## PAGES

MISSING

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This bountiful year, which is now closing, has firmly established the fact that galvanized steel is the best roofing material for Canada. It is no experiment, having withstood the severe test of our climate for over fifty years. Experiments are costly

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GALVANIZED ROOFING is a paying investment for any man, if for no other reason than its lightning-conducting qualities. Electric storms are becoming a more serious matter each year. A galvanized roof is the best protection you can have.

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 building or repairing any building, from your church or your school down to your smallest outbuilding. We have some style of building goods for every require ment. It will cost you nothing to prove this. Let us hear from you. Our catalogues and estimates are free
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We are splendidly equipped to supply any size, shape or quantity of CORRUGATED SHEETS, together with all accessories for this very popular form of barn-roofing.
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MAXWELL LOADERS have been in use longer than those of any other manufacturer in Canada longer experience in the manufacture of this line is the cause of their superiority. When you purchase a MAXWELL LOADER you are buying an implement that will cause you no more trouble than a wheelbarrow. They are past the experimental stage. If you are interested, send for our catalogue describing Haying Tools, Mowers, Side-delivery Rakes, and Steel Tedders

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No farm is complete in these days of un-
todadet farming without one of our STE EL
FEED COOKERS. Can be used as R food tooder coiming without on of our STEEL
FEED Cot
cooker or a sap boiler. Can be used as a food cooker or a sap boiler.
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THE STEEL TROUGH \& MACHINE CO., LTD., Tweed, Ontario.


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 GIANT SPRAYERNew 1907 Model
Patent Auxiliary Air Pump Pressure easily maintained.
Specially adapted for old specially adapted for old

SIMPLE,
DURABLE, COMPLETE.
Suitable for all kinds spraying mehards, vine yards, small mimits, potatoes
etc. For mices and infor mation wrte to
LITTLE GIANT
SPRAYER MFG. SPRAYER MFG. CO TORONTO, OND.

It looks like the one that attracted s. crowd at the Toronto, Ottiawa


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That always has, and always will
stand for the BEST i i all kind of
Hat stand for the BEST in all kinds of
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this tione Louden's have surpased this time Louden' have surpassed
themselvesior Their new Feed nad
Litter Carrier is a wonder So

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The Colorado of Canada.
THE ALBERTA RAIL WAY HAS 500,000 WHEAT LANDS FOR SALE.
Thoes lands are situated in Alberta's
Warme belta s. short distance north of the Morm belt, B Bhort distance northorthe
Mo the
of the Rooky Mourt. and at the east base






C.A.Magrath, Land Commissioner Lothbridse, Illbertan
Osler, Hammond \& Nanton, winniper. Man.
Morm-In 1905 the frat oar of minitiar
To Farmers!


PLYMOUTH AGENTS, 53 Colborne St., Toronto.
GOOD HOMES IN VIRGINIA



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NDORSED AND EULOGIZED by Nordica, Albani, Plunket Greene, Watkin-Mills, Burmeister, Hyllested, Jonas, Nutini, and a host of other aptists famed the world over.

Durability, Pure Singing Quality, Responsiveness of Touch, and an Unrivalled Tone, are some of the characteristics of the famoús


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A new creation in piano-building, with a 80 -year record behind it It is a greater piano to-day than has been.
xcels any piano I have ever used."-Albani.

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$\$ 828,528.27$.

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Business in Force : \$82,557,806.00.

Losses Paid $\$ 4,338,408.00$.

Doing business from the Atlantic to Pacific, and has the largest farm insurance business in Canada.
CONSERVATIVE, RELIABLE AND PROGRESSIVE.
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| A Manure Spreader should be just as much an essential to your fact, it should be more so, because if you use a Manure Spreader prop- erly, you will very soon find that erly, you will very soon find that your increased crop returns will more than warrant you in purchasing the machines. |
| :---: |
| The machine you should purchase is the "Chempion" You will find that statement correct when you examine the different machines now being offered on the Canadian market. |
| The "Cbompion" is the direct result of 29 years' experience in this perience - not by hearsay what | conditions on Canadian farms de-

mand, and we have the facilities to
meet those requirements meet those requirements. The "Chomplon" is simple and strong. The Beater is drivendirectly
from a large sprocket wheel from a large sprocket wheel on the
rear axle-and just here note that rear axle-and just here note that
the "Champion" rear axle is $2 \sharp$
inches in diameter inches in diameter. That's the part that has to carry the load and trans-
mit the power. The wooden part of the frame is made of sound hardwood and will stand all hard work on rough land
We have no room here to describe
this machine in this machine in detail. If you are
an up-to-date farmer you an up-to-date farmer you want to We can supply your wants. Our

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Of nursery stock should write direct to us for quotations,
see our nearest agent before ordering elsewhere. Our stock complete and of the finest quality, and all orders, large
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write for full information to the Berliner Gram-0-phone Co. of Canada,Ltd.,Montreal.

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Send for our tooklet and give us an opportunity to prove our
LOCKED WIRE FENGE COMPANY, LIMITED London, Ontario


## "ONE MINUTE" WASHER

## Best Machine in the World. Runs Itself Half the Time.



## OPERATION

The secret of ease in operating the "ONE MINUTE" WASHER lies in the fly-wheel under the tub running on ball bearings. A compound lever makes it possible to run this wheel at any speed you desire. The dolly or clothes agitator on the inside of the tub throws the clothes against the corrugated sides and bottom (the washboard) twice as often as any other machine, forcing the soapy water through the clothes oftener, and therefore does the washing in half the time required by all other machines. Four to five minutes is the time required to wash a tubful of clothes with this machine. You push the handle one way of the stroke and the fly-wheel forces it back to you. A child can run the machine if he or she uses the "ONE MINUTE" movement. The flywheel is so geared that with the tub full of clothes it will make 15 to 20 revolutions before coming to a standstill.

## CONSTRUCTION

The TUBS are constructed of clear-grain Southern CYPRESS lumber, each stave is corrugated, making a washboard on all sides and on the bottom of the tub. The corrugations are cut in the wood, and not nailed on as is frequently the case. Before buying a Washer look up the merits of pine, cedar and CYPRESS, and the adaptability of each to water. Cypress is conceded by all to be the best material on earth for a wash-tub. The cover of the tub is double, the lower half resting inside the tub, thus permitting no steam to escape. The tub is covered with one coat of STAIN Filler and two coats of VARNISH

The CASTINGS are tested before being placed on the machine, thus removing any liability of their breaking.' The castings upon which the strain is greatest are made of malleable. Each piece of casting is handsomely enameled.

The DOLLY or clothes agitator is turned from soft elm, and adjusts itself up or down, according to the amount of clothes in the machine. This removes the liability of the clothes becoming congested in the tub and making it necessary to loosen them, as is frequently the case in other Washers.

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28
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## This is a Busy Aop:

Economize time by reading only the best journals published.
The Farmer's Advocate is Rare Value at $\$ 1.50$ a Year.

