

**PAGES
MISSING**

Wisconsin Agricultural High Schools.

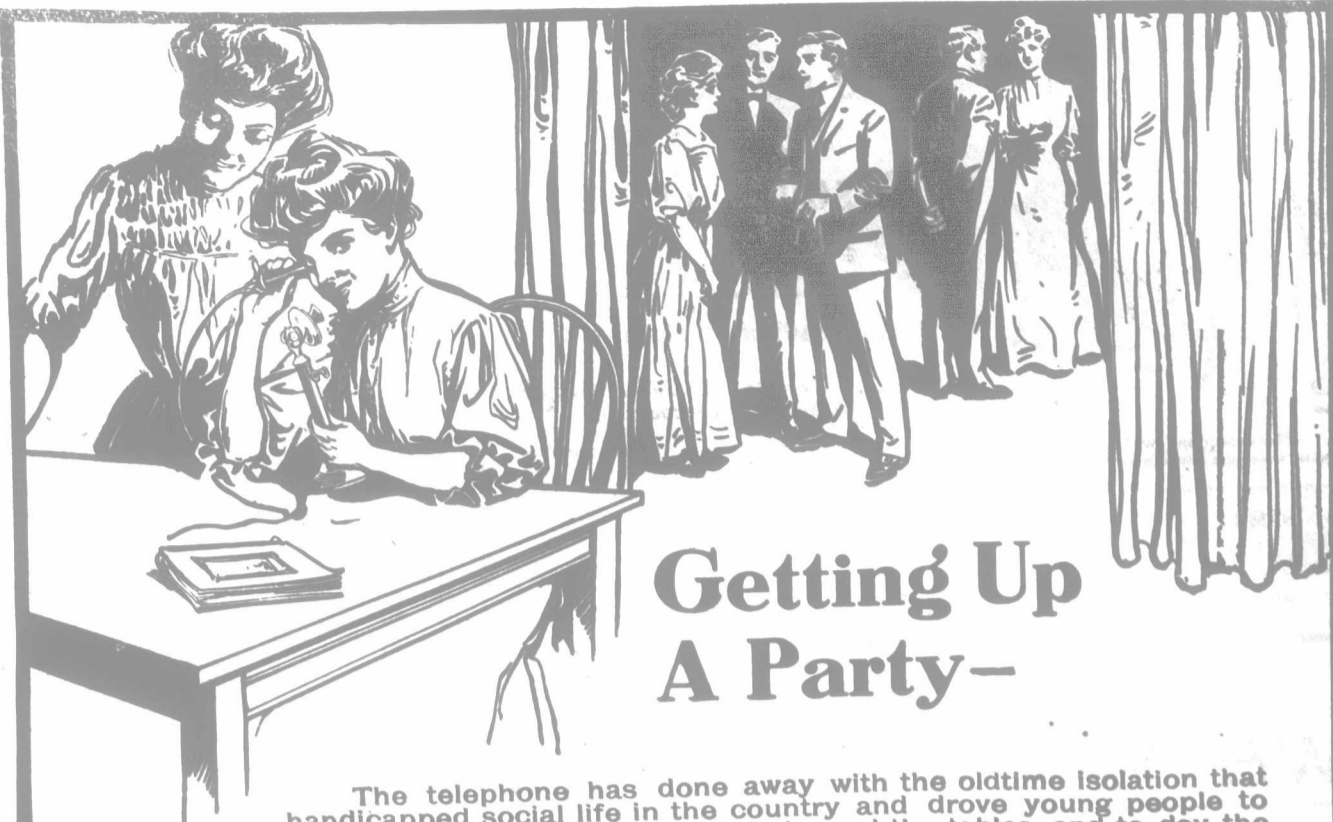
In an excellent introductory article on the subject of Wisconsin's Agricultural High Schools, our bright and pithy contemporary, the Wisconsin Farmer, observes:

"The popular conception of agriculture, until a few years ago, was that of an occupation which required no preparation but that of a large stock of muscle and brawn, and the relationship of a grandfather to show us the location of the permanent wheat, corn and rye fields. For the ordinary farmer, no great store of any sort of knowledge was conceded necessary or helpful to his sum of prosperity or happiness. Plans were made for the enjoyment of church conveniences, as well as nearness to district schools, where boys and girls might learn to read and write, but this was the limit, for most of them, of their chance to develop their minds in successful farm work.

"To-day most people, of both city and country, have shed this clumsy mantle of ignorance and prejudice. We have come to see something of the genuine greatness of the profession of agriculture in the life of our nation; and to this end, our latest and best efforts have been made with the aim that farm boys should be given what is their rightful heritage. They have a right to a special training—a training that shall better fit them to plan and carry on their work, and which will open their eyes to the wonderful life all about them, and create in them such a love and respect for their calling that no shadow of discontent will arise in their lives, and no ordinary influence will be able to draw them away from the rural life that yields them such health, wealth and happiness as could no other avocation of this country.

"Most happily, the parents now on the farms have awakened to the fact that their own occupation is a particularly good one for their boys to follow. They are well grounded in this belief at present, and quite jealously guard against influences which might draw their children away to less pleasant and profitable occupations.

"The work in four county high schools already established in Wisconsin has been carried on but six years. Before the sessions of the Legislature of 1901, Hon. L. D. Harvey, as special commissioner appointed for the purpose, gave a report on the rural-school situation in its relation to agriculture and farm training. He recommended county training schools, supported jointly by the State and the counties where such schools should be located. The Legislature acted favorably, and the two schools were built the following year, the one at Wausau, Marathon County, opening October 6th, 1902, and the work at Menomonie, Dunn County, beginning at almost the same time. The present law provides that two-thirds of the expense of maintenance, up to a limit of \$4,000 annually, shall be borne by the State. The buildings erected are all light, airy, convenient, and, altogether, well planned and of good appearance. All present instructors give good evidence of a vital interest in the life and welfare of their several schools. Any parent who has doubts as to the intrinsic value of the courses given in soil study, plant and animal life, shop practice in wood and iron work, farm building architecture, landscape gardening, farm dairying, animal husbandry, poultry raising, fruit-growing, and study of insect life for the boys, with the splendid training received by the girls in their courses in domestic science and economy, will do well to observe the subsequent work of the graduates as they go back to the farms and use the acquired knowledge and training in a common-sense manner. Scores are already doing this. The agricultural-school graduate is the best advertisement of the agricultural school. The Wisconsin agricultural high schools are being imitated in other States, and this more than anything else leads the Wisconsin people to believe that in these schools they have a very valuable asset. It will be shown that the best kind of foundation for an agricultural education can be given in these schools, and that such education, even if not carried further in the university, in itself contributes much in the way of making those who go back to the farm better farmers, and, above all, better citizens."



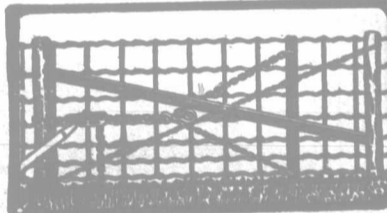
Getting Up A Party—

The telephone has done away with the oldtime isolation that handicapped social life in the country and drove young people to the cities. In fact the telephone has completely turned the tables, and to-day the city dweller envies his country brother the good social times that are now to be had on the farm. Perhaps you think you do not need the best instrument for a light chat with friend or neighbor, but remember that same telephone will also be called upon in your more important business when the reply of "I can't hear half you say" might be a serious matter. THEREFORE BUY AND USE ONLY,

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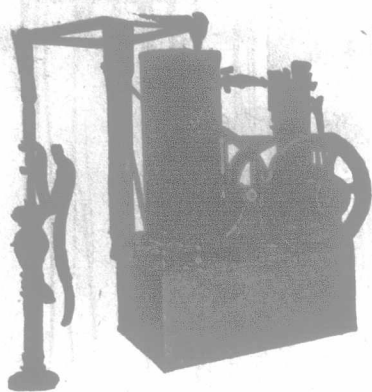
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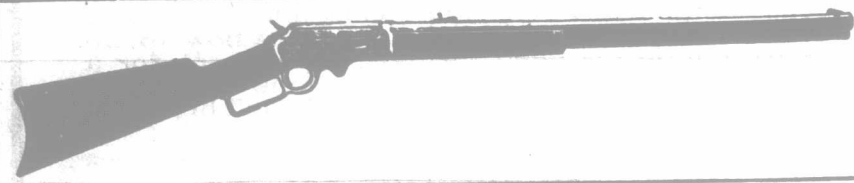
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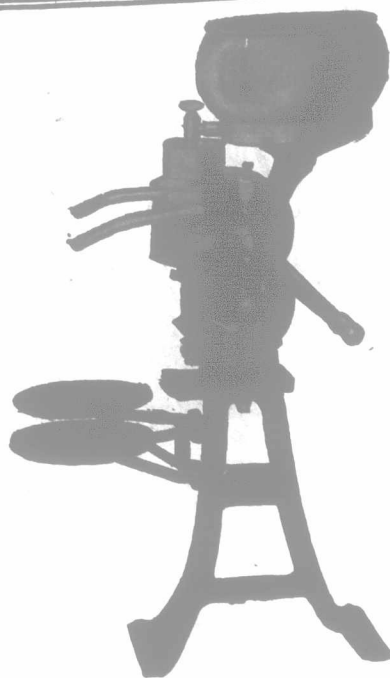


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and Home Magazine

"Persevere and Succeed."

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No. 837.

EDITORIAL.

JUDGING PAVILIONS AT FAIRS.

When we consider that the live-stock departments of our annual agricultural and industrial exhibitions are, to the majority of fair visitors from the country, the most attractive and interesting ones, the importance of making the most of these features of the show, by means of covered and comfortably-seated judging pavilions, should and must appeal to the directorate of fair associations much more forcibly than it has hitherto done. Without the co-operation of the farmers and stock-breeders of the country, it goes without saying that these exhibitions could not register the success they have attained in attracting large crowds of people to their support. And when the people from widely-extended distances assume the expense of travel and admission fees, which largely constitute the revenue of the fair associations, they are entitled to consideration in the provision for their comfort in viewing the live-stock exhibits to advantage. Several of the State Fair associations in the neighboring country have, in the last few years, provided covered and seated pavilions for live-stock judging and parades, with much satisfaction to fair visitors and exhibitors. And in proportion as the idea grows, of making these institutions educative and instructive of types and fitness for their purposes of the various classes of animals, will the demand grow for suitable judging and display arenas. By renting space for privileges underneath the seating of such an amphitheatre, providing it were made fireproof, and by letting it for special shows and sales at other seasons of the year, revenue sufficient to provide for the interest on and gradual repayment of the necessary investment might possibly be secured. The Kentucky State Fair Association, which has hitherto been among the most backward in providing buildings for the stabling of stock, has this year erected on its exhibition grounds, at Louisville, a concrete judging pavilion, which is reported as being attractive in appearance, and very satisfactory, and may serve as a model for other fair boards to copy from. The cheap and partial provision of seating accommodation for spectators on one side of the cattle and horse judging rings at the Toronto Exhibition, filled to overflowing during the judging, while the ring-side fence is thickly lined with onlookers, furnishes some small evidence of what the interest would be were fuller and more comfortable accommodation provided. The need for such provision would be more evident in the event of a wet week, from which Toronto has been exceedingly fortunate in being exempt, but which it is liable to experience in any year, and from which other fairs have frequently suffered much discomfort and loss of revenue. The judging pavilion, an official catalogue of the live-stock exhibits, and regular parades of the prizewinners, the attendants wearing display numbers corresponding with the catalogue, under the direction of an efficient superintendent directing the display, with a view to the information and instruction of spectators, as well as their pleasure, are features of a fair which must be agitated until adopted by at least the principal fair associations of the country.

Many hundred inquiries, some of them, doubtless, from bona-fide subscribers, are annually tossed into the waste basket because unaccompanied by full name and address.

JUDGES AS EDUCATORS.

Agricultural exhibitions are, for the most part, successful, inasmuch as they have an educational value. To the farmer, the most interesting feature is the display of live stock. Naturally, then, lessons are looked for in the judging-ring. Where are the real lessons to be given if not in the selection of winners in the various classes, and in evidence of a special ideal of type and conformation on which the judge builds in placing the ribbons? For every breed, and in every class of stock, the expert should have in mind a particular type that best meets the needs of a district or a country.

In swine, as a rule, comparatively little difficulty should present itself. Horses, on the other hand, present points which give even expert judges some trouble. It may be that a specimen or specimens that meet the cherished ideal are so blemished as to make it absurd to place any prize ribbon upon them; or, possibly, in the horse classes, a defective bottom sets a candidate lower in the list than he would otherwise have stood. To the spectator, who has not an opportunity of handling the entries or inspecting them at close range, the placing may seem altogether astray at times, when, in reality, no just criticism can be made.

But at some of the larger exhibitions there usually are found animals in sufficient numbers and of such quality as to fill the money prizes with sound specimens of nearly approved conformation. It is in the rating of these that the greatest dissatisfaction sometimes arises. Leading breeders from far and near, with choice stock from pen and stable, fitted as only skilled feeding and management can fit them, expect and are entitled to reasonable treatment. If they have animals of the approved type, and sound of wind and limb, they cannot easily bear defeat without complaint. The question sometimes arises, whether it is necessary to bring judges from other lands? Do not our own stockmen know better what type suits Canadians, and are there not usually men here competent to do the work? Granted that it is important to have a disinterested judge, that it is well to preserve a broad cosmopolitanism of spirit and ideal among the devotees of each particular breed, and that exhibitors may often learn something from a foreign judge, especially one from the home of the breed, it will still seem expedient, as a general policy, to prefer judges from not too great a distance, when competent men can be obtained at home. The complete satisfaction with which Mr. Flatt distributed the Shorthorn awards at Toronto this fall is a case in point.

ALFALFA AS A PROVISION AGAINST DROUTH.

Nature teaches the inapt by hard lessons. A lesson which stockmen are slow to learn and quick to forget is the wisdom of providing soiling crops or other suitable feed, such as silage, to help out the pastures in a dry time. The recent severe and widespread drouth caught thousands of dairy-men and other stockmen more or less unprepared. The consequence was heavy shrinkage in milk flow, loss of flesh, and serious injury to pastures as a result of close cropping. The effects will be felt to a greater or less extent all fall and winter, while next spring the pastures and meadows will be likely below what they might otherwise have been.

As a provision against such vicissitudes, a convenient alfalfa field is of immense value. Alfalfa is not exactly a drouth-proof plant, but comes, perhaps, the nearest to it of any common forage crop grown in the north, with the possible exception of corn, which has the advantage of permitting intertillage to conserve moisture. There is

much need in Canada for more of both these crops, and they should be regarded as complementary to each other. Alfalfa supplies the protein which corn in a measure lacks. Where choice must be made of one or the other to feed alone, alfalfa will be found a much more valuable forage than corn. It is more palatable, and also comes nearer to supplying the needs of most classes of stock, especially growing animals and milking cows. Whether as green feed or well-cured hay, alfalfa is unquestionably the best forage crop grown on the Canadian farm, and, being a perennial, is especially suitable for growing on the hard-clay hillsides where ordinary tillage and seeding operations are difficult and expensive. The length and range of its root system explain its ability to find subsoil moisture when other crops are parched and brown. During the hot, blistering midsummer, how fresh and heartening to see the rich dark-green of the alfalfa bidding defiance to heat and drouth, and promising abundance of unparalleled feed for denizens of stable and field! The farmer with suitable land who fails to provide himself with a good field of alfalfa is missing a small gold mine. While extremely valuable for hay, and also as part of a pasture mixture, it is as a midsummer soiling crop that alfalfa is at its best.

PHOTOGRAPHS WANTED.

"The Farmer's Advocate" desires to enlist the co-operation of its readers in securing photographs suitable for illustration purposes, such as pictures of attractive farm homes, snugly ensconced in well-ordered settings of trees, vines, shrubbery, flowers and grass; rural schools and school grounds exhibiting some artistic sense in their architecture and surroundings; comfortable farm steadings, especially those enlivened by a touch of human or animal life; choice bits of rural landscape, or more elaborate panoramic views; pictures of farming operations; snapshots depicting phases of rural life or character; photos of freaks or oddities—in fact, anything pertaining to agriculture or rural life that is calculated to instruct, inspire, please, interest, or amuse. Photographs of comparatively new and unusual farm structures or contrivances, such as monolithic or cement-block silos, four-horse or six-horse implements at work in the fields—anything of value for the practical suggestion it offers, is particularly desired. In such cases the photograph will be doubly acceptable if accompanied by a few reliable and instructive notes, giving the name and address of the owner, and particulars as to construction or use. Photographs must be clear and strong in all details, as they lose strength in half-tone reproduction. In size, they should be 5 x 7 inches, or larger, although occasionally smaller ones, say 4 x 5 inches, may be acceptable if extra sharp and clear. For suitable photographs which are supplied us, to be used in our columns before being offered to any other publication, we are prepared to pay from 50 cents to \$2.00, depending upon the merit of the subject and the photographic excellence of the print. Photos submitted for inspection, accompanied by postage, will be returned if not used.

Note.—Illustrations of a commercial or advertising nature, as individual registered breeding animals, will not be paid for. For such illustration we make a charge to the owner of the animal, and even at that, only creditable illustrations are accepted.

There are said to be nearly forty thousand rural letter carriers in the United States, and their number is steadily increasing.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE.

THE LEADING AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL IN THE
DOMINION.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
THE WILLIAM WELD COMPANY (LIMITED).

JOHN WELD, MANAGER.

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

LONDON (ENGLAND) OFFICE:
W. W. CHAPMAN, Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
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1. THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE is published every Thursday. It is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely illustrated with original engravings, and furnishes the most practical, reliable and profitable information for farmers, dairymen, gardeners, stockmen and home-makers, of any publication in Canada.
2. TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—In Canada, England, Ireland and Scotland, \$1.50 per year, in advance; \$2.00 per year when not paid in advance. United States, \$2.50 per year; all other countries 12s.; in advance.
3. ADVERTISING RATES.—Single insertion, 25 cents per line, agate. Contract rates furnished on application.
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LONDON, CANADA.

QUALITY BEFORE PRICE.

"Compete in quality, not in price," is said to have been the working motto of that eminent Dutch sage and printer, Erasmus, who was born in 1466 and died in 1536. A wiser adjuration never was offered to the publishing business. The house which seeks to compete in price must necessarily turn out a cheap product, and a cheap article is generally dear. Particularly is this true of periodical reading matter, for good reading is the product of rare thinking and distinct editorial ability—qualities which command a premium in the publishing world. Added to the charge for editorial and contributory services, is the additional expense of mechanical excellence, for quality of reading and letterpress properly go together. It is clear, therefore, that a cheap publication cannot offer the best value.

Now, it requires practically as long to read a slushy page as one filled with good solid matter, and, as the time devoted to the reading of a paper is of much more value than the cash outlay for its subscription, it follows that there is great economy of time in selecting those papers which contain the best quality of reading.

Reading is thought-food to a far greater extent than most of us surmise. If we read trashy, carelessly-written, inaccurate papers, we naturally tend to drop into similar habits of thought and practice. On the other hand, if we read sound, reliable, well-informed, carefully-edited journals, we have at once the best guide to correct thought and practice, the widest and broadest outlook over the field of action, and the most effective stimulus to better work. Quality counts in every line of goods, but it is of tenfold importance in the choice of reading matter.

Ever since inception, "The Farmer's Advocate" has stood for the principle of quality. It has never attempted to compete in price with the cheap-John class of publications. It has put service before price, realizing that, in giving subscribers a high-class product, it would render them a far greater service than by offering an inferior sheet at a bargain-counter price. Quality to subscribers, and, consequently, good value to advertisers, has been the motto nailed to the masthead, and the pre-eminent standing of "The Farmer's Advocate" to-day among the agricultural journals of America is at once the vindication and the result.

HORSES.

MUSCLES OF THE HORSE.

About 40 per cent. of the weight of an ordinary horse is muscle. All muscles concerned with locomotion are attached to bones, and when they contract they cause the bones to which they are fastened to move. The lower part of a horse's legs are nearly all bones, but the muscles in the body and upper part of the limbs are attached to various parts of the bony construction by tendons, and can thus produce a motion of the parts located some distance away.

The amount of motion produced by the action of the muscles of, say, one of the horse's hind legs, will depend upon the length of the muscles, and the length and the relation of the bones to which they are attached. The commonest idea among students of this subject is expressed in these words: "Long muscles for speed, short muscles for power." A long muscle enables a horse to get over the ground rapidly. A short muscle, however, is not powerful because of its shortness, but because in horses constructed on that plan the muscles are thicker, contain more fibres, all of which pulling together when contracted exert a greater pulling force than a long, more slender muscle. It is because of this that in buying horses to draw heavy loads we look for large and heavy muscles, while in roadsters we must attach importance to the length of the muscles.

The most of a horse's muscle is in the hind quarters. This may be a surprise to you, said Mr. Marshall, of the Ohio Agricultural College, recently, but the next time you have an opportunity to see a horse pulling a very heavy load study him carefully. You will be impressed with the idea that most of the work is being done with the hind legs. When the hind foot is moved forward the toe rests on the ground and the leg is bent at the hock joint; if the toe does not slip, and the horse is strong enough for his load, the muscles above, pulling on the tendon fastened to the back and upper point of the hock, will close the joint—or, in other words, straighten the leg and cause the body to move forward. It is by the performance of this act at every step that the horse moves; although, of course, the strain on all the parts is much greater when pulling very hard. This will also show the necessity of having large, broad, straight joints and legs, that give the horse the most secure footing. You have probably also noticed when driving that many horses put their hind foot on the ground in front of the mark left by the fore foot, and the faster they go the greater will be the distance between the marks made by the fore and hind feet. The hocks should be strong, and the legs not so crooked as to seem weak, or so straight as to lessen the leverage afforded by this very wonderful arrangement of the parts.—[Agricultural Gazette.

CRUELTY OF DOCKING.

I think it is quite time, in these days of modern civilization, that stronger steps be taken to prevent so-called sportsmen and horse dealers from docking horses' tails (i. e., cutting off a portion of the horse's caudal appendage, or dock). Firstly, what right have we to deprive the horse of what Nature has given him for many reasons; and secondly, what advantage is to be gained by so mutilating a dumb animal?

I fear that fashion is responsible for 95 per cent. of docking. I can remember, about ten years ago, when one scarcely ever saw an undocked hunter, except Thoroughbred hunters. Now hunters are not docked; the societies here forbid it—a docked horse cannot be shown at a show under the rules of the Hunter's Improvement Society—thanks to our Royal family. It seems extraordinary why two very popular breeds (the Hackney and Shire breeds) almost must be docked in order to be noticed at a horse show. Is not this barbarous?

The hind quarters of a Shire horse are well "shown off" if the hair of the tail is tied up; the dock of a Shire is usually comparatively short. I saw several pure-bred Hackneys in Canada a short while ago, with neat, long tails, and I could not see how docking could have shown off their hind quarters any better, or improved them in any other way.

It is nothing less than brutal to turn a horse with docked tail out to pasture in summer in Canada, America, India, etc., where flies and mosquitoes are numerous. Anyone who cares for his horses must realize this. There have been several cases of prosecution in this country, and all large firms have given up the practice. The law now forbids it, under penalty of two years' imprisonment. I think the authorities in Montreal ought to be highly praised for having stopped the useless practice, on penalty of \$100. My suggestion is that such a fine as the above be enforced on all perpetrators, and that the prosecutor should receive a quarter (or some such fraction) of the fine. This would encourage stronger steps to be taken.

Chislehurst, Eng.

R. S. TIMMIS.

LIVE STOCK.

MATING THE FLOCK.

As most keepers of sheep in this country plan to have the lamb crop come in March or April, and as the period of gestation is about five months, those who have not already a suitable sire provided to mate with the ewe flock, will do well to make an early selection, and keep him on a bit of fresh pasture, with an old ewe or two for company, until the breeding season arrives. The ewe flock, also, will be the better for a change to a fresh and flush pasture, if such be available, a week or two before turning the ram with them, as they are more likely to come in season early when improving in condition, and there is advantage in having the lamb crop come as nearly together as possible, so that they may be more uniform in age and size when the weaning and selling season arrives. It is also the general opinion of flockmasters that a larger proportion of twin lambs result from breeding when the ewes are in fresh and improving condition. Old and unsound ewes which are to be culled out and fitted for the butcher's block should be separated from the breeding flock before the mating season, and fed something extra to put flesh on their bones, younger ewes taking their place. The ewe lambs, if it is taken for granted, have been separated from the older flock months ago and given the freshest pasture on the farm; and these should not be bred the first year of their lives, as such practice stunts their growth, and is not prudent or profitable.

In selecting a ram, secure one from a first-class pure-bred flock that is uniform in approved type and quality. Choose one that has the appearance of being strong and sturdy, with the indications of a good constitution, a short, thick neck, wide chest, strong back, and straight, well-placed legs and feet. See that he is well covered with a dense fleece of fine quality and even fiber, avoiding one having coarse, hairy wool on his thighs or elsewhere. If he is the son of a sire that has proved a getter of uniformly good, thrifty offspring, he will be more likely to prove a profitable investment, even if the purchase price be a little higher than a less desirable one would cost. A ram of vigorous character and true to type may reasonably be expected to leave lambs that will sell for dollars a head more than those from a weak or unthrifty animal. The number of ewes to which a ram should be bred depends largely upon the age and strength of the ram, and the way in which the mating is managed. A strong ram lamb will safely attend to fifteen or twenty ewes, running with the flock, if the pasture is good, though he will be the better of a feed of oats, or oats and bran, once or twice a day. A yearling or two-year-old ram, in what is called field condition, not having been grain-fed for show, will attend to forty or fifty ewes, running with them. A ram that has been highly fed and fitted for show purposes needs to be carefully handled. If allowed to run with a flock of ewes without other feed than the pasture, he will fail in flesh, and will probably be less sure than if improving in condition; but if taken up once or twice a day and given a quart of oats and bran, to keep up his strength, he may run with a flock of twenty-five to thirty ewes. If it is desired to use him to a larger number, he should be kept with an old ewe or two for company in a paddock, and the breeding flock brought up to a yard every morning, the ram turned with them, and the ewes found in season caught and placed in a pen, each to receive one service at intervals of an hour or two during the day, and kept separate for two or three days from the general flock. By this method, a vigorous ram may be safely mated with 100 ewes or more. Another method, sometimes adopted where a large number of ewes are to be mated with one ram, is to employ a "teaser," a thin ram, with a canvas apron firmly fastened around his body and stitched to his fleece, he being allowed to run with the ewes to find those in season, his breast being daily smeared with lamp-black, red lead, or yellow ochre, mixed with water, by which the ewes in season are marked, and are picked out every morning and bred at intervals to the stock ram, kept in an enclosure near the buildings. As a rule, however, with flocks of 30 to 50 ewes, on good pasture, a matured ram, in field condition, may be safely trusted to attend to the number, and a ram lamb to one-half the number, though it is prudent to daily color his breast, and change the coloring every two weeks, in order to ascertain whether he is proving reasonably sure or not; and if not, another ram should be secured to take his place. It is sometimes possible to secure a ram that has been used for two or three seasons and has proven a sure sire of desirable stock; and, where such an opportunity offers, it may be good policy to take advantage of it. In any case, it is the part of wisdom to use only a pure-bred ram of more than average excellence. And the present is an unusually favorable time to secure such, since breeders are well stocked this fall, and are offering them at reasonable prices.

ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE OF ANIMAL TUBERCULOSIS.

Dr. A. D. Melvin, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, in an address prepared for the International Congress on Tuberculosis, at Washington, D. C., points out the heavy economic loss sustained by the live-stock industry because of Tuberculosis, and discusses measures for the control and eradication of this disease. Dr. Melvin said, in part:

"While the saving of human life affords the highest motive for combating tuberculosis, the prevention of financial loss is alone a sufficient reason for undertaking the eradication of the disease from farm animals.

"Statistics of the United States Federal meat inspection, for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1908, covering 53,973,337 animals, or more than one-half of all those slaughtered for food in the country, show the following percentages of tuberculosis: Adult cattle, 0.961; calves, 0.026; hogs, 2.049; sheep and goats 0. The proportion of tuberculosis is probably higher in animals slaughtered without inspection.

"Reports of tuberculin tests made in the 15 years, from 1893 to 1908, by Federal, State and other officers, with tuberculin prepared by the Bureau of Animal Industry, have been carefully analyzed and tabulated. Out of 400,000 cattle tested (mostly dairy cattle), there were 37,000 reactions, or 9.25 per cent.

"From these two classes of statistics, it is concluded that, on an average, about 10 per cent. of the milch cows, 1 per cent. of other cattle, and 2 per cent. of the hogs in the United States are affected with tuberculosis, the average percentage for all the cattle being estimated at 3.5.

"The accuracy of the tuberculin test has been confirmed in a remarkable way, by post-mortem examinations. Out of the 23,869 reacting cattle slaughtered, lesions of tuberculosis were found in 23,585, a percentage of 98.81. Properly-prepared tuberculin, applied by a competent person, is, therefore, shown to be a wonderfully reliable agent for diagnosing tuberculosis. In cases where the test appears to give unsatisfactory results, this is usually due to the use of a poor quality of tuberculin, or to ignorance or carelessness in applying it.

"The economic loss on account of tuberculosis in food-producing animals is heavy. The loss on animals in which tuberculosis is found in the Federal meat inspection is estimated at \$2,382,433 annually; and if the same conditions were applied to animals slaughtered without Federal inspection, the annual loss on all animals slaughtered for food in the United States would be increased to \$4,102,433. The stock of animals on hand is also depreciated in value because of tuberculosis. Assuming that living tuberculous milch cows are annually depreciated to the extent of one-tenth of what loss would be if they were slaughtered, other cattle one-third, and hogs one-half, the total annual depreciation amounts to \$8,046,219. The annual loss from decrease in milk production is estimated at \$1,150,000, and there also is some loss from impairment of breeding qualities, etc. Taking all these items into account, the aggregate annual loss because of tuberculosis among farm animals in the United States, is estimated at not less than \$14,000,000.

"Such heavy financial losses make the eradication of tuberculosis from farm animals very desirable purely as an economic matter. As the disease is found principally among cattle and hogs, and as most of the infection in hogs is derived from cattle, the main effort should be directed against the disease in cattle. Among the measures proposed are the following: Live-stock owners should be educated by means of official publications, the agricultural and general press, lectures at Farmers' Institutes, etc. Public authorities should make a systematic effort to determine to what extent and in what localities the disease exists, and should apply the tuberculin test generally and systematically to cattle in sections where this seems desirable. Reacting animals should be slaughtered under competent veterinary inspection, so that the loss may be minimized by passing carcasses for food where the infection is so slight that this can safely be done; dangerous carcasses, of course, to be condemned. In the case of valuable breeding animals, where slaughter would involve great sacrifice, the Bang system of segregation may be used. A system of tagging all cows sent to market is advocated, so that when animals are found tuberculous in the meat inspection they may be traced back to the place of origin, centers of infection located, and steps taken for eradication. The Bureau of Animal Industry is already co-operating with the authorities of some States in reporting and tracing the origin of tuberculous animals. Each State should require that all cattle brought in for breeding or dairy purposes shall have passed the tuberculin test.

"As the eradication of tuberculosis is largely a public-health measure, it is only reasonable that the persons whose cattle are slaughtered should be paid indemnity, at least in part. This

is not only just, but is absolutely essential, if the co-operation of cattle owners is to be secured. Several States already have provisions of this character.

"The benefits to follow from the eradication of tuberculosis from farm animals are so great and so obvious that the necessary expenditures, even though they must be heavy, may be regarded as a highly-profitable investment."

FALL CARE AND FEEDING.

Soon the agricultural press will be full of advice regarding winter feeding. Farmers generally are expressing the hope that a few weeks more of open weather will be forthcoming, that so much more feed may be saved. Open weather may be a blessing or not. It will be a blessing if proper shelter is provided for the stock during the nights, together with a judicious amount of feed; otherwise, it will be a disadvantage.

Fall feeding and management should be more fully discussed, for, if an animal is brought into winter quarters strong and healthy, vigorous, and in good condition, it is half wintered. Afterwards, less feed, and that of a coarser nature, will do, because the animal's whole digestive system is in good order, and capable of digesting well the food furnished. There are no lost tissues to repair, nor energy to restore, and all the food required, if the animal be grown, is enough to support life, heat being one of the essentials.

On the other hand, the animal that is allowed to run down, through neglect, comes into winter in a totally different condition, and will require

normal as the lean one. The former is strong and vigorous, with active vital forces, while the latter is weak, and, therefore, its vital forces are at a low ebb, and consequently the organs of the body will not perform their proper functions. Less food will be digested per pound fed, and hence another waste will occur. Extra care and attention will be necessary to get the poor animal back to its normal condition, and a double portion of food, and that of better quality, because the animal requires more to supply heat, digests less, and cannot assimilate as well.

The wise feeder will shelter his stock every inclement night, even if he gives them no food when they are put in. However, the experienced stockman knows that it pays well to give them a small feed before turning them out in the morning. This will tone up the stomach, start the digestive juices flowing, and consequently promote good digestion. The animal's hunger will be somewhat appeased, hence it will not eat so greedily at the start, or put so much cold, frozen grass into its stomach, with the consequent evil results. At no other time of the year is feeding, care and attention so well rewarded. Just a case of the penny wisely spent saving the pound a little later on in the year. "NEMO."

BRITISH EXCHANGES APPROVE EMBARGO EDITORIAL.

Our editorial entitled "The Embargo is Britain's Affair" (issue August 27th), has been noted with marked approbation by exchanges across the Atlantic. The position therein taken, that Britain should be allowed

to deal with the matter as she sees fit, without meddlesome interference from political and newspaper busybodies in Canada, seems especially to commend itself, if quotation indicates concurrence. The Irish Farmer's Gazette, besides quoting the article in full, expresses approval in a column or so of hearty editorial comment. In a subsequent issue, however, an Irish correspondent uses the quoted editorial as the basis of an argument that Canada wants to feed her own cattle at home, in order to make the profit that might otherwise accrue to British feeders, from which fact he conversely infers that, in so far as the embargo helps us, it hinders Britain. This is quite right, and we take occasion to state, further, our emphatic opinion that, so far as Ireland is concerned, it would be a great blessing if



Mona's Rocket, imp. [534].

Shire stallion. Bay; foaled 1905. First in class and reserve champion, Canadian National Exhibition, 1908. Owner, Thos. Mercer, Markdale, Ontario.

her store-cattle trade could be knocked in the head, and the attention of her people turned, rather, to dairying and bacon production. The unique feature of the British cattle embargo is that it incidentally benefits where it is popularly supposed to injure, and injures where it is supposed to benefit. From the British and Irish point of view, the one sound reason in favor of maintaining the embargo is the protection of the health of British herds and flocks, especially her pure-bred herds, from additional risk of disease. By excluding Canadian feeding cattle, the embargo is a decided disadvantage to the British farmer—a disadvantage by no means compensated by such slight and questionable advantage as it affords to the breeder and raiser of British feeding cattle. As for Ireland, the embargo is, as pointed out above, and as the most intelligent Irish agriculturists realize, an unkind friend, seeing that it leads the Irish farmer to continue in a line of husbandry which he might far better forsake for a combination that is more profitable—i. e., dairying and hog-raising.

Coming back to Canada, we can only reiterate the fact that, while the embargo, which compels the slaughter of our cattle (in common with those from other countries) within ten days after landing, may occasionally prevent us from realizing as high prices on our finished beefs as we otherwise might, on the other hand, by preventing the development of an export trade in store cattle, it is of considerable economic advantage to the farms and pocketbooks of Canadian husbandmen. To ship lean cattle to Britain, and then follow them up with the grain to fatten them on that

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side of the Atlantic, would be a species of folly which only short-sightedness could induce or commend. The most enlightened Canadian opinion is strongly opposed to any step calculated to pave the way for an export trade in Canadian stores. It is much better to fatten them at home, and the sooner this is realized by everybody in Canada, the better.

THE FARM.

DISAPPROVES OF THE MANURE SPREADER.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Having noticed a question asked by a subscriber as to whether it would be advisable or not to buy a manure spreader on a one-hundred-acre farm, I will venture to express my opinion regarding this machine.

On the most of well-managed farms, at least in this county, the manure is drawn out to the fields in slack times during winter, when it is almost impossible to handle such a cumbersome rig as a manure spreader. Then on the majority of farms that are in proper condition, it is not necessary to spread the manure over 25 to 30 per cent. of the land each year, where better results would be obtained if a large percentage of it was put on the root ground and the balance plowed in lightly for peas; or kept over until fall for winter wheat. These three crops, particularly the roots and wheat, will stand a very heavy application of manure, and when it is applied quite heavy it requires very little scattering from the sleigh or waggon in order to get it on evenly.

What is the practice followed by owners of manure spreaders? Is it not an attempt to run over most of the grain crops, including oats and barley, leaving too small a share for the root ground. If this practice is followed on a good farm the result will be a considerable amount of lodging in the oats, with a corresponding decrease in yield. Then the cost of these machines is far too great for all the benefit derived from them. Most farm implements must earn a ten-per-cent. dividend each year in order to pay for themselves by the time they are worn out. The interest on a \$125.00 spreader is \$12.50, which will scatter a good deal of manure, and leave the farmer minus the trouble of housing the spreader when not in use.

In conclusion, I would advise all farmers not owning one to use their own good judgment, and pay less attention to "the seductive agent," whom you so nicely described in your editorial a few weeks ago.

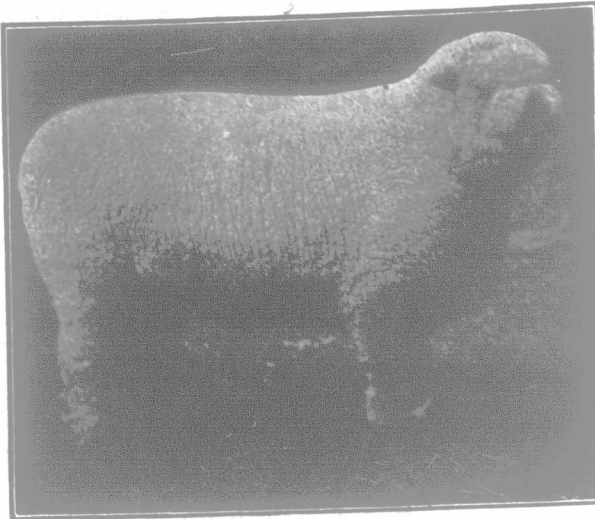
Huron Co., Ont.

W. R. BROADFOOT.

[Note.—The advantages of a manure spreader never appeal to one with their full force until he has tried it. While it is true that the spreader is not always of service in winter, it amply repays cost and interest charges during the season when it can be used, not only in the saving of hard labor, but in the evenness with which it distributes the manure, and the fine state to which it reduces it, thereby rendering it more easy to incorporate thoroughly with the soil. Our correspondent is quite right in urging the application of manure mainly to land intended for hoe crops (including corn) and peas, but the fact of having a spreader is no reason for departing from this policy. For almost any crop, a ton of manure applied with the mechanical spreader is more valuable than one spread carefully by hand, and when one does wish to top dress his pasture or fall-wheat land, he can do it more advantageously with a spreader than by hand. Let us hear from subscribers who have had experience with it.—Editor.]

WOOD ASHES FOR CLOVER SEEDING.

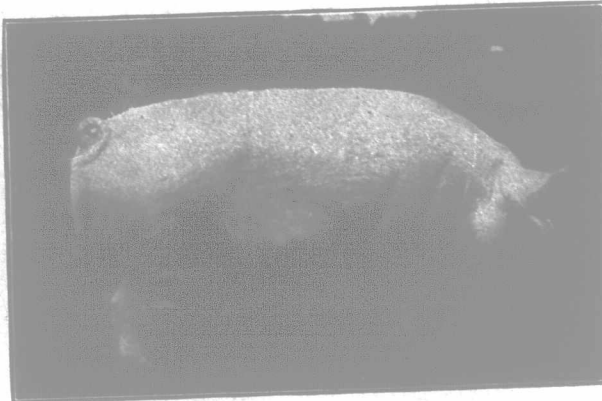
As a result of applying two tons of wood ashes per acre a year ago last August to a field sown to fall wheat, which was then seeded down last spring, a Michigan correspondent reports in the Ohio Farmer an increase of ten bushels per acre in the yield of wheat,



Shropshire Shearling Ram.

