

SHROPSHIRE

Also some fine young White Wyandottes ready to ship.

W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.

SHROPSHIRE

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

GEO. HINDMARSH, Allis Craik, Ont.

LEICESTERS

for sale, different ages; either sex.

JOHN LISHMAN, Hagersville Ont. P. O. & Stn.

SCOTCH COLLIE PUPS

of best strains of breeding. Easily trained and well marked. Now ready for shipping. Price \$5.00 f.o.b. Picks for \$7.00. Write at once.

J. K. HUX, Rodney, Ont.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Miscellaneous.

A LOST CERTIFICATE.

I have a pure-bred Clydesdale mare for which I had a certificate of registry, but have lost the certificate. What course should I take to procure another certificate?
H. B. G.

Ans.—Write the Accountant, National Live-stock Records, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, giving name and record number of mare, and asking for a duplicate certificate of her registration.

FEEDING VALUE OF FROSTED WHEAT.

Could you let me know, through your paper, the relative feeding values of a bushel of wheat (standard weight), and a bushel of corn; also, if corn can be bought at 60c. per bushel? What would a 60-lb. bushel of wheat be worth if frozen so badly that it only tests 45 lbs. per bushel? I am not asking these questions out of mere curiosity. I will have to buy a lot of grain this winter, and my nephew, at Welwyn, Sask., has had his entire wheat crop frozen, and I am wondering if we could deal with him to advantage.
J. D. L.

Ans.—The following table of composition percentages gives a fair idea of the relative feeding values of corn and wheat.

	Per cent. digestible	Per cent. carbohydrate protein.	Per cent. ether extract.
Dent corn	7.8	66.7	4.3
Flint corn	8.	66.2	4.3
Wheat	10.2	69.2	1.7
Wheat screenings	9.8	51.0	2.2

Doubtless, the corn to be purchased is an American dent variety. The frosted wheat will probably have a feeding value about equal to wheat screenings; possibly its protein content will be higher, owing to its large percentage of bran and shorts. Assuming that the composition of the corn and frosted wheat are approximately represented by the upper and lower lines of the above table, we find the wheat about 20 per cent. richer in protein, which is the bone- and muscle-building element, and abundant in alfalfa, clover, peas, bran, oil meal and such foods, being relatively deficient in corn, straw, timothy and the common run of farm roughage. In respect of the more strictly fattening elements, viz., carbohydrates and ether extract (or fat), the corn is about one-third richer than the frozen wheat. The general conclusion, therefore, is that for milk cows and growing stock, the frozen wheat would be worth about as much, pound for pound, as the corn. For purely fattening purposes, the corn should be worth fifteen per cent. more per cwt. This conclusion, however, is subject to many modifications. For instance, if the cows or young stock are to receive plenty of alfalfa or clover hay, with bran, oil meal and oats, the addition of a few pounds of corn might produce better results than the addition of an equal quantity of frozen wheat. On the other hand, if the fattening stock is supplied with corn silage, timothy hay or straw, and barley meal, then it is likely that the addition of frozen wheat, either by itself or mixed with corn, would prove more profitable than the addition of corn. Always in feeding, the value of a certain feed depends as much on what it is to be fed with as on any other factor. Nevertheless, it is pretty safe to say that for general farm purposes a considerable quantity of frozen wheat could be used for cattle, hogs and poultry, so as to be worth almost as much per cwt. as sound corn.

Col. R. McEwen, Byron, Ont., writes: "The taste for high-class mutton and the value of the Southdown for crossing purposes have furnished a most satisfactory trade, which I was never in better shape to take care of. I have still on offer two imported rams, a home-bred three-year-old that won first at Detroit and London, some of the best ram lambs I have ever bred, and a choice lot of 60 home-bred and imported ewes. By the way, my collies have been very successful. Holywood Professor, at the recent Toronto Show, winning three firsts and four specials, including one offered for best in the Show."