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clutches, levers, gears, etc., are used to drive out, and just as securely locked forward when
beater of ". Succears, etc., are used to drive out of gear.
```

Old-style methods have been side-tracked wonder. Simultaneously with the throwing a

$\begin{array}{cl}\text { ent } & \text { the spreader into gear, the beater is automatically } \\ \text { moved back from contact with the manure. Has }\end{array}$
-a simpler, stronger, easier-working mechanism strikes it. This pet up speed before the manure
than used on any other manure spreader. strikes it. This prevents all possithility of a
The driving mechanism is held securely in plati
by a HEAVY BRACED STUD, which is entirely ARemember, too, the ". Success" has the
absent from common manure spreaders
absent from common manure spreaders. $\quad$ This is of immense importance. Rear axle
Not a link of the STEFL-PINNED CHAD
Not a link of the STEEL-PINNED CHAIN has has to convey power to polverize and distritute
ever been known to break-and we've sold over the load, besides bearing a great share of its
15,060 machines. weight.
This direct drive gives the "Success" lighter Steer clear of a weak axle. it will may haver
raft, too-fully 25 per cent. lighter than any with your
draft, too-fully 25 per cent. lighter than any with your machine. I'arts will become disar-
other machine.
ranged and broken. It will be a constant somero
A lever close by the seat throws the beater in- of anxiety and expense.
Impossible for it to get out of
to gear. Impossible for it to get out of gear If you want the simplest, strongest, ansimet,
until the load is completely distriluted or youre- working manure spreader on the marknt,
lease the lever. Securely locked back when in buy the "Success." "
hlberta fall wheat lands


| THE HIOM RIVER REALTY OOMPAMY |
| :--- | TALKING PARROTS



PRTGMM BIRD BEED
:a Mention this Paper

DECEMBER 13, 1906

## A NORDHEIMER PIANO THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT

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NORDHEIMER'S
Limited, 188 Dundas Streat,


## LONDON

 Cement Tile Machine. Farmers make their own tile. Sondfor descriptive catalogue of Cement for deseriptive catalogue of Coment
Brick Machinery, Block Machines, eto. THE LONDON CONCRETE MACHINERY cory,
es Redan stroot, 28 Redan stroot, London, Ontarlo.


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THE EUREKA ROOT CUTTER Fittod with dither
Blioing or shroding
 fateor than any mother
 The ahrodar in it the
ideal of root outting.




 local dealer does not
The Eureka Planter Co., Limited, Manufacturers, WOODSTOCK, ONT.

Combination Wagon Boz and Rack. Agents wanted in every locality. Write for particulare.



OVER 10,000 FARMERS HAVE SOLD, EXCHANGED
 OR THROWN ASIDE OTHER SEPARATORS FOR THE "MELOTTE." WHY?

Because they find the "MELOT"JE" skims cleanest, turns easiest, lasts longest, and is therefore the best, the cheapest, most economical

## The "Melotte" Cream Separator

will pay for itself in the first year by increased yield of butter and cream Then thes one pound of butter extra per week from each cow on one week's free trial. Why Wot becond you the "MELOTTE" "MELOC'TV', will make more monat become convinced that the world" We will qladly send coun all than any "ther separator in the tinal and only test is totry it for one wee infornation you need, but the final and only test is to try it for one week at our expernse. Write to-day and become acquainted with the separator that pars for itself in one year; that costs $75 \%$ less for repairs, renewals and ,ils; that takes one year;
R. A. LISTER \& CO., LIMITED

## The Farmer's Odvocate and Home Magazine

Vol. XLI
LONDON, ONTARIO, DECEMBER 13, 1906.
No. 742



 confined to the assertion of authority over thaty Arctic sea and this has in a mesesure been oft
 longe estallis ished treaty rights. ways : in revenue, in commerce, in agriculture
 our revenuo on consol dated tund account rose
trom $\$ 13,687,928$ to $\$ \$ 0,139,360$, and our ex.
 been, that, in face of the growing requirement
of public service in a new country, agerevating


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from $\$ 79,860,976$ to $\$ 767,490,183$. The res $\$ 26,526,632$, was in 1905 , $\$ 56.474,124$; and in 1881 (the first year in which this return was
called for) it was only $\$ 18,149,193$. These are large figures, but the records of clearings are more striking. The business of the country is
done chiefly through the banks, and practically every large transaction is suttled by cheque. In 1901 the clearings of chartered banks in the
lominion showed a volume of $\$ 1871061$ and and in $1905 \$ 3,335,530,600$, being an increase if 78 per cent. The records of the clearing house are a safe gauge in measuring the strength Loan companies and milding sociotios show a \$3.2ness which has increased from assets of Life-insurance companies show a net insurance in force of $\$ 85,009,264$ in 1875, and $\$ 630,324,240$ vears, 187.5-1905, an increase of life insuranc from $\$ 21,957,296$ to $\$ 397,936,902$ : British com panies an increase from $\$ 19,455,607$ to $\$ 43,809$, $\$_{43,59 C} 361$ to $\$ 188,578,127$. an increase fron come of all life companies grew in the same period from $\$ 2,882,387$ to $\$ 22,080,717$, and this total increase of $\$ 19,198,330$ the share of business of fire insurance, the amount at risk in Canada in 1869 was $\$ 188,359.809$, which in 1905
was swelled to $\$ 1340057161$ or more than 600 per cent. of increase in thñty-six years.
Progress in agriculture may be shown with a few figures. Taking the census records, the wheat crop of 1870 was $16,723,873$ bushels, and of
1900 (which was a bad harvest) $55-570$, Ns. For the same harvest years the barley crop was $11,496,038$ and $22,224,366$ bushels. while the oat crop was 42, 489, 453 and 151,497,407 bushels. the three Northwest Provinces alone will much more than exceed the crops of 1871 and 1901 for the whole Dominion. In the same period, the number of horses grew from 836,743 to 1,577 ,-
493 , and the number of horned cattle from 2.624 290 to $5,576,451$. And in the production of butter and cheese at factories, the value rose rom $\$ 1,681,738$ in 1871 to $\$ 29,462,402$ in 1901. dustries is not so readily made, because for the census of 1871 all works were enumerated in the records without regard to the number of persons persons are confined 811 statistics were obtained for 41,259 estabishments, and in 1901 for only 14,650 . But the value of products in the iormer year was only
$: 221,617,773$, while for the latter it was $\$ 481$ 03,375 . In food products, the value in 1871 slaughtering and meat-packing, it was $\$ 3,799$; 20 in 1871. and $\$ 22,217,981$ in 1901 ; and in $87,724,839$ in 1901. Wages for in 1871, and 41,259 establishments of 1871 cost $\$ 40,851,009$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ substantial growth in thirty years, it will not be growth fully as great in the last five yill show A few words remain to be said on the railways of Canada. In the first years of Confederation
$\qquad$
$\qquad$ railways. The gross earnings of steam railways

1905, and the total expenses from $\$ 50,368$,化 $\$ 79,977,574$, while the gross earnings o ectric rallways grew from $\$ 5,768,283$ to $\$ 9$, \$5,918,194. One line across Canada, from ocean to ocean, built since Confederation, the Canadian Pacific, has been running for over twenty years. It consists of main line and branches owned of 5,095
miles, and lines leased of 3,202 miles, being a tal of 8,29 iniles operated by one management ine, own 788 miles of manother transcontinenta ranches, and operates in addition 738 miles o Ouring the present year its main line has reached Edmonton and is pushing forward to the moun ains and the coast. A third transcontinental ine, the Grand Trunk Pacific, is also under way t will traverse the hinterland of Quebec and intario, through a tract of rich clay land many millions of acres in extent, capable of sustaining ,600,000 people, and possessing great re ources of timber and water-power, and probably give a depth of five he American frontier, and to the Dominion a solidty of settlement from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Being a railway, too, with a maximum grade astward of only four-tenths and westward of only ix-tenths of one per cent. throughout the country ast of the Rocky Mountains, no other line on he continent can cut under it in the matter of Population is increasing well in nearly all the Provinces of the Dominion, but the only ones for which actual figures are available are Alberta, aken this year shows a population a census numbers of 808,000 , being an increase of 388,000 or 92 per cent, in five years. increase of 388,000

## The Coming Christmas

Were the keep our Chistmas merry still. -Scott. would the spirit of Christmas universal, this mutually helpful wore beneficent, generous and in human relations. But nometimes appears away the ultimate realization may seem to be spirit of fast to the idea that it is the possible Christmas spirit is that manifestation ofsence, the sacrifice and service which dates back to the pivotal day of all the ages, nineteen centuries ago, when the sublime revelation of peace on earth, goord will toward men, was made to human ature the world owes to those great to estimate what conceptions have been great artists whose lofty dows, bas reliefs, frescoes and paintingutiful wincommunities, and individuals, have their rens, letter days, but this day, which dawned out of a ranger, transcends all others in the good will vives the promotes, the recollections which it rethe dorme sundered lives which it reunites, and cannot cut Christmas out of the calendars. You of the world's heart. It fits in well with our northern Canadian clime, and could not be better right than Canada to be the world has a better or bounties of every kind have been this season, her lap with a lavish hand; and, of all beneficence than the farmer and of its general whom we tender, as a slight token of our humble esteem, this Christmas Number of '"The Farmer's
thie Farmer's Advocate
and Home Magazine.
the leading agricultural journal in the
 john weld, managrr.
anuts por The farmer's Advocatb and homb Journal Winnipge, Man
W. W. Chapman. Agent, Mowbray House, Norfolk Street,
London, W. C., England.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE 4is impartial and independent of all cliques or parties, handsomely
illustrated lith original engravings, and furne


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## Publisher to Reader

 a publishing offe, wan for ception of the thought, labor and outlay involved in an issue like the present number of "The necessary to begin preparations Magazine." It was for many of the articles and artistic features with which these pages are replete. In addition regular editorial pens, the special services of st were eaplisted Canadian and British contributors varied menu, wo that our readers would have foremost farmers in the delectation of the vir aimed to make it representative of more tha Canadian agriculture in its bust ant ane the gressive aspect.of Canada
Canada have contriluted of theremost artist Tons to its pages, Messers. F. II. Ahrigerten, of th graving
res. 1
elves assiduousiy to the sulbiects deroting them To the London Printing Company belongs the credit of which may be inferred from the iact that it
quired upwards of a third of a before the printed sheet the great prusi ready for the binding and mailing department. fo our subscribers this issue goes as the regu lar number of the paper for December 13th, with out extra charge, but should they wish additional copies for mailing to friends, these may ive (1)
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by sending one new subscriber and $\$ 150$ will be pleased to know that they can promise each new
subscriber a copy of this beautiful number This ffer is rood only tili Dec 31st 1906 er. This

THE•SHEPHERD'S•COLLIE

disciples of the Pyrrhon, more particularly ulge their cenius by school, invariably in- threw out his arme slowly phena, the old man Philosophy standing helpless on the Science and 10, there lay in his bosom a young fox. eyes, and great chasm, which vacuum is supposed to repre- crent close to its the ancient enemy of the flock sent the absent links between human and animal a few moments of deep reflection guide ; and, after fact in this representation imagination than real shepherd recalled the vision of his dream the capacity be taken as a criterion, the highly-trained tenderly raised young Reynard in his arms, carried Shepherd's collie will be found, in many cascs, to friend.
leave his master scientific data in a shepherd's cot than in all the tion townot offer this as an authentic contribut
 much speculation. A theory currently held was national faith having been thrown roung of a
that hecords fox. That he belongs to the same family wanting in the moral of our tale and altogether (Canidæ), is doubtess true, but there are many legitimate, of course, to refuse credence to the
distinguishing features which seem to arruie seren without questioning ; nor can those against the claims of direct kinship. to argue be blamed who regard with suspicion and those
The legend is ful summer evening, lay upon the mountain-side. having it subjected to the cold and and charm, by With the love of a father he looked on his flock. ards of demonstrated fact. Falling back upon acknowledged authorities,
covering the plain and stretching far away out we find such to the distant summits, and a tear stole way out


The Border Collle
 nsige. has ceasend the whulw his master, whocity


 was situath, the sight the otpectley whe athe sitnatw, shopt the ofject of his worle He Hell astle an amid man hato
and, the hoart humgry for something th $\qquad$
his humble home child sated upon th. ...arth he
$\qquad$
we find such a writer as Sirledged authorities,
clining to the opinion Mhat McNeill inhas in this veins the that the European collie theory is now generally accepted. Human kindMress has performed greater miracles than that of
taming and training a wolf. Martin in his
History Hamg and training a wolf. Martin in his
History of the log," recognizing the same
factor (domestication) factor (domestication), goes on to show that not
only was wid nature subdued and made useful
and lovable tut the and was wild nature subdued and made useful momotaineer in his new and vide and care of the
were the means of preserving thiough possession Wrations the purity of the breed. the outward differences of which suggest interest-
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minantime to conter. Sowever, we are not
corned. far as Scotiand is con"rned. the most meular representatiand is con-
ive write
wrking dogs) is what is known as the ". Bor-

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The Long-haired Beardie
having been the first object of the child curiosity and love, gallantly responds with an in-
stinctive gratitude by assuming responsibility for thnctive gratitude by assuming responsibility for
the safety of his youthful protege when the pressure of circumstances demands. And when the
old and faithful friend comes to die, deep and We have seen lamentation of the whole family. We have seen a shepherd with the dauntless courpanion and bewail his loss like a grief-stricken boy.
At certain seasons of the year, particularly in the autumn, the shepherd has to drive his lambs and "cast "ewes long distances to the market.
As a rule, the old drove roads are followed. which take them over hills and through glens; and sometimes the journey is not completed
within a week. Very often the shepherd has to within a week. Very often the shepherd has to
sleep on the hillside all night, in which cases his
dogs when relieved of their watch shre with dogs, when relieved of their watch, share with
aim the comforts of the plaid. Nor is there any him the comforts of the plaid. Nor is there any
distinction at meals when on march. The sun's reliminary glare having made the Empress of
Night gather up her dingy skirts and take flight to some other weary world, the shepherd rises
from his heathery couch sioks the from his heathery couch, seeks the refreshing
"lave " of a murmuring brook, and then, with a dog on each side of him, and on the socialistic
drinciple of ". bite aboot," proceeds to breakfast. This over, he throws the plaid carelessly over his houlder, addresses in a kindly manner a word forth in opposite directions to bring their charge into moving order.