First and champion at Shrewsbury and third at Royal Show, 1908.

while the effect on the clover seeding is still more marked, for on the part where the ashes were applied he has a fine uniform stand of clover, while on the remaining portion the catch is almost a failure, and is not expected to furnish one-fourth the hay the other part will. On one strip both manure and ashes were applied, but while this portion stands out plainly from



Marshall Baron Fullwood.

Yorkshire boar. Sold by R. R. Rothwell, Preston, England, for export to Italy.

the part where manure alone was used, it seems little if any ahead of the part where only ashes were applied. He estimates that the ashes were worth four dollars per ton for the wheat crop, and as much more for the stand of clover. The soil is a prairie loam, and was much infested with sorrel, indicating that it was acid. The owner is inclined to attribute the great

benefit of the treatment to its effect in keeping down the sorrel, and while the ashes doubtless had an effect in rendering the conditions less favorable to this weed, there is no doubt that they also had a very positive effect in improving conditions for the clover, by correcting the acidity, as well as supplying potash and a little phosphorus. Legumes revel in potash and do not thrive in an acid soil. Lime and ashes are specific fertilizers for clover and alfalfa. Phosphorus (contained in bone meal and similar fertilizers) is often of great value as well.

AN ARISTOCRATIC AMERICAN FARM.

After more than a month of unprecedented drouth, that transformed most of the pasture grasses and ordinary forage plants into the "sere and yellow leaf," how refreshing to the eye, in the hot, early September days, to traverse the dark-green of the alfalfa fields that waved knee-deep on the "White Springs Farm," the Experiment Station land, and other well-conducted farms near Geneva, in New York State. In such seasons as the past, alfalfa, as a soiling crop, and for other feeding purposes, proves itself the salvation of many a stockman and dairy farmer. While corn, of which over 100 acres per year are grown for ensilage and ear production, continues to be the staple stock-food crop on the White Springs Farm, Walter Jauncey, the manager (a native of England), is sagaciously bent upon increasing its alfalfa area. The farm is a large one—575 acres, including 75 acres of bush land—rolling in character, and the soil a rather heavy and rich clay loam, requiring judicious working during wet periods. It takes its name from the magnificent group of springs perpetually flowing into a number of stone-made ponds or basins, for utility and ornament, from which the overflow runs away in rivulets. The appellation "white" is said to have been suggested by the magnesia content of some of the waters, though, for the most part, they possess a remarkably translucent clearness. Nature has indeed lavished her gifts upon this expansive farm, which is owned by Alfred G. Lewis, who directs its operations upon a large and enterprising scale. Mr. Lewis is a member of the Board of Control of the State Experiment Station near by. Passing through the impressive brick-and-iron gateway, and along the macadam drive, the sweep of the fields, the old-fashioned manor-house and grounds, clumps of lofty trees, among which the elm is conspicuous, remind the observer of English rural scenes; while the generous use of artificial as well as natural manures, and the thoroughness of tillage apparent, savor of the methods in vogue in the Old Land, coupled with characteristic American progressiveness much surpassing the general run of farms in many American communities. The photogravure, showing one of the springs, and a panoramic glimpse of the manor-house and grounds, will afford the reader a fair idea of the beauty of the place. The chief revenue-producing feature of the White Springs Farm is doubtless the pure-bred herd of over 200 Guernsey cattle, many of them and their herdsmen being direct from the Channel Island; but, apart from stock and milk, Mr. Jauncey reports this season the growth of 2,700 bushels of salable fall wheat, on 80 acres. Among other productions, are some 4,000 bushels of oats, a like quantity of ear corn, 1,300 or 1,400 tons of ensilage, besides hay and other crops. Only about 15 acres of the farm are devoted to ordinary pasturage, soiling being deemed the more reliable system of stock feeding, the crops used for that purpose being chiefly alfalfa, crimson clover, corn, rye, peas and oats.

In addition to that used in the herd by suckling and the pail for calf-rearing, 2,500 quarts of milk per day are disposed of through the White Springs Dairy, at Geneva, at 6c. per quart. On the farm, where scrupulous cleanliness is observed, the milk is simply strained and cooled, and in the town dairy it is re-strained and cooled again before bottling, and a portion is run through the separator for the cream branch of the trade. No pasteurization or sterilization is resorted to, these processes not being found necessary nor advisable on the score of economy, where milk has to be sold as low as 6 cents per quart. A number of cows in the herd are in the Advanced Registry tests, and France VIII., a most distinguished matron, is credited with a record of over 12,500 pounds of milk on grass and roots, tethered, as is the custom on the Island of Guernsey. The stable is of wood, well painted, story and a half high, with smooth cement floors and iron fixtures. Except during summer nights, when they run outside, the cows spend most of their time indoors. Their evident healthfulness, duly attested in other ways, is noteworthy.

Fruit-growing, for which this district is very well adapted, is another feature of the farm, there being orchards of apples, pears, plums, quinces, peaches, and cherries. The Montmorency cherries this season brought a return of \$600 per acre. Crimson clover is used as a cover crop and for plowing down in the orchard.

The great fields of Pride of the North corn, estimated to yield from 20 to 25 tons per acre,



A Typical Irish Hunter.

were being ensiled with corn-harvester, a large staff of men and wagons, steam engine, and cutting-box with blower attachment. Five men were tramping in the silo, thoroughness in this part of the work being regarded as one of the essentials of the process. The corn was not as generously eared as the best Canadian silo practice calls for, but Mr. Jauncey contends that the nutriment is stored in the stalks. The corn is grown in hills three feet apart each way, so that the harvester drives all the way around. The crop had been cultivated eight times, besides hoeing. Dent corn is grown for ears. As a rule, two crops of corn in succession, planted first on clover and timothy meadow land, top-dressed by spreader with rotted manure deposited from the stables in large field piles during the winter. In rotation, after corn follow oats and fall wheat, the latter being the seeding-down crop. From 12 to 16 quarts of tested seed corn, top kernels being rejected, are planted per acre. The red-clover and timothy meadows usually hold for two or three years, with top-dressing.

THE DAIRY.

BENEFITS OF PASTEURIZING WHEY.

One of the best ideas recently introduced into Canadian cheese-factory practice is the heating, or, as it is somewhat inaccurately termed, the pasteurization of the whey in the tanks, utilizing for this purpose the exhaust steam from the boiler. The whey is heated to a temperature of 150 to 155 degrees Fah., which destroys most of the bacteria, hence keeping the whey comparatively sweet and wholesome in the tank until taken away the next morning by the milk-haulers.

The credit for taking up and pushing this idea among Canadian factories belongs mainly to Frank Hens, Chief Dairy Instructor in Western Ontario, and secretary of the Western Ontario Dairymen's Association. As a result of his propaganda through the press and on the platform, the patrons in quite a number of factories in Western Ontario agreed, last winter, to vote

whey each day, else this whey, remaining over in the tanks, will act as a culture for the new whey subsequently added, and largely nullify the work of pasteurization. This point is worth noting, because, in some few factories, where the results have not been all that was expected, the explanation lies either in failure to heat the whey to a sufficiently high temperature, or in failure to attend properly to the daily cleaning of the tanks.

PASTEURIZATION KEEPS THE FAT IN SUSPENSION.

Another point: Where the whey is not pasteurized, the fat is of little or no feeding value, because it chiefly floats on the surface, and the whey being pumped up from the bottom, contains very little fat until the tank is nearly empty, when the last man coming along pumps up a dose of putrid fat and grease that is almost impossible to clean out of the cans, and certainly cannot be very good for the animals to which it happens to be fed. Where the whey is pasteurized, the effect is to hold the fat in suspension, keeping it mixed with the whey, so that each patron receives a fair share of the fat, and in a good wholesome condition for feeding. As bearing on this point, it is interesting to note that the whey, as drawn off from the vats in the factory, contains from .16 to .25 per cent. of fat, depending upon the skill of the cheesemaker and the condition of the milk received. This represents what is called the "mechanical loss of fat" in cheesemaking. Where the whey is pasturized, it tests about .13 to .21 per cent. fat, as it is pumped from the tank into the patrons' cans, showing that most of it goes to the patrons' stock. Where pasteurization is not practiced, the whey going into the patrons' cans tests only about .02 to .08 per cent. fat, showing that scarcely any of the fat which floats off with the whey reaches the patrons' cans in condition fit to feed, for, not till the whey in the tank has been lowered almost to the bottom does one get any worth mentioning, and then he may receive a mess which he would be almost better without.

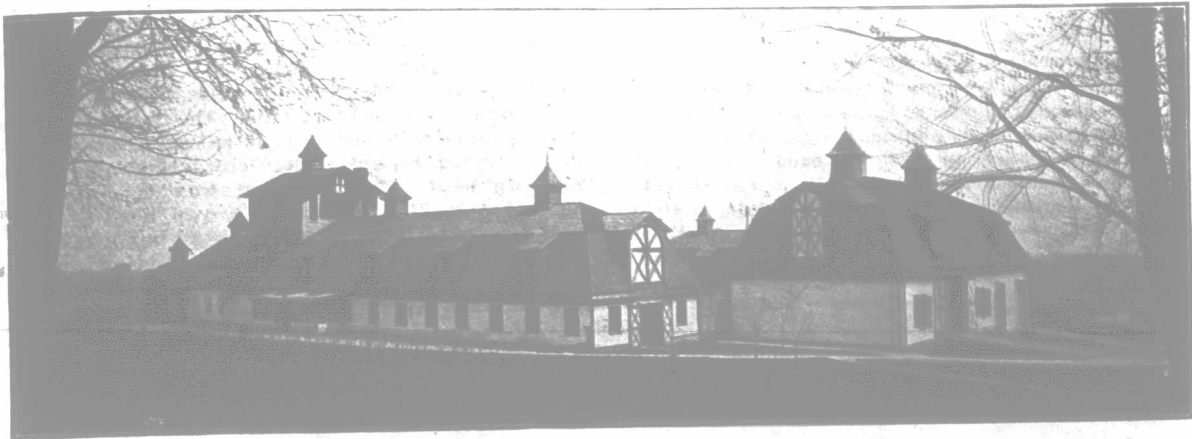
Pasteurization of whey, therefore, increases its feeding value by preserving the milk sugar from fermentation; by insuring that each patron shall receive a fair proportion of the fat in the whey, and receive it in good condition; and, finally, improves the wholesomeness of the whey by keeping the whey sweeter and freer from bacterial life. In addition, it preserves the tinning of the patrons' cans, renders them easier to keep clean, and tends to prevent the spread of troublesome bitter-flavor and other yeasts from one dairy to another by medium of the whey tank and cans.

The experience of those who have tried pasteurization is strongly in its favor, as the benefits far outweigh the slight expense. Many factories which have previously had much trouble with bitter and other flavors caused by yeasts, have got completely rid of them by adopting pasteurization, together with increased attention by the patrons to the washing of their cans.

PATRONS FAVOR PASTEURIZING THE WHEY.

The Secretary of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario has sent out a sheet of questions to patrons of cheese factories where the whey is being pasteurized this season. The information collected will be digested and summarized for his annual report, but "The Farmer's Advocate" has been kindly accorded the privilege of perusing the replies received up to a recent date, and publishes below the gist of the answers from representatives of twenty-three factories, including three or four from each instructor's group. In most cases a number of patrons reply from each factory, and additional answers are continually coming in.

With the exception of one man, who says there is no difference, every patron responding considers it an advantage to have whey pasteurized before



Barns and Stables on the White Springs Farm.

A most noteworthy feature of the farm during the dry "spell" this season was the 21-acre field of high, rolling land, seeded with alfalfa about Aug. 20th, which, in September, was covered with a strong, deep-green growth of this great drouth-defying crop, visible nearly a mile away. The land had been in potatoes and mangels last year, and was plowed in spring. When the weeds made a fair start, they were plowed down, and the field was summer-fallowed, receiving a coat of 25 loads per acre of rotted manure, well harrowed in. A couple of hundred pounds of ground bone and half as much nitrate of soda were also applied. About 22 pounds of seed per acre were sown broadcast, followed by a smoothing harrow, teeth slanting backward, and then rolled. With such treatment, was it any wonder that a magnificent "catch" was secured? No nurse-crop is used, nor is the alfalfa cut the first fall. In October it receives another dressing of bone meal, and next and succeeding years is reckoned to be good for three cuttings, averaging a total weight of five to six tons per acre; and, with an occasional top-dressing, will last for some 15 years.

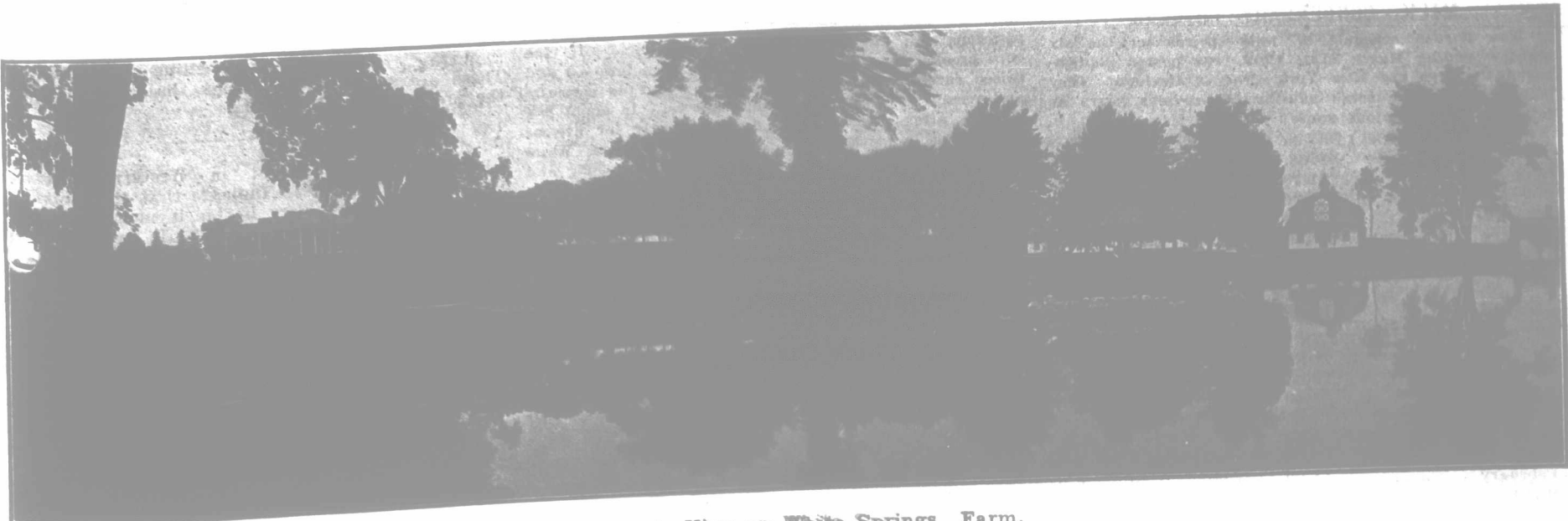
The horse stock of the farm consists of about 50 head, a few Hackneys for driving, and the workers, the get of a Clydesdale stallion kept for that purpose. The only foods purchased for the farm are home-mill bran, at \$24 per ton, and oil meal, at \$28, the corn being home-grown and ground.

their cheesemaker a small allowance to pasteurize the whey this season, and, as a result of data collected from the patrons and otherwise, the instructors will be in a still better position this winter to demonstrate the soundness and advantage of the practice.

PASTEURIZATION KEEPS THE WHEY SWEETER.

For one thing, it is found, from actual tests made, that, at factories where the whey is properly heated, and the tanks cleaned out each morning, as they should be, the percentage of acid in the whey is only about two to two and a half tenths of one per cent., or, decimally expressed, .2 to .25 per cent. At factories where the whey is not heated, but the tanks kept fairly clean, the acidity is from 1.3 to 1.5 per cent., or about six times as sour as the heated whey. At factories where the whey is heated, but the old whey not run out of the tank each morning, the acidity runs from .6 to .9 per cent., and in some cases as high as 1.0 per cent. Where the whey is not heated, and the tanks not kept very clean, the acidity may run as high as 1.55 to 1.9 per cent., which means that, in such whey practically all the sugar originally contained has been converted into acid, thus not only lessening the feeding value of the whey by fermentation of the sugar content, but rendering it less wholesome, especially for calves and young pigs, and also causing it to corrode and eat the tin off the milk cans. These tests, therefore, go strongly to substantiate the value of pasteurization of the whey, although, to be thoroughly effectual, it should be supplemented by careful attention to draining off the surplus

It is important that the farmer cultivate a watchful eye and ear. Broken fences or animals untied in stables cause disaster.



Panoramic View on White Springs Farm.

being returned. Some use very emphatic terms in its praise. One wishes it had been begun twenty years ago, while another thinks it should be made compulsory in all factories.

Nearly all reply that they receive whey sweet and clean; some, fairly so.

Very few have tried keeping it any length of time, and, therefore, cannot say how long it will stay sweet after being received, but several say about one day.

To the question, "Do you consider it of more value for feeding purposes?" mostly favorable answers were received. One says, "Decidedly so." Another, "You bet."

A majority believe that the hogs like it better, but several hesitate to commit themselves to an opinion.

Very few have fed it to calves, but those who have tried it speak well of it, especially for calves of two or three months and older, to which other feed is given.

It is the general opinion that pasteurized whey is almost altogether or at least fairly free from the old, sour, disagreeable whey smell.

Some cannot say that they find it easier to wash out the cans and get the whey smell out, but the majority find a real improvement in that respect.

In regard to the effect on the tin itself, and the claim that cans will not rust as quickly as formerly, and will therefore last longer, while some concede every claim made, a greater number are cautious, and cannot say or have not had long enough experience to be sure.

Is the milk easier to take care of when put in the cans that have contained the heated whey, than when the old sour whey was returned, as formerly? To this question many promptly answer, yes. Most, however, give only a qualified assent, several answering that they never had any trouble in keeping milk sweet. They used to wash and scald their cans carefully, and know it is necessary to do so still.

A number of patrons are evidently under a misapprehension as to the amount allowed their cheesemaker for the expense and trouble of supplying steam and doing the work. The usual charge for this service is 50c. per 22,000 pounds of milk or per ton of cheese, though it ranges from 45c. to \$1.00. In some cases, last winter, the cheesemaker was voted an extra eighth or quarter of a cent per pound of cheese as his remuneration for making, a condition being inserted that the maker receiving the advance was to pasteurize the whey. In most cases the raise would have been granted, anyway. Some patrons seem to think, however, that the increase was merely to cover the cost of pasteurizing the whey. As a matter of fact, $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per pound of cheese would be equivalent to about five dollars per ton, which is eight or ten times the charge for this service in other factories.

To the question, How much more would they be prepared to pay, if necessary, to cover the cost of pasteurizing the whey, most patrons give canny answers. "A little more," "Not much more," and "Trust the cheesemakers to look out for that part of it," are characteristic answers received.

The general tone of the answers indicates that the whey does not come home hot, but merely warm, or quite warm.

The question, "Have you had any trouble with greasy cans since the whey has been heated?" received a practically unanimous "No." One only mentions any trouble whatever, and then on but one occasion.

With the courage of his conviction, one patron says that he would not object to going back to the old unheated whey again, but he is hopelessly in the minority. All the others who answer the question say that they would not like to do so. The general opinion is that pasteurization of whey is a distinct step in advance.

MILK - CONDENSARY PRICES.

The Borden schedule of milk prices for the six months ending March 31st, 1909, was posted September 15th, says the New York Produce Review. They compare with the same months in previous years as follows, in the various zones:

PRICES PER 100 LBS. in 26c. FREIGHT ZONE.				
	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
October	\$1.70	\$1.80	\$1.55	\$1.45
November	1.90	2.00	1.70	1.60
December	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.70
January	1.90	2.00	1.80	1.70
February	1.90	2.00	1.65	1.60
March	1.70	1.80	1.50	1.45
Average	\$1.833	\$1.933	\$1.666	\$1.55

PRICES PER 100 LBS. IN 29c. AND 32c. FREIGHT ZONE.				
	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.
October	\$1.60	\$1.70	\$1.45	\$1.40
November	1.80	1.90	1.60	1.50
December	1.80	1.90	1.70	1.65
January	1.80	1.90	1.70	1.65
February	1.80	1.90	1.60	1.50
March	1.60	1.70	1.45	1.40
Average	\$1.733	\$1.833	\$1.583	\$1.533

CHEESEMAKING ON A SMALL SCALE.

Can you inform me how to make cheese on a small scale for home consumption on a ranch where five cows are kept?

B. O. R.

B. C.

Ans.—We condense the following from "Canadian Dairying," by Dean.

To make dairy cheese, the following utensils are needed:

1. A clean vat, tank, tub, or can of some kind, to hold the milk. Where there is a small steam boiler on the farm, the milk and curd may be most conveniently heated in a vat, but a clean vessel of any kind may be used. A clean wash boiler is satisfactory.

2. Some method of cutting the curd. A regular curd knife or knives is best; but failing this, a long butcher-knife may be used for cutting the curd into small particles.

3. A hoop or hoops is needed to hold the curd. A convenient size is one from seven to eight inches in diameter, and eight to ten inches high, made of heavy tin or steel, with a perforated bottom. It must have a wooden follower, which will fit neatly on the inside, and have two handles on the outside.

4. Some form of press is needed. A screw press is most convenient, but a lever weighted at the long end may be used. In addition to the utensils named, it will be necessary to have on hand some rennet—preferably a commercial extract—salt, and cheese-cotton bandage. Heating can be done on the kitchen stove.

Milk for cheesemaking should be clean, sweet, and of good flavor. When at a temperature of 84 to 86 degrees, add the rennet at the rate of four to six teaspoonfuls per 100 pounds of milk. The rennet should

INCREASING THE PROFITS OF DAIRYING.

The profits from a herd of dairy cows may be increased in several ways. Better rations and better cows will increase returns at one end of the line, and improved quality and a better selling system for the products will increase it at the other. By better rations is meant not more expensive foodstuffs or more food, for that matter, but a better arrangement in the ration of feeding-stuffs available for use. In some cases this may result in a lowering of the cost of the feed; in others it may increase. In some cases the feeds at hand may not be sufficient for the purpose of compounding a balanced ration, and certain other stuffs must be purchased to supply the deficiency. But, whatever the circumstances are, it pays, generally, providing the cows are worth feeding at all, to feed a ration compounded so as to supply the proper nutrient in about the proper proportions for milk production.

It is easy figuring increased profits from keeping better cows, but more difficult, sometimes, to find the cows. The most profitable dairy herds on this continent have chiefly been built up from foundation stock the founder happened to have about him when operations first began, and by judicious selection of the females and the use of sires bred in a milking line, the milk yield has been gradually raised. It is rather a hit-and-miss game, trying to buy better cows than one has in his own herd. The rational way to improve is to find out, first, what one's own herd is doing, and eliminate from it all cows giving less than a minimum amount of milk. Good dairy cows are not for sale, as a rule, except in the dispersion of a herd; and, anyway, a man can build up a herd

of good producers from his own stock about as quickly, and certainly at less cost, than by purchasing outright.

At the end of the line there is the possibility of increasing returns by producing a better article, and this involves, generally, nothing more than a little better care of the product, in the handling of the milk and the manufacture and sale of it, in whatever form it is disposed of. The dairyman who will not improve the quality of his product, if it is, say, butter, until the price of butter gets higher, is unlikely ever to improve at all, but will generally continue to sell his goods for the lowest price such commodity sells for. Improvement in quality is the one controllable means of raising prices. Better feeding and care

of the cows, more efficient help in caring for them, a better and cleaner method of manufacturing the butter, and, last of all, but essentially important, a modern way of selling the products. These are some of the things that will increase the profits of dairy farming.

Data being collected in Western Ontario creameries this summer indicate that the moisture content of the creamery butter is mostly ranging about 13, 14 and 15 per cent. In only two or three creameries has it exceeded the legal limit, 16 per cent., and these, being notified, have since taken pains to keep safely within the limit.

At the Dairy Department of the Western Fair this year, R. A. Thompson, of Atwood, Ont., won three out of four first prizes in cheese, viz.: Factory white, made between August 1st and 16th; factory colored of June and July; and factory white of June and July. That speaks well, remarked Chief Instructor Hems, for the cooling room and pasteurizing of whey, methods which are daily receiving more attention from progressive makers, the latter of which will, no doubt, add much to the value of a too little appreciated by-product.



Faultless Queen De Kol 5794.

Holstein cow, eight years old. Second at National Dairy Show, Chicago, 1906; first and champion, Western Fair, London, 1908. Owned and exhibited by Edmund Laidlaw & Sons, Aylmer, Ont.

be first diluted in a cupful of cold water, and then thoroughly mixed through the milk by stirring with a dipper. The milk should now be allowed to stand perfectly still until coagulation takes place. If the curd breaks clean over the forefinger when inserted and raised carefully, it is ready to cut. Cut as carefully and evenly as possible into small pieces. In about five minutes after cutting begin to stir gently for five or ten minutes, and then heat to 94 or 96 degrees. While heating keep the curd moving to prevent scorching and insure uniform cooking. In about two hours after the rennet has been added the curd may be dipped out of the whey and placed on some sort of rack to drain; or the whey may be dipped out as fast as it accumulates. When the curd is somewhat firm it may be broken into small pieces and the salt applied at the rate of one to two pounds per 100 pounds of curd. Thoroughly mix this salt with the curd, and when it is dissolved the curd may be carefully packed in the hoop and pressure applied gently. At the end of half an hour or more the curd should be taken out of the hoop and the bandage pulled neatly up about the cheese, allowing about half an inch to lap over each end. A cotton circle may be placed on each end, and the green cheese be put to pressure again for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. After being removed from the press the cheese should be stored in a cool room and turned every day for a month. A week or so after being taken from the press some coating material should be applied to prevent evaporation of too much moisture.

ROPY MILK.

D. H. Jones, Lecturer in Bacteriology.
(Press Bulletin from the Ontario Agricultural College,
Guelph, Can.)

During the past few weeks we have had brought to us for investigation several bad cases of ropy milk. Each case was presented by a farmer whose farm was situated near a city in which he peddled the milk of from twenty-five to thirty cattle, each having a good business, and each rapidly losing his customers because the milk, if kept a few hours, would become viscid, slimy, or ropy, apparently altogether unfit for use, and disgusting to handle. This condition of their milk brought about a serious financial loss to these farmers, a loss which was increasing from day to day, and after trying their utmost to solve the problem, they were almost in despair of finding a remedy, when they brought the matter before the Ontario Agricultural College authorities, to see if we could do anything for them. We were able in each instance to find the cause and to suggest a simple remedy, which, if put into practice, would entirely do away with the mischief.

Although it is possible for this condition of milk to occur at any time of the year, this is the season when it is perhaps most prevalent; and so, thinking that probably other farmers or handlers of milk may be so troubled, and entirely in the dark as to the cause and the control of such an unsatisfactory state of things, we take the liberty of sending to the press a few lines on the subject.

Although it is possible for cattle suffering from inflamed udders or garget to produce slimy milk, we proved conclusively in each case investigated that it was not any disease in any of the cattle that was the cause of the ropy milk. In fact, this kind of ropy milk is not caused by a disease-producing germ, but by one that lives in water, and is not at all dangerous from a health standpoint, either for animals or man. So that this particular kind of ropy milk is not caused by a diseased condition of the cow, nor will it cause any disease in man, but owing to its disgusting appearance the slimy, ropy stuff is thrown away by the housekeeper, and the milkman who supplies it is told that his milk is not wanted any more.

The germ that causes the trouble is known to bacteriologists as *Bacillus lactis viscosus*—that is, the germ which makes milk viscid. It lives indefinitely, and multiplies in water containing organic matter. Some districts are troubled with it, and others are not. We may liken it to a bad weed, which may be prevalent on one farm or throughout a whole neighborhood, and other districts may not be troubled with it at all until it spreads to them from the infected areas in one or more of the many ways in which everybody knows that weeds spread. The germ, though small (it has to be magnified a thousand times before it can be seen), has a comparatively thick, gelatinous covering when it grows in milk; and as one germ dropped into milk will increase into millions of its kind in twenty-four hours, we can easily see how the milk becomes sticky or ropy: it is simply because millions of these germs, with their sticky, slimy coverings, have developed in the milk, until the milk is practically nothing but a mass of them.

At the farms at which investigations were carried on, the cattle, on inspection, appeared to be all right, and samples of their milk tested were proven to be free from the trouble. Samples of water from the wells, cisterns and cooling vats proved these to be the source of the trouble in every instance. In one case the barnyard well proved to be badly infected, and from this well the cooling vats were filled, and these were badly infected. Just one drop of this water accidentally splashed into a can of milk would cause it to become ropy. If this water splashed onto the floor and then dried up, the dust on the floor would be infected, and if this dust blew into the milk the milk would turn ropy. If any of this water got onto the milkman's hands, he would be liable to smear it on the cans when he was putting them into the vat, or when he was putting on the can lids. The result would be ropy milk. In many other ways it would be possible for a little of the water to get into the milk. Then if the cans, pails and strainers were not thoroughly scalded after they had once had infected milk in them, the milk that was put into them afterwards would become ropy. As it takes from twelve to thirty-six hours for the ropiness to develop, the milk has usually left the milkman's or farmer's hands before it gets ropy, and these men know nothing about it until they hear from their customers about it next day.

REMEDY.

Such, then, is the nature of the trouble and its cause; now for the remedy. When once milk is infected, it cannot be prevented from becoming ropy unless it turns sour. The souring of the milk by the lactic acid germ will prevent the development of the ropy-milk germ, and we have known farmers prefer to have their milk turn sour rather than have the reputation of being retainers of ropy milk, and so they did not put their cans into the cooling vats. The remedy for the trouble, then, is to prevent the germs from getting into the milk, and to prevent them from getting in, we must know how they get in, and where they come from. A simple way of ascertaining where they come from is to take a series of vessels—such as tumblers, cups, bottles or jugs—thoroughly scald and put into them some milk immediately after milking. Then into one of these put about a spoonful of water from the cooling vat; into another the same

quantity from the well or cistern; into another a little from the stable or milkhouse floor, and so on, putting into one of these vessels of milk a little of the water or other material which may be suspected to be the source of the infection. Then cover these over with a plate or saucer, or anything else that has been scalded, and put them away where they will not be disturbed for twenty-four hours or so. Then, using a different spoon or fork for each one, test them for ropiness, and in this way one can find out where the germ is coming from. All cans, pails and strainers should be thoroughly scalded or steamed before use each time. If the source of contamination be a well or cistern, the water from these places should not be allowed to touch the milk cans, pails, etc. Or if no other water is to be had for filling the cooling vats, there may be put into these vats a little potassium bichromate, at the rate of one part potassium bichromate to one thousand parts of water. This will prevent the growth of the germs in the water. This is, however, a poison, so care must be used to prevent its access into the milk. The floor and walls of the milkhouse should be thoroughly disinfected with a five-per-cent. solution of sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol), which may be sprinkled around with an old broom, as, if applied with a spraying machine, the acid will injure the machine. To put the remedy in a nutshell, find out, in the manner described, where the infection is coming from, and then by taking particular care, prevent any of this infected material from getting into the milk or on the cans, pails and strainers, etc., or hands and clothes of all who have anything to do in the milking operations. If this is carefully attended to, there will be no trouble from ropy milk.

GARDEN & ORCHARD

HARVESTING THE POTATO CROP.

Potatoes are ready to be dug when the vines have died down and are dry. The tubers then are mature, providing, of course, that the crop has not been affected with blight, and growth checked prematurely. There are a number of different ways in which potatoes may be taken from the ground. Where a small patch only is grown, a fork or shovel is generally used, the tubers being thrown up on the surface and picked up. The hand method of digging is all right for the average grower who has half an acre or less to get out, but the cost per bushel of harvesting in this way is too great, and labor too scarce, for the hand method to be followed where any considerable acreage is grown. Digging by hand costs anywhere from three to six cents per bushel, sometimes more, a great deal depending upon the skill of the man doing the work. Half an acre is a good day's work for a man with a fork or shovel. The majority of men dig less than half an acre a day.

Where several acres of potatoes are grown, a mechanical digger becomes almost a necessity. While the outlay for a digging machine amounts to a hundred dollars or more, it will harvest the crop at less cost per bushel than can be done by hand. By mechanical diggers, we do not mean the shovel-plow implement used in some places, where five or eight men with a team of horses will take up two acres or so a day, but a machine that will dig five or six acres a day, separate the tubers from the soil and leave them in a row, clean and free from vines or earth, where they may be easily picked up.

These mechanical diggers differ somewhat in construction. In the potato-growing districts of this continent the type used largely is the shovel-point machines. These machines are built with two drive wheels, one on each side of the digging, and with shaking apparatus, straddling the row that is being dug. The digging device consists of a shovel-point, about eighteen inches in breadth and bluntly pointed. It is forced under the row of potatoes, and the row lifted and deposited on the elevator. The elevator is five, six or more feet in length, made of iron slats fastened an inch and a half or so apart. An attachment from the drive wheels keeps the elevator in motion as the tubers, soil and vines are carried up it; and by the time the upper end is reached the soil has fallen through, and the vines and tubers go over the rear end. Here, on some machines, there is a contrivance for removing the vines and are deposited in a row behind the machine, and are readily picked up.

Three or four horses are required on most diggers. The horse-power required depends, to some extent, on the depth the tubers are below the surface, and on the character of the soil. The machines work satisfactorily in practically all kinds of soil. The advantages in favor of the machine-digging are that it costs less to get the crop out (two cents a bushel ought to cover all expenses), it makes a better job, leaves few tubers in the ground, cleans them off pretty well, and leaves the land in excellent shape for the succeeding crop.

WHITE VS. YELLOW PEACHES.

It is peculiar what charm there seems to be in the yellow color of the flesh of peaches. The imperative demand for it with the average purchaser seems to be almost equal to the rage for stylish points among the breeders of certain kinds of cattle a few years ago, when a black tongue in a Jersey cow was far more important than a good udder or a high quality of milk.

The writer has long been aware of this weakness on the part of peach consumers, but never had his attention so emphatically called to it as during the present season, in which he has had more or less to do with the marketing of the peach crop from the orchards of the Massachusetts Agricultural College. The orchards contain such yellow sorts as early and late Crawfords, Elberta, and Crosby; and, among whites, the Greensboro, Old Mixon, and Belle of Georgia. Now, if there is anything finer in the peach line than Greensboro, it is Belle of Georgia. They make a pair that, for real lusciousness, are hard to beat, when ripened to perfection. And, though it is a good money-maker, and well worth eating when you can't get anything better, no one who is at all critical as to taste ever accused the Elberta as being the top notch of quality. Yet, time and again, customers would pay \$1.25 per basket for Elbertas, rather than \$1.00 for Belle of Georgia. Or, if we were out of all yellow peaches, they would wait. The same way in the earlier part of the season. They didn't care for Greensboro because it was white, and would defer buying, or buy in limited quantities, until they could get a yellow one. I suppose that the real, ultimate cause of all this is the fact that people imagine the yellow peaches are richer, yellow color being usually a sign of richness. And, whether they are eaten fresh or canned, the consumer feels that he is getting more for his money. It is the old story of the eyes being more important than the palate in deciding a purchaser on what to take; and though it by no means shows as depraved a taste as buying Ben Davis apples because they are red (and for no other reason that I know of), still it is on the same order, and there ought to be a crusade organized against it. Perhaps the only way in which the thing can be changed is by changing human nature, in which case, I suppose that we might as well abandon the job. But, until this is proved beyond all doubt, I shall certainly hope to see the day when such peaches as Belle of Georgia and Greensboro will not have to take a back seat for any yellow-fleshed variety now on the list, simply because it is yellow.

F. C. SEARS.

POULTRY.

A FEW HINTS TO BEGINNERS.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The season is now approaching when poultry require close attention; for this reason I wish to give some suggestions to beginners, which, if they will carry out, will probably be of some assistance in making the poultry pay.

The young cockerels, which were hatched previous to about August 1st, should be separated from the hens and fattened as soon as possible for the market. It does not pay to keep the cockerels through the winter, unless they are extra fine birds, which may be required for breeding purposes, either for one's own flock or some other.

Do not fatten the breeding stock, but rather let them make muscle and frame. They will keep in a healthier condition throughout the winter if not kept too fat. Of course, by this, I do not mean starve them, but give them plenty of grain, and make them scratch for it. They will be more prolific and produce healthier and stronger chicks next season.

Some farmers think it is not practical to go to any bother with the poultry, but it is a recognized fact now that poultry is the most profitable adjunct to the farm, per dollar's worth of investment, and those who think they cannot afford to give proper attention to the poultry at the proper time, would be far better off without them.

It will soon be time to place the poultry in winter quarters, so that right now is the time to clean out the poultry house. Take everything out of the house, including roosts, dropping boards and nests; brush the cobwebs down and clean out the house thoroughly; spray the house inside, either with a strong solution of carbolic acid or whitewash; take a pail partly filled with red-hot coals, place it in the center of the henhouse, and put some sulphur on the coals; close the doors and windows tightly, and leave them closed for a day or two, and I'll guarantee there will not be a louse or a mite living in that house at the end of that time, providing you use plenty of sulphur and spray the house thoroughly previously. It would be a good plan to have new nest boxes, or if one cannot afford new ones, be sure to cleanse the old ones thoroughly before replacing them.

Those poultrymen who use fixed nest boxes in the henhouses should tear them out, as they are the worst places to clean about the henhouse. Always use portable nest boxes and portable roosts.

Fix a dust bath in the henhouse, so that the sun can strike on it during the greater part of the day. A

box about 6 or 8 inches deep and 3 ft. square, half filled with road dust, in which is mixed a half pound of powdered sulphur, would make a fine dust bath, and one which the hens would appreciate. R. SEARE.
Washington, D. C.

BREEDING BANTAMS.

How are a breed of Bantam fowls arrived at? Are they bred by always selecting the smallest birds and breeding down? If so, how many generations are required to produce a breed of Bantams? Would it be possible to make a breed of Bantam ducks or game birds, such as pleasants? B. O. R.

Ans.—There are two methods of breeding Bantams practiced by experienced breeders, viz., one by selecting the smaller birds of best shape in spring and breeding from them, so that their progeny will be of sufficient growth to exhibit at the fall shows, such as Toronto, London, Ottawa, etc. Another practice is to breed from birds of small size, but perfect type, later in the season, to have exhibition birds for the winter shows.

You are quite right in your surmise that it is by selection that the best results are secured, but it is selection of the birds of the best types and smallest size of a standard breed. It is quite possible to select the smallest birds of any variety and breed down from them, but the work will be necessarily slow and exacting, requiring many generations. It is said to have been the work of a lifetime on the part of Sir John Seibright to perfect his beautiful gold and silver Bantams bearing his name, and which are so world-wide known.

Of course, it is possible to make a special variety of different kinds of game birds, but time and patience must be drawn upon. Much depends upon the genius of the individual. It is astonishing what can be accomplished by skill and patience. A. G. GILBERT.

THE FARM BULLETIN.

MR. STEPHEN'S EASTERN TOWNSHIPS NOTES.

A rainless and almost dewless September, with almost continuous summer heat, is truly unprecedented in the western part of our Province. Such was the month just closed, and it will go into history as the driest, hottest and most smoky September on record, for day after day the temperature touched from 70 to 80, and a pall of smoke hung over our country which almost obscured "Old Sol," and hindered—in fact, almost tied up—navigation on the St. Lawrence. There was scarcely a section which did not suffer from forest fires, and numbers had difficulty in saving their farm buildings and dwellings from the "fire fiend." Thousands of feet of timber and cords of fire and pulp wood have gone up in smoke, or have been burnt so that they will be of little value unless cut this winter. The showers of September 28th extinguished, for a time at least, the forest fires. The atmosphere, too, has cleared, and we can breathe once more the fresh atmosphere peculiar to a Canadian autumn.