71 Years WITHOUT CHANGE MEANS

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

DUNROBIN STOCK FARM Clydesdales, YORKSHIRES, Shorthorns. We are booking orders for breeding stock from our grandly-bred Yorkshire sows. Twenty five sows to farrow in the next few weeks. Unrelated pairs a specialty. Write for prices and particulars. **DONALD GUNN & SON, Beaverton, Ontario.** Inspection invited. G. T. R., C. N. O. R. stations 1 1/2 miles from farm. Customers met on notification.

NEWCASTLE Herd of Tamworths and Shorthorns Our present offerings are: A choice lot of sows, the get of Colwill's Choice and Newcastle Warrior, both silver-medal prize boars at Toronto, 1901, 1902, 1903 and 1905, bred to our imported boar **Chalderton Golden Secret**; also pigs, both sexes, from 2 to 6 mos. old. Pedigree furnished with every pig. Several choice bull calves ready for service, and a nice lot of heifers from 6 months to 3 years old, of high quality and breeding. Prices reasonable, quality considered. Daily mail at our door.
A. A. COLWILL, Newcastle, Ont.
Successor to Colwill Bros.

Mount Pleasant Herd of Tamworths and Holsteins.

For Sale: Pigs of either sex, from 6 weeks to 7 months; pairs not skin; also bull and heifer calves under 5 months. Phone in residence.
BERTRAM HOSKIN, The Gully P. O.

Advertise in The Farmer's Advocate

Elmfield Yorkshires. 60 young pigs of both sexes, from 4 weeks to 4 months. Also some young sows, bred in August to imp. boar. Prices to suit the times.
G. E. HUNA, Ayr, Ont.

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES! Boars fit for service. Sows bred and safely in pig. Sows fit to be bred. Young pigs just weaned.
JOHN McLEOD,
Milton P. O. and Sta. C.P.R. & G.T.R.

CLOSING-OUT SALE—Orchard Home Tamworths at closing-out prices. Brood sows in pig; fall pigs; boars fit for service, all ages, including the great Toronto champion, Newcastle Warrior (2996). Guaranteed in every respect. Reg'd pedigrees furnished. **ORCHARD DALL BROS., Cherry Valley, Ont.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES.—We have a limited number of choice young pigs for sale, bred from our choicest sows and got by the imported boar, Dalmeny Joe 18577 and Broomhouse Beau 14514. Pigs from the latter won all the first prizes at the Ottawa Fat Stock Show last March for the best dressed carcasses, and sweepstakes over all breeds or grades. We guarantee satisfaction in all mail orders.
JOSEPH FEATHERSTON & SON, STREETSVILLE, ONT.

Elmhurst Berkshires

Motto: "Goods as Represented."

With our recent importation, personally selected from the best herds in England (some of them prizewinners), we have the most select herd of Berkshires in Canada. A grand group of breeding and show matrons. Our new imported boar, Stall Pitts Middy won 1st under 1 year at Oxford, 1907, also Compton Duke, imp., and Compton Swell, imp., head the herd. Mail orders receive careful attention. Bramford shipping station.
H. W. VANDERLIP,
Cainville P. O., Brant Co., Ont.

Willowdale Berkshires

are unsurpassed for quality and breeding. My stock is bred from the best imported and Canadian-bred dams, and imported sires of the richest breeding to be found in England. Young stock all ages for sale reasonable. Young sows bred and ready to breed. Young boars 3 and 4 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Long distance telephone in residence **J. J. WILSON,** Importer and Breeder. Milton P. O. and Station. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

Maple Grove Yorkshires

IMPORTED AND CANADIAN-BRED
Boars and sows of the best possible breeding, with lots of size and full of quality, comprise our herd. We are winning at the leading shows in Canada. We have a fine lot of sows and boars ready for service, also both sexes of all ages younger. We guarantee everything as represented. Prices always reasonable. Write at once.
H. S. McDiarmid, Fingal P. O., Shesha Stn.

Yorkshires—Boars ready for service; sows ready to breed, and bred; young pigs just weaned and ready to wean. Cotswold and Shropshire rams, yearlings and lambs, registered.
GEO. M. SMITH, Haysville, Ont.