To the sagacity of the thoroughly-trained col1ie, there is, indeed, no limit. It has been our
privilege to he closely associated with the greatest sheep-dog trainer Scotland has ever produced,
and we have heard him repeatedly say of his and we have heard him repeatedly say of his
favorite dogs that their intelligence was always more than equal to any emergency. "When riding in South America," says Darwin, "it is a
common thing to meet a large flock of sheep common thing to meet a large flock of sheep
guarded by one or two dogs, at a distance of some miles from any man or house." This is
not at all extraordinary. We knew a dog, the property of the shepherd already referred to, which 1ook charge every morning of a certain "cut"
of sheep and had them directed through gates and over bridges to a lowland pasture some three
aniles away. He needed no bidding or exhorting: he had learned the art of dignifying service. Come very popular. A programme or course is Sketched, a time limit stated, and the shepherd
and his dog, under the eye of two iudges. and, and his dog, under the eye of two judges, and,
invariably, a large crowd of spectators, enter upinvariahly, a large crowd of spectators, enter up-
on their task. No performance could be more
interesting interesting. The shepherd, naturally shy, his
career having little accustomed him to the public gaze, steps out with marked diffidence, but soon
yains confidence, and loses himself in the aborbing nature of his work. When a good point applause, we have seen the shepherd start as if
from a day-dream and exchange a look with his dog which clearly indicated that both had for"ndeavor. Shedding and penning bring out the
strong points of the dog. For many years there strong points of the dog. For many years there
was a consensus of opinion among shepherds and Shep-farmers that a slow dog with a "roving" wye was the most serviceable, and in every way
the best qualified for the gentle and effective guidance of the sheep. This school may still
have a few adherents, who stubbornly ignore the offerings of experience, but all authorities are now agreed that the dog with a "strong focuscommanding purpose, is truly the genius of the
hireed. He is artful in his every action, and his
charge, as if conscious of his extra claims of
superiority, not only obey, but soon learn to
follow him. A few years ago we had the pleasure, along,
with others, of witnessing this "strong-eyed ", quality put to a severe test. Ten score of upon the open heath, and the possibility of $r$ union (with their mothers) was both apparent
and tempting. Off they went at full bound, and and tempting. Off they went at full bound, and
when the last had left the fold, a shepherd, with when the last had left the fold, a shepherd, with
two dogs bearing a high reputation, took them
in hand. The shepherd never moved hut the in hand. The shepherd never moved, but the
dogs simply performed miracles. By instinct-or dogs simply performed miracles. By instinct-or
shall we say by acquired knowledge each took a
wing, then they met in the center their metho of co-operation being perfect, and the result was that in four minutes they were complete masters rebels anywhere. But the collie is scen at his best when the rigors
of a snowstorm seriously of a snowstorm seriously challenge both his and
his master's powers. As in the case of men, so his master's powers. As in the case of men, so
in dogs-when perils have to be faced, the best in dogs-when perils have to be aced, the best
and worst features are revealed. We have seen
the shepherd, the shepherd, on a wintry night, when the wind
commenced to howl, wake from a deep sleep, commenced to howl, wake from a deep sleep,
anxiously raise the blind and peer through the window, like a man in search of a dreaded enemy.
If the snow rose on the breast quickly buckled on his armor and called his dogs, while the goodwife provided something "tasty" ed. Everything ready, his companions whining impatiently by his side, the resolute mountaineer
looks into the prayerful face of his partner, leaves a fond kiss upon her cheek, and charges into the
tempestuous bosom of the angry night. mission, and the mission of his canine assistants


Cragston Ornament.
the attempt should imperil their own. They go forth fearing not to die.
Through an experience similar to this we have lives with us still. The wind growled and shrieked, and the choking drift, thickened and in tensitied by the almost oppressive darkness literate all life. We could see nothing. We could hear nothing save the warwhoop of the The shepherd, who was our guide and we ought
to say our saviour-pressed strongly forward; we leaned heavily on his arm strongly forward; w At last we halted, and the shepherd, turning round, asked:
"Roy, where are ye ?"
His ing into the face of his master, waited instruc-
tions. What instructions he reeived not in a position to state, for, between the diffi culty of getting breath and keeping our eyes
clear of snow, there was little time and less desire to learn the vocabulary of the sheepfold de in "Stand close behind me," said the shepherd in rather a humorous tone, ". and I doot not you
will be able to get up sufficient stcam for the re will be able to get up sufficient steam for the re
turn journey.
Roy will soon be back." hearing a waited nearly twenty minutes, when flow of a distant river, I asked what it meartain which I could detect a note of gratitude "auld Roy has found them (referring to a particular lot of sheep of whose safety he hadl grave doubts),
and if he is here, every sheep will be here, "Come away, man," said the shepherd, in a ling; ; but ere further explanation was rendered necessary, up came Roy, a moving mass of snow his eyes gleaming through the icicles that hung Dogs may be animals and men human beings, consequently far apart, but that night the love,
confidence and saracity which taught us to regard the shepherd's collie as a
wise and worthy brother.

## A Cruickshank Portrait

in horthorn breeders in this country, as well a a other parts of the world, will be interested i of Fngland which that the Shorthorn Society should head enub scription list to have the portrait of the lat Amos Cruickshank, the creator of the great Scotch shorthorn, painted and hung in its chambers. Our contemporary comments on the remarkable results of the sales in question as follows: "What a veritable triumph for that humble and single was in one sense realized during his lifetime but the fruit of his handiwork is only now apparent Bates, of Kirklevington, and Booth, of Warlaby have each contributed their quota to the success achieved what Amos Cruickshank, in his own humble way, succeeded in doing on behalf of the he could obtain, with a single eye to producing type which was to revolutionize the cattle of two continents. No memorial in paint or stone sigperhaps the remarkable genius of this man, but erected to his memory is the popular approval of that which was his life's object. But surely the accomplished Society might, in view of what he has spect in which his memory is held by starting resubscription to keep that memory ever gree time, most likely to remeinhisk, that the breeder is Amos Cruickshank is well worthy of such a nemorial.

## Red Fife Wheat in England

 In the course of the experiments in the improve ment of wheat by the Home-grown Wheat Com England, it was found that Fife wheat Millers, in able yields of grain and straw under differing sets of natural conditions, but as it gave such uniformally excellent results as to quality, the committee deemed it desirable to ascertain, if posceed as a farmer's wheat. With that object, seed was distrihuted in many parts of England, and although the complete results have not yet been ound of interest The heads of Fife are small, but give a yield of grain per acre altogether larger thanSome growers have reported that Fife wheat was knocked down badly by the severe storms which visited many localities in June, and that ing. The Home-grown Wheat Committee has realized this tendency to weakness of straw fo ome time, and has been for some years engaged n remedying the defect by selection and hybridiz
ing. The brittleness is nuch intensified if the wheat be allowed to get fully or dead ripe. Some at least, of the largest growers of the sort have which has been sold at maximum prices. The


The EnElish Collie.
wheat is one to two weeks earlier than typical English wheats. The Committee has not received a complaint of rife suffering unduly from winter climatic conditions. The evidence is overwhelmspring sowing, although its value as a spring wheat, if such be required, is high. spring The quality of the grain is aimost invariably hakers not actively associated with me thers and tee, speak in the highest terms of the flour and the bread produced from it. Although the Fife wheat introduced by the Committee has been grown for five conserutive years in England, there
is not the slightest evidence of any diminution in strength in the majority of cases.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

## The Romance of Ontario's Unexampled Agricultural Progress,

Th the tardiness on dian farmers in adopting advanced methods of rangement it would have been practically apt to overiook the fact types of stock, are sible, in most cases, with home help, to have of hardwood timber was but a short del is case country, and that, considering its age, agricul- events of great interest, since the custom was in of pine their riddance was practically : alle nally $n$ forest. no bulk of its area was origi- organize gangs of an equal number of men, each moval, as life is too short to wait for their reever made as rapid progress in its infancy in gang having a yoke of oxen, the land being changing its face from a wilderness to one of clearing, and a contest waged for which company
smiling fields and comfortable homesteats. smiling fields and comfortable homesteads. It is a production beyond the needs of its own people, had a home in Ontario, the banner farming Province of the Dominion, and little mo hundred years since its present capi-
tal city, Toronto, with a present population of nearly 300,060 , was
surveyed as the village of York, the surveyed as the village of York, was
whole population of the Province in whole population of the Province i
1806 being less than the beginnings
When we reflect that in the open
ing years of the 19th century the
acres cleared of the forest west of acres cleared of the forest west
Montreal were few and far between and that heavy timber covered the western boundary of the Province, al of which since cleared had to be fallen by the woodman's axe, the trees re-
duced to lengths convenient for piling and burning, and the stumps re moved by manual labor, it must be acknowledged that remarkable progcould only have been accomplished by a class of settlers of strong pur pose, unceasing industry and indom table perseverance. While perhap.

Empire Loyalists, who, remaining faithful to British cause, came over from the Eastern States old Country people having had proportion were perience, many of them townsmen and tradesmen of a craft entirely foreign to the farm, and some
soldiers and sailors who had never handled a farm tool. And one can readily imagine what an awkward attempt such people would make in the
work of clearing and cultivating the land amusing instance of this is told of an old man-of-war man, who in the early thirties settled the farm on which th
little clearing had been made before he came in to possession, and the
sailor, while attempting to plow with a tean made up of a yoke of young oxen, with a
broood mare in the lead found that the lead, which had not been coming crankroken, been terously cranky, had dex-
trick of trick of ". turning the yoke, hy which transsternation of the driver. they were suddenly their heads where their tails ought to be, while he leader was tangled ner trace chains and
the sailor was conthe sail straighten Failing team, he ${ }^{\text {out uthe }}$ journeyed mplore concession to nearest help from his being asked what and. the matter, the seaman teplied, in his accus ology, " the larboar

is fast in the rigging ," Those the old gray mand $\log$ shanty, the open fireplace, with it.s big back
$\log$, flagstone hearth, iron crane and suspenctid bake-kettle; the tallow candle, the spinning-wheel roads over swampy places, and of trading farm produce for goods at the cross-roads store.
We hear and read much in the present dav about co-operation in farming and the handling tem as something new in this to regard the systhat in the days of the early settlement the system was in common use, in the form of exchange

> Pioneer Team of the Early Days.



## Great Britain's Ghanging Agriculture,

The Fiscal Committee's Report

The fiscal debate has of late been so little heard or that one might fancy Joseph Chamber past history. A contrary reminder howes of afforded by the appearance of a very portly volume, bearing the title, " Report of the Agri cultural Committee of the Tariff Commission. It may he remembered that a couple of years ago nection with the larger and appointed in con Commission, for the object of inquiring into proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, in respect to their bearing upon the agricultural interest, and to re port to the Commission as to (1) their effect on present agricultural conditions ; (2) whether any modifications in detail are desirable, and if so what should be the nature of such modifications,
having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which the inter ests of the manufacturing and the agricultural ndustries, where they confict, can be harmonized the Committee consisted of twenty-three members, thoroughly representative of the different branches
of farming on both sides of the Channel Right Honorable Henry Chaplin (ex-president Board of Agriculture) was chairman. There were 33 meetings held and nearly 150 witnesses amined, while forms of inquiry sent out received replies from over 2,100 agriculturists, care being The Committee found it necessary vestigate present agricultural conditions in the Cline in arable cultivation, and the quantity
meat produced from home-fed stock has only in creased by less than 5 per cent. 5. Whereas home-fed meats represented 8.5 per
cent. of the total consumption thirty years ago
they now represent they now represent 55 per cent. onl
6. The importations of dairy produce have in-
creased about 140 per cent. during the last thivt creased about 140 per cent. during the last thirty years, and dairy farmers in most parts of the
United Kingdom have been led to devote selves more and more to milk farming, in which foreign competition has not developed in which
extent. on ${ }^{7}$. The dependence of the United Kingdom up, on imported food supplies of all kinds has in 1875, and, allowing for the fall in prices, t volume of food imports is estimated to have i creased during the same period by 130 per cent.
or nearly four times as much as the increase 8opulation. The foreign producer, especially of wheat 8. The foreign producer, especially of wheat
and meat, has not only supplied the increased and meat, has not only supplied the increased
British home demand due to increased population
and increace and increased consuming power of the population,
but has also taken from the Britich farmer a Dut has also taken from the Britich farmer a
large part of the market upon which, having no
export trade his existenc 9. Agriculture in almost every
a great decline, despite a very large increase in
the population and a consequent increase in th


Uriah Robbins.
the population and a consequent increase in the
demand for agricultural produce.
$\qquad$

United Kingdom, but also to undertake a wide survey of British agricultural policy and of inte national market conditions
Needless to say, the report, which was prepared for publication on Friday, Nov. 23rd, is a docuterest, und perhaps Canadian readers may appreciate an early intimation of the findings of the Committee. To review the evidence and other highly-valuable matter embodied in the report would demand unavailable space, but the co mittee are certainly emembers of the conwarrant their reproduction. They are as fol 1. The production of wheat in the United Kingdom, which in the period 1841-45 was suf-
ficient for $24,000,000$ people, or nearly 90 per cent. of the population, has since that time