In the eastern end of the Province, and in the vicinity of Montreal, there have been occasional showers, keeping vegetation from becoming parched and dry. But in the western end, and in the Eastern Townships, no rain of consequence had fallen between the 19th of August and the 28th of September, with the result that there was a shortage of water in many places, as springs and wells went dry by the score, causing much inconvenience in watering stock. Never in our recollection has this usually fertile and verdant part of our Province presented such a barren appearance. Usually at this season, and earlier, we have abundance of aftermath, but not so this year. In nearly all sections milch cows (and in some sections young cattle) have to be fed, not only to keep them in flesh, but to endeavor to maintain the milk flow, but it has been a vain attempt, as the milk flow has decreased about 35 per cent. below normal. The corn crop (which, by the way, is the only bumper crop) has been heavily drawn upon for supplementary feeding, which will shorten up the winter supply to such an extent that many will have to purchase roughage to carry the stock through the winter. Less concentrated feeds have been fed to milkers, owing to the excessive prices asked for these feedstuffs. Whether these high prices are caused by a short grain crop throughout our country, or by the manipulation of prices by the milling fraternity, I am not prepared to say, but I candidly believe the latter has as much to do with it as the former cause.

Cattle, and especially milch cows, will go into winter quarters thin in flesh; consequently, the milk flow will be reduced, and farmers will have a tendency to dry off cows earlier than usual.

During the past month the Montreal milk supply has been considerably short. The situation was expected to be relieved on October 1st, when the winter price of 22 cents per gallon commences, as a number of new shippers commence to put in milk at that date. The condensary at Huntingdon arranged with their patrons to pay \$1.50 per cwt. from October 1st until April 30th next. At this price they expect to hold most of their patrons through the winter.

The high prices prevailing for dairy products will, in part, make up for the lessened output. Cheese prices

have ruled high all season; in fact, we never remember a season when such uniformly high prices prevailed from commencement to close. Stocks in Great Britain have been kept close up, and with a keen consumption have not accumulated on either side of the water. At the end of September more cheese awaited shipment in Montreal than at any other time this season, owing to the failure of boats to arrive, unload and put out again on schedule time on account of the smoke. Now that this has lifted, stocks of produce are or will soon be on the water. A weaker tone comes from the market in Great Britain, owing to the unsettled conditions now existing, which makes operators there reluctant to buy for anything ahead of immediate wants. They are certain to be counting on a weaker market in London, following the arrival of the first shipments of Australasian produce, which, in view of an early season this year, are due soon after the first of the month.

Butter remains strong and is on the rise. At present prices butter gives equally as good a return as cheese, and with the possibility of even higher prices, it is tempting combined factories to turn to butter-making. Already there is a noticeable movement in that direction, and many factories change with October 1st. There are those who predict that this will have the effect of reducing prices of butter, but we question it. We believe it will be necessary to hold all the fall make for home consumption this winter, as no doubt the winter make will be the smallest for some years.

The total shipment of cheese from Montreal, from May 1st to September 15th, has been 1,236,069 boxes, as against 1,447,908 boxes for the corresponding period last year; while of butter during the same time we have exported 73,793 boxes, as against 65,753 boxes for the corresponding period last year, so that although the export of butter has increased, yet it will not balance the lesser output of cheese.

With few exceptions, potatoes are a light crop in the western end of the Province, but in the eastern end they are a fine crop, and are being sent to market rapidly, at from 35c. to 40c. per bushel. In the western part several car lots have been imported from New Brunswick, where they have a magnificent crop, and are being sold from the car at \$1.00 per cwt.

Roots are only about half a crop. Apples are small, and have ripened prematurely. There has been a loss in Fameuse and other late fall varieties, from falling before they were quite ripe. Not more than 40 per cent. will grade first quality.

New seeding has not come on well since harvest, and it is feared much of the young grass and clovers have been killed with the drouth.

Hogs have been selling for from \$6.25 to \$6.50, with short supplies. W. F. S.

Huntingdon Co., Que.

WELCOMES RURAL DELIVERY.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

The farmers of Canada have great reason to rejoice over the recent announcement of the Postmaster-General, that he is going to give to the agricultural population of the Dominion, in the near future, free rural delivery of mail. The value of rural delivery cannot be overestimated. It will be of great importance, not only to the farmers of our country, but to those who live in the towns and cities, by bringing them closer together in many ways.

The farmer and his family who have been living an isolated life and receiving their mail once or twice a week, by going several miles for it, will feel that better days are coming, and life will look brighter to them.

Together with rural delivery and rural telephone connection with each other, life on the farm will become more desirable than life in town, and will be the means, no doubt, of keeping many boys and girls on the farm who otherwise would leave their rural home for town or city.

The agricultural magazines and papers throughout the country deserve great credit for what they have done in keeping this subject of rural delivery constantly before the eyes of the public and our leaders at Ottawa. The country is getting this great convenience at the present time by the good work they have done. Oxford Co., Ont. W. E. WEBBER.

FAIR DATES FOR 1908.

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

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

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

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

Mr. Hartney, agent for the Manitoba Government, who has recently returned from a trip of investigation in the West, states that the difficulty which harvesters experienced in getting work was only caused by congestion at certain points. While men were being fed by charity at these points, it now appears, in Southwest Manitoba the supply of men for threshing by no means equalled the demand. Is not such congestion due to the tendency of young men to go just as far as their tickets will carry them? And might it not be well for harvesters in future to distribute themselves more evenly? The farthest fields are not always the greenest.

NEW PLAN TO INTEREST CHILDREN IN AGRICULTURE.

It is to the credit of Daniel Buchanan, of Florence, Ont., a recent graduate of the O. A. College, that a new idea in agricultural education was formulated and successfully carried out. Mr. Buchanan is a recent addition to the number who are improving their crops under the guidance of the Canadian Seed-growers' Association. He is improving White-cap Yellow Dent corn.

It was while visiting his corn plot early in September that he told me of his scheme, and what he had done. He asked me to come and act as judge at the proposed school fair, and give a talk to those who would be present. The day set was September 29th, and on my arrival there on that date part of the proceedings had already taken place.

Mr. Buchanan's object was to get the children of his public school, No. 3, Zone Township, not far from Thamesville, in Kent Co., interested in farm and garden crops. After consulting the trustees as to his plan, and securing their co-operation, as well as that of some parents in a financial way, he bought some seed corn, potatoes, beet seed, etc., and gave the children—both the boys and girls—who would try the work, the same kind of seed. They were to take it home, plant it, and look after it until harvested. Then they were to bring of their best products and enter them in competition at their school fair.

To say that it was a great success is to speak mildly, and certainly Mr. Buchanan deserved to feel happy over the results. Of course, the teacher's help had been solicited, and cheerfully granted in the enterprise.

On September 28th, between showers, a large pole had been planted for the school flag to float the next day, amid more propitious weather. Some of the parents and all the children came for all day, and brought their lunches. The public-school inspector was invited, but could only remain until noon. He spoke on some of the work which is being adopted to teach nature study, etc. During the afternoon a neighboring school closed and came in a body, to see how the new venture would pan out. The schoolhouse was filled with youngsters and grown-ups. Even mothers with babies were seated in the porch. On arrival of the writer, who was to do the judging, Mr. D. Buchanan took the chair, and after a few words of explanation the afternoon proceedings began. There were competitions in Early Bantam sweet corn, Early Fortune potatoes, garden beets, bouquets, watermelons, collections of grasses and grains, and of weeds and weed seeds. A judging class in potatoes was also arranged. After the awards were placed—three prizes of 50c., 30c., 20c. being offered in each class—the writer took for his text the specimens he had before him, gave reasons for his judgment, and emphasized the principal points in which such crops could be improved. He commended the generous action of the chairman, and congratulated the section on being the first, so far as his knowledge was concerned, to move in so unique a way.

The teacher had arranged a programme of songs and recitations, which were enjoyed by all. Some of the gentlemen present were called upon for remarks; among them Mr. Buchanan, from Oklahoma, an uncle of the chairman, who said that while they had good schools and school buildings, he felt that in this move we were setting a pace for them.

At the close, the judging class sized up four lots of potatoes while lunch and watermelon were being served. Everyone present voted the new move a success, and that it wouldn't be the last. The children went home happy, a number of them carefully hugging their prize money in handkerchiefs.

In this new movement along the lines of practical agricultural education, we see great possibilities. It might not be possible for the agricultural departments to send a judge to each school, but it would be practicable for one to go to a township center, where all the schools of that township might congregate with their products. Each school could have separate competitions, but in one or two things there might be a competition among all the schools. Some of the leading seedsmen could offer prizes, and furnish the seeds free to the rural schools of a township or county, which would be a paying advertisement for them.

This is a movement in which parents and children alike become interested, and will help to solve the problem of keeping the boys and girls on the farm. The agricultural societies might work in co-operation with this idea as well.

The writer sees in it, also, a greater impetus to fight noxious weeds, and a great advance in improving the yield and quality of grain. T. G. RAYNOR.

AREA ASSESSABLE FOR DRAINAGE DITCHES.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature a bill was passed amending section 6 of the Ditches and Watercourses Act, to read as follows: "The lands of owners which may be made liable for construction of a ditch, under this Act shall be those lying within a distance of 150 rods from the sides and point of commencement of the ditch, etc." Formerly this section read 75 rods instead of 150. The effect of this amendment is, therefore, to more than double the area assessable for the construction of a ditch under the Ditches and Watercourses Act. In many cases the former limit was found to be insufficient. WM. H. DAY,
O. A. C., Guelph, Ont. Lecturer in Physics.

P. E. ISLAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.

The Prince Edward Island Provincial Exhibition, held in Charlottetown from the 22nd to 25th of September, had the very best of weather all through, and was a grand success. The attendance was a record one. Entries were very numerous in all departments, and quality was never better. Inside the main building was a fine display of the products of the farm, garden and orchard, all of the first quality.

We noticed here an excellent display of dairy produce. The export cheese and butter was of A1 quality, and neatly and tastefully put up for market. The product of the P. E. Island dairy stations, we judge from the samples shown, is second to none in Canada.

The show of apples, both on the plates and in packages for export, left little to be desired.

Outside, the horse stalls and cattle and sheep barns were well filled with as fine specimens of the different kinds of animals as we ever saw in Maritime Canada. The horse classes were well filled. In the aged cart-stallion class, P. S. Brown got the red ribbon with Lord Dalmeny, a sire of good weight and conformation. Frank Heartz came second, and D. McGregor third. This was a strong class. In three-year-olds, David Reid showed a very excellent animal, sired by his stock horse, Casper. When this horse acquires age and a little more size he will be hard to down.

In the carriage class, Oakley Baron won out again. This is a horse of good size and style, and is making his mark in the carriage and roadster class here.

Among Island-bred cart stallions, John Watt's Orphan Boy was an outstanding winner. In the pure-bred Clydesdale class, Frank Heartz won the championship prize for stallion, and John Richards for mare. The cart mares with foals were a very strong class, and much more numerous than that class has been in recent years.

The cattle stalls were well filled. Only one herd from outside the Island competed (C. A. Archibald's Shorthorn herd). In the Shorthorn class, T. P. Cass, North River; Senator Yeo, and C. A. Archibald divided the honors, Cass taking first for aged bull, with Senator Yeo second. Yeo took first for aged herd, and Archibald first for young herd and sweepstakes for both male and female.

In the Holstein class, Walter Lea was to the front with a herd that would be hard to beat, as far as quality is concerned. He got first for aged bull and for aged herd, and sweepstakes for dairy sire of any breed. James Harding is getting together a good herd of the black and whites. He got the ribbon for breeder's young herd.

Roper Bros. had a grand herd of Guernseys, and received all the plums.

Easton's herd of Ayrshires, headed by one of the best sires in Canada, showed up well, and got most of the prizes.

William Clark, the veteran breeder of Jerseys, was to the front as usual, and captured both herd prizes. In the milking test, Walter Lea got first with his Holstein cow; Clark's Jerseys second; Roper's Guernseys third.

The show of sheep was superior, and many of the flocks had won out in the recent Maritime shows. This exhibition is strong in sheep, in quality as well as the variety of breeds shown. Cephas Nunn, the Boswells, Lane, Clark, Furness, and others, are still to the front with increasing numbers.

In the hogpens the competition was strong. There were large classes in all the principal breeds. The bacon type is more and more in evidence here each year.

There was an excellent show of poultry, both of the fancy and utility breeds. W. S.

HUMAN AND BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS NOT IDENTICAL.

At the International Tuberculosis Congress in Washington, Dr. Robert Koch, the famous German scientist, and original discoverer of the tuberculosis bacilli, reiterated his opinion, which was expressed at the London conference a few years ago, and which aroused such world-wide controversy, that bovine tuberculosis is not transmissible to human beings. At the present time, he said, there is no authentic case of pulmonary tuberculosis in man in which the disease has been demonstrated as of bovine origin. Emphatic exception to this opinion was taken by veterinary and medical authorities attending the congress, all of whom are, no doubt, sincere enough in their opinions, although some, it is to be feared, are unnecessarily inclined to maintain the bogey of transmissibility from man to beast, whether it exists or not. At any rate, the deliverance of Dr. Koch must stand as the latest word of the most eminent authority on the great white plague.

Prof. J. A. McLean, B.A., B.S.A., a native of Dundas Co., Ont., a 1902 graduate of McMaster University, Toronto, and a 1905 graduate of the Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa, has been elected head of the Animal Husbandry work at the Mississippi Experiment Station. Mr. McLean served very acceptably in the position of Resident Master at the O. A. C. in 1902-1903, subsequently going to Ames. As a student he was a strong man, and as a teacher has been both popular and efficient. He spent one year in Colorado as head of the Animal Husbandry work, and has been Associate Professor of Animal Husbandry at Ames for the past two years.

TORONTO MILK PRODUCERS WIN OUT.

Toronto was threatened last week with another milk famine. On Monday, September 7th, the annual meeting of the Toronto Milk Producers' Association was held in the city, and the constitution amended to include cream producers. Prices of milk and cream were decided upon as follows: For milk, \$1.55 per can, from October 1st to May 1st; \$1.35 per can from May 1st to October 1st. For cream, 40 cents per pound of butter-fat, October 1st to May 1st; 35c. from May 1st to October 1st. The demands of the Producers' Association were considered at a number of meetings of the local retail milk dealers, and their executive was appointed to meet the executive of the producers' association. On learning that the latter executive had no authority from their association to depart from the decision of the annual meeting, negotiations were broken off, and the retailers undertook to deal individually with the producers. The latter stood firm, and refused to deal otherwise than collectively, even though individual dealers might offer the increased prices. A strike was declared by the Producers' Association, taking effect Thursday, October 1st. At this juncture a rather startling move was made by E. M. Trowern, Secretary of the Retail Merchants' Association, who laid informations against J. G. Cornell, President, and A. J. Reynolds, Secretary, of the Toronto Milk and Cream Producers' Association, not only as individuals, but also as officers of the association, charging them with operating a combine. The informations set forth that during the months of September and October, at the Township of Scarborough, the defendants unlawfully conspired and confederated with each other, and agreed to unduly limit the facilities of supplying milk, a subject of trade and commerce; that is to say, a certain commodity, contrary to the criminal code. Meanwhile, fully 90 per cent. of Toronto's milk supply was held back by the producers on Thursday. On Thursday evening matters commenced to move toward an amicable conclusion. A representative meeting of the producers was called by Thomas Price, a retail dealer, President of the Price & Sons Co., Ltd., who asked them to reconsider their decision not to supply retail dealers who were prepared to meet their demands. The producers, while desiring that an agreement should be reached with all the retail dealers, promised to meet a committee of the retailers on Friday morning at 10 a.m. At this meeting, after several periodical conferences, Mr. Price suggested the formation of a new organization of the dealers. This was done immediately, the officers chosen being: President, Thomas Price; Vice-Presidents, John Gibb, W. W. Brown and Jas. Kelly; Secretary, J. H. Dunlop; Treasurer, Jas. Kerr. The new association, which was said to be representative of 75 per cent. of the city dealers, agreed to pay the above schedule of prices—the winter season commencing October 1st, as asked by the producers—consequently, the strike ended.

It is estimated that Toronto uses daily some 24,000 gallons of milk, representing 3,000 cans a day. So far as could be ascertained only about 10,000 gallons reached the city last Friday, and it was feared that Toronto was about to be faced with a repetition of the milk famine of a year ago, when the producers held back the supply for several days. Restricted production over the Province generally, as a result of the drouth, made the outlook very dark, unless the regular supply could be maintained.

On Friday night, Messrs. Cornell and Reynolds were arraigned before Magistrate Clark for conspiracy to unduly prevent competition in the milk trade, but conciliation was in the air, and proceedings were stayed until it might be seen how the new arrangement worked.

SUMMARY OF FRUIT-CROP REPORT.

Weather conditions have been fairly favorable for plums, peaches and grapes, but not for pears and winter apples, is the summary of the September fruit-crop report, issued by the Fruit Division, Ottawa, under date of September 30th.

Apples.—Early and fall fruit nearly all harvested. Winter fruit ripening prematurely and dropping, reducing the crop already below medium.

Pears.—Are ripening rapidly, and are of good quality. Exports to Great Britain larger than usual.

Peaches.—All harvested but a few late varieties. Prices have been below the average.

Plums.—Nearly all harvested, except in northern districts.

Grapes.—A full crop of excellent quality. Prices lower than for several years.

Tomatoes.—Have ripened too rapidly for the canning factories, but are of excellent quality.

Cranberries.—A good crop. There is a demand for the Canadian berries in the United States.

Insects and Fungus Diseases.—Have developed slightly this month. Pink rot has developed to a serious extent.

Winter apples in the United States have depreciated in quantity and quality.

Prices for Canadian pears and apples in Great Britain have been good, and shipments larger than usual.

GOOD RECORD BY SIXTEEN-YEAR-OLD COW.

It is not always wise to get rid of cows simply because they are aged. In the Culloden, Ont., cow-testing association a cow rejoicing in the mature age of "sweet sixteen" made a splendid record for June. She calved on 28th May, and some days in June gave as high as 42 pounds of milk at one milking, and eighty pounds in one day. In 24 days she gave 1,870 lbs. milk, testing 3.4% fat. Another cow in the same herd gave 1,590 lbs. milk, testing 3.2, equal to 50.8 lbs. butter-fat during 30 days. Several cows in this vicinity are 12 and 14 years old.

A notable record is from a seven-year-old, in the Innerkip cow-testing association, that calved 25th March, and gave 1,590 lbs. milk in July, testing 3.4.

In July a six-year-old in an association near Peterboro, that calved April 8th, gave 1,540 lbs. milk, testing 3.2. In the same herd is a ten-year-old, calved April 29th, that gave 1,260 lbs. milk, testing 3.0. Both of these cows have given over 4,800 lbs. milk in three months.

In the Spring Creek association, one herd of 16 cows had an average for July of 1,075 lbs. milk and 37 lbs. fat per cow. Some of these cows have given over 1,000 lbs. each for four and five months. In six months one cow gave 7,440 lbs. milk, and 283 lbs. fat. In seven months a seven-year-old cow in the same herd gave 10,050 lbs. milk, 322 lbs. fat. She calved December 3rd, 1907.

The above good records are in startling contrast to that of a herd of 12 cows which in July averaged only 386 lbs. milk each. Eight out of the twelve cows freshened this spring. In the same association a splendid showing is made by a herd of 22 cows that averaged 1,135 lbs. milk each, or just three times as much as the former poor herd. C. F. W.

Ottawa.

C. P. R. STRIKE ENDED.

The strike of the C.P.R. shopmen, who have been out for the past two months, is at end, the men returning to work under conditions against which they struck two months ago. By the terms of the settlement the men agree to accept the finding of the majority of the arbitration committee. The company agree to take back the men as they find room for them on their staffs, and also agree that there shall be no discrimination against the men who went out. The men will lose their pensions and seniority, and some of them will be unable to regain their old places, as the company is under contract to retain all the men secured during the strike, though as many of these are inexperienced it is thought there will be a gradual weeding out to make room for the former hands. Negotiations have been proceeding both in Montreal, where Hon. Robt. Rogers, Minister of Public Works for Manitoba, has been conferring with President Shaughnessy, and in Winnipeg, where Bell Hardy has been in conference with Wm. Whyte, Second Vice-President, and Hon. Colin Campbell, Attorney-General of that Province. Agreement was first reached regarding the western division, this being followed by further conferences settling the whole strike. Though the men are said to be not very well satisfied with the results, the country will be gratified that the struggle is ended, threatening, as it did, such dire consequences to the transportation interests, and through these to the general business interests of the Dominion.

WINTER FAIR PRIZES.

Large prizes are being offered at the next Ontario Provincial Winter Fair for grade beef cattle shown by amateur exhibitors. The classification provides for both steers and heifers under three years old, and the special money offered amounts to \$410.00. In addition to the classes open only to them, amateur exhibitors may also show their animals in all the regular and other special classes for which their exhibits may be eligible. The total value of the prizes offered in the different classes where grade beef cattle may compete is \$1,400.00.

Any person having a good beef animal which he is in a position to exhibit should apply for a prize-list to A. P. Westervelt, Secretary, Parliament Buildings, Toronto.

SHOW OF FRENCH-CANADIAN HORSES.

On September 15th, 16th and 17th a very successful show of French-Canadian horses was held at St. Johns, Que. During the past year a commission of inspection has been at work at intervals, selecting foundation stock for the new National Record for the breed. In order to bring the selected stock together the Live-stock Branch of the Dominion Department of Agriculture assisted the French-Canadian Horse-breeders' Association in holding this show, the prizes for which were contributed partly by the Live-stock Branch and partly by the Horse-breeders' Association.

Increasing entries of cows in the Record of Performance tests have made it necessary to engage an additional inspector of tests. Three men are now kept constantly going in Ontario and Quebec, while a fourth is at work in British Columbia, where several herds are under test.

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MARKETS.

TORONTO.

LIVE STOCK.

At West Toronto, Ont., on Monday, October 5th, receipts numbered 900 cattle. Quality fair to good; trade good. Prices 15c. to 25c. higher for best cattle. Export steers, \$4.60 to \$5.15; bulls, \$3.75 to \$4.15; prime picked butchers', \$4.75 to \$5.00; loads of good, \$4.60 to \$4.85; medium, \$4.15 to \$4.30; common, \$3.60 to \$4.00; canners, \$1.00 to \$2.50; cows, \$3 to \$3.50; feeders, \$3.60 to \$4.00; milch cows, \$30 to \$65; calves, \$3 to \$6.50 per cwt. Sheep, \$3.50 per cwt.; lambs, \$4.25 to \$5.00 per cwt. Hogs easier, \$6.50, fed and watered; \$6.25, f.o.b. cars country.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S MARKET.

The total receipts of live stock at City and West Toronto market last week were 273 carloads: 3,690 cattle, 7,394 hogs, 4,589 sheep and lambs, 212 calves, and 76 horses.

The quality of fat cattle generally was far from being good—that is, there were few finished lots on sale during the week. Trade was dull, with prices easy, with the exception of a few good loads, which sold at fairly good prices.

Exporters.—Export steers sold last week at \$4.50 to \$5 per cwt., but only one load during the week was reported at that figure, the bulk selling at \$4.50 to \$4.75; export bulls sold at \$3.50 to \$4 per cwt.

Butchers'.—Prime Butchers' steers and heifers sold at \$4.50 to \$4.75; loads of good, \$4.15 to \$4.40; medium, \$3.75 to \$4; common, \$3 to \$3.50; cows, \$2.50 to \$3.50; canners, \$1 to \$2 per cwt.

Stockers and Feeders.—Trade in stockers and feeders is becoming a little more active as the season advances. Dealers who have distillery space are beginning to buy up supplies. Steers, 950 to 1,050 and 1,100 lbs. each, sold from \$3.40 to \$3.60, and a few of choice quality at \$3.75; bulls, 1,100 to 1,300 lbs. each,

sold at \$2.50 to \$2.75; stockers, 500 to 700 lbs. each, sold from \$2.25 to \$3 per cwt.

Milkers and Springers.—Trade in milkers and springers was brisk, all good quality cows being readily bought up at \$40 to \$65 each. Common to medium cows sold at \$25 to \$35 each.

Veal Calves.—Receipts were light, and prices ruled stronger than for some time. Good to choice vealers sold at \$5.75 to \$6.75; common to medium at \$3 to \$4.50 per cwt.

Sheep and Lambs.—Prices for both sheep and lambs were easier. Sheep sold from \$3.50 to \$3.75; rams, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Hogs.—Prices declined 25c. per cwt. Mr. Harris quoted selects at \$6.75, fed and watered at market, and \$6.50 f. o. b. cars at country points.

Horses.—J. Herbert Smith, of the Union Stock-yards Horse Exchange, reports sales of 75 horses during last week. Mr. Smith reports trade as being somewhat brighter. Farmers refuse prices that would allow dealers a fair margin for expenses. Prices are quoted as follows: Drafters, \$175 to \$200; general purpose, \$145 to \$180; drivers, \$100 to \$200; serviceably sound, \$40 to \$90 each.

BREADSTUFFS.

Wheat.—No. 2 white winter, 93c.; No. 2 red, 92c. Manitoba—No. 1 northern, \$1.06; No. 2 northern, \$1.04, Georgian Bay ports.

Rye.—No. 2, 80c.

Peas.—No. 2, 89c. to 90c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, 40c.; No. 2 mixed, 39c.

Barley.—No. 2, 59c.; No. 3X, 53c.

Corn.—No. 2 yellow, 87c. to 87½c.

Bran.—\$22.50, in sacks.

Shorts.—\$24, in sacks, at Toronto.

Flour.—Ontario, 90 per cent. patent, sales \$3.50 for export; Manitoba patent, special brands, \$6; second patents, \$5.40; strong bakers', \$5.30.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Butter.—Trade quiet, with liberal receipts. Prices unchanged as follows: Creamery pound rolls, 25c. to 26c.; separator dairy, 24c.; store lots, 21c. to 22c.

Eggs.—Market a little stronger, owing to lighter receipts, at 21c. to 22c.

Cheese.—Market strong; large, 13½c.; twins, 14c.

Honey.—Market firmer, at 10c. to 11c. per lb. for extracted; combs, per dozen sections, \$2.25 to \$2.75.

Potatoes.—Large shipments from New Brunswick have caused the market to be easy. Car lots of Delawares on track at Toronto, 65c. to 70c. per bag.

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

Straw.—Car lots of baled straw sell at \$6.50 to \$7, on track at Toronto.

HIDES AND WOOL.

E. T. Carter & Co., 85 Front street East, Toronto, have been paying the following prices: No. 1 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 10c.; No. 2 inspected steers, 60 lbs. and up, 9c.; No. 1 inspected cows, 9½c.; No. 2 inspected cows, 8½c.; country hides, cured, 8½c.; calf skins, city, 12c.; calf skins, country, 11c.; horse hides, No. 1, \$2.50; horse hair, per lb., 29c.; tallow, 5½c. to 6½c.; wool, unwashed, 8½c.; washed, 13c. to 14c.; lamb skins, 45c. to 55c. each; shearings, 35c. to 45c.

SEED MARKET.

The William Rennie Co. report the seed market as being very dull, with prices unchanged from last week's quotations: Alsike, No. 1, \$7 to \$7.50 per bushel; No. 2, \$6.50 to \$6.75; red clover, \$5 to \$5.50; timothy, \$1.30 to \$1.60 per bushel.

FRUIT MARKET.

Receipts are falling off, not being as heavy as the previous week. Plums and peaches are about done. Prices ranged as follows: Apples, \$1.50 to \$2 per bbl.; pears, basket, 35c. to 60c.; cantaloupes, 40c. to 90c. per crate; plums, 45c. to 75c. per basket; peaches, 40c. to \$1.35 basket; grapes, small basket, 15c., large basket, 20c. to 35c.

BRITISH CATTLE MARKET.

London cables for cattle, 11½c. to 12½c. per pound, dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 9½c. to 10½c. per pound.

MONTREAL.

Shipments of live stock for the week ending Sept. 26th were 862 head of cattle, against 4,423 the previous week.

The export trade was greatly hampered during the fore part of the past fortnight by the dense smoke from forest fires. This has made navigation dangerous and prevented the sailing of ships from port. A number of ships were waiting to sail as soon as the atmosphere cleared, and all started forward about the middle of last week, so that they are expected to arrive on the other side together and an overstocked market will be the natural result. Consequently, a number of shippers have been holding off for a week or so. There was a good supply of ranchers' on the local market last week, and shippers bought them freely at 4c. to 4½c. per lb. Choice cattle were in demand and prices ranged from 4½c. to 4½c. per lb., fine were 4½c., good 3½c. to 4½c., medium 3½c. to 3½c., and common ranged down to 2½c., with inferior and canners as low as 1½c. Lambs were a little higher, at 5c. for choice and 4½c. to 4½c. for good, sheep being steady at 3½c. for best and 3½c. to 3½c. for culls. Calves were in small supply and good demand, and prices ranged from \$3 to \$10 each. Hogs declined ½c. to ½c., owing to large receipts, prices being 7c. to 7½c. per lb. for selects, weighed off cars.

Horses.—Dealers reported an excellent demand. A peculiarity of the trade is that it is mainly in mares, these being in far better demand than horses. This leads to the supposition that they are being purchased for breeding purposes. The mares taken are mostly good, stout blocks, weighing 1,200 to 1,400, and farmers in New Brunswick and Quebec are mainly the purchasers. City demand was no good at all, only a few harness horses selling. Prices continued steady, as follows: Heavy draft, 1,500 to 1,700 lbs., \$250 to \$300 each; light draft, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs., \$225 to \$250 each; good blocks, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., \$200 to \$225; small or inferior, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$100 to \$150; broken-down horses, \$50 to \$75, and choice saddle or carriage animals, \$300 to \$500 each.

Provisions.—Owing to the liberal supply of live hogs, resulting in a decline in price, dressed hogs were easier, being 10c. to 10½c. per lb.; demand good. Provisions were unchanged in price, and demand was good throughout. Hams were quoted at 12½c. per lb. for those weighing 25 lbs. and over, 13½c. for 18 to 25 lb. hams; 14c. per lb. for 8 to 18 lb. hams, and 15c. to 16c. for rolled. Bacon was 12½c. to 16½c. per lb. for smoked, 13c. for green flanks, 13c. for boneless, 12½c. for long clear light, and 11½c. for long clear heavy, 80 to 100 lbs. Demand for bacon was good. Pork was quoted at \$23.50 per bbl. to \$26, pure lard being 13½c. to 14c. per lb., compound lard 8½c. to 9½c. per lb.

Potatoes.—Market was steady to firm, with prospects of advance in prices. Green Mountains were offering here at 75c. to 80c. per 90 lbs., carloads, on track, and jobbing out at a cent per pound, while bag lots were selling to grocers at about \$1 per bag of 90 lbs., delivered. Demand good and constantly improving.

Honey.—Pound sections of white clover comb brought 14c. to 50c. each, and of buckwheat, 12c. to 13c. each. Strained honey is 10c. to 11c. per lb. for white, and 9c. for dark.

Eggs.—Receipts have been much larger than last year. Dealers were paying 18½c. to 19c. per dozen, country points, for straight-gathered, and selling at 21c. to 22c. here, No. 1 candled stock being 20c. to 21c., selects 25c., and boilers 28c. per dozen. Demand good.

Butter.—There has been a sharp advance in creamery, and dealers last Saturday paid 25c. to 25½c. for Townships in the country. This could not be sold here under 26 to 26½c., wholesale, although held goods might be had at ½c. less. Grocers were paying 26c. for the held stock, none of the freshest being yet available. The cause of the strength is largely the demand from England, purchasers there having taken practically everything available. Stocks held here, on account of the home trade, are comparatively light, being less than a year

ago. Ontario dairy butter was quoted at 21c. to 22c., and Manitobas a cent less.

Cheese.—Receipts last week were unexpectedly heavy and the tone still weak notwithstanding that the market had declined about ½c., the cost in the country having been about 12½c. to 12½c. recently, covering all makes. Easterns and Quebecs were costing nearly as much as Ontarios, sometimes, this probably being because English importers considered the market too high and were purchasing the lower grades, where sufficiently good, instead of the higher. Quebecs were changing hands here at 12½c. to 12½c., Ontarios being quoted at 12½c. to 12½c.

Oats.—No. 2 white, Ontario or Manitoba oats, 45½c. to 46c., No. 3 being 44½c. to 45c., No. 3 being 44c., old crop Manitobas about 1½c. above these figures, rejected 45c. to 45½c., carloads, in store.

Hay.—\$12 to \$12.50 per ton for No. 1 timothy, \$10.50 to \$11.50 for No. 2 extra, and \$1 less for ordinary, clover mixed being \$8 to \$9, and clover \$7 to \$7.50.

Flour.—\$6 per bbl., in bags, for Manitoba spring wheat patents, and \$5.50 for seconds; \$5 to \$5.10 for Ontario winter patents, and \$4.40 to \$4.50 for strong bakers.

Millfeed.—Demand good, supplies limited and prices steady, at \$21 to \$22 per ton, in bags, for either Ontario or Manitoba bran, and \$25 to \$26 for shorts.

Hides.—Demand for hides continued steady and fair, and the quality of the offerings was excellent. Dealers were still paying 7½c., 8½c. and 9½c. per pound for Nos. 3, 2 and 1 beef hides, respectively, and 11c. and 13c. for Nos. 1 and 2 calf, respectively, and selling to tanners at ½c. advance. Sheep skins were 30c. to 35c. each; No. 1 horse hide being \$2. No. 2 being \$1.50 each. Rough tallow, 1½ to 4c. per pound, and rendered, 5c.

CHEESE BOARD PRICES.

Woodstock, Ont., 12½c. bid; no sales. Madoc, Ont., 12½c. Tweed, Ont., 12½c. bid; no sales. Brockville, Ont., 12½c. Belleville, Ont., white, 12 3-16c. to 12½c. colored, 12 5-16c. Winchester, Ont., 12½c. bid; no sales. Alexander, Ont., 12½c. Russell, Ont., 12½c. Vankleek Hill, Ont., 12½c. Perth, Ont., 12½c. Picton, Ont., 12 5-16c., 12½c. and 12 7-16c. Ottawa, Ont., 12½c. Kingston, Ont., 12½c. to 12 3-16c. Brantford, Ont., 12½c. to 12½c. Napanee, Ont., 12½c. London, Ont., 12½c. to 12 3-16c. bid; no sales. St. Hyacinthe, Que., butter 25½c.; cheese, 12½c. Cowansville, Que., creamery butter, 24½c., 25c., 25½c., 25½c.; cheese, 12½c. Chicago, creamery butter, 20c. to 26c.; dairies, 18c. to 22c.; cheese, 12c. to 14c.

CHICAGO.

Cattle—Steers, \$4.40 to \$7.75; cows, \$3.25 to \$5.25; heifers, \$3 to \$4.25; bulls, \$2.50 to \$4.50; calves, \$3.50 to \$4.50. Hogs—Choice heavy shippers, \$7 to \$7.17½; butchers', \$7 to \$7.15½; light mixed, \$6.60 to \$6.80; choice light, \$6.80 to \$6.95; packing, \$6.60 to \$6.85; pigs, \$3.75 to \$6.25. Sheep and lambs.—Sheep, \$3.50 to \$4.50; lambs, \$4 to \$6.25; yearling, \$4 to \$4.40.

BUFFALO.

Cattle—Prime steers, \$5.75 to \$6.25. Veals—\$6 to \$9.75. Hogs—heavy, \$7 to \$7.20; mixed, \$6.75 to \$7.10; Yorkers, \$6 to \$6.90; pigs, \$4 to \$5.50; roughs, \$5.50 to \$6; stags, \$4 to \$4.75; dairies, \$6 to \$6.60; grassers, \$5.50 to \$6.50. Sheep and lambs.—Lambs, \$4 to \$7; yearling, \$4.25 to \$4.60; wethers, \$4 to \$4.25; ewes, \$3.75 to \$4; sheep, mixed, \$1 to \$4.

Little Willie Jones, while picking blackberries, was stung on the calf of his leg by a poisonous insect. By bed-time his leg was so swollen that his mother began to be very much worried, so the first thing the next morning she went to his room to find out if the swelling had gone down. "How is your leg, son?" she inquired.

"Come look—it's swelled 'way up," he answered proudly. "My calf has got big as a heifer since last night."



**Life, Literature
and Education.**

It was a dictum of the eminent Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, that "the desire to take an active share in the great work of government is the highest earthly desire of a ripened mind." If this great man was right, his opinion casts a most serious reflection on the mental condition or attitude of too large a percentage of modern so-called electors, calling into the balance as it does, suggestively, the question as to whether this large percentage is most lacking in intellectual ripeness, or in "high desire." Every year, in many communities, less interest in the real issues of Government seems evident. Every year the number of men grows who either do not trouble themselves to go to the polls at all, or who are not ashamed to say, "Oh, I don't take much interest in politics. One side is as bad as the other."

This may be true; nevertheless, the personal responsibility of each man as regards his vote is in no wise lessened. In government, as in religion, the "neither hot nor cold" is the man least salutary to the general digestion so necessary to the welfare of the body politic. Better, almost, the old-time arguing and "fights" over the schoolhouse stove or the corner-store counter than a paralyzing indifference which threatens to become all too universal.

Yet, what this country needs is not a revival of rabid partyism. What it does need is a general awakening to the necessity of casting a vote, and of knowing why that vote is so cast. To cast a ballot for a party, simply, and for no better reason than that one's father or grandfather voted for that side, is a pitiful confession of weakness. More manly, far, a turning over at every election, provided good reasons therefor can be given—unselfish, logical reasons that look to the general good—than such a practical confession of inability to think at all.

The general elections are again near. Our country needs thinkers—voters who not only read, but ponder upon both sides, and who are above being swayed by prejudice. What proportion of these shall meet at the polls on the twenty-sixth of October?

The Direct Legislation League, of Ohio, has prepared a new constitutional amendment, to be introduced in the next General Assembly of that State, providing for the submission of any Act of the Legislature to the people if ten per cent. of the electors of the State petition for it, and, in case of any bill defeated by the Legislature, a five-per-cent. petition would call for its submission to the voters. In either case, a majority of the popular vote cast upon the measure would make it a law or defeat it. The amendment is similar to one that was introduced last winter. The League has sent a copy of its proposed amendment to every electoral candidate, accompanied by a pledge which he is asked to sign. Those who sign, the League will work to elect. Interests opposed to the system of

initiative and referendum have organized what they call "The Ohio Representative Government League," which naturally comprises those business and corporate interests which experience greater ease in lobbying a few score or hundred elected representatives than they would anticipate in handling the whole mass of the State electorate. As it would seem to be a matter of time only until the initiative and referendum becomes a very live issue in Canada, we shall follow with interest the success of the movement in Ohio.

Every once in a while the criminality of neglectful or misguided parents is aired in the newspapers, as in the case of the Saskatchewan settler who, not long ago, refused medical attention for his son, who had been badly burned, and persisted in doctoring the burns with axle grease, the result being that the lad's arm grew to his side, necessitating a painful hospital operation to restore its use.

Such examples are all too common. But what of the neglect and abuse of parental privilege which the public has no power to touch? What of the warping of a child's character by persistent nagging or unreasoning scolding; or, on the other hand, by an equally unreasoning indulgence? What of the handicapping of his chances in life by insufficient education, even in those branches of elementary work so necessary to the "even start" in the race which all who must depend upon their own exertions must run? What of the irrationality which will permit a child to eat unwholesome food, or send it out of doors in cold weather, for fashion's sake, with stockings half way to its knees? What, too, of the utter disregard of results manifested by those parents who are not ashamed to be known to their children as drunken, or foul-mouthed, or ready to resort to tricky business methods, and who seem to care not at all for the bias given to the unformed mind of the little ones by such pernicious example? Are not all of these things but criminalities of another order?

The responsibilities of parenthood are truly great, and the training of children the greatest business in the world, since it holds within its grasp, to a great extent, not only the happiness and usefulness of the individuals trained, but also, perhaps more than can be imagined, the future welfare of the nation itself. "The children of to-day must be the men and women of the future"—an old saying, but one which cannot be too often considered.

In reading the newspapers day after day, one is continually confronted by accounts of fires, loss of life by fires, or narrow escapes from loss of life by fires. Indeed, so certainly may such occurrences be expected that many papers now keep a column-heading set ready for use, "The Fire Record."

Without doubt, the great majority of these casualties are due to carelessness. A heap of oily rags is left lying in contact with a wooden surface, quite regardless of the possibility of spontaneous combustion, and

anon the cry, "I can't imagine how that fire started!" is heard in the land; stovepipes are kept in use when out of joint and rusted into holes, until presently a very good and pressing reason is afforded for buying new ones; chimneys are not examined at frequent enough intervals, and ere long "a defective flue" has much to answer for; a "fire" well built up with kindling is set alight, then left to itself, with unshut draughts, while chores are being done about the barn—the sequel: overheated pipes, a burning house, and the death or narrow escape of some of the still slumbering occupants.