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FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

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

OAKDALE BERKSHIRES

Largest Berkshire herd in Ontario. Stock boars and several brood sows imported. For sale: Sows bred and ready to breed, boars ready for service, and younger ones, all ages, richly bred on prizewinning lines and true to type. Everything guaranteed as represented. Long distance phone.
L. E. MORGAN, Milliken P. O., Co. of York.

FAIRVIEW BERKSHIRES

are second to none. Have now for sale some sows bred, and boars fit for service, also younger ones from two to four months old, bred from show stock. Also Leicester shearing rams, ram and ewe lambs of finest type.
John S. Cowan, Donegal P. O.
Atwood and Milverton stations.

Glenburn Herd of Yorkshires.

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. 6 young boars from 5 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old.
David Barr, Jr., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.

YORKSHIRES of Choicest Type and Breeding.

I have on hand 75 brood sows of Princess Fame, Cinderella, Clara, Minnie, Lady Frost and Queen Bees strains. My stock boars are true to type and richest breeding. For sale are a large number of sows bred and ready to breed, boars fit for service, and younger ones of both sexes.— Pairs and trios not akin.
J. W. BOYLE, P. O. Box 563, Woodstock, Ont.

Meadowbrook Yorkshires.

Young stock of both sexes. A number of sows old enough to breed, all sired by imp. Dalmeny Topsmen. Everything guaranteed as represented.
J. H. SNELL, Hagersville P. O. & Station.

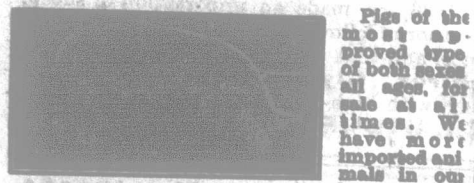
Yorkshires and Tamworths—Either breed any age, both sexes; sows bred and ready to breed. Yorkshires bred from imp. sire and dam. Tamworths from Toronto winners. Pairs not akin. As good as the breeds produce.
CHAS. CURRIE,
Behav Sta. C. P. R. Morrisston P. O.

Duroc Jerseys.

Sows ready to breed. Young pigs, either sex, ready to ship. Canada Boy (imp.) 19097 heads our herd.
MAC CAMPBELL & SON, Harwich, Ont.

For Sale—Ohio Improved Chester Whites, the largest strain, oldest established registered herd in Canada; young sows in farrow; choice young pigs, six weeks to six months old; pairs not akin; express charges prepaid; pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. Address
H. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES



Pigs of the most improved type of both sexes all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London, and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champion and grand champions. Prices reasonable.

D. G. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES!



Bred on aristocratic lines and from high-class show stuff, sired by the Toronto winner, Willow Lodge Leader. For sale are young animals of both sexes—4 and 6 months of age; of choice bacon type and showing form. **W. W. BROWN, RIDGE, Ashgrove P. O., Milton Sta.**

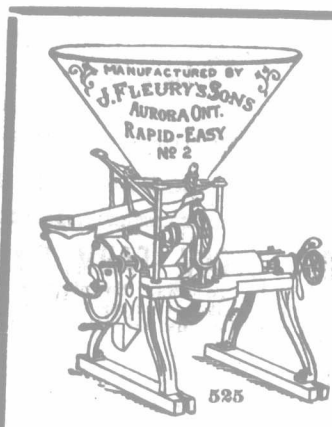
Concord Berkshires!

A large number of both sexes from 4 to 6 months of age, got by Dictator 14717 shown seven times, won seven firsts. These are the best lot I ever bred, nearly every one a show pig. Look up my exhibit at Toronto Exhibition.

THOS. TEASDALE, Concord P. O., Thornhill Sta.

ENGLISH BERKSHIRES.

Young boars ready for use. Sows ready to breed. Pairs supplied Banded Plymouth Rock cockerels. **JOHN RACEY, Lennoxville, Que.**



Scarcity and Dearthness of Feed or Badly Frosted Grain

Should lead every stock feeder to use a "RAPID-EASY" GRINDER. These machines do more work with same power than others. In sizes to suit any power. **IT PAYS to use them.**

"I have been using the No. 2 10-inch 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder for custom work with a 6-horse power gas engine. I can grind a bushel of oats per minute, and about 40 bushels of corn and oats per hour." **P. K. Nason, Fredericton, N. B.**

"Your No. 2 12-inch 'Rapid-Easy' Grinder is a success with me, easy draft, quick work and a good job." **Robert Bulmer, Forester's Falls.**

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A fine lithograph and any information you ask.
J. FLEURY'S SONS, AURORA, ONT.
Medals and Diplomas, World's Fairs, Chicago and Paris.