steadily declined, until home-grown wheat now steadily declined, until home-grown wheat now
feeds little more than $4 \frac{1}{2}$ millions, or 10.6 per ent. of the population
2. With the single exception of oats, in Fng-
land, all other corn (grain) crops in the United
Kingdom show other case to the same extent as wheat. Taking corn crops as a whole, the area cultivated has declined three million acres, or nealy 40 per cent. 3. This serious reduction in grain cultivation has synchronized, during the past thirty years
with a decline amounting to over one sixth in the area under gre


Diamond Jubilee.
4. The area under grass has increased hy during the last thirty years, due to monetary,
nearly one-third during the same period. This and other causes affecting nearly all commodities,
increase has not sufficed to make up for the de- and fluctuations of this hat

5 greater fall, especially in Brown's mills, near a lad living on the road to
the case of grain, in the case of grain, in agricul land valley, was seated on the wayside beneath a
tural prices than in prices chery tree cating cherries, when he heeal
generally generally. 11. In the case of agri was no unusual incident, Johnnie Terry straight
culture. the effect culture, the effect of the fall ened himself to see who was coming. Tery straight-
in prices has heen acen a
herentuated saded without a rider, though he carried
 the greater reclative incrase (ase whichie, and began to paw the groped right over
in the t,urden of of local and snort,



 12. The the arcoltull :isto hom, and made the victim


 large an exten
tations from
food supply
Persimmon.


Written for "The Farmer's Advocate" and Illustrated
The keen interest which King Edward VII dis plays in agriculture and the turi is well known probable that a few notes concerning Sandring o spend periods of relaxation from his arduous duties, will be of interest to readers of "The
l'armer's Advocate." sandringham is situated n the county of Norfolk, on the east coast of Eng gland. The scenery immediately surrounding it is iracts of reclaimed march country. Picturesque here and there with groups of fir trees, stretch towards the silver waters of the Wash, which lie shimmering in the sunlight. Further inland
beautiful woods and plantations catch the eve hat shelter the fertile paddocks wherein dwell ome of the famous Thoroughbreds and other aniThe train draws up at the pretty little station It Wolferton, specially built for the King's use. enter a portion of the stud farm nificent riding-school has been erected there are anso spacious and ciean yards, surrounded with
boxes, for the reception of mares visiting the royal stallions, and the other necessary appoint ments of a breeding establishment of this class.
In a well-lit, roomy box, with the Royal Arms. superbly colored, over his manger, is " Persimmon," one of the world's equine aristocrats. His
name is a household word, and, in addition to his splendid record on the race-course and as sire, there are many who hold him up as the most
perfect example of a Thoroughbred living. He is a truly magnificent horseughbred His grand, intelligent head, well-placed shoulders, good middle
and powerful quarters, are points which send
ind into raptures any lover of horseflesh. This
lay, or brown, son of St. Simon and Perdita II. was bred by his Royal owner in 1893 . He wo Smasher, and was then held in reserve for the
Derby of 1896 . This memorable live in the minds of sportsmen, and such an out nessed on a race-course. Persimmon had to meet a foeman worthy of his steel in his half-brother child. The race, at a very. early stace, resolver itself into a match between the two sons of $S t$.
Simon. As they entered the straight. racin neck and neck, and stride for stride. the excing post with a slight advantage, the pent-up de
light of the multitudes knew no bounds, hearin light of the multitudes knew no bounds, hearing a striking testimony to the popularity of out
sovereign, then Prince of Wales. As the Prince
ion led in his gallant horse, the air was wack with hats and the checring deafening. It was a scene
which no other countrv hut England can produce Persimmon won the st. Ledger in a canter, and effortless fashion, as well as other valuable races At the stud he has earned undying fame as the
sire of Sceptre, Zinfardle. (heers, and other sire of Sceptre. Kinfardle. Cheers, and other good
animals. Only this year we have had the pleasure of seeing another of his progeny distinguish
herself, this is Lord Derlos's keystone II., wh.,
won the Ois The afternoon is drawing to a close. and, hav-horse-we wend our way to the paddock where his
obtain a photorraph Jubilec, holds court. To eccentricities ated with some little risk, as h ever, our efforts were crowned with success, for
he was on his best behavior, which was particu-


His Majesty King Edward YiI.
larly gratifying, as he was to leave the land of King having sold him for $£: 31,000$. Handsome Dis Persimmon is, we are half inclined to say that
Diamond Jubilee overshadows his brother on the score of looks. He is a periectly-moulded horse, of great power and fine quality, on strong. clean
imbs, a beautiful bright bay in color. and in

Riding School at Sandringham s
career on the turf is little short of a romanc His efforts on the race-course, although he di gain a solitary victory, were more conspicuous as displays of temper than anything else. He took a determined on one occasion unseated him and bolted Towards the commencement of the racing seaso of the following year it was rumored that a lad in the stable where Diamond Jubilee was traine had quite taken to him. He ran with his new pilot, Herbert Jones, in the saddle for the Two Thousand at Newmarket, and astonished every the Newmarket Stakes foll to his lot and here very fine display of jockeyship was seen. Sloan then in the zenith of his power, rode a terrific Jones, wn the Royal spur on Cheverning, but for fear of upsetting his mount, squeezed home by a head. The Derby was a repetition of Persimmon's vear for his brother carried the Royal ning by half a length, amid vociferous cheering Trom Simondale. On Town Moor, Doncaster, the Yorkshire crowds assembled in their thousands $t$ see Diamond Jubilee pass the post alone, an easy
winner of the st. Ledger, the second horse being four lengths behind him. Diamond Jubilee also e made races, and then retired to stud, where sancy, and some other smart animals. His for cunes in his home across the seas will doubtless of his making a further name for himself prospect The stud buildings at Sandringham, where the Prood mares are kept, and the special boxes for reatmon and Diamond Jubilee stand, are of Royal interest to the visitor, being near to the where Mr. Fdmund Walker, the able stud-manager resides. The King's brood mares are a small resid
lut very select collection. There is Medora, a
chestnut, by Bend Or chestnut, by Bend Or (dam of Zinfardle), that cost His Majesty 5,600 guineas, and Najejada
own sister to Persimmon and Diamond Jubilee interesting as being the last produce of the fa hous Perdita II., from whom all the King's suc-
cess on the turf traces. We pass on to Amphora ess on the turf traces. We pass on to Amphora,
bought for $3,000 \mathrm{gs} .$, and Vane, an own sister to Flying Fox, who was purchased at the late Duke of Westminster's sale for $4,300 \mathrm{gs}$. A grand mare, who did very well on turf, is Loadamia.
Escilla is the dam of Osella (by Orme), a winner this year. Meadow Chat, Ambleside, La Carolina, Spy Glass, Courtly and White Lilac com-
pose a band of other choice matrons. Twelve earlings were galloping round their paddocks, and hese consist of eight fillies, four by Persimmon and the remainder by St. Simon, Diamond Jubi The pick of the tosket is andoub Persimmon Plaister, the colt by Persimmon, out of Courtly Not far from Wolferton Station is a farm ere some of the Shorthorns are kept. Here we
were by Uriah IRoblins, a grand old man who has spent 28 vears in the King's service. He was delighted to show us round, and some and roans ", were of more than passing interest sale having been held in the spring, there were ot many animals at present under his care, but we noticed a sweet and very level white heifer tart for the Norfolk show. In the cosy, covered ards were some picturesque Highland cattle, in preparation for the Christmas shows, and we Some other cattle were also being fed for exhibi tion, including a nice white steer which won first King's Lynn last year, with which Robbins ture they make.
Sandringham is famous for it Shires an downs, but we had not time to make a detailed inspection of these. Nevertheless we had a glimpse of $t$ he stud horse. Calwich. Blend, and weighty young animals, $s$ well as the champion Southdown ram at the
Roval. an honor which Roval. an honor which
has fallen to the King's
lock for thre Whock for three succes-Note.-Those inter-
ested in Thoroughbreds will find photos of St . Simon, sire of Persimnon, Diamond Jubilee and Najejada, in the
Xmas. Number of "The Farmer's Advocate "for of Persimmon, and Persimon, in in " The armer's Advocate ",

## THE FARMER'S ADVCVATE

## The Bay of Fundy Marsh Lands, By W, S, Blair

 Katherine L. Park Farm, the property of thousand acres of fertile uplande comprise the rural mansion where Miss Wilks resides is lew of the winding river, with its beautiful posite. The house is reached froston, just highway by a gently-graded circuitous drivewi through thirty acres of natural hardwood park the trees being principally beech and maple.
cosier steading it has never been our pleasur

While Cruickston Park is chailly
trotting-bred horses, these constitute by no mean all the pure-bred live stock on the place. Besid.
the hundred Standard-lieds che hundred Standard-breds, are a couple of pion Clydesdale mare, Lady Superior, which ha this summer raised a promising foal. Cattle ar 40 registered Shorthorns of 60 or 70 , including individuals being quite to the prontrains, th breeding. Then there is a profitable flock of 50 pure-bred Shropshire sheep, incidentally useful in boduing weeds in the horse pastures.
The farm is run much in the usual way, a ro lowed by grain seeded to meadow, left two fol three years, and then plowed up again. In addichased for the horses. The stables and is pur equipment are of the very best, while a pardener adds heauty and luxury by the fruits of horticul
tural skill. ural skill. Cattle were originally the principal live stock
kept, but Miss Wilks finds horses fig. and since assuming control six years ago has spared no pains in establishing one of the fino pains in establishing, one of the fin-
itandard-breds in America. In doing so, she has been capably assisted by her manager, James Watherill, who
looks to her interests as he would to his own. To begin with, the few
representatives of the breed alreadly on the place were supplemented made room for better. Giradually a mumber ol grood nares were got
ngether. and. three years ago, a
nost fortunate purchase was. made
nit the splendid stallion. Oro wilkes. the sumpect of our engraving. An
 melight of celetrity in many a


Yiew of the Marsh subsiding of the marsh, which is
still going on. is much more ap-
parent in some places than others parent in some places than others.
due, no doult, to the more yield
of the foundation material $\qquad$
$\qquad$

 $\qquad$ off these sunken inshore marshes is
large number of Maritim. marh
soon to solve if their marshes ate prontange and the "Mry solution
cutting large canals. In machinery
to get a better s.stem of drainage
requires
is hard to
marsh along
 financial outlay
The marshes are protected
dykes of marsh soil thro wul
according to the height of ular
to the effect of the tide. Th according to the height of an
to the effiect of the tide. Th
12 feet at the base, running $t$ exposed plare. subiected towe we.
the water during high winds. the firn is often protected hy piling, brush o
 if they are not protected by these did
asual tides, however, do not overflo banks. During the fall and spring
usually high, and if accompanied by usually high, and il accompanied hy high wind to their utmost, and sometimes broken, the salt water causing much damage to


Painted by W. Brymner, R. C. A
mile in 2.18. Considerably taller than his senior conformation possesses plenty of bone, with model quality all round, as evidenced by his winning first his class at Madison Square Garden how last month. Kentucky Todd is what they all the spanking two-year-old colt by Todd, out " Paronella. He has already performed a mile
n 2.14 , and acquitted himself with first-prize honors in Madison Square Garden this year Richly bred is four-year-old Pilot Bingen, by
liingen. dam lingen, dam by Pilot Medium; and, getting that will sorely disappoint the promise of their youth if they do not grow into something very
There are twenty mares with records hetter han 220 . Among them are susie T. 2.093, by $2.08{ }^{3}$ : the gray mare Vanity $2.19 y_{4}$, dam of Oro
 Hoyt 2.19 , Oro Fino, hy Fross, hy Electioneer;
and Katherine L., hy Liberty Chimes, out of
Grizmondi Grizmondi, by Gregory the Great. Several others
there are with records of 2.20 to 2.30 Retired there are with records of 2.20 to 2.30 . Retired
to the brood-mare list, also, are that beautiful pair of harness mares, Rhea W. and Easter Belle,
winners of money and honors at great horse shows all over Canada and the United States. Their winnings last vear were between three
thousand and four thousand dollars.

## Little Effort.

## Cext year "The Farmer's Advocate and Home

 Nagazine "will be better than ever before in friends not only to renco promptly, but, as a make this special offer, good only till Dec. 31st. Present subscribers who send us two bona-fide own subscriptions (enclosing S.3) will have their ing one new subscription and $\$ 1.50$, we will ad-vance the old subscription six months. Changing the name from one member of the
family to another is not securing a new subscriber.

## Landscape with sheep



Governmentraided Coldstorage Warer house.
It is gratifying to learn that Hon. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture for then. Sydne. has introduced to the consideration of Parlia to be used in promoting the estallishment of coldstorage warehouses for the handling of perishable
farm, orchard and fishery products posed that the aid should consist of money payments or bonuses equalling 30 per cent, of the ap-
proved cost of the warehouse, the payment to be made in instalments, say, 10 per cent., upon completion of the warehouse, on approval of the
Minister and its inauguration, and the balance
this basis, the $\$ 100,000$ in the estimates would provide for initial subsidizing of warehouses to a value of $\$ 1,000,00 \mathrm{G}$, which should cover all the
warehouses to be established and in operation by June 30th, 1908. The bill, to be drawn up and passed, would empower the Minister of Agricul companies at localities in Canada where, in his opinion, trade may be fairly considered to justify the establishment of cold-storage warehouses. The scale upon which such investment should be made
would be determined by the Minister, who would also see that the bonus was granted to no existing warehouse, nor to any new enterprise which entered into direct competition with warehouses
already in operation. In granting aid, the Gov ernment would stipulate that it must control the rates to be charged patrons for the accommoda tion, and also that a proper temperature be main-
tained for the preservation of the articles intended for the chambers. In introducing his motion, the Minister was able to point to the successful issue of their en-
terprise in connection with the establishment of terprise in connection with the establishment of
cold storage on Atlantic steamships. The Government had given a grant equal to one-half the cost of providing mechanical cold-storage accommodation for perishable products. The results
had been so satisfactory that after a few years they had been able to withdraw all the grants. for competition forced steamship companies desiring to participate in the carriage of these per-
ishable products to provide cold storage. It is ishable products to provide cold storage. It is
hoped the bonusing of interior cold-storage ware-
houses may houses may demonstrate as effectively the economy of this system. The Government's decision
is to be heartily commended, and should result in great good to our important fruit, dairy and poultry industries.