Too great care cannot be exercised with regard to fires. The cold weather is approaching, and heating will soon be necessary. Be among the wise, and add to your vigilance works. Let one of your first concerns be to make a tour of examination of your pipes and chimneys, and let subsequent watchfulness and care preclude the possibility of catastrophe from this element entering your home.

Incidentally, why will people persist in bruising fruit shown at the fall fairs? At the beginning of the Western Exhibition, we watched the judges marking a table of peaches, and remarked upon the beauty of the fruit. A few days later we walked through the building again and found that same table but a sorry sight, fully ninety per cent. of the choicest samples being bruised and blackened until no semblance of the original appearance was left. A query as to this all too sudden change brought the explanation from the man in charge that he had simply been unable to prevent people from taking the fruit up and squeezing it, to judge as to the firmness. . . Surely people can exercise more self-restraint than this. All cannot attend on the very first day of the fair, and it is altogether too bad to spoil any exhibit for those who may come after.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

For many months it has appeared to us that a possible need of our "Home Magazine" was a department set apart especially for the people—a department in which they might air their views on any subject of popular interest, conduct investigations, hold discussions, or advocate measures for the public good. In this autumn of the year 1908, we have decided to institute such a feature, and, in doing so, wish to state emphatically that we will not be responsible for any sentiments expressed therein. The department is yours, readers, not ours. When you speak, "The Voice of the People" will appear; when you are silent, it will be absent. We leave it with you.

Some time ago a lady teacher of this city remarked that she disliked having pupils come into her form from the country, as they were "always so far behind." Shortly afterwards, another individual, also a citizen, remarked that the country students always came to the fore in the Collegiate, having acquired in the coun-

try school habits of perseverance and self-reliance which were worth more than a score of "frills" such as are, in the opinion of many, all too common in the town institutions of learning.

The two remarks brought up a query, not as to the relative merits of town or country schools, for with such purposeless discussion we need have nothing to do, but as to whether our rural schools are doing the very best possible for the rural youth of the country, and whether they are working under such conditions as will enable them to do that "best possible." The question is by no means unimportant. Nothing but the best, if it can be accomplished, is good enough for the education and training of the children of Canada.

Deeming that the inspectors of the various schools are of all men most competent to pronounce upon this matter, we procured a short list of names of school inspectors, to whom we addressed a series of questions.

1. What is your opinion in regard to our present rural-school system?
2. How may it be improved?
3. Is the curriculum the best for rural schools?
4. State your opinion as to how rural-school teachers may receive the best training.
5. Do you think the teachers are doing too much of the work themselves? Are the children being "spoon-fed"? And would it be better for them if they were required to do more of the old-fashioned "grind."
6. Are you satisfied with the average attainments of the children in reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, history, grammar, and geography?
7. What is your opinion regarding the introduction of nature study, school gardening, manual training and domestic science into rural schools?
8. State any plan which you can think of by which the people and trustees in a section can help the work of the school.
9. Do you find that the atmosphere of the ordinary rural school tends to alienate the sympathy and interest of the children from the rural life?
10. What is your opinion regarding the introduction of physical drill into the public schools, and cadet training into the High Schools, as recently instituted in Nova Scotia, and foreshadowed for the other Provinces, according to the recent announcement of the Minister of Militia?

To-day we publish the first letter to arrive in response to this inquiry, and which, notwithstanding the fact that we wish "The Voice of the People" to be devoted as much as possible to spontaneous contribution, we feel may very well be given as the initial "Opinion" of the new department.

A SCHOOL INSPECTOR'S OPINION.

For the last twenty-two years my experience has been confined to schools situated in villages, towns and cities, and, in consequence, I am not close enough in touch with rural-school conditions to venture to criticize them or suggest improvements. I venture, however, to offer some

suggestions and criticisms, in a general way, upon the questions submitted by you.

The training of our public-school teachers is entering upon a new phase, and its value can only be determined when we come to test the work done by the teachers trained under this new system. It must be, therefore, given a fair trial before these merits can be pronounced upon.

There is a tendency among modern teachers, in their anxiety to hurry the pupil along, to do too much for him, and to make his little difficulties easy, without allowing him to strengthen his mental fibre by sturdy effort.

The pupils of to-day are superior in reading, writing, spelling, history, grammar and geography to those of the same age twenty years ago, but in the subject of arithmetic they may not be quite so far advanced. As a matter of fact, the mathematical faculties are developed later than the memory faculties.

While I commend the introduction of nature study, school gardening, manual training and domestic science, in rural schools, I am convinced there is a greater need of them in urban schools, because of the fact that the country boy and girl, in their daily routine on the farm, are called upon to engage in the practical application of these subjects.

No such practice comes to the city boy and girl, and they should be, therefore, given an opportunity to follow out the natural desire and longing of children between eight and fourteen.

The introduction of physical drill and cadet training into both public and High Schools is a step in the right direction. Not that it will encourage militarism, but for its value as a means of strengthening and developing the muscles of the growing boy, and encouraging him to take a pride in his physical well-being.

I have the honor to remain,
Your obedient servant,
A SOUTHERN ONTARIO SCHOOL INSPECTOR.

[Note.—We invite contributions from all school inspectors, or others who may be interested, upon the above topic. As the questions will not be repeated, we ask as a favor that all who express an opinion regarding one or more of the topics suggested, may embody their ideas in articles instead of writing them as mere lists of answers to questions.]

ON THE DISCUSSION RAISED BY "PENSONS."

Speaking from my own point of view, I would say the qualities a woman admires in a man are kindness, love, unselfishness, courtesy, purity, wisdom, judgment, industry, self-reliance and truthfulness. A man should have the courage and strength of character to admit a fault, etc., and take the consequences, instead of prevaricating and trying to smooth matters over. He should be truthful and honest in all his dealings in his home life, in social life, in his love affairs, and in business transactions, should have a proper regard and reverence for things sacred and divine, a true appreciation of the benefits he receives from all sources, and he should be honorable enough not to stoop to deception. I have known of men who have misrepresented their financial standing, and some who claimed they were free from "the vices" (at least what their sweethearts called the vices), causing much unhappiness in their married lives when such deceptions were discovered.

The well-bred man will observe the Golden Rule, "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." This is the basis of all true politeness. A French writer has said: "To be truly polite, it is necessary to be, at the same time, good, just and generous." The manners of a gentleman are the index of his soul. He acts from the highest and noblest ideas of what is right. Nor is he guilty of any

of the small incivilities of life. He regards the rights and feelings of others, as he wishes others to respect his own.

Every man should make the most of himself. The capacity is not given to everyone to become great, or achieve a fortune, or write their names on the pinnacle of fame, but the power is given to all to develop to its highest capacity the best that is in them, and they who neglect to do so are failures.

A man should have a clear vision, and a sense of the relative value of things. A man who sees things in their true proportion would not allow the members of his household to shoulder more of the burdens than is their share. In "The Letters of a Farmer's Wife," published in one of the popular journals, occurs this: "For the man never lived who would not allow his wife cheerfully to work herself to death if she would do it." As President Roosevelt says: "I abhor and condemn the man who is brutal, thoughtless, careless, selfish with women, and especially with women of his own household."

On the other hand, we often see men in the city who are toiling early and late to provide their families with every luxury. To again quote President Roosevelt: "A marriage should be a partnership, where each of the two parties has his or her rights; where each should be more careful to do his or her duty than to exact duty from the other partner; but where each must, in justice to the other partner, no less than to himself or herself, exact the performance of duty by that other partner. Now, do not take half of that statement, only; take it all; let each of you do his or her duty first; put most stress on that, but, in addition, do not lose your self-respect by submitting to wrong."

I like to see a man generous—not a spendthrift, nor close to meanness—nor should he be small in his money dealings, especially with his wife and family. A great deal of unhappiness is caused between husbands and wives over money matters. A gifted writer has said: "It seems to me home would be a much happier place if there were a definite understanding between the breadwinner and the dispenser of the loaves. I like that old-fashioned word 'helpmeet'; it puts a woman in her right relation toward her husband. Surely if she is to be this, she must be taken into his full confidence. It is to her interest, as much as his, to wisely spend the money, to see that the income is more than the output, and to provide for the future. This can only be accomplished by a careful proportioning of the income."

It is only where husband and wife agree on the disposal of the income that there can be perfect harmony.

Love, marriage and human nature remain the same as ever, but the conditions are different. The present age is one of independence for women. There are so many absorbing occupations open to them. A woman is trained and prepared for widowhood, etc., should it come to her; but it is not her highest ambition, and unless her heart has been touched and her love drawn forth, and a man possesses the qualities she desires in a husband, and they are friends and comrades, she is not likely to marry when there are such alluring possibilities of independence as there are at the present day. Women demand more in men, and are less willing to change their state than in their grandmother's time. So that now the men must come up to the high ideals of the women of the present day, if they wish to wed or have their companionship. "The noble-hearted only understand the noble-hearted." B. E. NIXON.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

REPLY TO JOHN M. C.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate":

Being interested in "The Girl Question From a Young Man's Standpoint," we feel, after reading the concise little article from John M. C., Quebec, rather indignant. In de-

fence of we poor "fools" (as we are represented to be in that article), we would like to ask, in as kindly a manner as possible, why is it (if we are as represented) that we exert such an influence over young men? Secondly, why have some young men cause to be so conceited if so easily influenced by "fools"? Does it not show a little weakness? Do not for one moment think that all girls are so terribly wrapt up in the boys.

We were just conscious of the fact that there were some spoiled young men, but were unconscious of being instruments in producing such a condition.

In regard to "The Boy Question From a Young Woman's Standpoint," permit us to say, we most admire in a young gentleman a strong Christian character, one who, under the most trying circumstances, will manifest a strong, manly character. We agree with "Pensons" that there is far, far too much frivolity among the young people of to-day, and we also admire good common sense.

We admire a bright, cheerful disposition. As has been said, "It is the bright and cheerful spirit that wins the final triumph."

We do not admire a young man who, by evil companions, can be persuaded to partake of intoxicants, or by them be led into any profanity.

In concluding, would say we admire one who, during courtship, does not disguise his real self by hypocritical imitation; and, in closing, might mention that, in our opinion, the great cause of love (real love) growing cold after marriage is because the interested parties did not really know each other, consequently were disappointed. We admire true manly affection in the truest sense of the word.

TWO STRAY LEAVES.

Middlesex Co., Ont.

A CANADIAN IN OLD LONDON.

When, for the first time, one views Old London, it seems a strange medley, with its crowded thoroughfares and congested centers; its teeming thousands, carriages, busses, wagons, and pedestrians, so densely crowded, twisting and turning, winding in here and out there, and always reaching their destination in safety. A policeman has only to lift his hand, then the whole procession stops, time is given those who have gathered on either side of the street to pass over, then the line of traffic again resumes its onward march. Or, should traffic become disorganized, a policeman will disentangle it in a very short time, without any confusion, and with little loss of time.

One naturally asks the question why the English people move so quietly and silently? Why there are so few accidents? The answer that came to my mind was, the British nation have time for everything—time to protect life, time for courtesy, time for education, time for pleasure.

One wonders to see the bright, rosy cheeks of the people, who look ten years younger than Americans of the same age. They are of a calm, even, quiet disposition, a vigorous and strong-brained race. I was fortunate enough to have the privilege of becoming a member of a Diction Class, taught by an accomplished English lady, which comprised six Canadians and four English ladies. The English ladies' voices were soft, sweet and low, their pronunciation perfect and clear. I have heard the soft voices of the English attributed to the moist climate.

We Canadians are in too great a hurry to do our work well. Alfred Moseley, the British educator, who was here investigating our educational institutions, says: "There are signs of everything becoming slipshod, work inefficiently performed and badly finished, everything overdone, overcrowded." I think he has exaggerated to some extent; still, there is some truth in what he says.

To me, London was exceedingly interesting and instructive. My wildest flights of imagination had formed no

conception of the vastness, the grandeur and the magnificence of its palaces and cathedrals, and other places of interest.

London is teeming with literary and historical characters and places. At almost every street corner one finds them. Here Chaucer lived; there Lamb lies buried. This is the garden where Shakespeare places his scene of the York and Lancastrian roses; in that chair Dr. Johnson sat. There is the tower where kings and queens were imprisoned; this is the spot where the ill-fated ones were beheaded. There is no end to these associations; above all, in Westminster Abbey. Here, kings, queens, princes, princesses, statesmen, warriors and poets lie buried. Here, too, all the Sovereigns of England have been crowned since William the Conqueror was crowned, on Christmas Day, in 1066. The Abbey is crowded with royal and other monuments, among which are statues of Peel, Beaconsfield, Pitt, the three Cannings, Palmerston, and Chatham.

Washington Irving beautifully describes the Abbey in these words: "The spaciousness and gloom of this vast edifice produces a profound and mysterious awe. We step cautiously and softly about, as if fearful of disturbing the hallowed silence of the tomb; while every footfall whispers along the walls, and chatters among the sepulchres, making us more sensible of the quiet we have interrupted. It seems as if the awful nature of the place presses down upon the soul, and hushes the beholder into noiseless reverence. We feel that we are surrounded by the congregated bones of the great men of past times, who have filled history with their deeds, and the earth with their renown."

Alighting from an omnibus early one drizzling wet morning, we made our way to Convent Garden market, the principal vegetable, fruit and flower market in London, and a place generally visited by strangers in the metropolis. The fruit and flowers present one of the most brilliant sights. There were flowers of every color and every kind: roses from the English greenhouses and the south of France; hyacinths, wall-flowers, daffodils and narcissus from the market gardens in England and the flower farms of the Scilly Isles; lilies and hydrangea; in fact, flowers of every kind, shipped in from all over. Flowers are to be seen everywhere in London: shop windows filled with the rarest and most beautiful exotics; boys, old men and women selling flowers on the street-corners, importuning you to buy "violets, only a penny a bunch" (a small bunch). Then there are the more prosperous costers, with their baskets and barrows laden with choice flowers. Some costers have a wagon and donkey. On Primrose Day, a day kept in commemoration of Lord Beaconsfield, the pale-yellow little flower is to be seen everywhere; the bronze statue of Lord Beaconsfield is profusely decorated with them; the shops are full of them; the coster-mongers' barrows are laden with them; people are wearing or carrying them. It was such a striking contrast to home, where we cultivate a few of them in our gardens. And I may say here I never saw such quantities of holly and mistletoe as I saw at Christmas-time. The holly is essentially an English product. The mistletoe comes from the sunny apple orchards of Devon and Somerset, from Normandy and Brittany, and even Germany. There are also branches of bay and of laurel entwined into festoons and garlands for the decoration of the churches and homes. Nor were the decorations complete without the lilies, chrysanthemums, roses, lilac, hyacinths, lilies of the valley, Parma violets, ranunculus, carnations, the flaming poinsettia, and begonia. Christmas-trees come from many parts of England, Holland, Belgium and Germany. The marriage of Queen Victoria with Prince Albert introduced many German customs, and amongst them, the Christmas-tree.

The English ladies make the most in-

interesting companions. They do not take the initiative, but when the ice is once broken, they will entertain you the rest of the journey, pointing out the most interesting places in the most pleasing manner. To be a Canadian, seems to be a passport for any place, especially in sight-seeing. The attendants, however, seem to think all Americans are millionaires, and in their eyes are visions of liberal tips. We had one trip through Kensington Palace. Queen Victoria was born there, and spent her girlhood days there. Of late, the state-rooms have been thrown open to the public. "That they should serve as an object-lesson in history and art, and a refining influence of popular culture and education." It is a palace of historical pictures and mementos. There are, too, the queen's rooms, her toys, and her dolls' house. Simplicity characterizes the whole place—a place well fitted to develop a maiden into noble womanhood.

Adjoining Kensington Gardens is Hyde Park, with its magnificent groups of trees and expanses of grass. The Serpentine, an artificial body of water, adds to its attractiveness. It is the most fashionable park in the metropolis, and here are to be seen the most beautiful turn-outs, with coachmen and footmen, occupied by ladies in the most exquisite toilettes. In Rotten Row are to be seen the equestrians, with their spirited and glossy horses. Here the fashionable world rides, drives or walks during the "season."

Wishing to take a farewell walk in Hyde Park, we went to the "Church Parade," which is between morning service and luncheon.

When the people of Canada were enduring cold rains, frosts and flurries of snow, London had bid good-bye to winter; the flowers in the parks had burst into bloom; the trees had donned their dresses of intense green; the gaily-dressed ladies presented a spectacle of beauty.

I was frequently the guest of friends who are members of some of the women's clubs in London, and always enjoyed it very much. There are thirty of these clubs. Every woman can be suited. Whether she be rich or poor, aristocratic or democratic; whether she be religious, political, philanthropic, domestic, literary, artistic, musical or social, she can find a club suited to her tastes, inclinations and purse. The entrance fees range from five shillings to five guineas; the annual subscription from one guinea to eight guineas. Many prefer to stay at these club-houses rather than at an hotel, when visiting the metropolis. Special attention is paid to the catering. The more expensive club-houses are very beautiful. The rooms are palatial and sumptuous, and an orchestra is in attendance during tea and dinner. Some are charmingly artistic; others are quiet, restful, and homelike. The only colonial club is the "Austral Club," a meeting-place for Australian women, its main object being for Australians seeking to make a career for themselves in music and painting. There are literary and lecture departments, and many other attractions.

The Empire Club is a center where colonial ladies can meet those of the mother country. Its chairman is Mrs. Herbert Chamberlain, a Canadian by birth. Lady Aberdeen is a member, and the Countess of Minto, and others.

London is a grand old city of wealth and culture, and art. In its galleries (which are visited by the poor, as well as the rich) I have seen men with their dinner pails, women whose raiment was of the char-woman class, children poorly clad—all intensely interested in the great paintings, and apparently quite unconscious of the great difference between them and the many other visitors to the galleries.

In all large cities, especially old cities, the poor increase in like proportion, and are to be seen in every street soliciting alms. I scarcely went out in London but someone

asked aid. I find one has to become very hard-hearted and refuse them, for if you give to everyone, unless you were a millionaire, you would likely have to come home second-class, or even steerage. One day, feeling in a venturesome frame of mind, we went through Whitechapel, in the East End. In the poorer districts, everything indicated the most extreme poverty and vice. One can hardly form any conception how people can become so degraded. Some parts of Whitechapel, however, have very respectable workshops and other buildings.

In Canada, we, whose forbears hewed their homes out of a trackless forest, still have to work, still live a strenuous life. But this materialistic age will soon be over, and commercialism soon be past; then we will have time to cultivate the artistic and æsthetic side of life. With our granaries of the West, with our fisheries, and mines, and lumber industries, and the products of the fields, we will soon be placed as one of the wealthiest nations. With increased wealth, we shall have greater opportunities to develop the best in all the arts, etc.; but the great problem which will confront us will be how to prevent the great distress, poverty and destitution to be found in all cities of wealth and culture; also the vices that creep in with added wealth. How can we enjoy the beautiful and keep out the evil?

Middlesex Co., Ont. B. E. N.

The Quiet Hour.

HOPE IS A TONIC, FEAR IS A POISON.

Wherefore, girding up the loins of your mind, be sober and set your hope perfectly on the grace that is to be brought unto you.—I. S. Peter i: 13 (R. V.).

The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of is come unto me.—Job iii: 25.

Thank God, the times are passed When Fear and blindly-working ignorance Could govern man—Fear that dishelms The vessel of the soul, and quite o'erwhelms

The spiritual life. —H. Coleridge.

This is an age of miracles. As soon as we grow accustomed to one astonishing discovery another is held up before our wondering gaze. We accept as everyday commonplaces things which would have been magic or witchcraft in the opinion of our forefathers. We speak to a friend many miles away and feel no surprise when his voice is easily and instantly heard in reply. We are not at all astonished when the great sun stoops to draw pictures at our command, obedient as Aladdin's mighty slave. With cool unconcern we send messages flying under the sea or over it, as if man had always controlled the awful lightning with his weak hands. Instead of being surprised at its subjection to us, we are surprised and rather indignant when the electric light suddenly goes out, or the electric car refuses to move. When we look through solid objects by the aid of the X-ray, or listen to the sound of a dead man's voice in the phonograph, we may, perhaps, be interested, but these mysteries are too common now to excite wonder in any but a savage mind. Why should we marvel over such things when we accept with unconcern the far greater marvels to which man has always been accustomed? No fairy tale is half so wonderful as every springtime, when the touch of an invisible wand clothes the earth and the trees in green, when flowers appear mysteriously out of the dark soil, and sprightly chickens peck their way out of numberless toms. All these things come out of the Unknown into our sight, and we forget to wonder at the mystery. We are not astonished when a tiny blossom develops into a big red apple, or when one grain of corn mysteriously changes into a well-covered cob. No one can tell how these great miracles are wrought, and yet we are not surprised. But, though we accept without remark familiar though unexplained mysteries, our appetite for fresh wonders is healthy and active. New

things are continually being discovered in the physical universe. New things which are old, for they have been there all through the ages, though unknown and unused by man.

But are any valuable discoveries being made in the spiritual world? Are spiritual forces lying at our disposal, waiting to be discovered and made use of, as electricity waited through the ages until men discovered its priceless value? There is a great deal being said in these days about the marvellous power of mind over body. The age of materialism is past, and men grow excited over "New Thought," the science of "Psychology"—which is still in its infancy—and the mysteries of telepathy and hypnotic influence. We feel as though we were three people in one, as we talk learnedly about the "body," the "subconscious self" and the "objective self."

You need not think that I am going to give you a learned dissertation on psychology—this department is not set apart for scientific discussion—but, if the new discoveries in scientific circles can be of any practical benefit to us in our everyday life, we should be very foolish to treat them with indifference. We have long known that physical forces are both mysterious and mighty, but men are learning to marvel at the spiritual forces which lie latent within us. We are beginning to realize the truth which was declared from the beginning, that man is made in the "image of God" and clothed with power. I have lately read a book written by a doctor who has treated thousands of patients, curing numberless ills by "hypnotic suggestion." If he stood alone we might, perhaps, think him either a deceiver or self-deluded, but hypnotic suggestion is rapidly becoming an everyday matter with up-to-date physicians, and we cannot despise it on the ground of apparent impossibility any more than we can refuse to believe in wireless telegraphy. I certainly am not prepared to accept without very strong evidence many of the marvellous tales of hypnotism that are current in these days, but to treat the whole matter of hypnotic therapeutics as imaginary would be utter folly. The "impossibilities" of one decade often become the everyday facts of the next—as we have good reason to know.

Neurasthenia is not really a new disease. Quackenbos declares that Job was a neurasthenic, "with his malassimilation, his auto-infection and his cell-exhaustion from mental strain." And, he says, the Lord, his physician, gave him the advice modern physicians are so ready to give to such people, "Gird up thy loins like a man." Job himself is expressing a fact well-known to nerve-specialists when he says: "The thing which I greatly feared is come upon me, and that which I was afraid of is come unto me." Those who are terrified in a time of epidemic disease are easy victims. It is said that a man who was told that he had slept in a cholera-infected bed died of the disease, though the bed was really clean. Cases of death from the idea that poison has been swallowed are not unknown, and many have been frightened to death by practical jokers. Health of mind and body is our normal state, and if we are in an abnormal condition the remedy is very often within ourselves.

"Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie, Which we ascribe to Heaven."

Now, as I have been crippled all summer myself, it is hardly likely that I shall adopt the Christian Science attitude and deny the existence of pain and disease. But I know, from my own experience, that the mind has a great effect on bodily pain. Nurses will tell you that a patient seldom has his worst attacks of pain when the doctor is there. I think most sick people will have found out that curious fact. A doctor who has a true gift of healing always does a patient good, though he may not administer or prescribe any medicine. Holmes says that a smile may be worth \$5,000 a year to a physician, and men were informed about 3,000 years ago that "a merry heart doeth good like a medicine."

If Fear can "dishelm the vessel of the soul," Hope can do great things for the body. A few weeks ago a friend of mine told me that on one occasion when he had been sleepless from pain a doctor pretended to give him a morphine injection—the liquid injected being really only

water. He soon found that the pain had stopped, and he slept heavily all night. Probably most doctors encourage the hopes of a patient at times by remedies as mild as bread pills. The poet Rogers is said to have caught a violent cold by sitting with his back to a plate-glass window and imagining there was no glass there. But there is no use in mentioning such instances; we all know that imagination plays a large part in producing or curing bodily sickness.

Though our health is certainly not altogether in our own hands, we can do a great deal to keep it up to the mark if we will try to brace up, and if we practice the scientific method of "auto-suggestion," which simply means giving one's self good advice and believing in it. And if "suggestions" are marvellously potent when given by a hypnotist to his sleeping patient, so, we are informed, these "auto-suggestions" are more effective if driven in persistently at night when we are on the borderland of sleep. If, in the peaceful, languid state which precedes sleep, we determine to be healthy and cheerful, if we fall asleep resolving that next day we will bear our burdens in brave silence, and meet all our difficulties triumphantly, the forceful resolution will usually blossom out and bear fruit. I remember last summer how I suggested to a little girl at bedtime that to-morrow she would try to be jolly—she was rather given to having spells of crying. She always came down next morning full of the determination to be happy—not once was it left behind in the land of dreams. The habit of making strong and noble suggestions to one's self at night can do much to transfigure the whole life. While the body is asleep the "sub-conscious self" is registering the strong ideas and ideals which have just been presented to it. To fall asleep in a state of worry is to wake with a sickening sense of evil, and such a habit is certainly not conducive to health or daytime happiness. Quackenbos says that reverie before sleep may be nearly the same as hypnotic suggestion, "that is the time to set one's heart on conquering sin and living nobly." He also declares that "endless lines of self-improvement lie open to the self-suggestionist who would ennoble and beautify his life. Those who have lost hope, are in chill of disappointment, with interest in wholesome activities blighted, have the remedy in their own hands. Through auto-suggestion a man may realize his oversoul, and his relationship to Deity and destiny."

Morbid habits of introspection are bad for both soul and body.

"The surest road to health, say what they will, Is never to suppose we shall be ill. Most of those evils we poor mortals know, From doctors and imagination grow."

And the evils which are real enough in themselves, can be more easily endured if we refuse to look hopelessly at their gloomy shapes. Maeterlinck is not entirely mistaken when he says that we suffer but little from suffering itself, but from the manner in which we accept it. HOPE.

LIFE-WORK.

Let me but live my life from year to year,
With forward face and unreluctant soul;
Not hurrying to, nor turning from, the goal;
Not mourning for the things that disappear
In the dim past, nor holding back in fear
From what the future veils; but with a whole
And happy heart, that pays its toll
To Youth and Age, and travels on with cheer.

Let me but do my work from day to day,
In field or forest, at the desk or loom,
In roaring market-place or tranquil room;
Let me but find it in my heart to say,
When vagrant wishes beckon me astray,
"This is my work: my blessing, not my doom;
Of all who live, I am the one by whom
This work can best be done in the right way."

—Henry Van Dyke.

The Ingle Nook.

Dear Chatterers,—Have you had a peep at the Callithumpian show of millinery for the fall yet? If so I am sure you will agree with me that the hats are not hats at all this season—simply jokes; and the worst of it is that you may as well make up your mind first as last to go off with a joke on your head, for you simply cannot get anything else.

The most of them—these things they call hats, I mean—bear quite a strong resemblance to a length of stovepipe sitting on a churn lid, a little to one side of the middle, and embellished somewhat with bows and feathers—only you have to imagine the churn-lid pretty badly warped and out of shape. The brims are enormous, and droopy, the crowns soaring aloft like the towers of Lebanon that look to Damascus; and the colors are pretty much anything you choose, with a leaning to black. The trimming consists of ostrich feathers, wings, and big choux—literally "choux"—which look like big heads of cabbage-lettuce developed in ribbon; with ever and anon a hat-piq with a head half as big as a door-knob.

Indeed, in the whole realm of dress this fall it is almost vain to look for anything artistic, or even neat, since little is presented but the grotesque. Some of the Directoire models—the modified Directoire, of course—are, it is true, decidedly graceful, when combined with the right figure and carriage; but, alas, how shall we poor mortals with limits to our purses, even providing we have the figure and carriage gratis, ever attain to them? In the first place, their making demands, it is said, nothing short of perfection, a perfection of fit, line and adaptation to figure, which none but the very best among dressmakers can accomplish—high-priced individuals, who charge anywhere from \$30 up for making a single suit. In the second, they are equally insistent on a complete revolution in underwear, calling for a long corset closed at the back, and laced down the front; a skimpy garment, called the "maillot," which is to take the place of a petticoat; and, if one insists upon some sort of underskirt, a long slinky thing, supplied with two straps inside, which fasten somehow about the knees. . . . Oh, we poor mortals! We poor mortals! "What fools we mortals be!"

Coming to the coats, one feels more encouragement. I saw numbers of pretty and sensible ones on my annual fall tour of the departmental stores; some loose box coats; some half-fitting, but the great majority semi-fitted; just a few showed the pointed lower edge and the slits at the side, due to Directoire influence.

But then I was not in New York, or the tale might have been different; at least I judge so from the following, taken from the last issue of a popular New York fashion magazine: "Beside the Directoire coats there are other long coats of such mixed forms and periods that it is difficult to classify them. For want of something better they are called the fancy Directoire. These take every conceivable skirt form. They are made with no front or no back skirt; or with both these portions and no sides below the waist. Or they may have side skirts and none at back or front. The smartest of them are cut off at the waist line all round, except at the center of the back, where they end in long coat tails that are carried down to the dress hem." As if this were not enough—"such tails are finished square, and are divided quite to the waist line."

No fronts! No backs!! No sides!!! Nothing but two tails, and the tails split!!! What under the blue canopy will they be trying to foist upon us next?

Speaking of "tails" reminds me. I haven't got a coat for this winter yet, but I very nearly had one. In fact, I saw one in a window that I liked and had it "put away." It had a slit at each side of the middle pleat at the back of the skirt, all the way down to the hem, but I didn't think much about it at the time. On the way home, however, the query came up as to how the disconnected middle piece would behave itself on a windy winter day. One glimpse at myself tramping down street with that tail floating gallantly out behind was enough. Needless to say next morning I countermanded the order.

Now, I haven't helped you one bit with your shopping. But how can I? There is nothing helpable to work with.

D. D.

Re the Saguenay Trip.

Dear Madam,—Your description of your trip to the Quebec Tercentenary is quite good, and I take a great deal of interest in it, knowing as I do the old ancient city of Quebec. I read with much pleasure your trip down the far-famed Saguenay; I was quite amused at the idea of the black as ink descriptions of the waters of the Saguenay.

This is quite overdrawn. No doubt the water is of a very dark-brown color, and very much darker than the waters of the ocean, or the St. Lawrence River. The Ottawa River is also very dark. I remember some years ago of a trip down the St. Lawrence River on the beautiful steamer St. Francis. As we left Beauharnois for Lachine, we were sitting on the front of the steamer. As we approached Lachine I called a lady friend's attention to the dark waters of the Ottawa. It could be plainly seen, and as we entered the dark water the lady exclaimed, "My, but that water is very drummy," and when you come to simmer it down, what an expressive word! The water was not dirty, but "drummy." You speak of Chicoutimi as being the last town to the north. Roberval is northwest of Chicoutimi some 60 miles, and is situated on Lake St. John, a beautiful sheet of fresh water.

I have driven north of Roberval some 30 miles into the country on the way to

directly northward from Chicoutimi there is no town. Roberval lies somewhat to the north-west of Chicoutimi.

Write us a longer account of your visit to the Lake St. John district, will you not? I am sure it would be most interesting.

From a Pioneer Subscriber.

Editor "The Farmer's Advocate": Looking through the September 17th issue of your valuable paper, I noticed, on page 1454, a good liniment from a friend in Middlesex County, which I have used with good results, but is improved greatly by adding one cup brandy and one cup buttermilk. I don't think this can be excelled.

Dear Editor, can you tell me how long I have been a subscriber to your valuable paper? It is a long time. . . . I may have been one of the first, but I don't know. I know this, just as well as if it were yesterday: I was a little boy going to the old log school, not more than eight or nine years old, and I happened to have 25 cents, and there was a big boy from near Kincardine, he said, acting as agent or getting up a club—I don't know which—but I gave him the 25 cents for a trial, and "The Farmer's Advocate" has been coming ever since to my home. I am now over fifty years old. Yours truly, ALEX. GOLLAN.

Bruce Co., Ont.

We should be glad, indeed, if we could tell just how long you have been a subscriber to "The Farmer's Advocate." Many thanks for your hint re the liniment.



The Old Shepherd's Chief Mourner.

From a painting by Sir Edwin Landseer. Exhibited at the Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1908.

James Bay, and visited a small cheese factory in that lone northern country, and found as nice cheese in it as could be found in any part of the Province of Ontario or Quebec. I have often thought of it since, and this is some 14 years ago. "Tempus fugit," how time flies. (No name signed.)

New Glasgow, N. S.

I am pleased to shake hands, figuratively, if literally is not possible, with anyone who has been over the Saguenay trip. Now about those dark waters. I think you must have seen the Ottawa when discolored by recent rains. I lived in the City of Ottawa for six months, and drank water taken from the river during that time, but never noticed any exceptional brownness. The color was not quite so crystal, perhaps, as that of the limestone districts, being something like clean rain-water, but, except very occasionally, it was not very noticeably turbid. I should judge the Saguenay water to be much like that of the Ottawa, as both rivers are fed so considerably from the Laurentians.

Now, as regards the situation of Roberval. I knew it to be farther north than Chicoutimi, but not "as the crow flies"—you will remember that I added that qualifying phrase. I had, in fact, when writing the article, looked the places up on the map and found that

Curtains—Pear Marmalade.

Dear Dame Durden,—Was very much interested in your talk on "stenciling," and think of trying to stencil a pair of curtains for the dining-room. The room faces west, and is lighted by one large window about four feet wide. I would like your advice as to the kind of curtain to make. By kind I mean the material and cut. If long curtains, should the design be placed along both ends and sides, or along one side and bottom? Thanking you for the many helps I receive from your department, I will sign myself, INTERESTED.

Bruce Co., Ont.

P. S.—A good recipe for pear marmalade, for which I noticed an enquiry, is the following: 2 qts. pears, 4 oranges, 2 lemons, 1½ lbs. sugar, a little water. Cut up oranges and lemons, and let stand 48 hours, having covered with water as for orange marmalade. Boil down considerably before adding the pears, cut finely. Two hours slow cooking.

* *

If I were you I should use plain scrim, a good quality, at about 40 cents a yard, for this window, making it in two curtains, hanging straight from the pole to the sill. First make a deep hem down the inner edge and across the bottom of

the curtains, and hemstitch neatly, then stencil your design, not on the hem, but on the material immediately inside of it. I did two pairs last week, using turpentine and tube paint, and found that while it is necessary to have the coloring matter quite thin, great care must be taken not to have too much of it on the brush, as if so there is a danger of its running past the outline of the design and presenting a blurred effect. The color and design will, of course, depend upon the rest of the furnishings in the room. If you want a very handsome window, get a second pair of draperies of exactly the same shade as the leading tone of your wall paper, and hang them over the scrim curtains—on the side next the room, of course—drawing them well back so that the light is not shut out, and the scrim draperies with their pretty design will show. These darker curtains may be of cider cloth, casement cloth, Shantung silk, curtain damask, etc., and, since they must be drawn back most of the time, may be comparatively narrow. . . . On the other hand, if you want much cheaper curtains than even the scrim, get cream cheesecloth, or dye it any shade you want, press out, then apply the stencil. D. D.

THE IMMORTALS.

The singers of the world, ah, who are they?

Those who have put away
All hope of gain and rulership and place
To go, despised, on the unending chase
After high Beauty, following where she runs—

Beauty in twilights, stars and moons
and suns;

Beauty in sea-wings flashed above gray
capes;

Beauty in dawns and midnights and
cloud-shapes;

Beauty in snowdrifts, pools, and rushing
storms;

Beauty in laughter and in living forms—
Onward, unresting, over crag and stream
Chasing the flying dream.

Till the white equities of moon and star,
Sowing their light afar,
Lead on their feet to kingdoms waiting
long.

Where, young forever, dwell they glad
with song.

The poets of the earth, they cannot
perish.

Their music men will cherish;
Their songs build dawn as the large suns
grow light.

They are the morning-makers of our
night,

Great Kings of melody forever hymning
Beauty and love, with jocund eyes clear
brimming.

The races rise and rule and pass, but
they,

Immutable and glad, like strong gods,
stay

In cool, green places where the years are
young;

And hearts of lovers hold the strains
they've sung.

Deathless though dead, they have per-
petual youth.

And Beauty know as Truth;
Priests of white hope they urge men's
souls still on

To tracts of fairer dawn;
And it is always April where they wait,
Secure in morn that nevermore grows
late.

—Charles J. O'Malley, in The Century.

The customs of military service require officers to visit the kitchens during cooking hours to see that the soldiers' food is properly prepared. One old colonel, who let it be pretty generally known that his orders must be obeyed without question or explanation, once stopped two soldiers who were carrying a soup-kettle out of a kitchen.

"Here, you," he growled, "give me a taste of that."

One of the soldiers ran and fetched a ladle and gave the colonel the desired taste. The colonel spat and spluttered.

"Good heavens, man! You don't call that stuff soup, do you?"

"No, sir," replied the soldier meekly, "it's dish-water we was emptyin', sir."

MARRIAGE CUSTOMS IN DIFFERENT NATIONS.

The arrangement for marriages is different in almost every country. In China it is considered a duty for people to marry. Arrangements are made when they are infants.

In Africa, a man gets his sister to ask permission to pay his addresses.

In Hindoostan they consider it a religious duty to marry at eleven. They live shorter lives and develop early, but as they are becoming more accustomed to European ideas, their chance for living longer is greater and their ideas concerning marriage are changing.

The North American Indians believe in subjecting women to be under the control of their fathers in regard to their choice in marriage.

Among the Calmucks the ceremony of marriage is performed on horseback.

The Romans recognized three kinds of marriage: Conferration, Coemption and Use.

In ancient Syria all the marriageable girls in a province were assembled once a year at a fair, and after being exhibited and inspected by the men wishing wives, they were put up at public auction.

In northern Europe the highest existing ideas of marriage and the rights of woman in that relation had their origin. From the earliest antiquity these nations practiced the strictest monogamy.

In Ceylon the marriage proposal is brought about by the man first sending to the one whom he wishes to become his wife a request to purchase her clothes. These she sells for a stipulated sum, generally asking as much as she thinks requisite for them to begin the world with. In the evening he calls on her with the wardrobe at her father's house. The next morning, if mutually satisfied, they appoint the day of marriage.

A Greenlander, having fixed his affections upon a young woman, acquaints his parents with the state of his heart. They apply to the parents of the girl, and if the parties thus far are agreed, the next step is the appointment of two female negotiators, whose duty is to approach the young lady on the subject.

In Italy the former custom used to be to systematically barter and sell girls to their lovers by their parents, and young people were frequently married who never saw one another before.

In France, especially among the higher classes, marriage is looked upon not so much as a matter of affection as of interest, and the sacredness of the tie is proportionately slender.

In England marriage is looked upon much in the same light as in this country. It is generally celebrated as a religious ceremony.

In Scotland, though marriage is often considered a civil contract, yet it generally takes place after the publication of the banns in the parish church, as in England.

Marriage in the United States is by a civil contract based on the mutual consent of the parties, or, as in most cases, a religious service is held in the home of the bride or in a church, sometimes with great pomp and ceremony.

The Jews have a regular and uniform marriage ceremony.

In Greece, when the bridegroom arrives at the church he sends and informs his bride-elect, and the moment she enters the church the singing of a psalm is begun.

A Quaker marriage forbids young persons associating together with a view to matrimony without the consent of parents.—[Phrenological Journal.]

A certain prominent lawyer of Toronto is in the habit of lecturing his office staff from the junior partner down, and Tommy, the office boy, comes in for his full share of the admonition. That his words were appreciated was made evident to the lawyer by a conversation between Tommy and another office boy on the same floor which he recently overheard.

"Wotcher wages?" asked the other boy. "Ten thousand a year," replied Tommy. "Aw, g'wan!" "Sure," insisted Tommy, unabashed. "Four dollars a week in cash, an' de rest in legal advice."

Children's Corner.