MONKLAND Yorkshires
Imported & Canadian-bred

Am offering at the present time a choice lot of boars ready for service, from imported stock; also young pigs of both sexes, not akin. Prices right, and quality of breeding unexcelled. Write or call on

We keep 25 brood sows, and have constantly on hand between 100 and 200 to choose from. Our supply pairs and trios not akin. Quality and type unsurpassed. Prices right.

H. J. DAVIS, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

JAS. WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONT.
G. T. R. and C. P. R. Long-distance Phone



Maple Leaf Berkshires.—Large English breed Now offering King of the Castle sows, and Folgate Doctor sows, bred to British Duke (imp.). Also young boars and sows for sale, 10 and 12 weeks old.

BRITISH DUKE (IMP.)

JOSHUA LAWRENCE, OXFORD CENTRE P. O. WOODSTOCK STATION.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

PIGS AILING.

Pigs at three or four days old began to get black around the nose and eyes, and got scabs and raw in places. Four of them have died. The rest are getting the same way. We had another litter the same day that seem to be all right. The sow had been out on grass all summer; has had a little corn. Would like to know cause and cure.

SUBSCRIBER.

Ans.—This is an uncommon complaint, and the cause is difficult to assign. They may have been affected by an unwholesome condition of the milk of the sow, due to over-feeding. A sow should be lightly fed for the first few days after farrowing. A mixture of lard and sulphur, applied with the hands or a rag, would probably remove and cure the scab trouble.

STRAWBERRY LITERATURE.

1. Are there any pamphlets published by the O. A. C. or Exp. Farms on strawberry culture?
2. Where could I get a work on the subject, and the cost? **W. C. R.**

Ans.—1. We do not call to mind any Ontario or Dominion bulletin dealing especially with strawberries, although a new illustrated book, "Fruits of Ontario," published by the Ontario Department of Agriculture, contains a chapter on strawberry varieties, with general notes on culture. This publication, however, is not for general distribution.

2. We have no book in our library devoted to strawberry culture exclusively, but Green's "Amateur Fruit-growing," 55c., postpaid, through this office.

LEACHED WOOD ASHES AS FERTILIZER—MUCK AS ABSORBENT IN STABLE.

1. What value is there in wood ashes as a fertilizer that have been in a pile since the days of potashmaking, forty years ago? How would be the best way to apply to the land, plow in shallow or top-dressing? I have 100 loads.

2. As there is a great shortage of straw this summer, I have drawn in a large pile of muck which I intend to use as a substitute in my byre and stables the coming winter. I have a cement floor, and have to look to some source for bedding. How will this muck act on the land after coming through the process of bedding my stock? **J. M.**

Ans.—1. Wood ashes that have lain in a pile exposed to the weather for as long a period as you mention would probably contain not more than one-half per cent., at most, of potash, and from one and a half to two per cent. of phosphoric acid. The per cent. of calcium carbonate would be a little higher than in the original ashes. Potash and phosphoric acid are worth from five to six cents each per pound, so that the value of a ton of these ashes would be about two dollars. Ashes give their best results applied before sowing such crops as legumes and roots. Unless they are applied on sod, I should recommend that they be scattered over the surface of the ground, and worked in with the cultivator and harrow. Materials of this nature usually make their way into the subsoil quickly enough without being plowed under.

2. Dried muck is a good absorbent and contains from two to three per cent. of nitrogen. Therefore, in substituting it for straw, you are using something that will absorb the liquids, and which, when applied to the land, will supply plant food. Muck applied directly to the land does not always give good results, because it is not in a sufficiently decomposed condition to furnish soluble plant food, or, as is commonly stated, it is in the raw condition and needs oxidation. The passing of the muck through the stable, and using it for bedding will very much improve it in this respect, and, I think, is one of the best ways that it can be used as a manure.