## On, to Canada!

The editor of the Financier, an influentia months this year personaily investigating sever dian conditions, predicts that next year will wit ness the greatest rush to Canada yet witnessed in
the history of the American continent. He ad vises every English farmer who is not. He ad to make for Canada, where there is room now ut may not be in a year or there is room now

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.

A Graat Breeding Establishment.
and oi miles from the in Western Ontario Huron, on the Hamilton to Southampton branch Teeswater, is the thriving and prosperous Village of Cargill. Founded in 1879 by the late Mr Henry Cargill, M. P', who died at his post in the House of Commons at Ottawa three years ago a man of sterling character, whom to know was
to admire and esteem, the clachan of Cargill has grown into an industrial hive of respectable dimensions, comprising grist, lumber, planing and
woollen mills, housed in a class of buildings rarely equalled in a burg of its size, while a branch hank and an up-to-date hotel well supply the needed accommodation for trade and travellers, wal necessities of the people of the neighborhood The genesis of the hamlet was the erection of sawmill by the founder, to work up the timber on a limit of some 8,000 acres of swamp land a few Government in 1872, a stroke of sagacity which, though considered by many a doubtful venture at hat time, proved a pronounced success and an important factor in bringing wealth and prestige
to the man of enterprising spirit and business Having acquired by purchase a block of 640 acres of excellent farm lands adjoining the village with the same thorough business methods that characterized the other undertakings of the firm, and for a time the feeding of beef cattle was
followed with fair success, but finding the securing of suitable stock for profitable feeding becoming increasingly difficult, owing to the indifference of farmers in the matter of the improvement of
their breeding cattle, it was resolved to establish a pure-bred herd. primarily for the purpose of disseminating bulls of the best heef type in the
district for the improvement of the general stock district ior the improvement of the general stock,
at the same time reasoning that, apart from the initial outlay for foundation stock, there should he more profit in raising pure-breds to sell for
$\$ 100$ to $\$ 150$ each at that, finished for the market at two grades or three years old, would bring $\$ 60$ to $\$ 75$ each under average conditions. With this view, the foundation of a pure-bred Shorthorn herd was laid
in 1885 by the purchase of two choice wows in 1885 by the purchase of two choice cows of
the excellent Rose of Strathallan family, at a cost of $\$ 2,200$, one being a daughter of the peerless champion, Rose of Strathallan 2nd, than
which few better cows have been sen in Conad which few better cows have been seen in Canada
since her day. In 1895 the herd was strength ened by the purchase of six of the best of the imported Duthie- and Marr-bred females in the dispersion of the herd of Mr. D. D. Wilson, of Sea-
forth. two of which were daughters of the noted Collynie-hred sire and show bull. Pride of Morning, champion at the Highland's Society Show in 1894. On these were used the excellent imported
Collynie- and Kinellar-hred bulls, Saladan. Rantin Robin and Royal Member, with good success. In 1898 the junior member of the firm. Mr. W. In
Cargill, visited Scotland, and personally selected
an importation of twenty choice animals of
standard Scotch families. In 1899 an importa-
tion of 20 choice Wuthie- and Marr-bed heifers in calf was made while in the following heiters in fewer than 76 head ( 63 females and 13 young Sulls) were imported, over fifty of the females ing the Cargill high-class Cruickshank buns, makimported Shorthorns under one ownership in America. With this last-named consignment came purchased at the annual sale of Collynie calves

at a cost of $\$ 1,500$, perhaps the best all-roun ada, though he was never fitted for show Can poses, but kept in breeding condition as the chief
stock stock bull, with excellent success, his impressive the first-prize senior and junior jearling heifess the junior champion female and the first-prize young herd at the recent Toronto Exhibition, sired
by his son, (iold Drop ling champion bull at the Western Fair at year don, sired by himself. IIs principal lieutenants n service in the herd in the last three or four years have been the Collynie-bred Missie bulls the great sire Lovat Champion, by Royal Star Besides these have been used the Marr-lired Roan Lady bull, Diamond Rex, hy Bapton Diamond, and
'hoice Koral (imp.), by Duthie's Choico of Proud victor. and to introduce fresh blood into the herd the purchase of two grand young bulls of choice reeding has recently been effected. one being the
at the recent and secured, on his recommenda at the recent annual sale of Collynie cal
son of Pride of Avon (by Primrose Pride,
Rosi Blossom, Rose Blossom, by Clan Alpine), sire of the
prize yearling bull at the Highland Sho year, the dam of Blood Royal being Beaul Beauty 3rd, by the great sire Royal star, a
bination of blood lines which shoul sirable results. The other acquisition ince mond's Crown, the rich roan yearling portr in the accompanying illusteation, bred by $\mathrm{Mr}_{\text {r }}$. Illinois State Fair' at Springfield this at son of Bapton Diamond 187,000, S. H. B. ported at a cost of $\$ 6,000$, whose dam was $M$
Deanc-Willis' Bapton Pearl Deane-Willis' Bapton Pearl (imp.), a Royal winn
of the first order, while the dam of Dian of the first order, while the dam of Diamond
Crown is Imp. Village Belle, by Prince Vint With two such superior bulls, individually and it breeding, coming into service in succession to th galaxy of notable sires previously used, the
gill herd, in the valley of the Canadian water, with its wealth of richly-bred females, has every prospect of maintaining its high-class char acter, as a source from which herds of lesser note In addition to the Shorthorn herd, the nucleus of a Clydesdale stud is found on the Cargill arm, in four excellent imported mares, which ar Carruchan, by Prince of Carruchan 1 mp . Royal Wales, one of the dams, Balmedie Spinster, a Royal Northern champion. being a daughter of while another, Balmedie Maloel, Baron's Pride, (6242), is full sister to the noted prizewinning mare, Balmedie Queen Mab, with an almost unbeaten record at leading Scottish shows. lishment of such high-class character can hardly be estimated, and, under the intelligent direction and control of Mr. W. D. Cargill, and the capable are of Manager Clancy, it is bound to exert an important infuence in improving the quality of
the beef-cattle and draft-horse stock of the D (o-
minion.

## A Study in Sheep

Mr. J. C. Ross, of Jarvis, Ont., the noted whose sheep appears in this engraving of armer's Advocate," quite truly remarks that Stock sheep has a characteristic individuality known to be able to name or identif have been rients they would the faces of their personat mirably hrous individual character has been adSimcoe. Ont.. the artist from who. Cantelon, of ngraving was made. Mr. Cantelon's success coupled with principles and practice of portrait-painting, the attention to detail and expression has, with nic other hranch of his art. Admirers of the Cots with wheed will readly appreciate the faithfulnes


From a painting by W. E. Cantelon


Woodside and Burnside, Noted quebec stock farms Forty miles from the metropolitan City of
Montreal, twenty miles from Coteau Junction, and less than one mile from Howick Junction, on the Grand Trunk Railway system, are situated the far-famed and the comfortable homes of Messrs Robert Ness \& Son and R. R. Ness, respectively, importers and breeders of high-class Clydesdale and French Coach horses and Ayrshite
cattle. Mr. Robert Ness, Sr., ranks among the veteran importers, having crossed the ocean no fewer than sixty times, and brought out probably as many first-class horses and cattle as any other man in the Dominion. He is acknowledged to be one of the most discriminating judges in
the business in Canada, his services in that capathe business in Canada, his services in that capaevery Province in the Dominion. With long ex perience and a trained eye for type and quality he knows just the stamp of horse that suits him self and the trade of this country, and hence there is a uniformity of excellence in his selections peculiar to his importations, finding ready pur-
chasers at living prices, and almost invariably chasers
proving satisfactory to the buyer. came to Woodside Farm from Glasgow, Scotland, 54 years ago, with little capital other than a stout heart and strong arms, commencing in grees, as his means permitted. And here he and his estimable wife raised a fine family of seven sons and three daughters, all of whom are duing
well, while the father, highly esteemed by all well, while the father, highly esteemed by all
who know him as a man whose word is as good as his bond, has held many positions of trust by the votes of his fellow farmers, and has been for 21 years consecutively a member of the Council o
Agriculture for the Province of Quebec, of which he is now the president.
And these farms, taken over originally in a
crude condition are to-day models of intelliment. crude condition, are to-day models of intelligent
management and cultivation, the well-fenced fields management and cultivation, the well-fenced fields
being of uniform size and shape, twenty acres in each, on which a regular six-year rotation o crops is followed, namely, two years in meadow,
two in pasture, one year in corn and one in oats seeded with clover and timothy, Oats being the the farm, but all the crops are fed to stock. And it may be a surprise to some Westerners to learn
that on these two Quebec farms 45 acres of excellent ensilage corn was raised this year, all of which ensilage corn was raised this year, all of which
is safely stored in capacious silos, one of which in the Burnside barn, is a circular structure, 44
feet high above the stalle floor and 18 feet in feet high above the stalle floor, and 18 feet in
diameter, constructed of one-inch matched lumber held intact by hoops of elm of inch stuff riveted together, and proving entirely satisfactory. An-
other silo in the same barn is 30 feet high by 1.5 other silo in the same barn is 30 feet high by 15
feet in diameter, and both were filled with a ten horse-power gasoline engine, with blower attach ment, which gives entire satisfaction.
The specialty at Woodside is Clydesdales, ported stallions from one to five years old, and as many imported mares and fillies, besides a number of home-bred ones of equally good breed-
ing and similar type-all of excellent color, robust, ing and similar type-all of excellent color, robust,
and of fine quality-about 40 head, all told. Limited space forbids individual mention of more
than a few of these, but prominent among the than a few of these, but prominent among the
imported stallions is Baron silloth, a bay three-year-old son of the noted sire of champions,
Baron's Pride, and a full brother to the Highland Baron's Pride, and a full brother to the Highland
champion of this year, Scottish Crest. Baron Silloth is a model of Clydesdale type, with the
best of bone, pasterns, feet and action. He was last year the Marquis of Bute's premium horse,
being let for the season at $£ 100$ premium and it guarantee of 80 mares at $£ 5$ each. Soon aiter
landing in Canada, though only in moderate con dition, he won second award at the National Ex-
hibition at Toronto, first at the Canada Contral hibition at Toronto, first at the Canada Central
at Ottawa, and first and championship at the Doat Ottawa, and first and championship at the 1)o-
minion Exhibition at Halifax-a record that minion Exhibition at him as a high-class horse. Cataclysm, a bay five-year-old horse, is a son of the scottish
champion, Hiawatha, his dam being sired hy Prince Sturdy, and his grandam by Top Knot. He is a horse of nice type, compact, with a strong,
short back, deep and well-sprung ribs, excellent
bone and ankles, and moves well at the walk or bone and ankles, and moves well at the walk or
trot. Gartly Edward, a bay two-year-old. was aired by the great son of the very best in Scotland, and his dam was by Gartly Forecast, by Prince. Thomas. He is a big colt, with grand quality of underpinning, and won first at the Haliax exhibition, Won of the noted Cassalianca, by
was second, a
Baron's Pride, and his dam Ho Ficklo fashion Baron's Pride
big, handsome
on's Pride, dam by Prince Romeo, by Prince
Wales. He was first at Ottawa this fall, and basement stabling the full size, with cement
crete floors, water basins in every stall, a colt of great promise. Fyvie Prince, a bay 2 year- class ventilation, roomy passages, and a blocky horse, of Darnley type, with superior quality of bone and feet, while The Selected, another bay two-year-old, a son of Baron of $13 u c h-$
lyvie, dam by Top Knot, is a very promising colt, having won first as a foal and first as a yearling at Kilmarnock before being imported
Among the excellent imported fillies two to four years old, is Scottish Princess, a beautiful Montrave Ronald. She was second at Toronto and Ottawa and first at Halifax this year, and is a filly of grand type and quality. Space forbids
further details of these. further details of these;
are a uniformly good lot, being sired say they noted horses as Baron's Pride, Royal Edward Pride of Blacon, Majestic, King's Crest, Hisorian, Royal Everard and Up-to-Time.
The two registered
tour-wear
French Coach stallions, Cerveau, first imported pion at Toronto in the Coach or Carriage class
 ghted by 48 large-sized windows. Here a
stabled about 90 registered Ayrshires, after a s son of unprecedented demand and numerous sal no fewer than 60 head having been imported this year, and it is the intention to import again
next spring. To indicate that the Burnside herd is up-to-date in character, it is only necessary brielly note its show-yard record for 1906, record seldom if ever equalled at the leading herd. At the Canadian National Exhibition Toronto this herd won all the first prizes it com peted for, or 14 out of a possible 16 first prize in the list, including the championship for th best mate in the first for four animals the progeny of one buli, th same record being repeated at Ottawa and Hali fax, with the addition of the sweepstakes for best female and first for the produce of a cow. Space in this great record, and first we note the main stock bull, Barcheskie King's Own (imp.), shown in the illustration, exhibited in the two-year-ol
section at Toronto, where he was first and cham pion, as also at Ottawa and Halifax in the aged class. He was bred by Andrew Mitchell, Hill house, and sired by Imperial chier, and is a mode
bull of the breed-perhaps the best ever shown in Canada-standing on short legs, having deep and well-sprung ribs, true breed type and superio quality. His lieutenant in service is Monkland Speculation (imp.), a two-year-old bull of gran
type, sired by white Cockade of Nethercraig, and winner of second at Toronto to King's Own and first at Halifax. Among the notable females i. nto, and firs and swepstakes at ances to approved Ayrshire type, with strong constitution and the best of dairy conformation, a show cow in any country, beaten at the Do-
minion Fxhilition at Halifax only by her stable minion ixhmition at haliax only by her stable
companion. the home-bred, nine-year-old Nellie
Burns of Burnside, who was first at Toronto in the drv-cow class, , hut was fresh and at her best
at Halifax. Another very fine cow is Imp Siller foot 2 nd, stall mate to Heather Belle, and prom-
ising to crowd her closely in the coming time. Nuchlochan Pride (imp.), a four-year-old cow, is
one of the plums of the herd, whose dam was champion Ayrshire two years in succession at the
Highland Aociety's show. Howie's Orange Iily (imp.), the first-prize three year-old cow at Toprize herd, was also a first-prize winner at all the principal Scottish shows as a yearling, and her
heifer calf of this year is a model. The 2-year-old
hoifor Mosc heifer. Moss Rose (imp.), first in Toronto in the
dry-heifer class was also first at Kilmarnock this dry-heifer class, was also first at Kilmarnock this