Dear Children—You will probably be surprised that Cousin Dorothy has written nothing for you this week—and even more surprised to hear that the good cousin who has looked after you all so kindly and for so many months, will not talk to you again, unless, indeed, she has time to drop in some day for a little visit.

In her place, "Puck" has come. And now can you tell us what Puck is? Is he an elf, or an old man, or just a queer thing such as never was? Has he two eyes, and two ears, and maybe a cap and bells?—And has he a heart big enough to tuck you all away in? . . . Ah, these are things you will have to find out as the days go on, so "question" away just as hard as you can.

There is one thing, however, that you can do, just as soon as you please—that is, write and tell him what you would like him to be, and what you would like him to do. That would help him—oh, you have no idea how much it would help him. Indeed, he is so anxious to hear just what you think about it that we have decided to give prizes to the two who write the best letters on the subject.

But you must hurry, because Puck is very anxious to come out of his—there, we very nearly told you, and that would never do! Anyway, he can't come out of—the place where he is, until he hears from you, so write quickly. Just as soon as he reads your letters, he will write to you himself. When you write,

joyed the children's part. I passed the Entrance this year, and I now intend to go on to Aylmer High School.

MERLE ASHTON (aged 14).
Kingsmill, Ont.

P. S.—Would some girl of my own age kindly correspond with me?

[You write a very good "hand" for a girl of your age.—Ed.]

A NOTE FROM H. A. B. TO THE CHILDREN'S CORNER.

SHINGWAUK HOME.

Should any of our readers find their way, with a few hours of leisure at their disposal, to the Sault Ste. Marie, it would repay them to visit the Shingwauk Home, where the Indian children are being well and wisely trained for lives of future usefulness.

I am sending a little Indian maiden's essay on a dog. I really believe that it compares, for originality of expression and powers of observation, with similar productions which have from time to time appeared in the children's columns of our paper. H. A. B.

Indian Child's Essay on a Dog.

A Dog is made out of some kind of dust and he has flesh and bones just as God had made him, he has four legs and one tail, two ears, two eyes, one nose, and dogs have spots on their backs, and all white, black, brown, they can eat all kinds of food, they can hear when some one is coming near and they can tell



Shingwauk Home for Indian Children, Sault Ste. Marie.

be sure to tell your age, as no one over thirteen will be permitted to write for this department.

Another thing we want you to do—but first we must explain. We do not like the name "Children's Corner,"—it always makes us think of a place where children are penned off to keep them out of the way—so we are not going to call the department a "Corner" at all, but a department a "Young Canada Circle," "Sunflower Circle," or ever so many other names; then it occurred to us that perhaps one of you might think of something better than any of them, and we thought we would just give another prize to the boy or girl who made the best choice of all.

So will you please write the name you choose as a postscript at the end of your letter, thus: "I suggest that we call the 'Children's Corner' the '_____' Club," the blank, of course, to be filled in.

Now, try your very best, will you not? Just think how proud you will be if you happen upon a name which will stand as a heading in "The Farmer's Advocate" for ever so many years; perhaps even when you are grown up. And be sure to address all your letters, for this time, to "The Children's Department," "Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

THE LETTER BOX.

I thought I would write a small letter to the "Children's Corner." We have taken "The Farmer's Advocate" for about six years, and I have always en-

whiter it is a strenger and not belonging to the house where he is living and he will bark at you and snarl as well, they have a fine ears to hear when you are coming, they have a sharp teeth if they bit you it will hurt you very badly and beside's it's poison too, but some are not a cross dogs they are as gentle and faithful, they will soon do it when you tell them to do any thing if they understand what you say if you have a dog teach him how to be a good dog and not a bad dog. Some dogs can watch the flock when they are out in the field they will watch if nothing would happen to his flock, if its a sheeps he will keep to see if any of the wolf will not carry any of the sheep away some dogs can pull a sleigh, some dies by working to much and some starve to death, drown, shoot, some of them get sick and Die. CHARLOTTE OAKE, April 30 1908. (Junior Third.)

Jenny's uncle, who was a school-teacher, met her on the street one beautiful May day and asked her if she was going to the May-pole dance.

"No, I ain't going." "Oh, my little dear," said her uncle, "you must not say 'I ain't going.' You must say 'I am not going.'" and he proceeded to give her a little lesson in grammar. "You are not going. He is not going. We are not going. You are not going. They are not going. Now, can you say all that, Jenny?"

"Sure, I can," she replied, making a courtesy. "There ain't nobody going."

About the House.

RECIPES.

Oatmeal Cookies.—2 cups sugar, 3 eggs, 1 cup butter, 1 cup lard, 4 cups flour, 4½ cups oatmeal, 2 cups raisins, 10 tablespoons sweet milk, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in the milk, 1 teaspoon cinnamon Mix well, and drop a teaspoonful for each cookie, leaving plenty of room to spread.

Another.—Mix 2½ cups flour, 2½ cups oatmeal, 1 cup sugar, 1 cup butter. Make into a dough with ½ cup lukewarm water in which 1 teaspoon soda has been dissolved. Roll and cut with a cake cutter.

Lemon Filling for Layer Cake.—1 cup boiling water, ½ cup sugar, and grated rind of a lemon. When boiling, stir in three tablespoons cornstarch, blended in a little water. When cooked take off and stir in a well-beaten egg. Last of all add the lemon juice.

Another.—½ pt. boiling water; add a piece of butter size of an egg and 1½ tablespoons cornstarch blended in water. Add 1 cup sugar, the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon, beaten yolks of 2 eggs and a little salt. If used for pie, bake crust and fill when both are cold. Cover with a meringue made of the whites.

Pumpkin Pie.—2 cups stewed pumpkin, 1 quart milk, 4 eggs, 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon mace, nutmeg and cinnamon. Beat yolks with sugar, add pumpkin after first putting it through a colander; add spice and whipped whites. Stir well and pour in the paste-lined plates. This will make two pies.

Another.—(For one pie.) One egg, 2-3 cup milk, 2 tablespoons sugar, 2 heaping tablespoons pumpkin. Season with spice.

Apple Cream Pie.—1 cup steamed apples, 1 cup sweet cream. Sweeten, and flavor with essence of lemon and cinnamon. Beat well. Spread over the top a meringue, made of the whites of 2 eggs mixed with 1 tablespoon sugar. Brown well in the oven.

To Improve Ordinary Apple Pie.—When done raise the top crust and stir in a dessertspoon of butter and 2 well-beaten eggs. Or put in 1 cup sweet cream. Chopped lemon peel mixed with the apples is an improvement, or even a few cloves.

Squash Pie.—1 pint boiled or baked squash, 1 cup brown sugar, 3 eggs, 2 tablespoons molasses, 1 tablespoon melted butter, 1 tablespoon ginger, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, 1 pint milk, a little salt. This will make enough filling for two pies.

Homemade Crackers.—Sift ½ teaspoon salt and 1 cup pastry flour together. With a knife or the tips of the fingers work to a dough with sweet milk or thin cream. Knead slightly, roll thin, cut into crackers, prick with a fork, and bake a delicate brown.

Cucumber Relish.—Pare 2 dozen large green cucumbers, chop coarsely, and salt and drain over night. In the morning drop into vinegar, let cook up, then seal. A piece of horse-radish root 2 inches long put into any kind of pickle helps to keep it.

Little White Onion Pickles.—Pour boiling water over the onions and peel, then cook in strong salt water a few minutes. Take out and fill up the bottles; pour hot vinegar over, and seal. To make the vinegar, take 2 qts. any kind of white vinegar, 2 cups sugar, 2 tablespoons white mustard seed, 6 drops cinnamon oil, 6 drops clove oil. Boil ten minutes. Add a small red pepper or two in the bottle.

Bread Griddle Cakes.—Soak 2 cups breadcrumbs in 2 cups scalding milk over night. In the morning put the crumbs through a ricer, add 1 tablespoon melted butter, the well-beaten yolks of 2 eggs, a cup of flour, ½ teaspoon salt, and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs and a little cold milk if the batter is too thick.

ON SWEEPING A ROOM.

The person who is compelled to live in a boarding house knows the vexation of having the maid, when she sweeps the floor, scatter the dust in every direction without covering up a single thing in the room. Stupid maids, however, are by no means the only women who are

guilty of this kind of sweeping. A great many housewives, who are comparatively intelligent, will do exactly the same thing, and, after having swept in this unhygienic way, they will proceed to dust the furniture, sometimes with a feather duster, with the result that the dust settles again on the floor. It might almost be better to leave the dust safely hidden in the carpet underfoot, where it cannot reach one's choice possessions or be breathed in by one's lungs, than to stir it up so futilely.

If the housewife cannot find time to have each room swept properly each week she had better make it a rule to have it swept every two weeks. In addition, whenever the floors show signs of dust, if they are hardwood, they can be wiped up with a damp cloth, and the rugs either shaken out of doors or slight spots of dust or boot tracks taken off with a whisk broom. A carpet could be treated in the same fashion.

To sweep a room properly, first wipe off carefully with a cotton duster all books, bric-a-brac, and the more delicate pictures; then move them into an adjoining room, away from the dust of the sweeping. Open all the windows at the top, and brush the carpet or rug thoroughly, using old tea leaves, or damp newspapers torn into shreds, to catch some of the dust. In sweeping, remember to take short strokes, light but firm, not long, heavy strokes. Sweep a rug or carpet once with the grain, then once across it, especially if there are perceptible ridges.

When the dust has settled, brush off the ceilings, the tops of the doors, window casings and walls. If this is done whenever the room is swept, or every other time it is swept, the walls and ceilings will not acquire that dingy look that they are sure to get if they are dusted only a few times in the year, or at the regular house-cleaning period. If the fine dust on them is not taken off soon after it accumulates it becomes fixed in the plaster or paper through the action of moisture in the atmosphere, and it is impossible to clean it off entirely at house-cleaning time.

Of course the brush used for dusting off plaster or wall paper must be spotlessly clean, and if a cloth is preferred it must be changed often. Wrap the cloth securely over the splints of a long broom. After the walls are dusted allow the dust to settle and then give the floor its final brushing, using either a damp broom or the carpet sweeper. Of course, if the floor is of hardwood and the rug has been removed, it should be wiped up with a damp cloth. After everything is swept and the heavy furniture, windows and window sashes wiped off with a slightly-dampened duster, the lighter furnishings are put back.

Some careful housewives have what they call large dusting sheets, of unbleached cotton, with which they cover mattresses, sofas or large pieces of furniture, like desks which contain pigeon-holes and other nooks that will catch dust. With a sufficient supply of dusting sheets, large or small, not so many things will have to be removed from the room.—Sel.

[It may be added that the fashion of having painted or hardwood floors with rugs instead of carpets grows in popularity every year. This is the much more sanitary way, as the rugs may be lifted and the floor beneath cleaned at frequent intervals, thus preventing the accretion of dust, which is sure to gather beneath a carpet.—Ed.]

James Whitcomb Riley and Bliss Carman, though comrades of long standing in art, did not meet till comparatively recently. It was in Washington, and the Canadian poet, whose head is fully six feet four inches above ground, was walking down Pennsylvania avenue with a friend.

Observing Riley approach, and knowing that the two poets had never met, the Washingtonian took occasion to introduce them.

Struggling with suppressed emotion, the laureate of childhood dropped his eyes to the pavement, gradually permitted his glance to travel upward, as though analyzing a new species of skyscraper, and with an expression of inimitable drollery, ejaculated, "Well, by jimminy! Your parents must hev' trained yeou on a trellis."

"THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE" FASHIONS.



6120 Loose-Fitting Coat, 34 to 44 bust.

Long, loose-fitting coats will be extensively worn throughout the autumn and winter for a variety of occasions. This one can be made adapted to general use, to travel or to evening wear, as it is made of one material or another. In the illustration, black broadcloth is trimmed with wide braid and with soutache and handsome buttons, and the coat is designed to be the generally useful one that can be slipped on over any gown. Were it made from white or light-colored broadcloth, and with the open sleeves, however, and with the neck trimming of some handsome banding, finished with long cord and tassels, it would become adapted to evening wear, while if it were made from rain-proof material it would become suited to motoring and to harder usage. However treated, it remains graceful in all its lines, and the sleeves can be gathered and finished with cuffs or the open ones can be used as found more satisfactory.

The coat is made with fronts and backs. The seam at the center back means shapeliness, and there are extensions on the under-arm seams that are lapped over onto the backs and attached by means of handsome buttons. A shaped collar finishes the neck. The sleeves are of moderate width, and can be gathered into bands and finished with rolled-over cuffs or left loose and finished with banding as liked.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 7½ yards 27, 4½ yards 44 or 4½ yards 52 inches wide, with 4 yards of wide braid, soutache according to design.



6107 Child's Coat, 2 to 8 years.

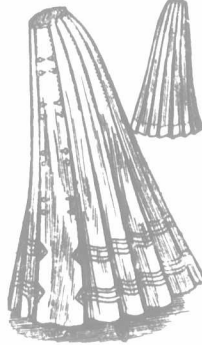
To be made with shawl or high collar, with or without rolled-over cuffs.

The coat that completely covers the frock is the most desirable one for small children, and this model is pretty and becoming, yet perfectly simple withal. In the illustration it is made of broadcloth in one of the new peacock shades, trimmed with black silk braid, but all reasonable cloaking materials are appropriate. White broadcloth finished with a scalloped edge, is dainty and charming, and the darker broadcloths and the

plain chevrons and the mixtures are admirable for hard usage.

The coat is made with fronts and backs and can be made high at the neck, with a rolled-over collar, or slightly open, with the shawl-collar, as liked. The sleeves also allow a choice of plain or rolled-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (six years), is 3½ yards 27, 2½ yards 44 or 2 yards 52 inches wide, with 4 yards of braid.



6110 Fifteen Gored Skirt, 22 to 30 waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is 11½ yards 24 or 27, 6½ yards 44 or 5½ yards 52 inches wide, if material has figure or nap; 9½ yards 24, 9 yards 27, 5 yards 44 or 4½ yards 52 inches wide, if material has neither figure nor nap.

The above patterns will be sent to any subscriber at the very low price of ten cents per pattern. Be careful to give Correct Number and Size of Patterns Wanted. When the Pattern is Bust Measure, you need only mark 32, 34, 36, or whatever it may be. When Waist Measure, 22, 24, 26, or whatever it may be. When Misses' or Child's pattern, write only the figure representing the age. Allow from one to two weeks in which to fill order, and where two numbers appear, as for waist and skirt, enclose ten cents for each number. If only one number appears, ten cents will be sufficient.

Address: "Fashion Department," "The Farmer's Advocate," London, Ont.

Current Events.

New Zealand has raised the naval subsidy to £100,000 per annum.

A French promoter has given Wilbur Wright an order for fifty aeroplanes.

Argentina will make an attempt to obtain admission for her cattle into the British market.

Penny postage between Great Britain and the United States went into force on the last day of September.

It has been officially denied that the Chicago Great Western Railway is to come into possession of the C. P. R.

The losses of ocean lines, due to the recent smoke on the St. Lawrence, which completely tied up the shipping for a few days, has been estimated at upwards of \$50,000.

Thousands of native houses have been washed away, and many lives lost, because of floods following an unprecedented rainfall in the Hyderabad district, India. It is feared that pestilence may follow, as the country is strewn with unburied bodies numbering several thousand.

The wheat yield in Western Canada has proved much better than the estimates at the first of the season promised the crop estimates being now placed at from \$130,000,000 to \$135,000,000 to the country.

POWER LOT

A Story of "Down East."

BY SARAH McLEAN GIBBENE.

(Rights of publication secured by the World Co., Limited, London, Ont.)

CHAPTER XXI.

The Test.

It had come time for Rob to sail over to Waldeck with me to turn his crop of potatoes into good bank-notes. He was as elated as a boy—not with the prospect of renting a house for Coby and laying in flour and fish for the winter; no, but with the thought of the day's sail. A long day, it meant to him, a sort of epitome of freedom and adventure before he put on the yoke again and settled down to the drag.

"Jim," he said, as the Mary leaped through the Gut at high tide, like a bird shivering to try her wings over seas, "I wish we could sail her to Europe. Gad, I wish we could sail her to the ends of the earth. If I were rich as I was once I'd have a yacht—I will, when my ship comes in again; and, by Heaven, the voyages we'll go, Jim."

There was the trouble. There was no meek, struggling look in Rob's eyes now; there was the "keen" for mad freedom. The sea does that. The hills, with the sea to glimpse afar, give you steadiness, which is greatest of all, I know; but take a boat that sails true, and a wind that forces the joy of health and daring into your very breath, and changing shores that lure you on and on, and you understand how runaways feel; you understand it well. You even feel, without God's good dart of shame, the marauding heart that has its own will, in stinging air and over wild seas, and for its own will would die vaingloriously, reckless and glad as its brother elements.

And Rob had been prisoned away from the mighty galloping horse of the deep that had so often flung out a beckoning mane to him. This was his first sail since I had brought him to Power Lot, God Help Us—a dissipated lordling, crouched ruefully in the stern of my boat; now he stood erect and fearless, as handsome a fellow as ever I set eyes upon. But the spirit of the salt, wide waste about him and the way my little vessel ripped the foam up had entered into him. This it was to be a man, to sail out thus. Not the meek bearing of a yoke.

I had foreseen the temptation this whole day's business would be to Rob. The train went from Waldeck in the afternoon, at an hour when we must inevitably be there waiting the tide. His pockets would be full of money once more. I had talked it over with Mary.

"Take him, Jim," she said. "He must be put to the test sometime." And then, very gravely, as if thinking to herself far away, she said, "He will stand." But women know neither the sea nor the heart of a man.

"He will stand," she had said. What did she care, I wondered. The light in her eyes was no more than nature often sent there to startle people with its beauty, no more for him than for the rest of the universe whom the imperious heart of the woman condoned with its sublime faith and pity.

Rob was not going to stand—I felt it in my bones as I regarded him now. I loved the lad. I wanted him to bear the test.

"The sea, and the wide bearin's of it, has tempted me lots o' times, Rob," I said. "But I've hung 'round. Tell the truth, I've felt a sort of concern about Mary Sting-aree. Bate might—strike her. Or she might be left there, sick and alone. Some harm might happen her; and—though she's nothing to me, and never can be, except the best friend I ever had, yet she kind o' draws me—she holds me. Many's the time she's told me, sharp, mean-

ing it for my sake, I know, to go off where I could do better; but I sort of hung 'round within hailing distance, as ye might say."

"She's worthy of it," said Rob, and his flushed tanned face straightened out drawn and thin as he spoke.

"Jim, you understand. If it was for her, if she were my wife—oh God—living and digging there in Power Lot—anything wouldn't be hard. It would be great, Jim. But I'm up against something rocky that I don't clearly understand, either; and the very thought of it sickens me, old man."

"Well, I've looked at it this way: If I could care for her and guard her a bit, if I could only win her respect; since I could not have her love, her respect is a mighty good gauge to go by when a man's tryin'—to make a man of himself."

"Yes," said Rob, and a tingling look of pain turned his face red again. "Yes, that's true, Jim. And you have been a guard and a help to her, in ways some of us know, though she doesn't begin to know it all. But as for me, Jim, I've been more of a worry to her than anything else; and if she does finally marry Doctor Margate—for he is one not to give up—and if she goes away, I—I don't know as I could face it out, what I've undertaken to do; I don't know as it would be of any use."

"Well, if you were just doing it for her to look at, and approve, and perhaps applaud ye, I don't believe she would respect ye for that. But if you've made a contract between yourself and the A'mighty to fight this fight out, like the splendid gentleman and wrestler that you are, Rob Hilton, why, of course, you wouldn't give up your contract, whether Mary Stingaree was looking on or not. Besides, I don't know that it's love she feels for ye—I don't suppose it is—but it's an interest; and I tell ye right now, it would break her heart if you cut the traces or bungled your job, or came home stuttering and silly with drink, now."

"I reckon she would not break her heart much over me," said Rob, with a smile poignant with the hopeless sweetness of the thought.

"Then you don't know her."

"That isn't love," said poor Rob;

"that's philanthropy; pure and simple. I don't give a tuppence for it."

"Mary makes out they're one and the same thing—something steady—something to hold by; and, I believe she's right. Look at Bate—he thinks sometimes he loves Cuby, but what does that kind of love amount to?"

I had forgotten for the instant Rob's relation to that matter. He turned cold and white. Then he spoke, through set teeth.

"Jim, do you consider that I'm like Bate Stingaree?"

"No, lad—not for a minute."

The slumbering storm in his blue eyes turned them black; then he bit his lips and melted.

"After all," he said, "I was going to make a chum of him when I first came—and there's excuse for him; but I had a great chance in the world. Oh, Jim, what a fool I've been! What a fool, fool, fool! I wish you'd lose your rudder, I wish you'd lose your bearings, and we could get carried where we should never hear of Power Lot, nor any other day of my past life again."

"We're right there, now. You take the helm o' yerself an' yer life this blessed minute, an' it'll be just the same as if ye'd always steered."

"What? That isn't true."

"I'm running myself on wrong principles, then. But I ain't running on wrong principles. I know what I'm about. So long as I'm steering steady, so long as I'm steering true, and my hand fails not and my heart quails not, who's a-going to throw it up at me that I been shipwrecked once on a time, or run aground on the shoals somewhere? What do I care if they do? Who don't get wrecked in one way 'r another? That ain't the point; it's what I'm doing now concerns me; and just because I had my fling on the rocks an' swal-

lowed bringin' it! I was pretty near done for, I know the sea better, an' better how to sail 'er now. I know better where the rocks an' shoals lays for me, Rob."

"Well, that may be true."

"I'm steerin' steadier, I'm steerin' truer 'n what I was, and I shall come into port by an' by like a man ought to come. Best o' all, maybe, I got a ballas' o' pity along with me now fr all manner o' shipwrecked men everywhere. I ain't lost nothin', so 's I mind my helm now—I got gain by it."

"Sure, it would brace a fellow up if he could look at it that way."

"Rob, I kind o' wonder at the way you flat out sometimes, and I wish to thunder you'd get up on your hind legs and stay there, and steer yourself on, with a don't-give-a-d-n fr everythin' 'ceptin' your straight course, like the brave cuss you be."

Rob tried to smile, but something of this bright day had turned to ashes; he was thinking still of the woman he had no hope to win, and maybe he was thinking it would make no difference, therefore, if he shirked the whole fight. I tried to buoy myself up to hope for the best. In my soul I felt that there was trouble coming. He recovered from his fit of depression, but ah, the reckless, laughing wind, the tossing sea, and freedom. Never siren sang to tempted man as the elements sang to Rob that day.

He did not seem to crave the drink, even when he had an opportunity that it was not considered one bit polite among the Waldeckers to refuse. When we had sold his potatoes at a fancy price at Burt's market—and they were fancy potatoes, too, having turned out extra smooth and pretty, as things sometimes do for children and folks who don't understand the game—Burt said, friendly:

"Come on over across and take somethin' to swash the mildew out o' yer throats. Come on." He was putting on his coat to go out with us. I wished that I'd had a chance to tip the wink to Burt beforehand not to be offering his hospitalities. I need not have had any fears on that score.

"Thank you very much," said Rob, as monotonous and indifferent as you've sometimes heard a boy speak his piece in school. "I don't drink. I don't care for it. I'll wait for you, Jim."

"Oh, Jim ain't got into long pants yet, neither," said Burt, laughing. "The invitation was to you, young man. Wal', it's a fool thing, this drinkin'. Give my regards to the rest o' the infant class," he remarked drolly, in a low tone, as we went out.

Rob drew me out of sight with him into the lee of an old shop, and counted his money again. Two hundred dollars in banknotes.

"And not long ago I was swiping an egg to get a postage stamp, Jim," he chuckled, and his white teeth shone.

He took out a twenty-dollar note, put it into his purse, and stowed away the rest in an inside pocket, with a double row of pins—which I was able to make over to him from the level of my coat—as a further safeguard to his treasure.

"I am going into potato-raising," said Rob, joyously, as we swung off. "I'm going into the business on a big scale, Jim. Your Burt, there, told me he'd take and export any quantity o' such potatoes as those I brought him. I'll have more land when I rent the 'Treet place, and another season I'll have a thousand dollars"—he patted his breast, where the money lay—"where now I've only two hundred. I shouldn't wonder, if I'd rent more land, and set other people to work for me. Good Lord!"

spoke this son of a speculator. "I should think you fellows would have seen there's money in it, Jim. Here am I, a greenhorn at the business, and there's not another man in Power Lot, bluffs or river, that 'll stow away two hundred dollars in his pocket this season—what are you all thinking of, I wonder."

(To be continued).

WOMAN IN COREA.

Faithful to a habit for which I have always found my readers indulgent, I am going to give an impression of women in a corner of which our notions are still somewhat vague—the impression I take from a very interesting book on Corea recently written by a well-known French author, Villetard de Laquerie. He devotes special and minute attention to the women of Corea, and from his graphic and thoughtful pages I translate the following facts. The dress of the Corean women is so like that of other Eastern nations that I shall pass over the description given, except to say that Corea is a land where the milliner does not trouble much, the invariable head-dress being a little black cloth cap, bordered with black fur and ornamented in the front with a little rosette of red and gold.

FIVE PRECEPTS.

When giving many interesting details of the social life, Monsieur de Laquerie says: "Before the Japanese invasion the women of Corea never went out except at night. Now, women of the middle and lower classes are seen about during the day. They then wear a large green cloak thrown over their heads, with the sleeves hanging down in front. They are awfully frightened of white men, and fly off as soon as one is seen approaching. Even the very old have this fear. For a European to understand anything of the moral and intellectual life of the Coreans he or she need only read the one book studied in the elementary schools. There all the pupils will be heard reciting in turn the teaching of the 'Five precepts of Meng-tsen.'"

PARENTS.

Duty to parents gets the first place in these precepts, which may be called the moral code of Corea:

The son ought to be submissive to his father.

The son ought to support his father in his old age; and for this reason he must never sully the eyes of his father by any exhibition of iniquity.

If a father were to discontinue having power over his son, and if the son refuse to acknowledge this power, the universe would be overturned.

The Five Chastisements are applied to three thousand varieties of crime; but the greatest of all these is disrespect towards a father.

It will be noticed that no word is said about the mother or the daughter; but the duty of woman is not forgotten in the commandments which the youngest repeat in sing-song fashion all through their school hours. Hence we have:

It is necessary for a man to be on his guard against marrying any woman who is of the same name or clan as himself.

He must build a house where his wife can be strictly cloistered.

He must live in the apartments which look on the street, and never interfere in the interior management of the house.

(This shows a wisdom in the ways of housekeeping which might often be followed with advantage in Western lands.)

The wife must live in the back part of the house, and she must never open her lips as to what goes on outside.

The man ought not to forget that condescension towards his wife is the correct attitude. When the husband never forgets his dignity, or the woman her humility, the house is well governed.

It may happen that the husband is weak-minded, and falls away from the path he should follow, then the Three Lines which guide a woman's life become enveloped in a fog. The Lines, let it be explained, are: Child, she ought to walk behind her father; wife, she ought to walk behind her husband; widow, behind her eldest son. The husband has seven causes of divorce: Disagreement between his wife and his parents; deceit; jealousy; sterility; incurable disease; quarrelsome disposition; robbery.

AGE IS HONORABLE.

In Corea it may well be said age is honorable.

The youngest brother ought to be obedient to the eldest, since heaven has established the law of primogeniture.

Treat as your father the man twice your age; as your eldest brother he who is ten years older than you; if he be only five years older than you be a support to his shoulder.

Advertisement for 'New Century' Washing Machine. Includes illustration of a woman washing clothes and text describing the machine's features and price.

Advertisement for 'A FACE FULL OF PIMPLES' treatment. Includes illustration of a face with pimples and text describing the 'HOME TREATMENT' and 'SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, MOLES, WARTS, etc.' treatment.

Advertisement for STEVENS' rifles. Includes illustration of a rifle and text describing the quality and features of the rifles.

Advertisement for Alma Ladies College. Includes text about the college's 28th year, endowment, and tuition rates.

When Writing, Mention This Paper.

OWES CURE TO ZAM-BUK

Prominent Manager's Telling Testimony.

Mr. D. R. Gourlay, advertising manager for the well-known piano firm of Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, Toronto and Winnipeg, is amongst the prominent men and women who testify to Zam-Buk's great curative power. He writes to the Company as follows:

"Gentlemen,—I have pleasure in stating that upon the recommendation of a relative I purchased a box of your remedy (Zam-Buk), and by a few applications entirely cured a very severe sprain of the back. While not given to indiscriminate use of, or belief in, patent medicines, I can conscientiously recommend Zam-Buk as a remedy for such ailments.

"Sincerely yours,
 "(Signed) D. R. GOURLAY."

That is just where Zam-Buk proves its superiority! It is treated by men and women who have tried it, as altogether different to ordinary preparations. Doctors, hospital nurses, trainers, matrons of convalescent homes—all give Zam-Buk a good word; and, better still, they use it. Zam-Buk is as good for muscular stiffness, sprains, rheumatism and sciatica as it is for skin troubles. Hockey players and athletes in general find it invaluable. For eruptions, pustules, scalp sores, itch, eczema, ulcers, boils, abscesses, blood poison, cuts, burns, bruises, and abrasions, it is a speedy cure. Takes the soreness out of wounds almost instantly, and kills all disease germs, thus preventing festering and inflammation. All druggists and stores sell at 50c. a box, or post free from the Zam-Buk Co., Toronto, for price. 6 boxes for \$2.50. Send 1c. stamp for trial box.

SAVE THE HORSE'S SPAIN CURE



"WHAT ARE THE CRITICS GOING TO DO WITH THIS EVIDENCE?"
 Cedar Rapids, Ia., Aug. 5, '10—In this city to run up the cases, I give you the following:
 Joe. John, - Bug Spahn, - Grand St. Kensington, - Ben Spahn, - Grand St. Kensington, - J. Oak.
 W. E. Spahn, - Oak, - - - - -
 J. Spahn, - Ben Spahn, - Frank Kensington, - - - - -
 The above are eight of the ten cases complete in their cures, not one dismissed with the remedy or with their guarantee. The other two—Mr. Lruch's horse is recovering rapidly, is gradually resting heels on the floor, lameness about gone. The Swift & Co. horse is improving as fast as can be expected. Prof' good record. What are the critics going to do with this evidence? All the parties live here, are reliable and I can get you testimonials from any of the gentlemen. I must say my belief in your remedy is complete.—P. F. Dolan, care First Day.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. Send for copy, booklet and letters from business men and trainers on every kind of case. Permanently cures Spavin, Thoroughbred, Ringbone (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windup, Bone Splint, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Dealers or Express Paid. They Chemical Co., 145 Van Horn St., Toronto, Ont. and Binghamton, N. Y.

OUR "STANDARD" TOP BUGGY, \$65, CASH WITH ORDER.

Wheels.—Second-growth hickory, riveted rims, and fitted with dust caps.
Axles.—1,000-mile, dustproof, and self-oiling.
Top.—28-oz. rubber, fitted with levers and roller-back curtain.
 Toe pads, rubber boot, padded dash, etc. Piano or corning style body, any color. Buy direct and make agent's profit yourself. We can save you 25% on harness too. Freight on this buggy guaranteed not to exceed \$3.

THE STANDARD BUGGY CO.,
 170 Brussels St., St. John, N. B.
 This advt. must accompany replies.

Stockwood Ayrshires!

My Ayrshires are producers as well as show stock. For sale are females of all ages. Also my stock bull, Pearlstone, a high-class sire and show bull. Am now booking orders for bull calves.

D. M. WATT, ST. LOUIS P. O. & STA., QUE.

Maple Glen For sale: Two bull calves born April 28th. One sired by Brightest HOLSTEINS Canary; dam of calf has 22½ lbs. butter record, over 4 per cent. fat. The other from 19.48-lb. 2-year-old A. R. O. test, sired by a bull with a 22¼-lb. tested dam, with 93 lbs. milk 1 day. Also a 4-year-old cow due in Oct., sire's g. dam sister of Carmen Sylvia. **G. A. Gilroy, Glen Buell, Ont.**

LEARN TO MAKE MIRRORS!

No capital. Big profits. Easy home work for anyone. Send 2c. stamp for particulars. Address:
S. C. ROBINSON, 1181
 386 Queen West. Toronto, Ontario.

But filial duty is the beginning and the end of the code as may be seen from these directions as to a son's attentions to his parents in the early morning:

Get up with the first cock-crow; wash your face and comb your beard. Go to your parents' room, hold in your breath, and ask them in a very low voice if their night garments are too hot or too cold; if they are hungry or thirsty; in winter heat their room, in summer ventilate it.

In every precept which relates to woman, passive obedience is the only virtue insisted on. In Corea, at least, no breath of the woman question ever stirs the calm of society. She has not the slightest role to play in the world of men. She is neither consulted nor listened to. In the higher classes she never goes out. Once married, she never sees a glimpse of the sky but what may be got from the small square yard of her dwelling-house. Her husband lives apart in the outside wing of the building, which she never enters. She lives with her attendants, and assists in the weaving, the cooking of the food, and, above all, in the washing of the famous white garment which the Corean men wear. This garment must at each washing be entirely undone; when it is dry she takes the pieces one by one and beats them for seven hours with two sticks on a block of granite. This is the only means by which they can be given the almost metallic polish which characterizes the garment of the well-to-do man. From this work of the women comes the noise as of galloping horses which pervades everywhere, and which can be heard from early morning until late at night. When the polishing is finished, she gathers the pieces and sticks them together; for, happily, these garments cannot be sewn. From a girl's earliest childhood she is made to practice this work, from the sound of which she can never get away. Another step in a girl's education is to keep constantly tied on her back a bundle of some sort, so that carrying her children about later will come easy to her.

And the men for whom these paragons are trained, lead, according to all appearances, a much easier life. In the well-to-do class, at least, they pass their entire days in the streets gossiping, or visiting the innumerable restaurants where Corean delicacies are to be found. Public-houses also are well patronized. The Corean believes in eating and drinking and having a good time generally. As may naturally be supposed from such a life, vice of all kinds flourishes. In spite of the code and the laws as to the strict seclusion of women, dancing girls abound. The "Pzang zan girls," or king's dancing girls, resemble the Geishas of Japan. The faux menages are recognized by law, and all the women accept them. Yet in spite of all the subjection and submission of women, dramas of jealousy and love are often unrolled. Human nature remains the same in the built-in court of a Corean house as in the drawing-room which looks on to Hyde Park. Reading all this, one cannot help asking what becomes of that long moral code which the boys spend their school hours repeating. Like many others, I suppose, it is often a case of the lips, not the heart.—Selected.

KEEP YOUR GRIT.

Hang on! Cling on! No matter what they say.
 Push on! Sing on! Things will come your way.
 Sitting down and whining never helps a bit;
 Best way to get there is by keeping up your grit.

Don't give up hoping when the ship goes down.
 Grab a spar or something—just refuse to drown.
 Don't think you're dying just because you're hit.
 Smile in face of danger and hang to your grit.

Folks die too easy—they sort of fade away.
 Make a little error, and give up in dismay.
 Kind of man that's need'd is the man of ready wit.
 To laugh at pain and trouble and keep up his grit.

MY MITHER TONGUE!

The following stanzas are part of a poem, by the late Mr. David Grant, read at a Burns anniversary dinner in Sheffield. Mr. Grant's poems have now been carefully collected and edited under the title "Lays and Legends of the North and other poems."

Me mither tongue! owre seldom heard,
 Your accents thrill me through;
 Ye gar my heart loup to my lips,
 My very een rin fu';
 Ye wait me back to blither times,
 To days when I was young,
 When love an' hope bath spak' in thee,
 My couthie mither tongue!

My mither tongue! my infant cares
 Were soothed to rest in thee;
 "John Anderson" an' "Duncan Gray"
 Hae often closed my e'e;
 An' "Bonnie Doon" or "Auld Lang Syne,"
 Aboon my cradle sung,
 Hae made me dream that angel choirs
 Used aye my mither tongue.

My mither tongue! a bairn at schule
 In English buiks I read;
 An' warsled sair wi' English facts
 To pang my laddie head.
 But when my heart was big wi' wae,
 Or lowin' love upstrung;
 My feelin's aye gushed out in thee,
 My couthie mither tongue!

My mither tongue! how aft hae I
 My very meals forgot,
 While porin' o'er the wizard page
 O' Ramsay, Burns, or Scott!
 On "Tam O'Shanter's" midnight ride
 Or Hornbook's pranks I've hung;
 Rehears'd wi' matchless power in thee,
 My couthie mither tongue!

My mither tongue! I daurna name
 The loves o' bygone years;
 It ill becomes a bearded man
 To bliin' his een wi' tears.
 I daurna name the welcomes warm
 That roun' my heart hae clung.
 The sad fareweels expressed in thee,
 My couthie mither tongue!

I daurna conjure up the spots
 Where cheerfu' childhood played,
 The broomy knowes, the fairy howes
 Where hopefu' manhood strayed.
 I daurna name departed frien's,
 Whase hands my hands hae wrung,
 An' poured their latest blessin's out
 In thee, my mither tongue!

ME AND MAMMA.

I don't know exactly the reason why,
 But somehow the world seems glad
 When I walk along with a manly step
 And try to keep pace with "dad."
 I feel as if I were a really man,
 And I swell with a childish pride
 When he slaps my back with a sly old
 wink
 As we promenade side by side.

But when the dark shadows of evening
 fall
 And the Sandman creeps unawares
 Into my eyes and my lids droop low
 And 'tis time to go upstairs,
 Then "papa" he loses half his charm
 And "mamma" seems awfully dear,
 When the Sun is shining I'm papa's boy,
 But at night I want mamma near.

"Just me and mamma," with lights
 turned low,
 My head on her shoulder fair,
 With her soft voice soeing some gentle
 words,
 Seems like "bless my boy" in prayer.
 I love to cuddle close in her arms,
 Feel her kisses upon my brow;
 I don't mind the Sandman a tiny bit,
 'Cause mamma is with me now.

Just "me and mamma," I'm mostly sure
 I am mamma's little man;
 I want my papa in broad daylight,
 And I love him all I can;
 But I need my mamma night and day;
 It is something, I can't tell why,
 I'm a soldier when papa holds my hand
 But a baby when mamma's by.

—Mrs. Fred A. Hodgson.

"Where are you going, my pretty maid?"
 "To look for a husband, sir," she said.
 "Will you share my lot, my pretty maid?"
 "It's a lot of money—yes," she said.

GOSSIP.

W. HIGGINSON'S HOLSTEINS.

In the village of Inkerman, Dundas County, Ont., 1½ miles south of Inkerman Station, on the main line of the C. P. R. to Montreal, lies Inkerman Dairy Farm, the property of Mr. W. Higginson, breeder of Holstein cattle. This is one of the largest, as well as one of the heaviest, producing herds of Holsteins in Eastern Ontario, now about 60 strong, at the head of which is the very richly-bred bull, Sir Pontiac Clothilda Korndyke, a son of the great sire, Pontiac Korndyke, who has 33 A. R. daughters, with records up to over 30 lbs., and 19 of whose milk tests showed 4.01% of butter-fat, and whose dam has a seven-day butter record of 25½ lbs.; dam Pon Clothilda Korndyke, whose three-year-old butter record is 16.23 lbs., made from milk that showed an average test of 4.57%. As further proof of his rich-producing line of breeding, he is a ½-in-blood brother to Pontiac Ragapple, the world's champion four-year-old, with a seven-day butter record of 31.62 lbs. All the females of the herd old enough are in calf to this bull. His predecessor in service, and the sire of all the young things up to two years of age, was Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, a brother to the great cow, Sarah Jewel Hengerfeld 3rd, whose milk record for one day is 95 lbs., and for 30 days, 2,613, and whose butter record for 7 days is 30.39 lbs., and for 30 days, 121.37 lbs. His sire, Beryl Wayne Paul De Kol, is a brother to the world's champion cow, whose seven-day butter record is 34.31 lbs. As a herd of milk producers, this herd is away up among the best in the country for developed cows, ranging from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and for two-year-old heifers, from 35 to 47 lbs. per day. None of these have been officially tested for butter production, but the average test at the factory for the month of June, this year, was 3.07. Many of the herd are daughters of cows with large official records, and their superb dairy type and well-balanced udders indicate record makers when given a chance. Many in the herd to-day, and many others that have been in it, were winners at Toronto, Ottawa and Sherbrooke. Anything in the herd is for sale, among which are ten two-year-old heifers, eight one-year-old heifers, and this season's crop of heifer calves. In young bulls there are two yearlings, both sired by Beryl Wayne Paul Concordia, one of them out of a 70-lb. a day cow, the other out of a 65-lb. a day cow; also several bull calves. Write Mr. Higginson to Inkerman P. O., or call him up by long-distance 'phone.