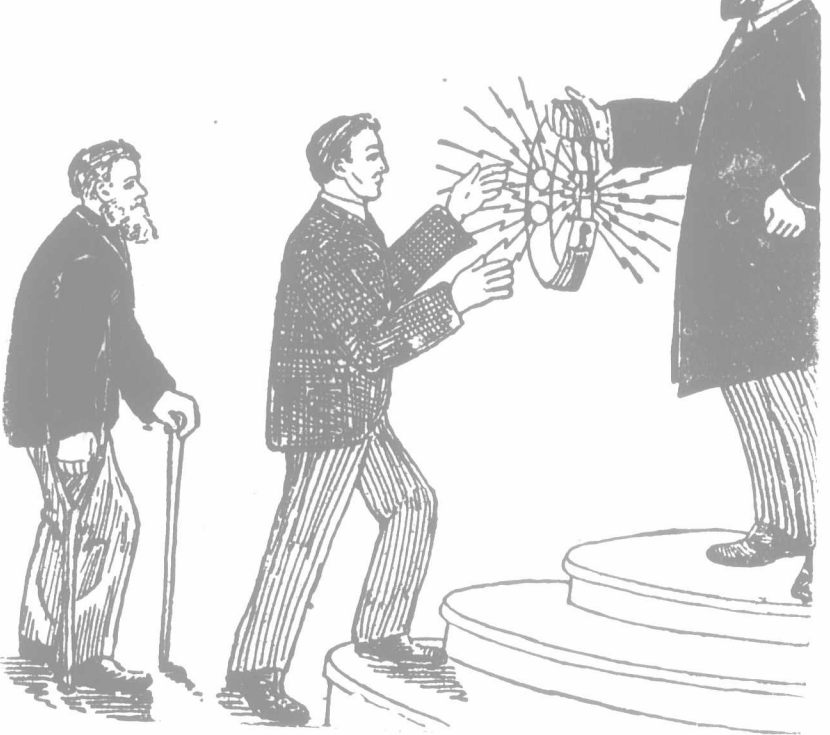
R. HARCOURT,
Ontario Agricultural College.

Walter Hall, Washington, Ont., R. R. station Drumbo (C. P. R.), advertises Aberdeen-Angus cattle for sale, male and female; a herd of 50 to choose from.

I Give My Belt Free

You've doctored and doped till you are sick of it.
You would pay for anything that would give you back your old vim.
You don't want to pay out any more money until you are sure.
I will cure you first, and you can pay me afterward. Is that fair? Then get in line.
I know what I can do, because I've done it, and am doing it every day. I'm sure that Electricity is the life, and that I can restore it where it's lost. So if you need what I offer, and don't want to risk my price, wear my Belt free until you are cured, then you can pay me.
And when you do pay me, the cost is less than a short season of drugging, and how much more pleasant! You put my Belt on when you go to bed; you feel the soothing, exhilarating vigor flowing into your weak body, and while you sleep peacefully it fills up full of the fire of life. You wake up in the morning feeling like a giant.

Until I Cure You.



Now, I can't cure everything. I don't claim to, and I won't take a case that I don't feel sure of, but all these troubles which come from an early waste of vitality, from dissipation of any kind, from decay of nerve power, or from any organic stomach, liver or kidney weakness, I can cure, and those are the cases I am willing to tackle and take chances on. I am curing them every day. All I ask is reasonable security for my Belt while you are wearing it.

Dr. McMaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I take the opportunity of letting you know the benefit your Belt has given me. I was a poor cripple before I got it; now I can stoop and pick up a pin with ease. It was worth a great amount of money the done me.—**Phillip McGahey.**

Dr. McMaughlin:
Dear Sir,—I must say that your Belt has done me a lot of good. Since wearing it three years ago, I have never been troubled with rheumatism. I find the Belt just the thing to do as you say. I have lent it to others, and they speak well of it. Wishing you every success.—**John Crawly.**

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