year, one of the best shows in Scotland Enough has been written to indicate in some degree the character of this great herd, but to appreciate it in its comfortable home, where over 50 milking matrons contribute their quota to the daily shipitation to Montreal. in a special car provided for the Milk-shippers' Association of that neighbor advanced farm fittings, both houses being provided with furnace heating and long-distance tele, hone connection, enabling them to do business

Big Stock Interests in Argentina.
cotland, who was appointed to iudge, Munlochy, at Palcrmo, Buenos Ayres, on his return home, Interview, he gave his impressions of the great
country of the Argentine. The champion
'alermo water Palermo was Argentine. The champion bull at owner, had an average of $£ 850$. Senor Cobo, his, which rather heats collynie, even. This gentle-
man has a herel of sto for and 4.500 head of 870 fully-pedigreed Shorthorns,
and has 9,000 fully-pedigreed Lincoln sheep. In
Agentina there are said to be 120 million sheep. 30 million cattle, 5 million horses, 3 million sheep,
and 1 million goats
and cut a large figure in the live-stock husbandry and
animal fool porduction of the world
som Robertson, at present sumperintendent of the Io. Semor Colon's great estal) the world. Visiting minion Experimental Furm at Nappan, Nova foumd $7: 3$ imported tulls. hrod at Collynie, Baptor and is known as the "arll Medal harm, having won the sweepstakes melur in a trovincial comblatist Christmas Gift,
 ing all the south side

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Woodside and Burnside Clydesdales, French Coachers, and Ayrshires, at the Homes of Robert Noss \& Son and R. R. Ness, Howlok, Que.

## THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## The Wild Horses of British Columbia,

Various and weird are the conceptions regard
ing the wild horses that make their homes among
the untraversed ing the wild horses that make their homes among
the untraversed peaks of this Alpine Province. Some imagine that these litlle animals are the
lineal descendants of the cloven-hoofed horses of the Glacial Age ; many presume that, like their neighbors, the Indians, they were always here,
while others believe that they have degenerated from the civilized horses of every-day life. side of an almost perpendicular mountain, watch them leap from rock to rock with the de terity of a mountain goat, to witness an exhibi
tion of speed that would cause tion, of speed that would cause a sensation
one of our race-tracks, requires a pood deal faith to believe that these fiendlike creatures ar brothers of our ponderous Percherons and colossal
Clydesdales.
Such
however is Clydesdales. Such, however, is the case, and i
is only another striking example of what environ ment and conditions will do for an unrestraine animal. The human animal is not exempt from As near as as.
these wild horses is as follows: Away hack the early days explorers and prospectors woul come on horseback from the older countries
the East and South. Many of these pioneer the East and South, Many of these pioneer
perished in their search for gold, while their perished in their search for gold, while the
horses would survive. Other horses would stra from their owners, and these would join the rank of the bears, panthers and mountain goats which at that time, made up a large part of Britis
Columbia's population.
These horses formed th nucleus of the wild bands of to-day. Then, in the late fifties and early sixties, when the gol ever raged in the caribo region, many horses
were brought in from the south for pack and
 50 would be brought in at one time and, with
nothing but a path to follow, one of the casiest nothing but a path to follow, one of the casiest
things imaginable is that some of these horses things imaginable is that some of these horse.
would get away from the band and join the would ge of those already enioving the freedom of the
rank of
widd wilds. It is easy to understand how these horses
away from all restraining and civilizing influences. would quickly forget-as men often do - their home
training, and adopt the manners and customs of their companions of the wilderness. These inter esting
which they sprang. Extreme cold driving fron
resemble the human animal with wayward
encies. If they only knew what numerous nicies. If they only knew what nymerous

By F, M. Logan, B, S, A, Victoria, B, C open her mouth and attack her captors, using all the arts of a tiger, until she was at last given up as an impossible project and allowed to pur
sue the evil tenor of her way. Another band is frequently seen scaling the mountains of the Cariboo region, but they are so wild that little is known of either their halits or haunt.
One might suppose that these animals, living
such secluded lives, would be of no interest to to
$\qquad$
anyonc This howeren and ranchman who has large herds of cattle and frequent visits of these mountain bare by the is not their worst habit from a civilized stans purint. Many an Indian has been suspected of h. was contirelv while, if the truth were known.
the ages, given them to follow, they would not in How at heir imborn tendencies. pirates, has for some time been these worth case scarcely justilies the Government in a bonus for their destruction, but It think it
have to be done if the rovine is ener have to be done if the Province is ever to be
of them. An act was passed at the last be of the Legislature authorizing any ane to session these horses at certain timing ony one to the year,
aiter giving due ontice to horse owners in aiter giving due notice to horse owners in
district, so that any tame horses which among them might first be captured. which wer of this act, however, it will be a long day
fore this uncontrollable little animal will be be

The Poultry Industry in America. Edward Brown, F. L. S. Secretary of th
Vational Poultry Organization Soll aational Poultry Organization Society, Londor
Fingland, was sent over to America ast the Association above mentioned to inquire int the condition of the pouitry industry here. Ho
was instructed to look especially Was instructed to look especially into (1) the
large establishments for the production of in the United States: (2) the large develop ments in the production of talle poultry no taking place in Canada and the United States
(3) the instruction, experimental and work at leading agricultural colleges inesearc
 poultry products. His report is iated Septem
her, 1506 . He spent eight weeks in the connty her, 1906. He spent eight weeks in the coptem
and in that time visited ten agricultural conlery and sixty large poultry establishments.
and
He went over a good deal of country, being in eleven
States and the two provinces of turio Fiverywhere he found the greatest road mess to afford information, and to make his iont lishman, he think profitable. Like a good Eng progress has been that, on the whole, greait in some branches American poultry-keepers gonc leyond them. It was found that practical Iy all the large poultry and egg-producing plant


Royal Oak
pack train in Cariboo gold day
One of these was a
mal, and numerous attempts wis
made to capture her whil
across a valley, but from this sh
 rider would take up the chase. This was holl prompts the wild horses to add to their numbers, money, amp intends to increase his stock of lay-
 died that night of exhaustion, complicated wh his herd, driving them up the hillside and comm. Maring prospects lofue them, and utterly failed


 absence oi st surbe almost and total
poultry-keepers, of whom the small
so many many in Britain. Evem there ar
residential districts it is the in
coption to find aption to find a few fowls ex
for the supply of household can is quite ready to rical Ameri
owns in a all he Whe in a venture in poultry-
kecpring on a huge scale, but un-
less he can Notwithstanding much cheaper land and building much cheaper chal, the
American poultryman who has to
hire haln hire help, has no advantage ove
his Mritish brother, as he
olligeref to wages. Even a higher rate of
nary country districts men, who unold be saitisfied with $\$ 4.00$ or
S5.00) per week, ask three or four
timmes that increasting. demang and rapidyegges in the Eastern States, and groal cgg-producing establishMost of these concerns suply
hotels and private families with
strictly fresh eqge prices. 0 whers ogs, at fancy
lige Hatants expressed doubts these husmess heexpressed doubts of the way to dealers in the ordinary

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

## The Seventh International Liverstock Exhibition,



Laurels Won by Canadian Stock at Chicago.
exhibits of many an observer that the Canadian exhibits were too superficially examined. . the breed in Harding's Whitehall Marshal, a bull thow has always occupied a first place wherever Mr . Harding is by Whitehall Sultan (imp.), which imported him in dam from Britain The, who Whitehall Sultan were prominent in every get of shown, and in the section for groups his four had prize in this section went to stesent. The second champion buli at Toronto, and since that , the Oought Irom John Gardhouse \& Sons, Highfield ing winners are Lord Matchlessa. The remain sity: Invincible Hampton, Adkins \& Stevencon Ton Mavsie's Diamond, D. R. Hanna, Ohio; BapSenator Edwards 1)ryden-bred bull, Bertie's year, was entered a first-prize winner here last was too sick to be shown, or there might have class was a particularly strong cattle. The Whitehall Sultan bull which won was much ad Herr Bros \& winners were: First, Royal Sultan, wood. I. M. Forbes III. Thirs second, Victor LinFrank W. Cotton: fourth. Superbus Aride 2nd. Stock Co., Ia.; fifth, Highlander, Carpenter \& It was in the senior yearling class that Jimmio It was in the senior yearling class that Jimmie
Smith (Edwards' manager) thought he was get-


Grand Champion Steer, Peerless Wilton 39th's Defender down his Royal Favorite, by Royal Diamond, dam Lind, Ia.
Duchess of Giloster 37th

Bowen; fourth, Diamond's Crown, D. R. Hann O.; fifth, Monarch's Viceroy, Purdy Bros., Mo.;
sixth, Marigold Prince, J. D. Douglas \& Son, Ind Twenty-three junior calves made up their class, the winners being: First, Night Commander, C, Robbiarke, Minn.; second, Clara's Choice, J. G. 2nd, Purdy Bros., Mo.; fourth, Mister Lad, F. Harding Wis Females.-The
large this year, there being about excentionally
which tonty from which to pick six winners, as the American Short tion to the three awarded by the Exhibition Board. In the young classes the Association's money extended over the first ten entries, the age was the winner in the cow class, being Wel come of Meadow Lawn 9th. She was the biggest and best-handling cow in the class, and well de-
served to win, as those below her hegran to feel harsh and look quite stale. The winners were First, Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th, C. F Clarke, Minn.; second, Lad's Emma, J. G. Rob-
bins \& Sons, Ind.; third, Lady Marshall bins \& Sons, Ind.; third, Lady Marshall, N. W. W.
Wagner, O.; fourth, Ballachraggan Favorite D. . Manna, O.; fifth, Kirklevington Duchess of Maple Hill, U. Z. Green, Ill. yard favorite. Queen and under three, the show Cieo. Drummond, but the competition was so place. It so good a heifer as his got only to fifth she has marked feminine it, however, that, while scale and good smooth flesh all over, plenty of ginning to show the effects of high living, and is lecoming more or less uneven in conformation, be

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { the competition was so keen between } \\
& \text { the seond and third heifer that the } \\
& \text { referee had to }
\end{aligned}
$$ the seond and third heifer that the

referee had to be called in to break a tie. The winners were : First,
Anoka Broadhooks, F. W. Harding Anoka Broadhooks, F. W. Harding,
Wis.; second, Duchess of Lancaster
13th, C. E. Clarke, Minn. third Lottie, J. G. Robbins Minn. ; third, Minn.; fifth. Quea 2nd, C. F. Clarke Irummond, Qeaconsfield, Que.; sixth Zoe, Carpenter \& Ross, O.: seventh Pine Grove Clipper 7th, W. C. Ed-
wards \& Co., Rockland, Ont. in numbers and quality, the junio female champion being found in the
first-prize winner. first-prize winner. The award
were : First, Viscountess of Fair view 6th, Purdy Bros, Mo.; Mecond,
Slippers, J. T. Robbins \& Sons, Ind: third, Glenbrook Butterfly, $\mathbf{H}$
S . Bright, Ky.; fourth, Lucy N Wagner, $O$.: ififth, Amy 2nd, Adkins
$\&$ Stevenson, III.: sixth, Fairview Orange Blossom 12 th, Purdy Bros

Junior yearling heifers were a
smaller class teen out. The following are the dale, F W. Harding, Wis.: Second
Alice of Meadow Lawn, C. F. Clarke Minn.; third, Woodhill May Blos fourth, Beaver Creek Arabella, Minn. firth, Fairview Orange Blossom N. A stards bull is an Dakota, up first. The Ed- The senior heifer calves made the largest clas low-handling animal, and has pienty of breed of the show, there being 36 in the ring at once character about him, while his successful rival Searle, Minn.; second, Sinnissippi Lady 2nd is very much lacking in good quality. The win- Frank O. Lowden, Ill.; third, Anoka Gloster 2md
ners were: First, Nonpareil Star, Fletcher F. W. Harding. Wis.; fourth Monert North Dakota; second, Royal Favorite, W. C. Purdy Hros. Mo. fifth Viscountess of F Ruby Edwards \& Co., Rockland, Ont.; third, Bud White R. B. Summers, Ia.; fourth, Matchless Robin, I
M. Forbes, Ill.; fiith, Diamond's Mariner Hanna, O.; sixth, Maytlower Chiei, W. H. Dun woody, Minn. Purdy Bros. Mo.; fifth, Viscountess of Fairview
7th, Purdy Bros., Mo.; sixth, Claret, F. W. Harding, Wis.
The championships were as follows: Senior
bull, Whitehall Marshal bull. Whitehall Marshal ; junior bull, Signet
senior female, Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9 th senior female, Welcome of Meadow Lawn 9th;
junior female. Viscountess of Fairview 6th. Best herd: First, F. W. Harding ; second, C. F. Clarke : third, J. G. Robbins \& Sons: fourth Bros.: second, C. E. Clarke; third, J. G. Robbins \& Sons. Best calf herd: First, Purdy Bros.: second, C. F. Clarke; third, J. G. Roblins \& Sons; fourth, W. H. Dunwoody. Grand chamfemale, Welcome of Meadow Lawn grand champion The International this year made pr the showing of milking Shorthorns provision for Shorthorn Association setting aside $\$ 200$ in prize money for this feature. The entry was
quite large, and some excellent cows were out ABERDEEN-ANGT
The Aberdeen-Angus display was probably next

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
 Brock and G. H. Hoxic
Galloways other BREEDS

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { Galloways were quite numerous, and the } \\
& \text { rugged character was much admired by the sho }
\end{aligned}
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { than they have ever been seen before, and appear } \\
& \text { to be making considerable progress across the }
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& \text { line. Polled Iurhams are also coming into con } \\
& \text { siderable popularity with the American stock }
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men, and the exhibit made this year showed tha

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& \text { men, and the exhibit made this year showed that } \\
& \text { there is much miformity of type in the } \\
& \text { breed than many of us previously supposed. }
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\begin{aligned}
& \text { breed than many of us previc } \\
& \text { HORSES }
\end{aligned}
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There was a revival of interest in the draft-
horse classes this year at the International, Nelson Morris had purchased three good Clydes yards and Transit Co. had got together quite a strong lot down in Iowa, Armour, also, had added to his string of grays, and announced that
should his six-horse team win. he would sand them to Europe next summer. The singles were shown on the line, and some of the out-of-town exhibitors had a chance to get in on the monev. Armour's gray won out. In the light-weight drafters, a grade Ciyde belonging to the Union Stock-yands won, with McLay Bros.' Clyde second, and Nelson Morris third. For pairs, light-
weight, Union Stock-yards were first and third with grade Clydes, and $s . \& \&$. Co. second with grays. In heavier pairs, Morris' grade Clydes
got first. Armour's second, and Swift \& Co's Armour. Morris and swift, in the order named For four horses, light-weight, Armour was first.