TRADE TOPICS.

J. H. Morrow, Brighton, Ont., advertises cream separators at very moderate prices. See the advertisement, and write for particulars.

See the changed advertisement of Henry Gatehouse, Montreal, dealer in poultry, eggs, game, etc., who is open to receive shipments of high-class products in these lines, paying highest market prices, according to quality, and making prompt returns. Note the references to well-known poultrymen who have dealt with him.

Stumping machines are now almost indispensable in districts where land is being cleared of trees and stumps. Life is too short and time too precious to wait for the stumps to rot out as used to be done. Dynamite, though effective, is dangerous to handle. An inferior stumping machine is liable to get out of order and waste the time of the operator. The W. Smith Grubber Company, of La Crescent, Minnesota, U. S., manufacture a machine guaranteed to do effective work in disposing of stumps, and strong enough to stand the most trying strain. They claim to be the largest makers of stump-pullers in the world, their invention being protected by 26 United States and foreign patents. See the advertisement in this paper, and send for their free illustrated catalogue and price list.

GOSSIP.

Breed associations are waking up to the necessity of giving attention to the matter of naming animals. There has been quite an agitation in the ranks of the Shorthorn, the Holstein and Hereford breeders during the past year along this line. As neither the family nor the record of performance can be fully wrapped up in the recorded name of a bull or cow, it would be quite a convenience to those having charge of cattle if the name given could be of such a size as could be used regularly to designate the animal wherever known. It would then be known by that name, and the shorter the name the better.

They are telling the following story on one of Uncle Sam's prominent live-stock inspectors, who began inspecting dairy herds "when inspection was young." On one of his first trips he chanced upon a very badly affected cow, and it was decided to kill her at once and burn the carcass in order to prevent further spread of the disease. A husky young farmer was pressed into service to wield the axe, and the inspector was to hold the cow's halter. At the last moment, just as the axe was being swung for the fatal blow, the inspector noticed to his horror that the impromptu butcher was looking directly at him, instead of at the cow. Amid visions of a speedy and awful death, the inspector managed to gasp out: "Hold on, there! If you're going to strike where you're lookin', you'll have to get some one else to hold this rope!" The young farmer was cross-eyed!

STOCKWOOD AYRSHIRES.

Stockwood stock farm, the property of Mr. D. M. Watt, lies in the Province of Quebec, quite near St. Louis station, about four miles from Howick. Mr. Watt's herd of Ayrshires, now some 43 strong, are essentially a business herd, bred and selected for milk-production. Years of the weeding-out system of unprofitables has resulted in a herd of big, typical dairy cows, carrying grandly-shaped udders, a type of cows that appearances indicate heavy and persistent milkers, appearances that are more than borne out by facts and figures. Imported and Canadian-bred, the herd includes such high-class and noted cows as Barcheskie Cinderella (imp.), winner at Sherbrooke of second place in a very strong class, and first all around the local circuit. One of the very choice young things is a yearling daughter of hers, imported in dam, sired by that great Scotch show bull, Ochiltree Rightaway. She has also a heifer calf at foot by the stock bull, a bull that has proven his superiority as a getter of show stuff, and his power of transmitting superior type and milking qualities to his heifers. He is Pearlstone, a son of Ogilvie's champion show bull, Imp. Black Prince, dam Imp. Lady Phoebe. He is now four years old, right in every particular, and his daughters being of breeding age, he is for sale, a bonanza for anyone wanting a herd-header. As to his superior type and quality, we have only to say that he has won eleven first prizes, and always in strong company. Another cow worthy of special mention is Imp. Holmes Snowdrop, a cow of great scale and ideal type. Before coming to Canada she won two first prizes in Scotland; she, too, has a heifer calf by the stock bull. That noted show cow, Maggie, is still in fine form, and breeding regularly. Last year's first-prize heifer calf at Ottawa has done splendidly, but only managed to get second place at Sherbrooke this year. Mr. Watt enjoys a ready sale for his Ayrshires. He states the last twelve months as the best for sales he has ever experienced. Lately he sold a young bull to the Sussex Exhibition Company, of New Brunswick, a high-class young bull that was first at Sherbrooke in the senior bull calf class. He has on hand for sale, females of all ages, from heifer calves up, and is now booking orders for bull calves. Write Mr. Watt to St. Louis P. O., Quebec.

Stock-Taking Clearing Sale of Used Pianos and Organs

ALMOST NEW INSTRUMENTS PRICED AWAY DOWN EXCHANGED INSTRUMENTS LESS THAN HALF ORIGINAL COST

Our 19th Annual Stock-taking Sale provides a record list of bargains. Every piano and every organ is in first-class order; in fact, most of them cannot be told from new. The necessity of immediately clearing out every used instrument has forced prices down to the lowest notch. As an opportunity for economy in the purchase of a first-class piano or organ, this sale has seldom, if ever, been equalled.

TERMS OF SALE.

Every instrument is guaranteed for five years. Any instrument shipped subject to approval. We pay the return freight if not satisfactory. A handsome stool accompanies each instrument.

In ordering, it would be advisable to send your second and third choices, in case the first should be sold before your order is received.

A DISCOUNT OF 10% FOR CASH. If monthly payments are not convenient, quarterly, half-yearly or other convenient payments may be arranged. Write us, we wish to suit your convenience.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

Organs under \$ 50, \$ 5 cash and \$ 3 per month.

“ over 50, 10 “ “ 4 “ “

Pianos under 150, 10 “ “ 4 “ “

“ “ 250, 10 “ “ 6 “ “

“ over 250, 15 “ “ 7 “ “

ORGANS.

- DOMINION**—5-octave parlor organ, by The Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, in attractive case, with extended top; has 8 stops, 2 sets of reeds, coupler and 2 knee swells. Original price \$100; sale price.....\$34
- KILGOUR**—5-octave parlor organ, by Kilgour, Hamilton; has 9 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, coupler and 2 knee swells, in oak case with extended top. Original price \$100; sale price.....37
- BELL**—6-octave parlor organ, by The Bell Co., Guelph, in handsome walnut case, beautifully panelled and carved, with extended top; has 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Original price \$125; sale price.....47
- DOMINION**—5-octave parlor organ, by The Dominion Organ Co., Bowmanville, in handsome walnut case, with burl walnut panels, music rack, extended top, 11 stops, 2 full sets of reeds, couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, patent folding pedal cover. Original price \$125; sale price.....48
- SHERLOCK-MANNING**—A new style parlor organ, by The Sherlock-Manning Organ Co., London, in walnut case with mirror top; has 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells. Used less than six months. Regular price \$100; sale price.....58
- DOHERTY**—6-octave piano-case organ, by The Doherty Co., Clinton; is in dark rosewood case, fret carved panels, full length music desk, mirror top, lamp stands, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Original price \$125; sale price.....73
- THOMAS**—6-octave piano-case organ, by The Thomas Co., Woodstock, in handsome walnut case, with marquetry panel, full length music desk, mirror top, lamp stands, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Just like new. Original price \$135; sale price.....81
- DOMINION**—6-octave piano-case organ, by The Dominion Co., Bowmanville, in rich dark golden oak; has full length carved panels and music desk, 2 beveled mirrors and rail top, lamp stands, mouseproof pedals and patent folding pedal cover, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells. Original cost \$150; sale price.....85
- SHERLOCK-MANNING**—A very attractive piano-case organ, by The Sherlock-Manning Co., London, in walnut case with full length panels and music desk, and mirror rail top, lamp stands, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Used less than six months. Regular price \$130; sale price.....87
- BELL**—5-octave piano-case organ, by The Bell Co., Guelph, in very attractive walnut case, full length music desk, mirror rail top, 11 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers, 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals. Just like new. Original price \$150; sale price.....91
- SHERLOCK-MANNING**—6-octave piano-case organ, by the Sherlock-Manning Co., London, in beautifully double veneered walnut case, piano-finished throughout; has full length panels of piano design, bevel mirror top, lamp stands, 13 stops, 2 sets of reeds throughout, 2 couplers and 2 knee swells, mouseproof pedals, etc. One of the handsomest instruments that we have ever had in stock, as choice in tone as it is in appearance. Used less than six months. Sale price.....94
- ESTEY**—A bargain such as we have never offered before in a practically new Estey organ, with reed combinations to delight any musician, and in a piano case fit to grace any home; made in oak with carved panels, mirror top and lamp stands, 14 stops, 4 sets of reeds in the treble and 5 sets, including sub-bass, in the bass. This instrument is at present in our Winnipeg store. Western buyers, therefore, may save considerable in freight charges. Used less than six months. Sale price, \$175; reduced to.....118

PIANOS.

- HAINES BROS.**—7 1/3-octave square piano, by Haines Bros., New York, in very attractive rosewood case, carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, full overstrung scale, iron plate; has been thoroughly reconstructed and is in perfect order. Original price, \$425; sale price.....113

- EMERSON**—A very handsome rosewood square piano, by W. P. Emerson, Boston. The case is of very attractive design, finished back and front, so that it may stand in any position in the room; 7 octaves, carved legs and lyre, good tone, well repaired action. Original price, \$375; sale price.....\$98
- HEINTZMAN**—7-octave square piano, by Heintzman & Co., Toronto, in rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, full overstrung scale, iron frame, good tone and fine action. Original price, \$450; sale price.....123
- STEINWAY**—An unusually good piano, by Steinway & Sons, New York, in handsome rosewood case, with carved legs and lyre, serpentine and plinth mouldings, case finished alike back and front, large overstrung scale, well-finished action. A piano that was originally worth \$650; special sale price.....163
- SCHUMANN**—An attractive upright piano in burl walnut case, plain polished panels, trichord overstrung scale, double repeating action, etc. Original price, \$325; sale price.....195
- MENDELSSOHN**—A very attractive small-sized piano, by The Mendelssohn Co., Toronto, in double-veneered mahogany case, plain panels, trichord overstrung scale, 3 pedals, practice muffer. Used less than a year. Regular price, \$275; sale price.....198
- MCPHAIL**—A splendid medium-sized piano by this old celebrated Boston firm, case in ebonized finish, with plain polished panels, double repeating action, trichord overstrung scale. Is in just as good order as when it was new. Original price, \$375; sale price.....210
- BELL**—A very attractive upright piano, by W. Bell & Co., Guelph, in mahogany case, with Empire wreath carving on end panels, plain polished panel in center; has 3 pedals, full iron frame, trichord overstrung scale, practice muffer, etc. Cannot be told from new. Regular price, \$350; sale price.....228
- MENDELSSOHN**—7 1/3-octave upright piano, by the Mendelssohn Co., Toronto, medium size, in rich walnut case, full length panels and music desk, trichord overstrung scale, ivory and ebony keys, 3 pedals with practice muffer. Used less than a year. Regular price, \$340; sale price.....238
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—A 7 1/3-octave upright piano, by Gerhard Heintzman, Toronto, in rich dark walnut case of plain though attractive design, full length panels and music desk, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys. Cannot be told from new. Regular price \$400; sale price.....257
- McMILLAN**—A cabinet grand piano of our own make, made in our own factory at Kingston, Ont., in rich mahogany case of simple though artistic design, full length panels and music desk, Boston fall board, third or sustaining pedal, as well as dulciphone or practice stop, made of first-class materials and workmanship throughout. A piano of good musical tone and first-class wearing qualities. Used less than six months. Sale price.....258
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—A 7 1/3-octave upright piano, by Gerhard Heintzman, Toronto, in walnut case, full length music desk, carved panels, Boston fall board, trichord overstrung scale, ivory and ebony keys. Is as good as new. Manufacturer's price, \$425; sale price.....273
- GERHARD HEINTZMAN**—A 7 1/3-octave upright Gerhard Heintzman piano, in walnut case, of modern design, with full length panels and music desk; has 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys. Manufacturer's price, \$425; sale price.....283
- GOURLAY**—A cabinet grand piano of our own design, Louis XV. design, in rich mahogany case, full length music desk, Boston fall board, 3 pedals, ivory and ebony keys. This piano has been used less than one year, and is a style that has won unusual favor, both for its artistic design and its wonderful tone charm—a tone that cannot be surpassed even if we were to make a piano for \$1,000. Special sale price.....312
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Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

Poultry Awards at the Central Canada Exhibition, Ottawa, 1908.

BRAHMAS (Dark).—Cock—1, P. A. McIntosh. Hen—1, Jas. Snetsinger.
BRAHMAS (Light).—Cock—1, C. C. Cornish; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, P. A. McIntosh. Hen—1 and 2, C. C. Cornish; 3, Pritchard Bros.
COCHINS (Buff).—Cock—1, M. Peaks. Hen—1, M. Peaks.
COCHINS (Black or White).—Cock—1, W. H. Reid. Hen—1, W. H. Reid.
LANGSHANS.—Cock—1, Harley Page; 2, Jas. Snetsinger. Hen—1, Jas. Snetsinger; 2, Harley Page. Cockerel—1, W. W. Shaw. Pullet—1, W. W. Shaw.
DORKINGS (Silver Gray).—Cock—1, W. H. Reid; 2, Murray Bros.; 3, W. Maglennen. Hen—1 and 3, W. H. Reid; 2, W. Maglennen. Cockerel—1 and 2, Murray & Son; 3, W. Maglennen. Pullet—1 and 2, Murray & Son; 3, W. Maglennen.
DORKINGS (A. O. S. V.).—Cock—1, G. Robertson; 2, Guy Carr. Hen—1 and 2, W. H. Reid; 3, G. Robertson. Cockerel—1, G. Robertson; 2 and 3, Guy Carr. Pullet—1 and 3, Guy Carr; 2, G. Robertson.
ORPINGTONS (Buff).—Cock—1, 2, 3, A. E. Hellyer. Hen—1, 2, 3, A. E. Hellyer. Cockerel—1, Murray & Son; 2, A. E. Hellyer; 3, J. B. A. Roy. Pullet—1 and 3, Murray & Son; 2, J. B. McLaughlin; 4, A. E. Hellyer.
ORPINGTONS (White).—Hen—1, J. Belford; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1 and 2, J. Belford; 3, T. C. Bogarts. Pullet—1 and 2, J. E. Bailey; 3, J. Belford.
ORPINGTONS (A. O. S. V.).—Cock—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, W. H. Reid. Cockerel—1, Murray & Son; 2, W. J. Rice; 3, J. Belford. Pullet—1, Murray & Son; 2, W. J. Rice; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards.
HOUDANS.—Cock—1, G. Higman. Hen—1, G. Higman; 2, P. A. McIntosh. Cockerel—1, Murray & Son; 2, G. Higman. Pullet—1, G. Higman; 2, P. A. McIntosh; 3, Murray & Son.
WYANDOTTES (Silver).—Cock—1, 2, 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1, 2, 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, R. Palen. Pullet—1, R. Palen; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards.
WYANDOTTES (White).—Cock—1, R. W. Vout; 2, G. Higman; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1, G. Higman; 2, R. J. Hunt; 3, W. W. Shaw; 4, R. W. Vout. Cockerel—1, R. W. Vout; 2, Gordon Hunt; 3, G. Higman; 4, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Pullet—1, R. W. Vout; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, Gordon Hunt; 4, W. Frances.
WYANDOTTES (Golden).—Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, W. Beatty. Pullet—1, P. A. McIntosh; 2, W. Beatty; 3, G. Higman.
WYANDOTTES (Buff).—Cock—1, J. Mason; 2 and 3, R. E. Blakeley. Hen—1 and 2, J. Mason; 3, R. E. Blakeley. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, R. E. Blakeley. Pullet—1 and 3, R. E. Blakeley; 2, J. Mason.
WYANDOTTES (Partridge).—Cock—1, G. Higman; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 2, G. Higman; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1 and 2, G. Higman. Pullet—1 and 2, G. Higman; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards.
WYANDOTTES (A. O. S. V.).—Cock—1, Jas. Snetsinger; 2, E. R. Frith; 3, Murray & Son. Hen—1, Murray & Son; 2 and 3, A. & T. Readwin. Cockerel—2, Murray & Son; 3, E. R. Frith. Pullet—1, W. Maglennen; 2, Murray & Son; 3, A. & T. Readwin.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Barred).—Cock—1 and 2, Jos. Fortier; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 3, F. A. James; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 4, Jos. Fortier. Cockerel—1 and 4, Jos. Fortier; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, F. A. James. Pullet—1 and 4, Jos. Fortier; 2, F. A. James; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS (White).—Cock—1, Jos. Fortier; 2, Jos. Snetsinger; 3, G. Robertson. Hen—1, G. Robertson; 2, Jos. Fortier; 3, M. Radley; 4, Miss L. Smith. Cockerel—1, W. G. Gregory; 2 and 4, Jos. Fortier; 3, E. Lafontaine. Pullet—1, G. Robertson; 2, Jos. Fortier; 3 and 4, M. Radley.
PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Buff).—Cock—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, D. Cummings. Hen—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, G. Robertson. Cockerel—1, G. Robertson; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Pullet—1, G. Robertson;

2, Jno. Mason; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 4, Jno. Snetsinger.
GAME (Indian).—Cock—1, G. E. Brown; 2, G. Robertson. Hen—1, G. Robertson; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, G. E. Brown. Cockerel—1, G. Robertson; 2, Pritchard Bros.; 3, G. E. Brown. Pullet—1, G. E. Brown; 2, Pritchard Bros.
PIT GAME.—Cock—1 and 2, E. H. Benjamin; 3, Fred Orrell. Hen—1, Fred Orrell; 2 and 3, E. H. Benjamin. Cockerel—1 and 2, E. H. Benjamin; 3, Jas. Snetsinger. Pullet—1 and 3, E. H. Benjamin; 2, Jas. Snetsinger.
HAMBURGS (Black).—Cock—1, W. H. Reid; 2, P. A. McIntosh; 3, G. E. Brown. Hen—1, W. H. Reid; 2, D. Cummings; 3, G. E. Brown. Cockerel—1, D. Cummings; 2, G. E. Brown; 3, W. H. Reid. Pullet—1 and 2, W. H. Reid; 3, D. Cummings.
HAMBURGS (Pencilled).—Cock—1 and 2, G. E. Brown. Hen—1 and 2, G. E. Brown. Cockerel—1 and 2, G. E. Brown. Pullet—1 and 2, G. E. Brown.
HAMBURGS (Golden Spangled).—Cock—1, G. E. Brown. Hen—1 and 2, G. E. Brown. Cockerel—1 and 2, G. E. Brown. Pullet—1 and 2, G. E. Brown.
HAMBURGS (Silver Spangled).—Cock—1 and 2, G. E. Brown; 3, A. & T. Readwin. Hen—1 and 3, G. E. Brown; 2, D. Cummings. Cockerel—1, G. E. Brown; 2, Taylor Bros.
ANDALUSIANS.—Hen, cockerel and pullet—1st in each, G. Robertson; no other awards.
MINORCAS (Black).—Cock—1, E. R. Frith; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1, G. E. Brown; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, L. N. Zavit. Cockerel—1, L. N. Zavit; 2 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Pullet—1 and 4, L. N. Zavit; 2, E. R. Frith; 3, G. E. Brown.
MINORCAS (White).—Cock—2 and 3, W. M. Osborne. Hen—1 and 2, W. M. Osborne. Cockerel—1, P. A. McIntosh; 2, W. M. Osborne. Pullet—1 and 2, W. M. Osborne.
LEGHORNS (S. C. White).—Cock—1 and 2, McKellar; 3, W. M. Osborne. Hen—1 and 3, S. Crouch; 2, W. H. Carlton. Cockerel—1, McKellar; 2, Belford; 3, Harley Page. Pullet—1, J. Belford; 2 and 3, McKellar.
LEGHORNS (Brown).—Cock—1 and 2, Miss L. Smith; 3, Jas. Snetsinger. Hen—1, Jas. Snetsinger; 2 and 3, R. E. Smith. Cockerel—1, Miss L. Smith; 2, Harley Page; 3, Taylor Bros. Pullet—1 and 2, Miss L. Smith; 3, G. H. A. Collins.
LEGHORNS (S. C. Black).—Cock—1, G. Robertson; 2, W. M. Osborne; 3, A. & T. Readwin. Hen—1, W. M. Osborne; 2, G. Robertson. Cockerel—1 and 2, G. Robertson; 3, W. M. Osborne. Pullet—1 and 2, G. Robertson; 3, W. M. Osborne.
LEGHORNS (Buff).—Cock—1, Jas. Snetsinger; 2, S. E. Ellis; 3, D. Cummings. Hen—1, 2 and 3, S. E. Ellis. Cockerel—1, 2 and 3, S. E. Ellis. Pullet—1 and 3, S. E. Ellis; 2, Jas. Snetsinger.
LEGHORNS (A. O. S. V.).—Cock—1, Jas. Snetsinger; 2, G. Robertson; 3, A. & T. Readwin. Hen—1, G. Robertson; 2, Jas. Snetsinger; 3, W. H. Reid. Cockerel—1, G. Robertson; 2, P. A. McIntosh; 3, W. H. Reid. Pullet—1, Jas. Snetsinger; 2, P. A. McIntosh; 3, W. H. Reid.
POLISH (W. C. Black).—Cock—1 and 2, Jno. Price; 3, W. H. Reid. Hen—1 and 3, Jno. Price; 2, G. E. Brown. Cockerel—1, G. E. Brown. Pullet—1 and 2, G. E. Brown.
POLISH (Golden).—Cock—1 and 2, G. E. Brown. Hen—1, G. E. Brown. Cockerel—1, P. A. McIntosh; 2 and 3, G. E. Brown. Pullet—1 and 2, G. E. Brown; 3, P. A. McIntosh.
POLISH (Silver).—Cock—1, P. A. McIntosh; 2 and 3, G. E. Brown. Hen—1 and 2, G. E. Brown; 3, P. A. McIntosh. Cockerel—1 and 2, G. E. Brown. Pullet—1 and 2, G. E. Brown.
RHODE ISLAND RED (R. C.).—Cock—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 3, P. A. McIntosh. Hen—1 and 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Cockerel—1 and 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 2, J. Gill. Pullet—1, Hintonburg Poultry-yards; 2, and 3, J. Gill.
RHODE ISLAND RED (S. C.).—Cock—1, J. A. Grimes; 2, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Hen—1 and 3, J. Daleleish; 2, J. A. Grimes. Cockerel—1, W. H. Reid; 2, J. A. Grimes; 3, Hintonburg Poultry-yards. Pullet—1, W. H. Reid; 2 and 3, J. A. Grimes.
TURKEYS (Bronze).—Cock—1 and 3, D. Cummings; 2, A. Thompson. Hen—1,



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I CAN PROVE IT ALL TO YOU
 If you will only let me do it. I will prove much in **One Week**, if you will only write and ask my Company to send you a dollar bottle **FREE** according to the following offer. I don't care what form of Rheumatism you have or how long you have had it. I don't care what other remedies you have used. If you have not used mine you don't know what a **real Rheumatic Remedy** will do. **Read our offer below and write to us immediately.**
A FULL-SIZED \$1.00 BOTTLE FREE!
 We want you to try Kuhn's Rheumatic Remedy, to learn for yourself that Rheumatism can be cured and we want no profit on the trial. A fair test is all we ask. If you find it is curing your Rheumatism or Neuralgia, order more to complete your cure and thus give us a profit. If it does not help you, that ends it. We do not send a small sample vial, containing only a thimbleful and of no practical value, but a **full-sized bottle**, selling regularly at drug-stores for **One Dollar Each**. This bottle is **heavy and we must pay postage to carry it to your door. You must send us 25 cents to pay postage, mailing case and packing and this full-sized \$1.00 Bottle will be promptly sent you free, everything prepaid and Duty Free.** There will be **nothing to pay** on receipt or later. Don't wait until your **Heart-Valves** are injured by Rheumatic Poison, but send today and get a Dollar Bottle free. Only one bottle free to a family and only to those who send **25c for charges.** Address **KUHN REMEDY CO., DEPT. M. B. HOYNE & NORTH AVES., CHICAGO**

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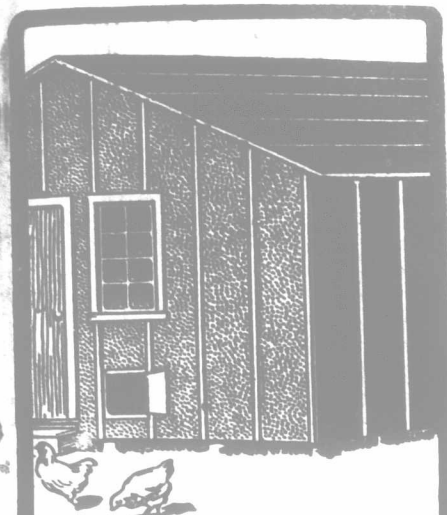
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consisting of 220 acres of land under cultivation, free from stumps; 280 acres pasture land and orchard of choice fruit; stabling for about 150 head of stock, and pigery capacity for 200 hogs. The bright possibilities of the tenant of Annandale Farm are probably more widely known than that of any other farm in the Province. It was brought to perfection as a model for mixed farming under the personal attention of the late E. D. Tillson, Esq., and more recently under the control of Mr. Geo. Rice as a breeder of Holsteins, and the farm has continued to stand out as one of the finest private farms in the Dominion.

The barns and other buildings embody the most modern ideas. The diversity of the soils, the perfect water supply, the nearness to first-class schools and business college and the splendid shipping facilities to five cities, coupled with the establishment here of Borden's Condensed Milk Factory and the Tillsonburg Pork Packing Co., should make Annandale Farm especially attractive from the tenant's viewpoint. For full particulars address:

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TURKEYS (A. O. S. V.).—Cock—1 and 3. A. Thompson; 2. Taylor Bros. Hen—1 and 2. A. Thompson; 3. Taylor Bros. Cockerel—1 and 2. Taylor Bros.; 3. A. Thompson. Pullet—1. A. Thompson; 2 and 3. Taylor Bros.

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DUCKS (Aylesbury).—Drake—1. W. H. Reid; 2. A. Thompson. Duck—1, A. Thompson. Drake 1908—1, A. Thompson; 2. Taylor Bros. Duck 1908—1, W. H. Reid; 2. A. Thompson; 3. Taylor Bros.

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For best exhibit of turkeys, geese and ducks, \$5 and diploma—A. Thompson.

GOSSIP.

Aberdeen-Angus cattle brought good prices at the sale of Silas Igo at Palmyra, Iowa, on Sept. 20th, when 40 head were sold at an average of practically \$200 each. The highest price, \$500, was realized for Imp. Patricia. Afton Blackcap sold for \$400 and Homedale Blackwood brought \$350. The yearling bull Homedale Kilburn sold for \$400. The exact average was \$197.25.

STONEHOUSE AYRSHIRES.

The Stonehouse stock farm Ayrshire herd, property of Mr. Hector Gordon, Howick, Quebec, rank among the best herds in the Dominion, founded on selected imported animals of the highest standard of type and excellence. Annually strengthened by selections from new importations, and with, as herd-header, the grand show bull, Auchenbrain Abram (imp.), winner of third at Toronto, first at Ottawa and Sherbrooke in 1907, as a two-year-old, and first and reserve champion at Sherbrooke, and third at Ottawa in 1908, as a three-year-old, no expense was, nor is, spared by Mr. Gordon to bring and keep his herd up to the highest possible standard. At the present time eighteen of the breeding cows are imported, three of them last year qualified for the Advanced Registry, and several more are now in the test, with a butter-fat percentage that has not been below 4 and has been up to 5 per cent.

This year at the greatest Ayrshire show in the banner Ayrshire Province of Quebec, that at Sherbrooke, representatives of this herd won, besides the above-mentioned prizes on the stock bull, first on two-year-old heifers in milk, first on dry heifer, first on yearling heifer, second on senior heifer calf, second on heifer calf under a year, first on bull and his get, and first on cow and her progeny, ending up with second on aged and young herds. Mr. Gordon has on hand for sale, females of all ages, young stock with imported sire and dam. He is now booking orders for bull calves.

GEO. G. STEWART'S CLYDESDALES.

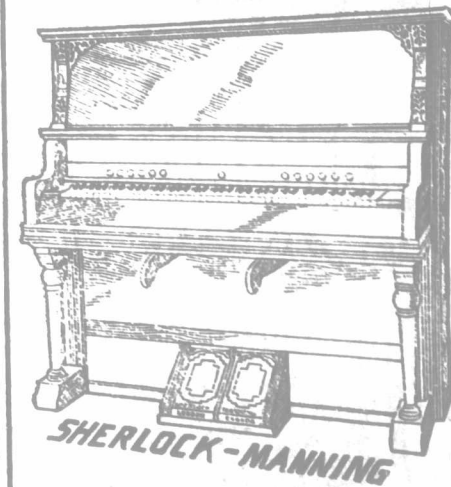
Mr. Geo. G. Stewart, the popular and well-known importer of Clydesdale horses, of Howick, Que., arrived home from Scotland a few days ago with a decided acquisition to his already strong and noted stud, a decided acquisition, when superior type, right Clydesdale character, beauty of conformation and quality, together with faultless action, is taken into consideration. In his stables at Howick just now are certainly a choice lot of Clydesdales. The banner place we feel is justly due to that world-renowned sire, Lord Fauntleroy (imp.), a great many of whose get have been imported to Canada, where they have won distinction in the leading show-rings, and have been a decided improvement to the breeding stock of the country, a notable example of which is found in his four-year-old son, Rowallan, this year, at Toronto, in the aged class, placed second, being only beaten by the invincible Sir Marcus. Lord Fauntleroy is now in his twelve-year-old form, full of vigor, active, and a sure foal-getter, from top to bottom choke-full of that flashy quality Canadians so much admire. He is sired by Vanora's Prince, dam by Prince of Albion, grandam by Macgregor. He has four registered dams. Valdema (imp.) is a bay four-year-old, by the great sire, Baron o' Buchlyvie, dam by Lord Lothian. He has three registered dams, an exceptionally smooth, well-coupled horse, on a grand bottom, and moves straight and true. Sagamore (imp.) is a black three-year-old, by Revalanta, dam by Eastfield Laird. He, too, is of the very smooth kind, stylish, full of character, and moves without a fault. General Blucher (imp.) is a brown three-year-old, by the great Lord Melbourne. As a yearling he won first at Aberdeen, and is the kind that can win anywhere. With a most beautiful top and the best possible kind of a bottom, he is well-nigh perfect; certainly one of the best three-year-olds in the country, and is up to a big size. In fillies Mr. Stewart has three on hand. Springhill Duchess (imp.) is a brown three-year-old, by Sir Randolph, dam by Baron's Pride, breeding unsurpassed; she is a nice smooth kind, and in foal to Sagamore. Lady Dawson (imp.) is a brown two-year-old by Rosedale, dam by Brooklyn, grandam by Prince Romeo. She is in foal to Valdema, a big breedy filly, full of character. Lady Lindories (imp.) is a bay two-year-old, by the great Royal Favorite. She is in foal to Baron Voucher. This year in Scotland she won first at Dumblane, Doune and Braco, and was highly commended at Stirling, which is all that need be said as to her superior individuality. Mr. Stewart has also on hand for sale, two yearling Shetland pony fillies, a beautiful little pair.

Dolan (with magazine)—Begorra! but that's a strange hallucination! An ostrich thinks he's out av soight whin he puts his head in th' sand. Mrs. Dolan—How loike a man whin he puts his head in a silk hat.

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Stonehouse Ayrshires.

36 head to select from. All imported or out of imported sire and dam. For sale; females of all ages. Am now booking orders for bull calves. **HECTOR GORDON, Howick, Quebec.**



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FARM FOR SALE—143 acres; quarter mile south of Centralia. Brick dwelling; three barns; first-class basement stables. One acre orchard. Three never-failing wells. Two wind-mills. Water system in house and stables. Soil is clay loam, clean of weeds, thoroughly underdrained, and in good heart. Terms to suit, as proprietor is retiring. Apply: Richard Hicks, Centralia, Ont.

FIRST-CLASS fowl for sale. Rouen ducks \$1.50 a pair; Brown Leghorn and Buff Orpington cockerels, one dollar each; Large Toulouse geese, five dollars a pair. Alfred Robson, Norwood, Ont.

TWO married men seek situation on farms. Can plow and milk. Used to feeding cattle. Would like to get houses close together. J. Berensford, Beeton.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us during fall and winter months. Waste space in cellar or outhouse can be made to yield from \$15 to \$25 per week. Send for illustrated booklet. The Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

WANTED—A first-class farm hand. One good with horses and cattle, and able to milk. Yearly engagement. Good wages to first-class man. No other need apply. Henry Stead, Wilton Grove, Ont.

150,000 FEET iron piping All sizes. For water, steam, etc. Cheap. Write for prices. Imperial Waste & Metal Co., Montreal.

FARMS WANTED

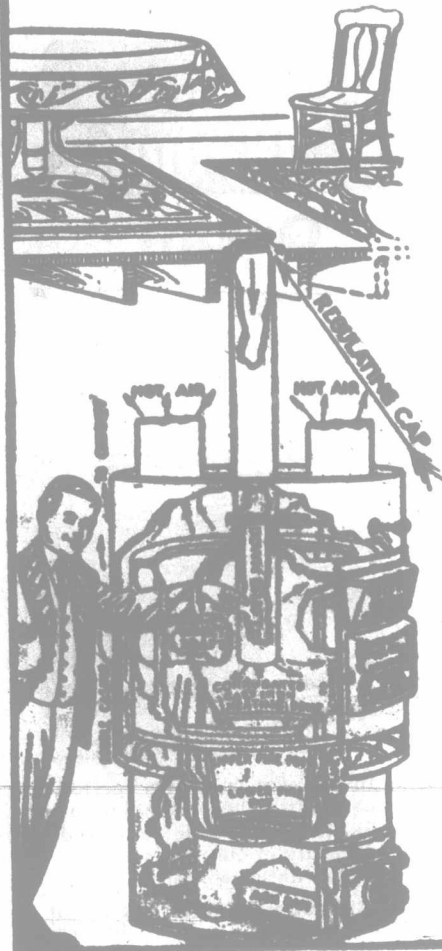
ROBINS, LIMITED, TORONTO, have opened offices in **LONDON, ENGLAND,** to sell **ONTARIO AND WESTERN IMPROVED FARMS** along the lines recently outlined by the Ontario Government.

If you wish to **sell** or **buy** a farm, send name and address to Farms Dept.

ROBINS, LIMITED,
22 ADELAIDE ST., EAST, TORONTO, ONTARIO.
Branches: Hamilton, Ont., and London, Eng.

The Down Draft Furnace

makes Heating easy.



It is the new idea in furnace construction that does it.

The Down Draft Principle.

By this principle the air is brought down a pipe through the dome of the furnace to within eight inches of the coal. The fire burns from the top, and owing to the pressure all gases and soot are burned, and it does not permit the heat to be sent up the chimney, as is the case with other furnaces.

Every particle of heat is extracted from the fuel.

Heavy Corrugated Cast-Iron Dome, which doubles its heating capacity and durability.

It is especially adapted for burning Soft Coal, which it does with great economy—no other furnace will do this. The heat-saving devices of this furnace will lessen your fuel bill 15 to 30%. Do you recognize what a saving this is?

It costs no more to have it than any other. Write for Catalogue and information.

The Down Draft Furnace Co.,
LIMITED,
GALT, ONT., CANADA.

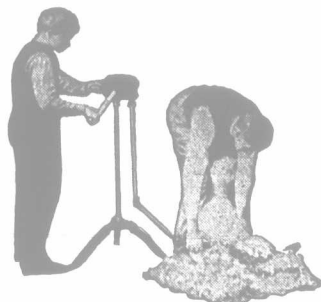
Twentieth Century Dictionary

A MIRACLE OF SCHOLARSHIP THAT WILL SUPERSEDE ALL INEXPENSIVE WORKS.

EVERY Canadian home should have this comprehensive and up-to-date book of words. Edited by Rev. Thos. Davidson, assistant editor Chambers' Encyclopædia. Replete with information for every user of the English language. Cloth bound, and copiously illustrated. Over 1,200 pages.

How to Secure a Copy of This Invaluable Work.

Send us **TWO NEW SUBSCRIBERS** to "THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE," accompanied by \$3, and the Dictionary will be mailed you, post free.



Most Complete Line of Iron Stable Fittings in Canada.

Also a complete line of

STEWART HORSE-CLIPPING AND SHEEP-SHEARING MACHINES.

Knives Sharpened and Returned Promptly.

Before fitting up your stable, write us for information and prices. Our knowledge, gained by years of experience, is at your disposal.

THE TISDALE IRON STABLE FITTING CO., LIMITED,
19 TEMPERANCE STREET,
TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Send for Stable Fitting Catalogue.

A number of jockeys and horses had lined up for the start of a steeplechase, but a delay occurred because a tall, raw-boned beast obstinately refused to yield to the importunities of the starter. The patience of that worthy was nearly exhausted.

"Bring up that horse!" he shouted. "bring him up! You'll get into trouble pretty soon if you don't!"

The rider of the stupid animal, a youthful Irishman, yelled back:

"I can't help it! This here's been a cab horse, and he won't start till the door shuts, an' I ain't got no door!"

The dissatisfied voter had dropped out of his regular party and tried something else at the previous election. When he appeared to register for the next primary there was some hitch in the proceedings.

"Didn't you vote the prohibition ticket last time?" enquired the clerk.

"Yes," responded the voter unabashed.

"How do you explain that?"

"Well, you see," he explained, with charming frankness, "I was drunk at the time and didn't know what I was doing."

The clerk accepted the explanation as quite satisfactory and took him back into the fold again.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

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

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

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

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

Veterinary.

UNTHRIFTY LAMBS.

Some of my lambs are losing flesh. They are dull and listless, tears run from eyes and there are puffy swellings under the chin and near breast. They eat but little at a time. They are on red clover pasture, and are fed bran, oats, peas, and wheat, twice daily. They weigh 120 to 140 pounds each.

Ans.—The trouble is indigestion, caused either by too high feeding on grain or by disease of the liver. If the latter, nothing can be done. Put the diseased lambs in a comfortable pen. Give each a purgative of 4 ozs. Epsom salts, and follow up with a teaspoonful of the following three times daily, viz.: Equal parts sulphate of iron, gentian, ginger, and nux vomica. Feed on green clover, with a little bran and oats, but feed no peas or wheat. If any die get your veterinarian to hold a post mortem.

Miscellaneous.

KILLING THORN TREES.

Could you tell me how to get rid of thorn trees? I have kept cutting them with a brush scythe, and for every one I cut, three or four will branch out from a root. They have grown so thick I could not think of digging them up.

A. E. S.

Ans.—Perhaps you have not cut them often enough. Without leaves no plant can live. By persistence in cutting and cutting more frequently, you would probably conquer. We would suggest as an alternative, that you get a grub hoe and hack off the stubs under the surface of the earth.

ENSILAGE OF STOOKED CORN.

Will you please inform me at your earliest re silage? I have my corn cut and stooked. I would like to build a silo. Could you recommend the corn to keep if drawn from stooks and put in silo during this month—October?

S. B.

Ans.—Last year a correspondent of "The Farmer's Advocate" reported that he had very successfully ensiled corn which had been cut and stooked for several weeks. While unable to guarantee success, we believe that if this corn is fairly well wet when being cut and blown into the silo, good silage may ordinarily be expected to result, where the filling is done within a month or so of the cutting of the corn.

TUBERCULOUS COW.

I sold a cow in December, 1907, and the buyer fattened her and sold her to a drover the fore part of July, 1908. The cow was killed in Toronto and had tuberculosis. The drover is coming on the man that I sold to, and he is coming on me. Will I have to pay?

J. B.

Ans.—Unless you warranted the animal sound, we do not see that there is any case against you, and even then it would be necessary to prove to the satisfaction of the court that the cow had the disease when you sold her, which it would be very difficult to establish, unless she had been tuberculin tested.

CUTTING OR PASTURING NEW CLOVER.

This spring I seeded a large area (30 acres) with mostly clover and was fortunate in getting a good catch, on the wheat ground a particularly good one. What I want to know is: Is it better to leave it alone as a mulch, or would it be better to feed it off, or cut it high and rake it off? I suppose a good deal of it would cut over a ton of dry stuff. I don't really need the pasture, and am anxious to do what will be best for the land, and secure a good cut next year. I know of several who are similarly situated and who, no doubt, would be obliged to get the opinion of others. Would it, as some claim, cause the roots to start out more next spring by feeding off, or cutting?

FARMER.

Ans.—There may be cases where the growth of clover the first season is so rank as to cause danger of smothering, but it may be that by allowing clover to head out and ripen seed the first fall the life of the plant might be shortened, but such instances, if they ever do occur, are rare. Leaving it untouched in the fall is usually the best treatment for ensuring a maximum crop the next season.

The owner of a dry-goods store heard a new clerk say to a customer:

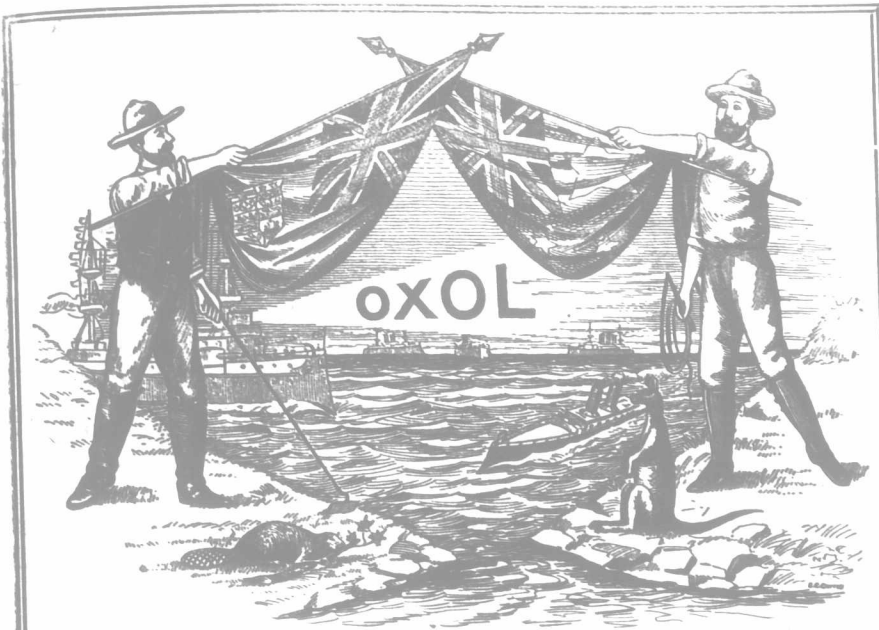
"No, Madam, we have not had any for a long time."

With a fierce glance at the clerk, the smart employer rushed up to the woman and said:

"We have plenty of everything in reserve, Ma'am; plenty upstairs."

The customer and the clerk looked dazed. Then the proprietor, seeing that something was wrong, said to the customer: "Excuse me, what did you ask for?"

The woman simply replied: "Why, I said to your clerk that we hadn't had any rain lately."



No man who owns horses or cattle can afford to be without

"OXOL"

VETERINARY PREPARATIONS

These six very scientific preparations have cured more four-footed animals than any other compound at present on the market of the known world. "Oxol" is a word that spells health, strength, vitality and endurance in the stable, the farm or the field. If you are wise you will spend a little money, and by so doing make a lot of money. You are doing this when buying "Oxol" for horses and cattle.

One agent only in each district, who has sole control of local trade.

For Agent's Name See Future Advertisements.

LAND FOR SETTLEMENT!

Lands are offered for settlement in some cases FREE, in others at 50 CENTS per acre, in various districts in NORTHERN ONTARIO. Write for information as to terms, homestead regulations, special railway rates, etc.

HON. NELSON MONTEITH,
Minister of Agriculture,
Thos. Southworth,
Director of Colonization.

BUSINESS HOLSTEINS!

Over 60 head to select from. Milk yield from 60 to 85 lbs. a day, and from 35 to 47 lbs. a day for 2-yr.-olds. There are 10 2-yr.-old heifers, 3 1-yr.-olds, and a number of heifer calves. Bulls from 1-yr.-old down. Priced right. Truthfully described. W. Higginson, Inkerman, Ont.

TRADE TOPIC.

RADIOL.

Attention is called to the special offer made in the advertisement in this paper of "Radiol" as a remedy for the treatment of blemishes which disfigure the legs of horses, such as sprained tendons, windgalls, bog spavins, capped elbows, big leg, enlarged glands, etc. The offer in the new advertisement to give away, absolutely free, one hundred \$2 flasks of "Radiol" to readers of "The Farmer's Advocate" first making application, surely entitles it to a fair trial, and should appeal to our readers as evidence of the abundant faith of the proprietor in the efficacy of his specific, which has been tested by thousands of English farmers and found effectual in accomplishing all that is claimed for it. It is, we are satisfied, no mere money-making scheme, but a worthy scientific and effective remedy, prepared and placed on the market by an absolutely reliable man. We are assured that if more than 100 applications are received, those in excess will not lose anything, not even the postage, but will receive a special offer of considerable interest.

A CHILD CAN DO THE FAMILY WORK WITH

"Puritan" Reacting Washing Machine

The Improved Roller Gear — an exclusive feature of the Puritan — extra heavy Balance Wheel, and Roller Bearings, enable a child to do the entire washing. Gear is enclosed in metal cap so there's no chance of children getting fingers injured.



Churning Made Easy

"Favorite" Churn is worked by hand, or foot, or both. Roller Bearings mean quick, easy churning. Built for strength. 8 sizes to churn from 1/4 to 30 gallons of cream. Write for booklet of these "Household Necessities" if your dealer does not handle them.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS
St. Mary's, Ont.

Well DRILLING & PROSPECTING MACHINES.

Fastest drillers known. Great money earners! LOOMIS MACHINE CO., TIFFIN, OHIO.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

STATIONARY ENGINEERING.

Since writing you re schools that teach stationary engineering, we have learned that The Canadian Correspondence College, Limited, of 603 Temple Building, Toronto, gives instruction in steam engineering. WM. B. VARLEY, Secretary to the Department of Agriculture.

FENCING.

1. What is the law for fencing?
2. Is there any provision made for a sheep pasture?
3. Must the owners of adjoining land put up a fence that will turn lambs?

W. B.
Ans.—1. and 3. It is very largely a matter of municipal by-law. The Consolidated Municipal Act, 1908, empowers municipal councils to deal with it, and you should accordingly see your local township clerk about it.

2. Not specially. We would add that, generally speaking, sheep (including lambs) if found trespassing are liable to be impounded.

ERECTING A FLAG-POLE.

I would like to ask you how to set a flag-pole in the ground? It will be 65 feet high. Some say to set it in cement with about one foot of cement around the pole, and to the depth of six feet in the ground. What way do you advise as being the best to make it strong and to save the pole from decaying?

R. F.

Ans.—We think if you set it six feet deep, surrounding it with a six-inch-thick casing of cement extending from just above the surface of the ground to a point about two feet below, you should have a satisfactory job. The cement should be carefully trowelled about the post at the surface of the ground, so as to prevent water working down between. It is the air and moisture which causes posts to rot first, just at or immediately beneath the surface of the ground. Keep the post dry, therefore, at this point.

GOSSIP.

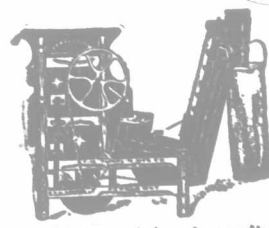
Oxford Down yearling rams and ram lambs are advertised for sale by W. A. Bryant, Cairngorm P. O., Middlesex Co., Ont., near Strathroy (G.T.R.).

It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, says the Horse World, that dogs sometimes play as sad havoc among ponies as they do among sheep, and the loss, of course, when such a thing occurs is greater than the sheep-breeder is generally called upon to meet. One dog will do little harm to a herd of ponies, for they will get in a corner and stand him off all right. The great harm is done when four or five of the neighborhood curs get after a flock and get them on the run. The ponies finally become panic-stricken, and the dogs become bolder and bolder, until finally they begin biting them, leaving the smaller ones lacerated, if not dead, much in the manner they leave sheep. One well-known breeder of Shetlands had nine fine yearlings killed by dogs a few years ago. Yearlings, by the way, are much more likely to become victims of dogs than older ponies. Some little mares, especially those having foals, will put up a pretty stiff fight, no matter of what size the dog.

Dean Ramsay once told of a young Englishman who had taken a Scottish shooting, and thought himself quite nationalized. Next year he met a genuine Scot of the old school at a German watering-place, and proceeded to pose as one himself, talking of Scotland and haggis and sheep's head and whiskey, boasting of Bannockburn, professing devotion to Queen Mary and extolling Scott and Burns over all English writers.

On taking leave of his friend he said: "Well, sir, next time we meet, I hope you will receive me as a real countryman."

"Weel," said the other, "I'm jest thinkin', my lad, ye're nae Scot, but I'll tell ye what ye are—ye're jest an impruived Englishman."



PERFECTION Seed & Grain Separator

(Patented 1901)
The best and latest mill for cleaning and grading all kinds of Seed and Grain.

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

Crate Fattened Poultry New Laid Eggs

HENRY GATEHOUSE

Fountain Market,
346-352 Dorchester Street,
West,

MONTREAL, CANADA,

Dealer in

POULTRY, GAME, EGGS, FISH, OYSTERS, ETC.,

Is open to receive shipments of high-class crate-fattened poultry, CHICKENS, TURKEYS, DUCKS, FOWLS and GEESE, and NEW-LAID EGGS on consignment. Highest market prices paid, according to quality, and prompt returns made.

REFERENCES.—F. C. Elford, Manager Poultry Department, Macdonald College, Que.; W. E. Graham, Manager Poultry Department, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont.; Bank of Montreal, West End Branch, Montreal; and the Express Companies.

My Free Trial Treatment May Cure You.

Kingston, Ont., June 6th, 1904.

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

Similar letters to the above are not infrequent, though, of course, such cases are not of long standing. Most women



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

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

MRS. F. V. CURRAN, Windsor, Ontario.

SECURE ONE OF OUR PREMIUMS.

A UNIQUE OFFER

FROM THE RADIOL CO., LONDON, ENGLAND,
of 100 \$2 Flasks of "RADIOL" free to the first 100
Applicants who are readers of "The Farmer's Advocate."

Write NOW and apply for one of these 100 free flasks of "RADIOL," following carefully the directions as detailed on the right-hand bottom corner of this advertisement.

We are making this offer, which will result in an immediate loss to ourselves, simply because we feel convinced that each of the 100 successful applicants will become 100 permanent customers for "RADIOL," who will in turn recommend this valuable preparation to their friends and neighbors. This is where OUR gain will come in.

IMPORTANT.—Do not persuade yourself that you have no chance of success because you live a long way from Montreal. Distance will be taken into consideration when awarding the 100 free flasks of "Radiol." Do not in any case fail to apply, because EVERY applicant will hear something to his advantage whether he is among the first hundred or not. Write now direct to our Canadian Agent at Montreal as directed.

What "The Farmer's Advocate" says of our firm:

August 13, 1908. Page 1285.

"The manufacturers of 'RADIOL' have been personally known to us for a number of years as reliable, honorable, straightforward people, and that is the reputation they enjoy in the veterinary profession and in trade in London, England, and other parts of the world."

Extract from "The Live Stock Journal," Eng.:

April 10, 1908.

"'RADIOL' is a preparation well worth the attention of owners of horses. It is intended to take the place of the older-fashioned blistering, as it removes by radiation sprained tendons, windgalls, bog spavins, capped elbows, swollen legs, puffy joints, and sprains. The specific has been well tested among users, who speak very favorably of its action. There is a great advantage in the fact that it is non-blistering, does not injure the hair, and the horse does not require to be laid up when it is applied. Used as a leg wash after hard work in the case of hunters, horses in training, polo ponies, and harness horses, it keeps the legs in good condition. Some users mention that where horses have got weak in their legs through hard work it has done much to restore and maintain them in working condition. It differs from most similar preparations in that it is sedative and cooling in its action. The manufacturers are the 'RADIOL' Company, 212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E., who will, on application, send a neatly illustrated booklet giving many testimonials, and also particulars as to the various uses to which 'RADIOL' may be put."

Radiol



RADIOL TREATMENT
prolongs the life of a horse's legs. Completely removes by radiation all soft swellings that disfigure and lame a horse, as Sprained Tendons, Windgalls, Bog Spavins, Capped Elbow, Big Leg, Enlarged Glands, etc.
No Blister; No Laying Up; No Hair Removed.

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

An intelligent use of the "RADIOL LEG WASH" counteracts that daily wear and tear of the legs unavoidable with the horse in constant work, whether training, racing or on the road.
One flask of "Radiol" will make a gallon of valuable leg wash.

Carlisle, Uddington, Eng., July 28, 1906.

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

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET AND USES OF "RADIOL." Ask your chemist for "RADIOL." Price \$2 a large flask, or post free from Canadian Agent.

Thos. Reid, 9 St. Nicholas St., Montreal.
Manufactured by The Radiol Co., 212 Westminster Bridge Road, London, England.

DIRECTIONS.

Cut this out or make an exact copy, if you do not want to cut the page.

I (full name)

address

(occupation)

wish to apply for a \$2 flask of 'Radiol' free of charge, and herewith enclose cost of mailing and packing only—viz., 20 cents.

N. B.—Postage will be refunded if not used.

Seal down in an envelope and address to:

T. REID,

CANADIAN AGENT FOR THE RADIOL CO.,

9 St. Nicholas Street, Montreal.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

ELECTRIC-POWER LINE.

A man has been through this neighborhood representing himself as an agent for an electric-power line, and wanting to erect towers on the highway eight feet and eight feet on my farm. The towers are sixteen feet square at base. The Government, he alleges, gives him power to put one-half on highway, and he wants to buy, or lease, eight feet of my farm front for thirty years, to put the towers on. They will be over my line fence on the road. I have one hundred and fifty-six rods of front, and I have a row of maple trees nearly all that distance. They were planted twenty-five years ago, and are nice trees now. He wants to cut down seventeen trees, and trim nineteen trees to twenty-five feet high.

1. Do you think by cutting these trees

back to twenty-five feet it will damage them so as to kill them in time? They are thirty to forty feet high now.

2. Do you think that cutting down these trees off the front of my farm, and the trimming, will lessen the value and appearance of my farm?

3. About what value would you think such a row of trees would be? I have taken good care of these trees, and kept them trimmed nicely, and they will not allow me to plant any more.

4. What would be the value of apple trees, each, in full bearing? All young Spy trees. They have about seven barrels apples on each tree now. They will be destroyed by this power line.

5. Do you think this power line, and those towers, will give me any trouble later on? These towers are sixty-six feet high. The lowest wires are forty feet above ground.

6. I have a woven wire fence nearly all along the front, and they will destroy it so I will have to take it down

and rebuild it. Should they not pay for it?

Ontario.

Ans.—1. It is to be feared that many of the trees would be so damaged. The first trimming would not be the only one. They would, doubtless, be cut back repeatedly. If you do the trimming yourself, not only would the good appearance of the trees be better preserved, but the damage to their health and vigor would be less. Wounds might be covered with wax, or painted.

2. Undoubtedly.

3. Two hundred dollars would be a moderate estimate of the value of a row of trees such as you describe.

4. In some apple-growing sections of Nova Scotia, trees in full bearing are valued at the equivalent of ten, fifteen and even twenty dollars each. In Ontario, generally, much lower estimates prevail, four to eight or twelve dollars each being about the range. Bearing Spy trees should be worth about the outside figure.

5. It is possible that they might.

6. We assume that the electrical power line in question is one authorized and being arranged for by "The Hydro-electric Power Commission of Ontario," and we would say that you would certainly be entitled to compensation, and that, too, not only in respect of this matter of fencing, but also with regard to all the other things you have mentioned as being calculated to affect your property injuriously. Be careful about signing any document that may be presented for signature by you, and in case you are not perfectly clear in your understanding of the proposed contract, you should, before committing yourself in any way, consult a solicitor personally regarding the privileges you are asked to grant and the compensation you ought to receive. Doubtless you will find the agents of the Commission disposed to be reasonable in the matter of compensation, and as the scheme is a thoroughly beneficent one, it would be unwise to obstruct or hamper it in any unnecessary way.

SUNNY SIDE HEREFORDS AT AUCTION



Owing to failing health, Arthur F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont., will sell on **TUESDAY, OCT. 20TH**, his entire herd of **40 HEAD OF REG. HEREFORDS**, including the herd bull, Morning Star, imp.; 31 females and 8 bulls; 4 young grade Clyde fillies; 6 colts 2 years and under. Terms: 11 months on bankable paper, or 6% per annum off for cash. Morning trains will be met day of sale at Lucan, G. T. R., and Denfield, L. H. & B. Catalogue on application. Lunch 11:30 a. m. Sale 12:30 p. m. sharp.
Capt. T. E. Robson, London, Ont. } Auct.
Jas. Stanley, Lucan, Ont. }

A. F. O'Neil, Maple Grove, Ont.



THE UNION STOCK-YARDS Horse Exchange

WEST TORONTO, CANADA.
Auction sales of Horses, Carriages and Harness every Monday and Wednesday.
Private sales every day.
Come and see this new Horse Exchange. It will interest you. Also the quarter-mile track for showing and exercising.
HERBERT SMITH, Manager.
(Late Grand's Repository.)

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.

Shires, Shorthorns and Lincolns

At present we are offering a very choice consignment of imported stallions, mares and fillies received from the great Shire stud of R. Moore & Sons, Beeston Fields, Nottingham, England. They are a grand lot, and will be sold at right prices. In Shorthorns we have a number of choice young bulls, three of them show animals; also an excellent lot of females—all ages.
JOHN GARDHOUSE & SONS, Highfield, Ontario.
Toronto, 14 miles; Weston, 3 1/2 miles.

CLYDESDALES

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

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, Que.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation for 1908 has now arrived—stallions and fillies—personally selected. Richest in breeding; highest in quality; with abundance of size and character. Sold on terms to suit. **GEO. G. STEWART, HOWICK, QUE.**

IMPORTED CLYDESDALE FILLIES

Young imp. mares in foal or foal by side. One Clyde and one Hackney stallion. They are the best that can be purchased. Write or come and see them. Terms reasonable.
Stouffville, G. T. R. }
Gormley, C. N. R. }

Clydesdales

Imported and Canadian-bred. Our mares all are bred to Acme (imp.), the 8th best breeding horse in Scotland in 1907. Four male foals and one filly, all from high-class (imp.) mares, for sale right.
R. M. HOLBY, Sta. & P.O. Manchester, Ont., G. T. R.; Myrtle, Ont., C. P. R.

IMP. CLYDESDALE STALLIONS AND FILLIES

Our new importation of stallions and fillies are the best we could select in Scotland, particularly well bred, with the size, smoothness and quality that Canadians admire. Showing stuff. Come and see them. Will sell on terms to suit. **JOHN A. BOAG & SON, QUEENSVILLE P. O. Ont.; Newmarket Sta., G. T. R.** Telegraph and telephone one-half mile from farm. Metropolitan Street Ry. from Toronto crosses the farm.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS AND SHROPSHIRE!

I have on hand several Clydesdale stallions, as choice a lot as ever crossed the ocean. Missie, Stamford, Clare and Gem of Baleschin Shorthorns; up-to-date in type and quality. 50 imported Shropshires, 20 ewe and 30 ram lambs from imported stock. Look me up at Toronto Exhibition horse barns. **THOS. L. MERCER, MARKDALE, ONT., P. O. AND STA.**

Clydesdales and Hackneys

Our entry at Toronto Exhibition of Clydesdales and Hackneys is certainly the best we ever brought out. For an extra choice filly, either imported or Canadian-bred, look up our stable on the grounds. **HODGKINSON & TISDALE, BEAVERTON, ONTARIO.** G. T. R. and C. N. R. Long-distance 'Phone.

Oak Park Stock Farm Co., Ltd.,

have at present for sale a choice selection of young **HACKNEYS** broken to harness, well worth the attention of the best buyers. A grand selection of pedigree **BERKSHIRE BOARS** and **SOWS** at moderate prices. Also 70 choice **SHROPSHIRE RAM** and **EWES** and 30 ram lambs from imported ewes, and sired by the best imported rams. Will be sold at times prices.
JAS. J. BROWN, Manager, BRANTFORD, CANADA.

IMPORTED CLYDESDALES

My new importation of Clydesdale stallions and fillies, landed a short time ago, are an exceptionally choice lot, full of flashy quality, style and character, and right royally bred. I will sell them at very close prices, and on terms to suit.
C. W. BARBER, GATINEAU POINT, QUEBEC. Close to Ottawa.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

APHTHA.
Heifer has a sore tongue. Little white pimples appeared, broke and turned red, and she cannot eat well. S. H.

Ans.—This is apthta, and in some forms is infectious. Isolate her and dress the ulcers once daily for three days with equal parts butter of antimony and tincture of myrrh, carefully applied with a feather. Be careful not to apply it to healthy tissue. After three days use a strong solution of alum water, 1 oz. to a pint. This can be applied freely with a swab, three times daily. V.

ECZEMA.
Horse has skin disease. Small pimples appear over his body and he is very itchy and bites himself. Three veterinarians say it is eczema. I have been advised to bleed him. Will this do any good? S. B.

Ans.—The veterinarians are doubtless correct. Your horse has eczema. This is, in many cases, very hard to treat. Unless his hair is quite short get him clipped. Give a thorough washing with strong, warm soft soap suds, well applied with a scrubbing brush. After this, dress thoroughly every second day until cured, with a warm 5 per cent. solution of creolin in water. Give him 1 oz. Fowler's solution of arsenic, mixed with a pint of cold water, and mixed with chop or bran, or as a drench, twice daily, every second week for six weeks. It will do no good to bleed. V.

SORE SHOULDER.
Horse got shoulder scalded in the spring and it has not healed. About August 1st my veterinarian cut the skin off the sore place and said it would be all right in ten days. I rested him nearly a month, and it was not entirely healed. The veterinarian gave me an ointment to use, but it did not do much good. I have to work him now, and there is still a raw surface the size of a cent. J. S.

Ans.—It is not possible to explain why sores on the shoulders are sometimes very slow to heal, as this one is. If possible, allow him to rest, as it is very hard to heal a raw surface if the friction of the collar is on it every day. Get a lotion made of 1 oz. each of sulphate of zinc and acetate of lead, mixed with a pint of water. Dress with this four or five times daily. If compelled to work him, keep the collar clean and apply a little oxide of zinc ointment to the sore each time before putting the collar on. It will heal gradually unless a fibrous tumor is forming, in which case it will have to be dissected out. V.

LYMPHANGITIS—INFLUENZA.
1. Mare raising foal was worked on road machine, and the next day her right fore leg swelled from body to foot, and was very sore on inside near body. She had the same in hind leg last winter and the winter before in the same fore leg. Had I better wean the colt, which is 2 1/2 months old? Would you advise breeding her again? D. F.

2. Two young horses are discharging from nostrils, cough a little, and have difficulty in swallowing. When drinking the water returns through nostrils. D. F.

Ans.—1. This is lymphangitis, or weed. Your mare is particularly predisposed to it. Bathe long and often with hot water, and, after bathing, rub well with camphorated liniment. Give four drams nitrate of potassium once daily in damp food for three doses. It is not necessary to wean the colt. As to breeding her again, I may say that she is liable to produce foals that will have a predisposition to the trouble, but you must suit yourself about breeding her. If she were not in foal, nor nursing a foal, it would be good practice to give her a brisk aloetic purgative.

2. They have influenza. Get a liniment of equal parts oil of turpentine, liquor ammonia and raw linseed oil. Rub their throats twice daily until it commences to blister. Give four times daily to each, 3 drams chlorate of potassium and 20 grains quinine. If difficult breathing or other complications occur, send for your veterinarian. V.

HORSE OWNERS! USE



CAUSTIC BALSAM.

A safe, speedy and positive cure. The safest, best BALM ever used. Removes all lumps from Horses. Impossible to produce scab or bluish. Send for circulars. Special advice free.

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Toronto, Can.

Dr. Page's English Spavin Cure

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



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

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

ABSORBINE

Will reduce inflamed, strained, swollen Tendons, Ligaments, Muscles or Bruises. Cures the Lameness and Stop pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Loose Spavin. No blister, no hair gone. Horse can be used. Horse Book 2 D free. Send a bottle at dealers or delivered.

W. F. YOUNG, P. S. F., 73 Monmouth St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN, GONS & CO., Montreal, Canadian Agents.

3 HACKNEY MARES FOR SALE

O. Sorby, Guelph, Ont.

CLYDESDALES

One 1750-lb. 8-year-old mare in foal. One 5-year-old mare and one 3-year-old mare.

SHORTHORNS

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

Dr. Bell's Veterinary Medical Wonder

cures inflammation of lungs, bowels and kidneys. The 20th-century wonder. Agents wanted in every county. Write for terms.
DR. BELL, V. S., KINGSTON, ONT.

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

Duroc-Jersey Swine, both sexes.
JACOB STEINMAN, NEW HAMBURG, ONT.
Only a stone's throw from G. T. R. depot.

Shetland, Welsh and Iceland Ponies

I have on hand a number of single ponies and matched pairs; all ages; thoroughly broken to harness and reliable in every way.
E. DYMENT, Copetown P.O. and Sta.

Shannonbank Clydesdales, Ayreshires, Yorkshires.

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

GLENGORE Present offering: One bull 2 years old, and three choice bull calves, and anything in the female line. A choice lot and sold right.

ANGUS lot and sold right. GEO. DAVIS & SONS, ALTON, ONT., Station, C. P. R.

Aberdeen—

For sale: The right sort, some of them by Klondyke, imp. Drumbo station.
WALTER HALL, Washington, Ontario.

No Disease is so Quiet and Stealthy in its Approach as Kidney Disease

That is why it is so dangerous. It may become deep-seated before you realize the danger.

It is therefore of great importance to recognize the early warning symptoms: pain or dull ache in the back, bladder pains, smarting sensation when urinating, frequent or suppressed urination, sediment in the urine, etc., because in its early stage kidney disease is easily cured by DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Mr. Egin Brisebois, Vernon, Ont., writes:—I was troubled a great deal with kidney trouble. I had to get up four or five times every night, my urine contained a thick brick-dust sediment, I had a pain in the small of my back, and could not sleep at night.

I commenced using Doan's Kidney Pills and in a very short time I was all right again. I am very thankful to have found a cure so speedy in its action.

Doan's Kidney Pills are 50c. per box or 3 boxes for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The Doan Kidney Pill Co., Toronto, Ont.

Fistula and Poll Evil

Any person, however inexperienced, can readily cure either disease with Fleming's

Fistula and Poll Evil Cure

—even the 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 Vets-Pocket Veterinary Adviser.

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

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

Dispersion Sale

The entire "MARTELLO" herd of

REGISTERED JERSEY CATTLE

will be sold BY AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, at the barns, 675 Princess St., KINGSTON, ONT., on

Sat., Oct. 17, '08

At 2 p. m. EXCELLENT INDIVIDUALS. BEST STRAINS.

W. F. Nickle, Kingston, Ont.,
OWNER.

William Murray, Kingston, Ont.,
Auctioneer.

SHORTHORN BULL FOR SALE!

Count Victor = 58372 =

Red. calved Sept. 28th, 1904. Sire Golden Drop Victor (imp.) = 32065 = (76780). Dam Marengo's Victoria Countess (imp.) = 37954 =, a Cruickshank Victoria, by Marengo, by Field Marshal. Active, sure and right in every particular. Will be sold at reasonable price.

J. Clough, Binbrook, Ontario.



SHORTHORNS!

An extra good seven months' old red bull calf. Also a number of bulls, heifers and calves.

JOHN RACEY,
Lennoxville, Quebec.

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

GOSSIP.

At the dispersal sale of the Aberdeen-Angus herd of Mr. Daniel Robertson, Mains of Fordie, Murthly, Scotland, on Sept. 14th, some good prices were realized, 50 head averaging £21 18s., the highest price being 51 guineas. On the following day, however, at the sale of a draft from the herd of Sir John Macpherson Grant, Ballindalloch, 31 head sold for an average of £47 7s., the highest price being 100 guineas (\$525), for the six-year-old cow, Black-ear.

DAVID CLOW'S SHORTHORN SALE.

The Shorthorn cattle to be sold by Mr. David Clow, of Whitechurch, Ont., on Tuesday, October 20th, are an interesting lot, (or, at least, they should be) to the rank and file of Ontario farmers. Bred on strictly dairy lines, they are a big, good-doing, heavy-milking lot, tracing to Lavana (imp.) 299, a cow whose descendants, with the possible exception of those of Beauty (imp.) 30, by Snowball, have done more to improve the cattle of Canada than any one cow ever imported. They are an exceptionally good-doing strain of cattle, very many of them of show-ring form, and particularly noted for their heavy-milking qualities; nearly all the younger ones being sired by Trumvir (imp.) 50102 (84926), while many of the older ones were sired by The Cock of the North 28130. The present stock bull is Russell 60162, a red three-year-old, by Prince of Fashion 40080, dam Autumn Lady, tracing to Imp. Beauty, by Snowball. Everything old enough has either a calf at foot or is in calf to this bull, thus giving the youngsters a double cross of dairy Shorthorn blood, and thereby enhancing their value. Summed up, the age complexion of the herd is five bulls, the stock bull, three yearlings, and one six months; three two-year-old heifers, two one-year-olds, and ten cows with calves at foot, or in calf, three of them being three-year-old heifers. Mr. Clow, being alone on the farm, has decided to go out of the cattle-raising business, so there will be no withdrawals.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Veterinary.

TUMOR.

Ten months ago a small lump appeared on front of mare's stifle. It has grown until it is nearly four inches in diameter, and is still growing. There is no pain or lameness.

P. M.

Ans.—This is doubtless a tumor of some kind. It may be malignant, and, if so, treatment will be unsuccessful. Dissection is the only treatment, and as it is on a joint, the operation will need to be very carefully performed, hence it will be necessary for you to employ a veterinarian.

COCKED ANKLE.

Draft colt, rising three years, knuckled on one fore ankle when a foal. This got all right. He had luxation of both patellas when six months old, but this does not bother him much. He is now knuckling on fore ankle again.

W. C.

Ans.—No doubt his pasterns are quite upright and he is predisposed to knuckling, and will be hard to keep right. Repeated blisterings as described in answer to S. M., will effect, at all events, a temporary cure. Do not work him while treating.

BOG SPAVIN AND THOROUGHPIN.

Gelding, now four years old, had a bog spavin when two years old. It has disappeared and reappeared twice, but now it does not disappear, and there is also a thoroughpin. He has never been lame.

S. M.

Ans.—These bursal enlargements are very hard to remove. Repeated blistering will often effect a cure. Take 2 drams each of biniodide of mercury and cantharides and mix with 2 ozs. vaseline. Clip the hair off the parts. Tie head so that he cannot bite the joint. Rub well with the blister once daily for 2 days, and on the third day apply sweet oil or lard. Let his head down now, and oil every day. As soon as the scale comes off, tie up again and blister again as at first. After this blister once monthly all winter.

Dairy-bred Shorthorns By Auction ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20th, 1908,

At his farm, 2 miles south of Whitechurch station (G. T. R.), and 5 miles west of Wingham (C. P. R. and G. T. R.), Mr. David Clow will sell by auction 28 head of strictly Dairy-bred Shorthorn Cattle. This offering is one of the best dual-purpose lots of Shorthorns in Ontario. Big, thrifty cattle, every one a money-maker. Terms: 3 months on bankable paper, or 6% per annum off for cash. Conveyances will meet trains at Whitechurch and Wingham stations.

JOHN PURVIS, Auctioneer. Catalogues on application to: **David Clow, Whitechurch, Ont.**

J. WATT & SON, SHORTHORNS

Salem, Ontario.

Offer: 1 senior show bull calf; 1 junior show bull calf; 1 two-year-old show heifer; 1 junior yearling show heifer. The above cattle are in show shape, and will be priced reasonable.

ELORA STN., G. T. R. AND C. P. R.

Choice Shorthorns FOR SALE!

Some fine young stock, either sex, including some extra heifers from imp. dams, and all got by the Cruickshank (Duthie-bred) bull, Sittytown Victor, imp. = 50093 = (87397). Also young Yorkshires, either sex. Address: **JOHN BRYDENE, Milverton, Ont.**

C. P. R. and G. T. R.

Am offering at the present time a number of choice one and two year heifers, also cows in calf or with calves at foot, and some extra good heifer calves. The above offering are imported or from imported stock.

H. J. Davis, Woodstock, Ont.

Importer and Breeder of Shorthorns and Yorkshires. Long-distance 'Phone.

Stock Bull Trout Creek Sailer = 59421 = 247242, A. H. B., for sale; also roan show bull, fit for services. A. M. SHAVER, ANGASTER, ONT. Station 13, Brantford and Hamilton Electric Line; three minutes' walk from barns. Inspection invited.

Shorthorns! BELMAR PARC

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

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

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

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

An unsurpassed lot of yearling heifers.

A. Edward Meyer, VALLEY HOME SHORTHORNS AND BERKSHIRES.

P. O. Box 378, Guelph, Ontario.

Breeds SCOTCH SHORTHORNS Exclusively.

Twelve of the most noted Scotch tribes have representatives in my herd. Herd bulls: Scottish Hero (imp.) = 52042 = (90065) 295765 A. H. B.; Gloster King = 65703 = 283804 A. H. B. Young stock for sale. Long-distance 'phone in house.

Canada's greatest living sire. Mildred's Royal, heads my herd. For sale are young bulls and heifers, show stuff and Toronto winners, out of Stamford, Lady Ythan, Claret, Emeline, Matchless and Belona dams. A visit will be appreciated. **GEO. GIER, Grand Valley P. O., Ont. Waldemer Sta., C. P. R.**

We are offering a very superior lot of

Shorthorn Home-bred Bulls

of the best breeding and quality at attractive prices for the buyer. To see them is all that is necessary. Try to do so if you are in the market. It will pay you.

JNO. CLANCY, H. Cargill & Son, Cargill, Ont.

Sunnyside Stock Farm Pleasant Valley Herd

Bulls in service: Queenston Archer = 48898 =, Trout Creek Stamp = 67660 =. A number of first-class young bulls, red and roan, and a few cows and heifers, for sale. Prices right.

JAMES GIBB, Brookdale, Ontario.

SPRING VALLEY SHORTHORNS

A choice lot of young bulls for sale, which will be priced right. Among them are winners at the Canadian National.

KYLE BROS., AYR, ONTARIO.

Present offering: 7 high-class young bulls by Imp. Ben Lomond = 45160 = (80468) and Bud's Emblem = 63860 =, and good imp. and Canadian-bred dams. Write for particulars and prices, or visit personally.

GEO. AMOS & SON, Moffat Station and P.O. Moffat is 11 miles east of Guelph on C. P. R.

Greengill Shorthorns!

We offer for sale our herd bull, imp. Lord Roseberry, also young bulls and females all ages, either imp. or from imp. stock. Prices right. Long-distance 'phone.

R. Mitchell & Sons, Nelson P. O., Ont. Burlington Jct. Sta.

Rowan Hill Shorthorns

The 1908 Toronto grand champion, Royal Chief 65495, heads my herd. For sale are: 3 spring bulls and a few heifers, sired by him, and out of show cows. These are choice young things that are sure to please. **R. F. DUNCAN, Carlisle P. O., Ont. Caledonia Station, G. T. R., or station 13 Hamilton and Brantford Electric Road.**

Willow Bank Stock Farm. Glen Gow Shorthorns

Shorthorn Herd Estab. 1855. Leicester Flock Estab. 1848.

I have a special good lot of rams and ewes to offer. Various ages and show material. Also choice Shorthorns of either sex, any age.

JAMES DOUGLAS, Caledonia, Ontario.

Our present offering is 9 bulls from 6 to 14 months of age, sired by imp. Ben Loman and imp. Joy of Morning, and out of imp. and Canadian-bred cows. Also a number of very choice heifers. No fancy prices asked. Long-distance 'phone.

WM. SMITH, Columbus, Ontario Brooklin and Myrtle Stns.

Ready for service. One will make a show bull. Also young things from Matchless, Crimson Flower, Miss Ramsden, Rosemary, Diamond and Lady Fanny dams, the get of Chancellor's Model. Prices to suit times. Come and see. **Israel Groff, Elmira, Ont.**

FOR SALE: FOUR Fit for service. Dairy SHORTHORN BULLS type. Some of them from Broadhocks Prince (imp.) 55002. Prices are lowest. Also cows or heifers. 60 head to select from. **DAVID MILNE, ETHEL, ONTARIO.**

GOSSIP.

"And so the gripe has settled in yer head, Mrs. Mulvaney?" "O'im afraid it has, Mrs. O'Sheen. O'im afraid it has." "Shure that gripe is a terrible thing, an' it does always sittle in the wakest spot, so it does."

Volume 26 of the American Holstein-Friesian Herdbook, recently issued from the press, has been received at this office, for which thanks are due the Secretary, Mr. F. L. Houghton, Brattleboro. It includes entries of 5,684 bulls, and 10,850 cows, a total of 16,534, constituting the largest volume issued in the history of the breed, a striking evidence of the growing popularity of the breed. The volume contains 958 pages, is substantially bound, and is uniform with previous volumes.

EASILY RECOGNIZED.

A woman entered a police station in Holland and asked the officer in charge to have the canal dragged.

"My husband has been threatening, for some time, to drown himself," she explained, "and he's been missing now for two days."

"Anything peculiar about him by which he can be recognized?" asked the officer, preparing to fill out a description blank.

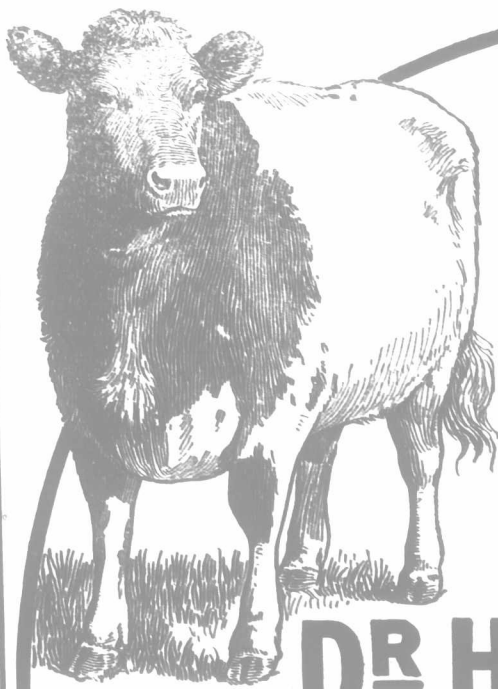
For several moments the woman seemed to be searching her memory. Suddenly her face brightened.

"Why, yes, sir. He's deaf."

The annual Kelso, Scotland, ram sales held in September were, on the whole, very successful this year. Considering the large number offered at these sales, the wonder is that so many find buyers at fair prices. At this year's sale there was the large entry of 2,614 rams, 1,090 of which were of the Border-Leicester breed, 1,130 of three Down breeds, Oxford, Hampshire and Suffolk, and 894 half-breeds. The Leicesters brought by long odds the highest prices and averages. The highest price for Leicesters, £170, was realized for a ram from the Sunnyside flock of Mr. Mark, one from the Sandy Knowe flock of Mr. Templeton brought £150, one from the flock of Mr. Smallholm sold for £150, one from the Oldhamstocks flock for £165, and several others at £100 and upwards. The highest average, £26, was made by the Craigeassie flock for seven head, but Oldhamstocks had an average of £25 for 24 head. The highest price for Oxfords was £34, and the highest average £18. There were but few of the other Downs sold, and at much lower prices than the Oxfords.

CHERRYBANK AYRSHIRES.