Morris second. Swift third. Morris second, Swift third: and for heave itock-vards (Co. third. People waited at the ix-horse teams spe Friday evening. and the dis est was clearly hetween Armon's grays and
Morris' clydes. the former finally wimmeng out Snap and action seemed to carry weight with
Prof curtiss. who fulped the drafters. and nat too much emphasis on stre Howeror, it wets as conece

The Work of Our Fruit Inspectors

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have been prolts wellom
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$\substack{\text { OMtarin) } \\ \text { Quebre } \\ \text { Nown scontic }}$
Manitoba
vumber or vimatiouss of sert ien an

## O. A. C. Students Win Again in Judging,

## petition, at this corrs students jutming con

 vas a strenuous soarst with honormat centage standing in all classes as follows: On4.254; Michigan, 4,216; Texas, 4,104. A prize the competition is awarded to the college whose another, the Spoor trophy, to the tean taking the highest standing in judging cattle, sheep and swine. In the latter section Ontario was again, successtul, and lowa succeeded in winning onhorses. The percentage score in groups was for horses: Iowa, 1,334 , Texas, 1,262 ; Ohio, 1,256 Ontario, $1,2: 37$; and for cattle, shece and swine
Ontario, 3,414 ; Iowa 3,241 . Ohio, 3,229 lioul sas, $3,189^{\prime}$; Michigan, 3,058 ; Texas, 2,842. ()ntario was at a considerable disadvantage in the
horse ring. on account of the clage of stock horse ring, on account of the class of stock
hrought in.
Belgians and Percherons are hrought in. Relgians and Percherons are not as
familiar to Canadian as they are to American students.
The Ontario team consisted of H. Parton, IB S. Hamer, W. I Hartman, A. Mckenny and © competition the honors for the first six places
were: Hamer, Ont. 980 : Olsen, Kan., 975 , Nixon, (Ont., 972 IIartman, Ont., 964 ; McMillan fa., 960 ; Rail, la, 941 . In the method of thei
work the Ontario bors acouitted themselves most creditably, their intelligent reasoning giving them a distinct advantage The examining judge was Prof. Shepperd. of North Dakota, who did the
hest he could to give everyone justice, and yet get through in tince. Shortness of time, however, cost the Ontario boys some points, as the taking of reasons in some classes had to be abandoned,
while the total score in such classes was retained as a hasis. There is usually some suspicion of injustice in these contests, but, all things con sidered, e
this year

## Horticultural Progress,

Prepared for " The Farmer's Advocate," by W. T. Ma-
coun. Horticulturist. Contral Faxner improvements in plant-breeding
There is no other branch of Horticulture which Teceiving so much attention by the Fxperiment Parried within a few years, plant-breeding has bee dirried on, for the most part, by private in
dividuals, who, in most cases, were not ahle through lack of funds, to casry, on the work on gave to fruit-growers such valuable productions as the Concord, Rogers Hybrids. Niagara, and Ontario apples: many varicties of hush froits nd strawberries, and some of the finest Private enterprise, hut with the estathishment of tates, systematice scientific and and the United hass been made easier. and, as a result. most of ing. It is interesting to know that plant-hreed ing was logun at the Cemtral Experimental Farm,
Ottawa. nineteen years ago, so that a Canadian Station is well in the van in this work .
great has become the conthusiasm in plant and
animal lifeeding in America. that ithe American
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 ahle imformation and many sugeretions ion in
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ty luing ec$t$ with other wown d harntho cont mues to kich- which it
 t plant is under cultivation, as greaterIn a paper on "" Crop Improvement by 1
ing Wild Species.". Chas. L. Bessey, Lincoin.recommended selecting and breeding from-ariespecies for the production of good harewho is growing seedlings on a very large scalProokings, South Dakota, in two papers, onc
Methods of lureeding Hardy Fruits.other on "Mreeding Hardy Rasplerries for theXorthwest," describes his methocis, which accordwith those suggesteci in the last paper. Out of
many thousand raspherry seedlings. Prof. Hansen
purple berry, smaller than Shaffer, but of suckel
his ideal, which he expresses thus: "The essenof the quarter of a million frusperry, or any
mpresected with that it must endure the winterand he productive of fruit, with the ground har
An important paper that by -
Webber, on " ('orrelation of Characters in Plan

ave heen almost in the dark as to the probabl

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& \text { have heen almost in the dark as to the probabl } \\
& \text { result of the union of t wo parents, but a numbe } \\
& \text { of correlations in characters are being record.d }
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& \text { of correlations in characters are being recordod I y } \\
& \text { careful workers which are already of great as } \\
& \text { sistouncon }
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sistance in breeding, and which save much time

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\begin{aligned}
& \text { It has been found, for instance, that certai } \\
& \text { colors in the foliage of some plants indicate certa }
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& \text { colors in the foliage of some plants indicate certain } \\
& \text { colors in the fruit: that if there is great lea }
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& \text { colors in the fruit that if there is great leaf } \\
& \text { production, there will he a proportionately small } \\
& \text { seed production. }
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$$

$\qquad$ size of the germ is an indication of the percentare a certain proportion of the resulting crosse will be sembling each parent and a certain proportio intermediate. By having a numbler of these cor telations on which he can rely, the breeder can the desired characteristics. Practical have no breeding fruits are given by Theodore Williams Lincoln, Neb... whose work has been principally cusses the Cheney, Neb,. grapes : "and C. G. Patten. Charles in breadi. apples. A paper summing up the work M. Hays, Washington. I) C. was a useful fact hrought out is the importance of studying Ireerling which will impress their good qualities

## A Persistent Affliction.

$\qquad$
$\qquad$comely voung woman standithen he observedPulling up his horse. the candidate for the people:awor gracefully lifted his hat inar the people's
alute to the" "We"s down in the pasture a almersin' the dos.
Iom, the candidate. What killed himim ?"'
Just Like Hand Milking
The Work of Our Fruit Inspectors


## The Canadian Harvest of the Woods,

The time was when

 strutching across northern Canada Mritish Columbia's pride is th
houglas fir. which grows to an or
nasionai heicht of 300 fimet and to

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British Columble Forest of Dousias Fir


Avenues of Canadian Lumber, Ready for Mark

nearly $t$ wice as much as in the factories that manufactures constitute a fory products. Wood dustrial enterprise of the Dominion, but, as may expected, the character of the equipment varies of which there are the little portable sawmill, plants of the Ottawa River and Pacific Coast. The er are impressive, in their way, and typify the too, are typical. and show how but the others, industry adapts itself to conditions. Wherever there are growing trees, lumber-milling is posthe or the logs may be brought to the mill. Tumber-manufacturing becomes the In the one case or a community, as at Hull and many Georgian Bay points. and in the other lumbering is carried otherwise difficult to operate as in otherwise difficult to operate, as in
hirta, where, in the Edmonton District one there are now some fifty port The modern sawmill, with its im
proved equipment, is far more eco nomical than the mill of forty or even date establishments the band saw and the gang saw have displaced the a quarter-inch of the wood and Which was, moreover, somewhat are now arranged even to twenty saws producing a corresponding number of hoards with each cut of the log, in stead of only one at a time. In such considered waste is now made into smaller woodstuffs. Economy of this ing down ofy, for the annual cut serious matter, and more would a needed if the logs were not utilized the greatest possible advantage. lumber industry has come into of the nence, that of wood-pulp manufac ture, for which the great areas of terial for an indefinite furnish matime. Canada's spruce is equal of ng demand for paper means increasarge proportion of mer means that a ulp henceforth be converted into hoards. There rather than into orty pulp mills in already some heir annual output is about 280,000 tons of wood pulp. The larger
lumount of this goes to American apermakers, but an increasing anada paper and pulp ware, and cupply is apparently England to the emand. In the single district of
he Lake St. John basin, in Quebec, he Lake St. John basin, in Quebec,
here are estimated to be growing, in an area of about 30,000 square hiles, at least $100,000,000$ cords of he best pulp wood-a supply for
centurics. The market for Canada's lumber almost world-wide. For many art of the export and nearly 90 100,000 culic feet a year are still oing to the English market. Canaontinent, South Africa, the to the ondies, South America, and Austral. and in all these countries there important trade possibilitities. come, nearly two-thirds of the total roduction being used in Canada, mile the hest outside market is the In the first seven 0,000 feet of sawn lumber was astern States furnishing the chief mand. The bulk of the Ontario (1e mills, indeed, theing owned and nitario statute that no soft woods sawn or manufactured in the 1, lishing a number of American Whlls in Canadian territory, thus giv-
Nis inteased cmploynent to home :il), Th The linited States lumber


By Westington Yillage.
Age does not wither nor custom stale the farms. With abundance of cheap labor, their tillloveliness of rural England. Twenty centuries in age is far more thorough than ours, natural and After crude, scrambling America and the tumultuous ocean, the vision of its mellow August days like a peaceful benediction. the very first impression irrevocably mirrored on the mind as one speeds swiftly over its clean, solidlythe car window well-managed railways. From clad valleys, skirted with perambulating hedge rows and gently-undulating hills clumped with trees, and here and there a more majestic backgroun
Where the deep greenwood sings its ancient ditties,
Over wide moors where the sky is wide and spacious.
Over it all broods an atmospher a that loses but little of its charm at closer range when the stranger drives along the smooth, nar row, winding roadways, such as our camera por
trays above, built of crushed stone and for the trays above, built of crushed stone, and, for the
most part. never permitted to get into had re pair. He missis at the first glance the spacious, rectangular fields of Canada, the ugly wooden fences, the big bink barns, in most sections the
orchards, and the straight, wide roads, while the unfinished newness of it all comes back to him in almost painful contrast with the grace and ma the train or the motor rushes him upon the yance ing, grimy hills of the coal-mining areas, minding him that these lovely pictures have their ark background. when they have become rich enouch at pork hame ing ; or that its fond recollections again and again to the sons and daughters of the old land, despite the material opportunitics sur

The contrast between town and country
most vivid. The waste of land and hust most vivid. The waste of land and bush s served for g
prodigal whe
England and her sulhmerged millions. The ru homes are so few and so far apart, comparat in
and we miss the long, straggling suburlis of dian towns, where every householder has quarter
denly we are plunged into the "We hills, when
ness" of Birmingham, or amid the boroug
mighty houses, surmounted by a forest of chimney and packed close in terraces, each with a
cramped yard for the housewife's clothesline her flowers in the rear. The English folk love their gardens, and if there is no room on the flat they hang them in the

If Fnglishmen had but access to the land, they could accomplish wonders in crop production.
Such fields of grain and roots are rarely if ever
seen in Canada as on well-managed English

Mares and Fozit
 where. * . very largely in the country, or in the villazes, was 42 per cent. of the whole, but now it is
massed in the cities and towns, and the efforts of Parliament and municipal authorities appear to $d$ and town-life conditions, rather than to land tenire or agricultural conditions, and depending upin the outside world for cheap food. Along with the efficient agricultural press, and her splendid
iystem of agricultural and live-stock exhibitions. the schools and colleges of agriculture have been and still are an increasing force in the advance-
ment of farming. Well known amone these is the South-eastern Agricultural College, a couple of hours' railway ride from London. and hard-by The sleepy little village of Wye, in the County of poles. Though in externals it does not impress ike the Canadian institutions of like purpose, there is nothing somnolent about this college, a
fact very largely due to the energy and practical progressiveness of Principal M. J. R. Dunstan,
who, in a few years, has trought its attendance from about a dozen to the maximum of nearly ne hundred, the present capacity of the institutic attainments, nothing could be more indicative of his active temperament than the weed spud with which the lower extremity of his walking pests of agriculture which fall in his way upon the affliated with London University, but is conducted under the County Councils of Kent and cludes Agriculture, Chemistry, Botany course inFintomology, Veterinary Science, Geology, Men suration. Surveying, Bookkeeping. Fstate Manage ment, Forestry, Fngineering, Dairving, Poultry
Beekeeping, Horticulture and Woodwork. The farms connected with the College cover some 500 acres, and good representatives of the leading hreeds of live stock are
kept for instruction and commercial purnoses kept for instruction and commercial purposes.
There are short summer courses for teachers attended last season by fifty men and five women, hut the regular college
from two to four years.
Adjacent to the college is the farm of Mr. A Amos, one of its governors, and a tenant-famer
of the best class, and whose Kent Marsh flock of sheep is deservedly one of the best known in this part of Fingland. The courtesies of tea upon the lawn in accordance with the hospitable traditions of good Fnglish country
life concluded the visitor's pleasant experiences
at at this model farm and home pleasant experiences

The crowning glory of rural England is her afford passing glimpses. Thich our photogravures



An English Flock on the way

 Tree, there were conlites. in england sut at the
worst they were much less destructive to the
count country than the frightful conflicts in adjacent
Furopean countries, which could not but retard
ind paralyze the promess of farming and stockand paralyze the progress of farming and stock-
rearing. Be that as it may, as time went oa,
Rakewell Bakewell, the Collings, Bates, the Booths,
Cruickshank, Watson, McCombie, $\begin{gathered}\text { Duckam, } \\ \text { Dand others with discernment of conditions }\end{gathered}$


## Help Yourself

thrir own sulbscription advancellone year: or, foll

## advanec the eld sulscrint tion six months (hanging the name from one member of the

 family to another is not stectime a new sulscriterRemember, that the new sulserilurs will got all
 Begin to day

Fruit and Dairy Forming in the Annapolis Valley.

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Every Province in Canada, we believe, has on } \\
& \text { or more "gardens," so-called, except Prince Ed }
\end{aligned}
$$ ward Island, which, in its entirety, lays claim to the appellation, "Garden of the Gulf." Nova

Scotia's chief garden is the eighty-mile stretch orchard country extending from Annapolis Royal at the Head of Annapolis Basin, and at the mouth of the Annapolis River, north-easterly to Basin. This region, styled broadly the Annapolis Valley, contains several rivers, notably the Annapolis, flowing south-westwardly, and the,