Three-quarters of a mile from Howick Station, Que., is Cherrybank stock farm, the home of Mr. P. D. McArthur, one of the leading young breeders of Ayrshire cattle in Quebec, whose herd now numbers 40 head of imported and Canadian-bred animals, at the head of which is the high-class quality bull, Netherhall Milkman (imp.), now in his two-year-old form, and promising to become a champion, as his type is perfect and his quality superb. This year at Toronto he won first over an uncommonly strong field, and was reserve for champion. The cows are an ideal lot, large, perfect in type, bred for producing qualities, not for show purposes alone; yet this year, Eva of Chateaugay was first at Ottawa, in the dry cow class, and Snowflake was second in the milk class, in a wonderful field of the world's greatest Ayrshires. On pasture (and that none of the best), this summer the milk yield of the herd was from 40 to 50 lbs. a day, and no exaggeration about it. For sale are females of all ages, from young heifers to cows in milk, all bred on producing lines. In young bulls there are four yearlings, one of which was fifth at Toronto. He is sired by Ness' many times champion, Imp. King's Own, and out of an imported dam. Here is a high-class herd-header for some one. The others are a grand, even lot, bred right, and fit to go at the head of almost any herd, particularly a herd that is being bred for production. Write Mr. McArthur to North Yorktown P. O., Que. He is strictly reliable, and guarantees satisfaction.



Make Every Grain of Corn Count

If the feeder made his own price on his market stock he could base his selling price on the cost of his feed and labor, but he is at the mercy of the stock buyers. He must, therefore, use great caution not to put more into a steer or hog than the market will allow him. Working, as he does, at this disadvantage, every grain of corn counts. Two matters of the most vital importance enter into the cost of market stock. One is the health of the animal, the other is the digestive capacity. Both the health of the animal and the strength of its digestion have been carefully considered by Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) and he has applied the teachings of his profession to these important details. Every ingredient in Dr. Hess Stock Food has the indorsement of the medical colleges for increasing the digestion and insuring the feeder against loss by disease or disorder of the system generally.

DR HESS STOCK FOOD

contains the bitter tonics long known to improve digestion. Iron, the best blood and tissue builder, nitrates to allow the system to expel more freely the poison, as waste that is deposited under heavy feeding, and insures to regulate the bowels. This prescription is guaranteed to pay for itself many times over in increased growth and improved conditions. Remember your whole profit is risked to the digestion and condition of your animal. Can you believe the medical wisdom that are back of every ingredient in Dr. Hess Stock Food? If they are reliable your profit is assured. This system of increasing the profit by increasing digestion has become known as "The Dr. Hess Idea." Another strong point in "The Dr. Hess Idea," besides saving feed that is wasted through ill-condition and poor digestion, is the increased appetite, making the animal consume more roughage, more hay, more cheap feed. If you have never tested it do so now—at our expense if it is not satisfactory. If your dealer cannot supply you, send your order to us. The dose is small and it is fed but twice a day. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M. D., D. V. S.) will prescribe for all animals. You can have his 8-page Veterinary Book any time for the asking. Send in stamp and mention this paper.

100 lbs. \$7.00; 25 lb. pail \$2.00. Smaller quantities at a slight advance. Ready pack. DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio, U. S. A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ge-a and Instant Louse Killer.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-GE-A... effect is to give greater strength to the digestive organs of the hen. That means better use of food and greater returns from it. Where Poultry Pan-a-ge-a is given once a day in soft feed, hens are uniformly healthy and great layers. Poultry Pan-a-ge-a is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of making growth and egg production by increasing digestion. It is made up of ingredients always helpful for curing gapes, roup, cholera and other diseases due to ill-condition. It is a guaranteed egg producer, a help to moulting hens and of great benefit to little chickens. A penny's worth is enough for three hens one day. 1 1/2 lbs. \$5.00; 5 lbs. \$20.00; 12 lbs. \$40.00; 25 lb. pail \$75.00. Send 2c for Dr. Hess 48 page poultry book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

SHORTHORNS FOR SALE!

I have a dozen young cows and heifers, got by the Smooth Bull bull, Golden Abel (imp.), and in calf to the Bruce Mayflower bull, Royal Bruce (imp.), that I will sell very reasonable. A number of them are out of imported dams, and registered in Dominion and American Herd-books.

R. J. DOYLE, OWEN SOUND, ONT.

The Salem Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS A SPECIALTY.

Write for any information.

J. A. WATT, ELORA, ONT. G. T. R. and C. P. R.

1854 MAPLE LODGE STOCK FARM 1908

One handsome roan SHORTHORN BULL for sale, and several choice heifers.

LEICESTERS of the best kind, bred from champion prizewinners. Several in good show fit.

A. W. Smith, Maple Lodge, Ont. Lucan Crossing Station, G. T. Ry.

Scotch Shorthorns

BULLS: 4 choice yearlings, IMPORTED; 8 yearlings and a number of choice calves of our own breeding. FEMALES: A number of cows and heifers forward in calf, including showyard material. Tempting prices. W. G. PETTIT & SONS, FREEMAN, ONT. Bell telephone at each farm. Farms only 1/2 and 1 1/2 miles from Burlington Jct., G. T. R.

SCOTCH SHORTHORNS.

For sale: A number of good Scotch heifers, mostly from imp. sire and dam, and bred to imp. bulls. One imp. yearling bull, red, a straight, smooth one. One 9-months bull from imp. sire and dam. One 10-months bull, by imp. sire and from Duchess of Gloster dam. Long-distance phone. Farm 1/4 mile from Burlington Jct. station.

J. F. Mitchell, Burlington, Ont.

Two Red Bulls.

12 months old. A Clipper and a Merita. Priced low for quick sale. One of them out of an extra milker. Females of all ages for sale. Inspection solicited. Always have on hand some good Lincoln sheep for sale. Long-distance phone.

J. T. Gibson, Denfield, 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 Pontine Heron, son of Hengerveld De Kol, world's greatest sire, head of herd. All leading breeds represented. Putnam station, near Ingersoll.

H. E. GEORGE, Crampton, Ont.

Spring Brook Holsteins and Tamworths.

32 choice young Tamworths from imp. sows, and sired by imp. Knowle King David, of best British blood and Royal winners. Correct type. Holsteins of best strains. Write for what you want, or, better, come and see. Will not exhibit this year. Stock better than ever. A. C. HALLMAN, BRISLAU, WATERLOO CO., ONT.

Holsteins & Yorkshires

R. Honey, Brinkley, Ont.

All surplus stock of Holsteins sold, except this crop of calves. Ready to book orders for them. Best bacon type Yorkshires, one to six months, both sexes, at moderate prices.

Only Bull Calves

GEO. RICE, ANNANDALE STOCK FARM, TILSONBURG, ONTARIO.

FOR SALE, HOLSTEINS and AYRESHIRE, Of the best performing strains.

Mr. A. I. Hickman

COURT LODGE, EGERTON, KENT, ENG. Exporter of pedigree stock of every description to all parts of the world. During the fall months light and heavy horses will be a specialty. Write for prices, terms and references.

FAIRVIEW HERD

offers you another son of the great Pontiac Kornolke, who has more high-testing daughters in Advanced Registry than any other living bull. We have four of his daughters that have seven days' records that average over 28 lbs. each, and over 4 1/2 fat. This young bull was born Nov. 2, 1907, is two-thirds white, and a beauty. His dam is sired by a son of De Kol 2nd's Paul De Kol, the sire of Angus Cornucopia Pauline. You cannot find a better breeding than this. First check for \$150 takes him. E. N. DOLLAR, Newveton, St. Law. Co., N. Y. Near Prescott, Ont.

Homestead Holsteins

Bull calves for sale 2 months old, out of cows with large A. R. O. records, and sired by Count Mercena Poeh, whose dam and sire's dam average 25 1/2 lbs. butter in seven days. G. & F. GRIFFIN, Box 43 Burgessville, Ont.

The Maples Holstein Herd

RECORD OF MERIT COWS. Headed by Lord Wayne Mechthilde Calamity, also in the Record of Merit. Nothing for sale but choice bull calves. WALBURN RIVERS, Falden's, Ont.

Hilton Stock Farm

Holsteins, Cotswolds and Tamworths. Present offering: Some young cows; a nice lot of young pigs; few boars six months old, and sows in pig. R. O. MORROW & SON, Brighton Tel. and Stn.

Beaver Creek Holsteins

I have at present a few cows and heifers for sale, and three young bulls; all from good milkers. Apply to ALBERT MITTFELDT, Elcho, Ont.

LYNDALE HOLSTEINS!

Bull calves out of cows with records of from 18 to 20 lbs., also three heifers coming two, and a number of young cows in Record of Merit, bred to a grandson of Pieterje Hengerveld's Count De Kol. BROWN BROS., LYN, ONT.

LABELS FOR CATTLE SHEEP AND HOGS

Your name and address for sample and circular. It costs nothing. Write to-day. F. G. James, Bowmanville, Ont.

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

Centre and Hillview Holsteins

125 head to select from. 95 in the R. O. M. Stock bulls Boscheur Statesman, high official backing, and is closely related to Colantha 4th's Johanna; Brookbank Butter Boy. All nearest dams over 20 lbs. From these sires, out of R. O. M. dams, are several young bulls and a few heifers. Prices right. P. D. EDE, Oxford Centre, Ont. Woodstock Station.

MAPLE GLEN HOLSTEINS

For Sale: Service bull, brother to Guelph dairy test champion, 1907; three bull calves, one from 22½-lb. cow, one from 17.80-lb. 4-year-old, a Top Notcher from 19.48-lb. 2-year-old. Come and inspect the herd.

G. A. GILROY, Glen Buehl, Ont.

Now

is the time to buy a bull for service next year, because we sell CHEAPER now than we do next spring. Why not write to us RIGHT AWAY for a BARGAIN in bulls from R. O. M. dams? Or better yet, call and see us.

E. & F. MALLORY, FRANKFORD, ONTARIO.

Maple Hill Holstein-Friesians

Special offering: Two bull calves eleven months old; well bred; in fine condition; now fit for service.

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

BRAMPTON JERSEYS

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

B. H. BULL & SON,

BRAMPTON, ONT.

JERSEYS We have the get of Ethel's John, a 75 FOR SALE per cent. Mary Ann of St. Lambert bull; also of Minette's Star, a son of Brampton Minette, Brampton Monarch (imported), Blue Blood, and Financial King. Write for what you want. H.S. Pipes & Son, Amherst, Nova Scotia.

Ayrshire Cattle for Quick Sale—Choice bulls, heifers and cows, imported or Canadian-bred, for immediate sale. Prices very low considering quality. Good teas. Heavy milkers. For particulars write: WILLIAM THORN, Treat Run Stock Farm, Lynedoch, Ont., Norfolk Co.

UTILITY GLENORA OF KELSO =15798= Ayrshires at head of herd. For sale: Females of all ages, and several young bulls, some out of 11,000-lb. cows. Come and see, or address: R. C. CLARK, Hammond, Ont. Railway station, Hammond (G. T. R. and C. P. R.).

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



Stoneycroft Ayrshires

Choice young bulls and heifers of the very best breeding, combining show and dairy quality.

Large Improved Yorkshire Pigs from imported sires and dams, now ready to ship.

Stoneycroft Stock Farm, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que.

CHERRY BANK AYRSHIRES.

I am now offering young bulls and heifers true to type and high in quality. Some with imp. sire and dam; also will spare a few older females. P. D. McArthur, North Yorktown P. O., Que. 4241 The Howick station, Que.

STOCK FOR SALE AT A number of Ayrshire bulls and heifers of deep-milking strain. 15 Oxford Down shearing and ram lambs. Ewes any age. Prices reasonable. H. J. WHITTEKER & SONS, Williamsburg, Ont., Props.

AYRSHIRES AND YORKSHIRES



Our 1908 importation has landed, consisting: In females, of 3-year-olds, 2-year-olds, yearlings and calves; in bulls, yearlings, calves; dams' records up to 1,100 gals. of milk in Scotland. Write J. Retson, South Quebec. We can furnish full show herds of choice ones. All ages on hand, either imported or home-bred. Milk records of all milkers. Pigs from 3 wks. to 4 mos. Phone in residence.

ALEX. HUME & CO., Menie P.O., Ont. Hoard's Station, G. T. R.

HOWGLAN AYRSHIRES!

For sale: 75 pure-bred registered Ayrshires, all ages; prizewinners; many imported. Apply to ALLAN P. BLUE, Eustis, Quebec.

AYRSHIRES

Bull and heifer calves from producing dams. Right good ones. Hickory Hill Stock Farm. N. DYMENT, Dundas Station and telegraph. Clappison, Ont.

COOPER'S FLUID

For dipping SHEEP. For washing CATTLE, HORSES and DOGS. Cures Mange and Ringworm. Cures Maggot wounds in Sheep. Cures Ulcers, Sore Udders, etc.

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE FOR GREAT BRITAIN.

COOPER'S WORM TABLETS a sure cure for worms in CATTLE, HORSES and SHEEP.

Write for free Booklet P.

WM. COOPER & NEPHEWS, TORONTO, ONTARIO. 506-507 MANNING CHAMBERS.

Shropshires, Cotswolds Oxford Down Sheep

I am now offering a lot of large, well-covered rams. They weigh from 160 to 200 lbs. each. Also shearing ewes, ram lambs and ewe lambs, of both breeds, fitted for showing.

JOHN MILLER, BROUGHAM, ONT. Claremont station, C. P. R.

AT FARNHAM FARM.

We are at present offering a number of superior yearling rams and ram lambs, by imported sire and partly from imported dams. Some splendid yearling ewes and ewe lambs. Also a few imported yearling and ram lambs. Price reasonable.

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

I CAN FURNISH JUST NOW A LARGE NUMBER OF EXTRA GOOD Shropshire and Cotswold Rams

A large number of extra good Shropshire and Cotswold ewes, twelve months old. And a few very high-class Shorthorn bulls and heifers. Any of which will be sold at moderate prices.

ROBERT MILLER, STOUFFVILLE, ONT.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS. Miscellaneous.

LICE ON TURNIPS.

I have a field of turnips which are badly affected with lice, and the turnips are rotting. Would it be advisable for me to top the turnips? As soon as the lice destroy the tops and the tops fall off, the turnips starts to rot, and people have been telling me that by cutting off the tops it will save the turnip. We would not be without "The Farmer's Advocate," as it is helpful in many ways.

A. B. M.

Ans.—In dry, hot autumn weather, turnip lice multiply with amazing rapidity. A good rain, such as has at last come, checks them. We do not believe the rot you speak of is caused directly by the lice, or that cutting off the tops at this stage of growth would in any degree save them from the disease, but the experiment may be worth trying on a part of the crop at least.

TUBERCULOSIS IN FOWLS.

Our hens are dying by the dozens. They first get lame in one leg, then get droopy, and soon die. What is the cause, and is there any cure? C. M.

Ans.—From the description given, I am strongly of the opinion that these birds have tuberculosis. One cannot say positively without having a bacteriological examination, but where birds go lame and get droopy or droop away, and after opening have spotty livers, these are pretty strong indications of the disease. If your correspondent wants to be positive, he could send one or two to the Bacteriological Laboratory at the Ontario Agricultural College for examination. In the meanwhile I would suggest that he clean the henhouse as thoroughly as possible and burn all sick chickens. Use lime freely on the droppings and dig up the ground near the henhouse. The young birds should not be allowed to mix with the older ones. Probably if he were to clean out the entire stock of old ones and keep the young ones in the same building, after it had been thoroughly cleaned and whitewashed, the trouble might disappear.

W. R. GRAHAM.

CEDAR SEEDLINGS—RASPBERRIES.

I see some cedars growing on the most bare and unlikely places, evidently from seed. Would you kindly tell me when to plant the seeds? Also the best time to plant raspberry bushes, and some general directions about raspberries, best varieties, etc. J. H. T.

Ans.—Both the red and white cedar may often be found growing wild upon bare, dry land. I do not know which one you refer to, but may say that the white cedar matures its seed early in the summer. The red cedar seed does not mature until fall. Either of these seeds may be sown as soon as matured, or may be kept in a dry place for planting in the spring. The white cedar seed germinates quite readily, but the red cedar is slow to germinate and may not show signs of growth for a year or more.

The best time to plant raspberries is early in the spring. They should be set in rows of five or six feet apart, and four or five feet apart in the row. They should receive thorough cultivation and should be pruned regularly every year, cutting out all the old wood which has borne fruit and leaving only the strongest new canes. The pruning may be done any time in the fall after fruit is off, or may be left till early in the spring. The new canes should be headed back in the spring to a uniform height of 3 or 4 feet from the ground, depending upon their vigor of growth. Among the best varieties of raspberries are: Red, Marlboro, for early; Cuthbert for main crop. The Herbert, an excellent new variety, will no doubt in time take the place of Cuthbert in sections where this variety is too tender. Golden Queen is one of the best of the yellow varieties, and Columbian the best of the purple varieties. For northern sections the Older is one of the hardiest of the blacks, but for southern sections the Gregg is generally considered the best.

O. A. C.

H. L. HUFF.

TRADE TOPICS.

Sportsmen, hunters, and others requiring a gun or rifle or any supplies in that line, should look up the advertisement in this paper of Warren & Ellis, 302 Yonge street, Toronto, who carry a full line of this class of goods.

The stock-taking and clearing sale of used pianos and organs advertised in this paper by Gourlay, Winter & Leeming, 188 Yonge street, Toronto, should attract the attention of the families of farmers and others as a favorable opportunity of securing a guaranteed instrument at a very moderate price, and on very easy terms of payment. Nothing adds more to the social enjoyment of life on the farm than a musical instrument, and there are few farmers who cannot afford one at the prices listed in this advertisement.

OPPORTUNITY IN RAILROADING.—

No doubt the greatest industry in the country to-day is railroading. On the American continent thousands of miles of track are laid yearly. In Canada alone, these lines are extending until it is only a matter of a few years before the Dominion will be a network of rails. To equip these systems, orders for rolling stock, aggregating many thousands of dollars, are being placed yearly, and many of the large locomotive and car building shops are continuously working overtime to complete their contracts.

The operation of these trains requires a large army of men, and this demand, coupled with the natural vacancies that occur, offer to the tradesmen one of the very best channels of obtaining a good livelihood. The work is steady, and few classes of labor pay such exceptionally large salaries as does that of railroading.

The work to-day is no more hazardous than many other trades, due to the railroad companies installing improved apparatus and being careful in the selection of healthy, sober, honest, and so far as possible, trained men. With the latter (trained men) in view, The Dominion Railway School, Winnipeg, Man., was organized. Men familiar with every phase of railroading, compiled elaborate text-books, profusely illustrated, using many color designs, and touching upon every vital and practical subject relative to the workings of the great railway systems.

On account of the radical changes and improvements continuously taking place, The Dominion Railway School, one of the greatest institutions of railway instruction on the American continent, revise their text-books in order to keep them right up-to-the-minute. Their last edition was compiled recently, in fact, just completed. Young men, physically and mentally sound, would do well to write them for their free catalogue, outlining their system of instruction. Address, The Dominion Railway School, Winnipeg, Man.

GOSSIP.

UTILITY AYRSHIRES.

A herd of Ayrshires that is paying its owner large dividends in milk-production, and that for years have been selected and bred with the one object of improving the type and increasing the yield, is the herd of Mr. R. C. Clark, of Hammond, Ont., on the G. T. R. and C. P. R., a few miles out from Ottawa, in Carleton Co. In this herd to-day are cows that have given 10,000 and 11,000 pounds of milk in one year, and no guesswork about it. A look over this splendid herd of business Ayrshires, with their grand dairy type, and their large, well-shaped udders, impresses one with the fact that for profit in milk-yield, here is certainly a herd among the best the breed produces. The stock bull is Glenora of Kelso =15798=, certainly one of the most impressive sires in Canada, his heifers in milk showing up wonderfully, and it looks as though this bull would be a gold mine for Mr. Clark in stamping an indelible superiority on the herd. For sale are females of all ages, and several young bulls, some of them out of 11,000-lb. cows. It requires no very far-fetched ideas to convince any breeder that young bulls, bred from such great producing dams, are exceedingly desirable as herd-headers.

Bone Spavin

No matter how old the blemish, how lame the horse, or how many doctors have tried and failed, use **Fleming's Spavin and Ringbone Paste**. Do it under our guarantee—your money refunded if it doesn't make the horse go sound. Most cases cured by a single 5-minute application—occasionally two required. Cures Bone Spavin, Ringbone and Sidebone, new and old cases alike. Write for detailed information and a free copy of **Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser**. **Thirty-six pages, durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Covers over one hundred veterinary subjects. Read this book before you treat any kind of lameness in horses.** **FLEMING BROS., Chemists, 75 Church Street, Toronto, Ontario**

Fairview Shropshires AT TORONTO.

In several sections won over imported ones. In shearing ewes, beat this year's English Royal winners. In American-bred sections won every first offered. Including that for champion ram and champion ewe. In bred-by-exhibitor flocks, won the whole three. Won as many firsts as all competitors. Won more of the money than any competitor. Every sheep and lamb shown were Fairview-bred. Because of American quarantine blockade, special reduced prices quoted on the best ever offered. Nearly all sired by our World's Fair and International

CHAMPION RAMS.

Send for circular and prices to:

J. & D. J. CAMPBELL, Fairview Farm, Woodville, Ont.

HIDES

E. T. CARTER & CO., Consignments Solicited, High TORONTO, ONTARIO. Prices. Write.

SKINS

Springbank Oxford Down Sheep Bred from high-class show stuff. Our flock of 70 is now one of the very best. For sale are 12 shearing rams, 2 two-shear rams, a number of shearing ewes, and this year's crop of lambs of both sexes. Show stuff among them. **WM. BARNET & SON, LIVING SPRINGS P. O., ONT. Fergus Station.**

OXFORD DOWN RAMS For sale. A choice lot of yearling rams and ram lambs at close prices. **W. A. BRYANT, CAIRNGORM, ONT.**

SHROPSHIRE

Flock of the most approved type. We offer good animals at reasonable prices. **W. D. MONKMAN, BOND HEAD, ONT.**

CLAYFIELD Buy now of the **Champion Cots-Stock** **wild Flock of America, 1906.** Flock headers, ranch rams, ewes of different ages. All of first-class quality, and prices reasonable. Write, or call on **J. C. ROSS, Box 61, Jarvis, Ont.**

Shropshire Rams Yearlings, Registered. Good individuals for flock headers. Prices right. Come and see or correspond. **JOHN ROBERTSON, WYOMING, ONT.** About a mile from depot, G. T. R.

An American woman, who recently returned from a trip to Europe, says wet weather hasn't bothered the States at all in comparison with what she saw abroad. She says that they ran into a town named Venice, where the water covered every street and you couldn't get anywhere except in boats. She added: "You bet we only stayed one day in that slosh."

10c. The latest success.

Black Watch

The big black plug chewing tobacco.

GOSSIP.

The champion orator stepped from the train and bowed to the ruralites congregated about the station.

"I have come," he said solemnly, "to stump the State."

"By heck, we welcome you with open arms," said Farmer Hardapple. "We have been trying to get rid of the stumps in this State for the past ten years."

In a London auction room two men were disputing the possession of a picture by a celebrated English painter, which represented an ass. Each seemed determined to outbid the other. Finally one of them said:

"My dear sir, it is of no use. I shall not give in. The painting once belonged to my grandfather, and I intend to have it."

"Oh, in that case," replied his rival, suavely, "I will give it up. I think you are entitled to it if it is one of your family portraits," at which there was great laughter.

C. W. BARBER'S CLYDESDALES.

At Gatineau Point, Que., three miles north of Ottawa, just a little back of Hull, is the home of Mr. C. W. Barber, a young man rapidly coming to the front as one of the leading importers of Clydesdale horses in Canada. His several past importations have met with much favor and ready sale. His latest importation, landed a short time ago, of four stallions and two fillies, are the sort that make a name for a man as a clear-headed, discriminating judge, and the kind that pleases the eye of Canadian buyers, as they are put up on that smooth, sweet mould, and carry a vast amount of that flashy quality, without which Canadians do not want to look at, much less buy. The stallions are Baron Elrig (imp.) [8506], a bay three-year-old, by Baron's Pride, dam Bell 6th of Elrig [15788], by Belvidere, by Knight o' Lothian, breeding absolutely gilt-edged. He is a big colt, and a rare good kind. No man can fault his bottom and his sweet, smooth, well-coupled body, together with his superb quality and nice, true, trappy action, makes him extremely desirable in any section of country. He won third at Ottawa in a very strong class. Esperston (imp.) [8503] is another three-year-old, a brown, by Baron Loudon, dam Belton Rosa [3641], by Forward. This colt won second at Ottawa in the same class as his stable mate. He, too, is up to a big size, and shows a little more flashiness than the other. He is a horse that has only to be seen to be admired. His action is faultlessly true and clean. Royal Hall (imp.) [8504], a brown two-year-old, by Montrave Ronald, dam Baby Isabel [16791], by Prince Alexander, is bred richly on Cawdor Cup winning lines. This grand quality colt as an intensely flashy, stylish-moving Clydesdale, has few equals. He is a colt that will excite admiration wherever seen. At Ottawa, the ring-side talent could not understand how the judge put him in fourth place. Ascog Pride, (imp.) [8505] is a bay two-year-old, by the great Ruby Pride, dam Young Lady Blacon [15792], by Pride of Blacon, granddam by Prince Alexander. No colt could be more fashionably bred. He is a colt of great substance, will make over a ton horse, stands on flat, heavy bone, and well-sprung ankles; will certainly make something extra. He was third at Ottawa. The fillies are Bay Bertha (imp.) [16785], a bay two-year-old, by Baron Mitchell, dam Kate of Plunkton Mains [13063], by Koh-i-noor. She is a right good kind, with size, quality, character, and beautiful action. She was second at Ottawa, being only beaten by the grand champion. Lady Milligan (imp.) [16787], is a brown two-year-old, by Lothian's Best, dam Nell of Kirkland [15790], by Ornament. This filly is one of greater substance, and will make a very large mare of true draft Clydesdale character. Besides these Mr. Barber has several registered Canadian-bred Clydesdales, including a yearling stallion colt, that is worth looking after. Write Mr. Barber to Gatineau Point P. O., Que.



Belmont Shropshires!

THE CHAMPION FLOCK OF CANADA.

Just arrived at the farm: We believe, the best selection of Shropshires ever imported from Britain. If you want flock headers, show rams, field and show ewes and lambs at moderate prices, visit the Belmont Farm and inspect our flock. We import Welsh cobs and Shetland ponies. **J. G. Hamner & C. Hodgson, Props. Belmont Stock Farm, Box 92, Brantford, Ont.**

Maple Villa Oxford Downs and Yorkshires

For sale: Sunset, imp., 2 yrs. old—a grand ram and a grand, good sire; 15 shearing ewes; 4 shearing rams; this year's lambs of both sexes. A high-class lot. Yorkshires of both sexes and all ages. Satisfaction is guaranteed. **J. A. Carswell, Bond Head P. O., Ont. Beeton or Bradford Sta.**

POPLAR LODGE SOUTHDOWNS AND BERKSHIRES.—We are offering, at right prices, 2 aged rams, 3 shearing rams, and 2 ram lambs. Flock headers. Berkshires of all ages, in both sexes. Show stuff and of ideal type. Write me. Correct description guaranteed. **S. Lomon, Kettleby, Ont. P. O. and Sta., also Aurora Sta. Long-distance phone.**

MAPLE SHADE FARM

Will sell 24 excellent shearing SHROPSHIRE EWES, also 6 thick shearing rams. All are by an imported ram and from imported ewes, and would be splendid sheep for foundation of new flocks. They are offered at a reasonable price, either in one lot or in smaller flocks. Come and inspect, or write. **JOHN DRYDEN & SON, Brooklin, Ont.** Stations: Brooklin, G. T. R.; Myrtle, C. P. R. Long-distance telephones.

Sheep Breeders' Associations

American Shropshire Registry Association, the largest live-stock organization in the world. Richard Gibson, President, Delaware, Canada Address correspondence to **MORTIMER LEVERING, Secretary, Lafayette, Indiana**

Linden Oxfords!

Having sold our farm, our flock of Oxfords will be sold without reserve. Composed of ewes all ages, this year's crop of lambs, an Imp. Hobbs ram and yearling rams. All sired by good imp. rams.

R. J. HINE, DUTTON, ONT.

SOUTHDOWNS AND COLLIES.

Long-distance Telephone.

10 good yearling rams, including the first and third prize winners at London. Also some good breeding ewes, which must be sold, as the flock is being reduced. **ROBT. McEWEN, Byron, Ont. Ry. Stn., London, Ont.**

IF INTERESTED IN Dorset Sheep

Call and see my flock at Riverview Stock Farm. Shorthorns and Dorset Sheep. **H. BARTLETT, Kimbo P. O., Ont., Lincoln Co., Grassies Station, T. H. & B., 2 miles; Grimsby Station, G. T. R., 6 miles.**

Large English Yorkshires

Figs of the most approved type, of both sexes, all ages, for sale at all times. We have more imported animals in our herd than all other breeders in Canada combined. We won more first prizes at the large shows this year than all other breeders combined. We won every first but one and all silver medals and Bacon prizes at Toronto and London. and at St. Louis we furnished all the first-prize hogs in the breeding classes except two; also supplied both champions and grand champions. Prices reasonable. **D. C. FLATT & SON, Millgrove, Ont.**

PINE GROVE BERKSHIRES.

Bred from imp. and Canadian-bred sires and dams, which are of choicest breeding. Stock all ages, for sale. Some imp. in dam. Guaranteed as represented. **W. W. BROWNIDGE, Ashgrove, Ont. Georgetown, G. T. R.**

MAPLE GROVE YORKSHIRES

A choice lot of boars fit for service. A few sows bred and ready to breed. Young pigs of both sexes and all ages. We have one type, and that the most approved. We sell on the purchaser's approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. **H. S. McDIARMID, Fingal P. O., Ont. Shedden Sta.**

CEDAR LODGE YORKSHIRES

100 head of brood sows, imp. and the product of imp. stock, weighing from 600 to 800 lbs. each. Stock hogs by imported sires and dams, very large and full of quality. Young stock of both sexes constantly on hand for sale. Pairs not skin. Satisfaction guaranteed. **P. O. COLLINS, Bevesville P. O., Ontario Manotick Sta., C. P. R.**

MONKLAND YORKSHIRES

are the easily-fed, quick-maturing kind. The sort the farmers want. All ages for sale. 100 sows bred now. **JAMES WILSON & SONS, FERGUS, ONTARIO.**

SUNNYMOUNT BERKSHIRES

For Sale: A few boars fit for heavy service. **JOHN McLEOD, MILTON, ONTARIO.** Importer and Breeder. Post office and stations, C. P. R. and G. T. R.

GLENBURN HERD OF Yorkshires

Winner of gold medal three years in succession. Six young boars from 6 to 9 months; also 75 young sows, from 6 to 12 weeks old. **DAVID BARR, JR., Box 3, Renfrew, Ont.**

LARGE ENGLISH YORKSHIRES

—We have a limited number of choice choicest sows, and got by the imported boars, Dalmey Joe [3527] and Broomhouse Beau [4554]. 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.**

WILLOWDALE BERKSHIRES.

On account of the scarcity of help, and selling part of my show herd at Toronto, I was unable to attend London Exhibition. Sorry! but hope to meet you next year. **J. J. Wilson, Milton, Ont.**

Newcastle Tamworths and Short-horns.

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

Duroc-Jersey Swine and Leicester sheep.

25 one and two shear ewes, 3 shearing rams, and this year's crop of ram lambs. Also sows in pig, and sows ready to breed; boars fit for service, and pigs ready to wean. **Mac Campbell & Sons, Harwich, Ont.**

Merriston Tamworths, Shorthorns and Clydesdales.

Tamworths from Toronto winners. Either sex. Any age. Sows bred and ready to breed. Pairs not skin. **CHAS. CURRIE, Merriston, Ont. Shaw Sta., C. P. R.**

ONIO IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES.

—Largest strains. Oldest-established registered herd in Canada. Young sows in farrow. Choice pigs 6 weeks to 6 months old. Pairs furnished not skin. Express charges prepaid. Pedigrees and safe delivery guaranteed. **E. D. GEORGE, Putnam, Ont.**

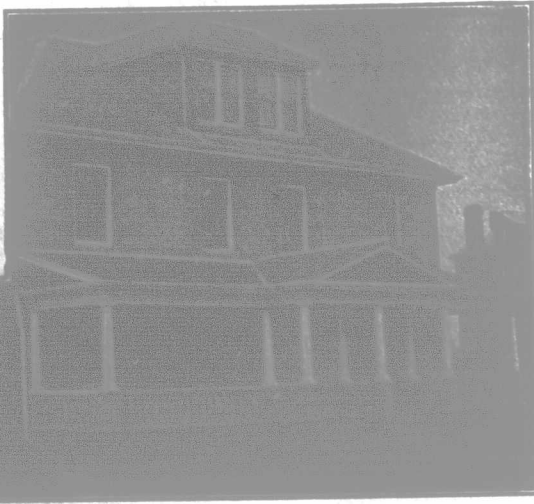
ELMFIELD YORKSHIRES

50 young pigs for sale, both sexes. Young sows bred to imported boar, also sows to Canadian-bred boar due to farrow about 1st October. **G. B. MUMA, Ayr, Ont. Ayr, C.P.R.; Paris, G.T.R.**

Wanted—Brakemen and Firemen Salary—\$75 to \$150 a month.
 We teach and qualify you by mail. Course simple, practical and thorough. After eight or ten weeks' study we guarantee to assist in getting you a position on any railway in Canada. The first step is writing for our booklet.
THE DOMINION RAILWAY SCHOOL,
 Dept. C. Winnipeg, Man.

The Dunn Hollow Concrete Block Machine

Fourth year in the market, and every machine sold doing good work. Simple in construction and operation. Suitable for block-making for a single building or for a regular block-making business. A moderate-priced machine; compact and portable. No power required. Has suited every purchaser, and will please you. Western shipments made from our Winnipeg warehouse.
 Write us for catalogue.



Address Dept. O, THE JAS. STEWART MFG. CO., Ltd., Woodstock, Ont.

My Electric Belt
 WITHOUT COST UNTIL CURED



To men who are run down, weak and puny, and who have lost the force of vitality, who feel gloomy, despondent, and unable to battle with the affairs of life, who have Rheumatism, Back Pains, Weak Stomach and Kidneys, and feel generally as if they needed to be made over. If that means you, come to me, and if I say that I can cure you I will give my belt free

UNTIL YOU ARE CURED

if you give me reasonable security. I don't want money that I don't earn. I don't need it, and am not after it. But I am after the dollars that are now going wrong in the quest of health. Look at all these poor wrecks of humanity that are spending all they earn on drugs—dope that is paralyzing their vital organs—that have spent all they have earned for years without gaining a pound of strength for the hundreds of dollars wasted.

That is the money I am after, because for every dollar I take I can give a thousand per cent. interest, and I don't want it at all until I have cured you, if you will secure me. I have cured so many cases right here that I can prove my claims to you, but if that proof is not enough, I'll give you the names of men right near you—where you are. Is that fair? Just lately I have received letters of praise from these men:

Dr. McLaughlin: Lachine Locks, Que.
 Dear Sir,—It gives me much pleasure to state that your Belt has done me an invaluable amount of good. It has cured me of those drains, also pains and kidney trouble. I will heartily recommend your Belt to anyone whenever I get the chance. Wishing you every success in your present good work, I remain, Yours sincerely,
 GEO. DUNCAN.

Dr. McLaughlin: Mount Maple, Ont.
 Dear Sir,—I take great pleasure in writing to you, and would have done so sooner, but I wanted to test your Belt well first. I am thankful to say that it is all that you claim it to be. I feel like a new man. My stomach has not bothered me since I started to use your Belt, and losses do not trouble me any more. I have gained in flesh and in strength, can eat and sleep well, and am very thankful that I ever became one of your patients. Yours very truly,
 JAMES BIGLOW.

Wherever you are, I think I can give you the name of a man in your town that I have cured. Just send me your address and let me try. This is my twenty-fourth year in the business of pumping new vim into worn-out humanity, and I've got cures in nearly every town on the map.

Come and see me if you can, and I'll fix you up, or, if you can't call, write to me, and I'll do the same. I've got a nice book on men that I'll send, sealed, free, if you enclose this ad. Consultation free. I have a Book especially for women.

DR. M. S. McLAUGHLIN,
 112 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.
 Write Plainly.
 Please send me your book free.
 NAME
 ADDRESS
 Office Hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m., and Saturday and Wednesday until 8.30 p.m.
 WRITE PLAINLY.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.
 Miscellaneous.

SICKNESS OF SERVANT.

If I hire a man by the year, and he is sick or laid off from work, can he be charged for loss of time? Think I have seen it in one of the papers that they could not be. If they cannot be, what would be the limit of time that they could claim?
 JOHN.

Ontario.
 Ans.—While generally speaking, it is true that the servant cannot be charged with loss of time from illness, if such illness should be of considerable duration and such as to really incapacitate him for the work he has engaged to do, it would be ground sufficient to justify the master in discharging him.

SQUAB RAISING AND MARKET-ING.

Can I make any money raising pigeons for squabs? What age and weight would they have to be to command ready sale? Is there a market for them in Toronto, and at what price? Are they sold dead or alive? Are they hard to raise?
 FARMER'S SON.

Ans.—I would suggest that your correspondent write for the squab bulletin from the Connecticut Agricultural College. I think they would willingly send it. There may be more money in squabs for one who is naturally adapted to the care of pigeons, but what I can see from the rearing of squabs here and elsewhere, where there is no one who is passionately fond of pigeons, I doubt very much whether the undertaking would be profitable, unless the pigeons had free range or could pick up most of their living. There is a fair market in Toronto. The pigeons are easily sold, dressed, by the dozen, and I would say, from the markets elsewhere, \$3 per doz. would be a fair price.

W. R. GRAHAM.

ELECTRIC-POWER CONTRACTS.

I enclose a form of contract which is being presented to farmers along the line by a representative of the Commission, and some are a little careful about signing.

1. Are there uniform prices set by the Government for tower site?
2. Or does this vary?
3. What are the farmers' rights with regard to shade trees or other timber?
4. What is the meaning of clause (c)?

Answers to these questions and other information will be gratefully received.
 Ontario. NOME.

Ans.—1. No.
 2. Yes.
 3. If injuriously interfered with, there should be full compensation paid in respect of same.

4. The clause in question, which reads: "The burden and benefit of this agreement is intended, so far as may be, to run with the land," means that each successive owner of the land is entitled to the benefit and liable to the obligation.

We would add that farmers along the proposed line would do well to be careful about signing. They ought, in every case, to consult a solicitor first, and especially regarding the amount of damages to be paid them.

We would add that, as the Hydro-electric enterprise is calculated to promote industry in the Province, and may in time prove of direct advantage to the agricultural class, not only by increasing the mileage of electric railways, but also, perhaps, by affording electric energy for farm purposes, it would be a mistake for those holding property along the proposed transmission line to attempt to brook or delay the scheme. In all probability the agents of the Hydro-electric Commission will be prepared to deal fairly and reasonably in the way of compensation. However, there may be cases where honest difference of opinion will arise, and where a farmer's property will be injuriously affected, it is only right that full compensation should be paid. Farmers who are approached in the matter will do well to study carefully the provisions of the proposed contract which they are invited to enter into, and, if in doubt as to the meaning or possible consequences entailed, might do well to consult a solicitor in person, especially regarding the amount of damages to be paid them.

Was A Total Wreck From Heart Failure

In such cases the action of
MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS

in quieting the heart, restoring its normal beat and imparting tone to the nerve centres, is beyond all question, marvelous.

Mr. Darius Carr, Geary, N.B., writes: "It is with the greatest of pleasure I write you a few lines to let you know the great blessing your Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have been to me. I was a total wreck from heart failure and my wife advised me to take your pills. After using two boxes I was restored to perfect health. I am now 62 years old and feel almost as well as I did at 20."
 Price 50 cents per box or 3 for \$1.25, at all dealers, or mailed direct by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

I Cured My Rupture
 I Will Show You How to Cure Yours FREE!

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

Free Rupture - Cure Coupon.

CAPT. W. A. COLLINGS,
 Box 555, Watertown, N. Y.
 Dear Sir,—I wish you would send me your New Discovery for the Cure of Rupture.
 Name.....
 Address.....

'Twas said, in Goldsmith's time, a wonder grew
 That one small head could carry all one knew;
 But that occurred when Alexander Pope,
 And Dryden, Milton, and great Shakespeare wrote.

In our day another marvel grows,
 That is not caused by what a person knows.

We wonder at the rich, with splash and dash,
 That one small pocket carries all his cash;
 Or that a lady goes to shop or call,
 And has no pocket either great or small.
 —John Philo Trowbridge.

Mother (to future son-in-law)—I may tell you that, though my daughter is well educated, she cannot cook. Future Son-in-Law—That doesn't matter much so long as she doesn't try.