Cornwallis and Gaspereaux which Cornwallis and Gaspereaux, which take the op-
posite course and discharge their waters at points not far apart into the south-western corner of the Basin of Minas. The Valley lies between two mountain ranges, called, respectively, the North
and South Mountains, $\varepsilon$ nd varies in width five to fifteen miles. Near the mouth of the Cornwallis is Wolfville, and a few miles from Wolfville, Port Williams. In this neighborhood is Annandale Farm, the
home and property of John Donaldson, one of the most successful and highly-esteemed farmers in the Province. Progressive, wide-awake and thrifty, he has embodied in his orchard, dairy and
general-farm practice many valualle ideas, which general-farm practice many valuable ideas, which
led us to select his farm as the subject for Christmas-number feature.
Mr. Donaldson was born in 1861 on the home-
stead where he now resides. stead where he now resides. Upon the death of his father, when he was eleven years of age, his
family removed to Wolfville to educate the chil dren. At nineteen years of age he graduated as Bachelor of Arts from Acadia College, and, in-
stead of pursuing a contemplated study of law stead of pursuing a contemplated study of law
he spent one year at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph. Returning, he took charge of the homestead in 1884. Five years later he was married to a daughter of Prof. Henry How, of
King's College, Windsor, who has proved a
capable as well as gracious helpmeet. They have

Ane son, who is at present attending Horton Academy, at Woliville, and is booked for an agrito farm. In 1902 Mr . Donaldson was President of the Nova Scotia Farmers' Association, and during the past year has been President of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association. He has
also done Institute work in Ontario, as well as also done Institute work in Ontario, as well as
in his native Province. He is an enthusiast in farming, and takes great interest in the subject

Most of the fruit-growers in this district keep some live stock, which serves the double pur-
pose of producing fertilizers for the orchard and affording profitable work throughout the winters. The labor question is thereby partially solved, for, with tenant houses and steady work
the year round, a good class of men can be kept The growers, too, mostly ship their own fruit direct to the foreign markets, and thus obtain the highest prices going, one grower last year netting
$\$ 8.00$ per barrel for one of his shipments practice encourages the production of better apples, more care and skill in packing, and better business principles, and serves to develop a higher
type of farm life. Many of the farms are supplied with telephones, with daily mail delivery being thus enabled to keep in touch with the outside world.
Annandale Farm may be taken as representative of the better class of fruit farms in the Annapolis
Valley. The house, a 1 -story cottage, remodeled some years ago, is about 140 years old, and has been the birthplace for three generations of fruit-house and live stock, was built in 1902 at a cost of $\$ 3,000$. The cellar or first floor has a solid concrete wall. It contains an apple cellar and a manure cellar, the latter directly under a concrete partition wall. It has, in addition, a water-tight concrete floor, and keeps the manure with a minimum of waste. The roof of the barn beams or posts whatever inside, the building being held together chiefly by the second floor. The posts are only ten feet high. There are three which are the stables and fruit-packing for (on and a third story or hay loft. The building is 90 feet long and 52 feet wide. There are 599 panes of class. most of them $9 \times 12$ inches. proprietor took charge consisted of 40 ecresen upland. on which there were only 4 acres of fruit rees, $13 \frac{1}{2}$ acres of diked marsh (which is valuable hay and grain land, and worth nearly $\$ 200$ per was no water supply near house or barn, the old well having pone dry, and barn and outbuildings were in a dilapidated condition. The farm at prises 68 acres of upland, varying from sandy to clav loam. 15 acres of diked marsh, and the original 30 acres of undiked marsh. There are taining 1,153 trees of apple, pear. plum and peach and the whole property is modestly valued at $\$ 11,000$. The apple trees are all planted. two rods apart each way, the pear, plum and peach home pronerty, there is rented an adioining farm of 45 acres, with 23 acres of orchard, containing over 800 trees. Part of these have been only recently llanted, and other sections are iust com-
ing into bearing, so that for the past five years


An Old Country Dalry Hord.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
there hat been shipped an average of only 895 farm is the keeping of farm accounts. Beside barrels per season, but the output should now be the diary and daybook, the cashbook aud th
But there are the whole 53 acres of orchand containing nearly 2,000 trees, to prune, spray fertilize and cultivate every year, besides the work entailed by other farm crops of hay, grain,
potatoes and roots. In March and April the pruning is done ; fertilizing and cultivation com mence about April 23rd. The orchards are now nearly all plowed in the spring, and kept harJuly, when buckwheat and clover are sown first of buckwheat in the older orchards is cut when in blossom and left on the ground. Spraying begins early in May. The best growers spray regu-
larly three times, first early in May, next in the latter part of May, and third about the middle of June. Picking and packing come on early in September. The picking is finished by November
1 st, but as most of the fruit is shipped don and Liverpool, the packing and shipping continue at intervals until packing in March, when the last shipments are usually made.
Fruit-growing is by Fruit-growing is by far the most profitable
branch of agriculture in Nova Scotia, and the planting of young orchards the most profitable investment a farmer can make. The market valuations of full-bearing orchard land range al
the way from $\$ 200$ to $\$ 600$ per acre, and there are select blocks which have for years averaged a return equal to 5,10 or 15 per cent. on a valu ever, while covering all expenses, would not mak any allowance for profit on the investment or for risks, so that $\$ 1,000$ per acre is in excess of normal selling price. There are, nevertheless, fin The cost of growing and shipping business Annandale ranges from 50 cents to $\$ 1.00$ per barrel, and the average net returns for the past
five seasons from the Fnglish markets has been little over $\$ 2.50$ per barrel. Besides the orchard, is a dairy herd of high grade Jerseys, which have been found more profit dairy has a capacity for only ahout catle. The thairy has a capacity for only about 15 cows, bu
the weding-out system is in full swing, and ns cow is permitted to remain ir the herd which does not produce 5,000 pounds of 4 -per-cent. milk. Th sent to the co-operative creamery in Woliville Every cow's milking has been weighed for ove ten years, and thus a high standard of excellence nd of performance is maintained
ledger, farm accounts are kept with three dipart ments, viz. : (1) With each crop, to ascertain the cost of production; (2) with the live stock. th
learn whether they pay for their feed and car., and (3) with the department of labor. This sys tem enables the bookkeeper to answer the follow per barrel of apples or potatoes? and stock pay for the labor put upon the? What does it cost to produce the manure per load? In for their feed throughout the year ? Crops, pay many other questions can be answered to the satisfaction of the owner. the contrast between Annandale in 1884 and example to young men now beginning to farm for the conditions are just as favorable for fruit growing as they were twenty years ago, if not know of no business to-day that will give a young man of ability and energy, with plenty of brains and liking for work, more scope, more remuneration and more happiness in liie than fruit-


The Hume Stock Farm, I Nomable Ayrshire herd Nandard of a popular and profitable-producine Wary con in contormation, vigor of constitution standard which it has, in recent years, been the aim of breeders of other breeds of dairy cat to copy, and the nearer they have attained to to type of the Ayrshire, the more have they gained in popular demand and selling price- gaine same time, the Ayrshires have lost nothing of thi esteom in which they have been held by thosi Who have had experience with them, and are growto such an extent that the leading breeders in Canada can scarcely supply the demand. To such a extent is this true, that never has the supply yourng bulls on hand of this breed been so light Ayrshires importe the the number af has largely exceeded that of any other breed Prominent among the leading Avrshire breed ing establishments in the Dominion is that Hume Farm, the property of Mr. Alex. Hume, Menie, Ontario, situated partly in Hastings an partly in Northumberland County, three mile from Hoard's Station, on the Belleville to Peter boro branch of the Grand Trunk Railway. The farm, which is a clay-loam soil, contains 23 acres of undulating land this being the genera
character of the district, the landscape being very cimilar to that of the home of the Ayrshires in the land of their origin, " bonny Scotland." The
farm buildings, recently remodelled are spacious farm buildings, recently remodelled, are spacious ments, the main barn being $130 \times 50$ feet, with basement stabling of cement-concrete walls and to 100 head size, capable of accommodating 75 cellent ventilation well under control, water in every stall. capacious silos, and very convenient feeding arrangements. The principal crops grown land being well-adapted to the last-named cereal which is the only grain sold off the farm, a fiveyear rotation and top-dressing with stable manure d by barley or oats, two crops of


Annandale-A Fruit and Dair


Representative Ayrshires in the Herd of
Alex．Hume，Menie，Ont．
hay，one year in pasture，then plow for wheat and corn
The father of the present owner，a native of the North or England，some forty years ago com
meneced to
grade up a
a dairy herd Menced to grade up a dairy berd by the use of factory that about fiftecn years agoo a purcebred herd was established by the selection of a few the last ten years only frist－class imported buld in sons of high－class imported parents have bee used，while occasionall purchases of imported foe males have strengthened the herd，the produce of
which which，with four haad imported this year，con
stitute the Hume herti，one of the very best in the country，its prize wining record in strong competition being invariably very creditable Owing to the keen demand and numerous sales
during the present year，the herd has boen reduceed during the present year，the herd has been reduced
to about 50 head，inclucing the show ward
con－ tingent and a grand lot of promising heierers．

 the summer，and taken ny $a$ ave town dealer in winter．The aim has been to improve the herd steadily in type and working capacity，and，in
spite of an excessively dry summer and other drawhacks，a number of cows entered for the Ad－ vanced Registry are making a creditable showing， while the prizewinning females have，with on
exception，lueen animals bred in the herd promi exception，been animals bred in the herd，promi－
nent among which is the model dairy cow，Eva of Menie，now in her 6－year－old form，first－prize cow and champion female of the breed in hot competi－
tion at the Canadian National Fxhibition at To ronto this year，over imported cows that were winners in Scotland，a record not for many years previously made by a Canadian－hred cow at this
show－a cow of ideal dairy conformation and show－a cow of ideal dairy conformation and vessel character．With a periectl－－lalanced mill placed teats of good size．She was also first and champion at London in 190.5 ，
and also first at Charlottetown，P．F I year．She is a daughter of imported Caspian of


Alex．Hume，Menle，Ont．
breeding being of the very best in all its lines， and her individuality in keeping．Following he
sire as head of the herd，was the richly－bred and successful sire and show bull，Prince of Barcheskic Rucceeded by the present chief stock bull，Lessnessoc ing illustration，bred by Mr．Robert Montgomerie bull sred ty liare Style of Saturland．He is not a suspicion of coarseness，masculine，yet with the most approved dairy conformation，whil ai
prizewinning record is of the first order，having been placed first at Toronto as a yearling and as first again in 1906，and he is class in 1905，and now，while his progeny has proved all that could winning．Another excellent young bull used in the herd is the two－year－old Prince Sunbeam of
Glenora，winner of the third award at Toronto Glenora，winner of the third award at Toronto
this year，one of the best sons of the Toronto champion，Black Prince of Whitehill（imp．），and of Violet 1st of Garlaff（imp．）．Following these
is the promising yearling，Lesnessock is the promising yearling，Lessnessock Royal
Monarch（imp．），sired by Howie＇s Merrie Monarch， winner of second at Toronto and first at Ottawa this year in strong competition in the senior bull
calf section． Limited space precludes mention of many ex－ cellent female members of the herd，but note must be made of the comely three－year－old Whitelegs， imported in 1906，the stall mate of the champion cow，not yet shown in this country，but a promis－
ing candidate for similar honors when full tured，being much of the same type，and full of quality．The hoine－bred Highland Lass，half－ sister of the champion cow，from same dam，is
a cow of fine character，and stood fourth in the placing at Toronto，second at Ottawa，and was one of the second－prize herd at both these shows
and at the Dominion exhilition and at the Dominion exhibition at Halifax this
year．Among a half dozen charning yearling year．Among a half dozen charining yearling
heifers，is Florine，a daughter of Eva of Menie，
the the champion cow，by Imp．Royal Star，a sweet heifer，of great promise．Another of fine char－ acter，appearing in the picture，is Bargower Snow－
drop，imported this year，a daughter of Howie＇s arop，imported this year，a daughter of Howie＇s
Erin－go－13ragh．For uniformity of excellence in type，quality and capacity for dairy work，the
Hume Farm herd ranks high amonr the best， Hume Farm herd ranks high among the best，and
is highly creditable to the good judgment and is highly creditable to the good iudgment and in the confidence and esteem of his fellow breeders as a man of sterling character，having last year
been honored by being elected to the presidency been honored by being elected to the presidency
of the Dominion Ayrshire Breeders＇Association， and has frequently been called to officiate as judge tions．ferw men in the husiness being hetter quali－ fied for that work．Like many other of the principal stock farms in these advancing times， the Hume Farm is up－to－date in having long－dis，
tance tolophone connection and a daily mail．

## The College of Agriculture, Truro, Nova Scotía,

 lege of Agriculture. Lit Like the institution at
Guelph, after which it is patterned, the Trure Guelph, after which it is patterned, the Truro
College is situated on a height of ground overCollege is situated on a height of ground over-
looking the town, about a mile away. It commands a magnificent view. To the south, com and
extending easterly, is the fertile valley of the extending easterly, is the fertile valley of the
Salmon River. dotted with comfortable farmSalmon
hiver. dotted with comfortable farm-
houses. houses. North, opens the valley of the North
River, with its rich, level fields. Farther away, the eye runs to the slopes of the Cobequid Moun-
tains, still covered with sprus tains, still covered with spruce, maple and birch.
West are the broad areas of diked marh West are the broad areas of diked marsh land, at
the junction of the Salmon and North Rivers hundreds of acres, which year after year produce enormous crops of hay, as well as roots and grain In the distance, one catches a glint of the head-
waters of Cobequid Bay, whose swelling tides waters of Cobequid Bay, whose swelling tides
force themselves up the rivers and creeks to within less than a mile of the College. East of the buildings are the rolling fields of the College
farm
The College of Agriculture was formally opened on February 5 th, 1905, but a history precedes that date, of which we can give merely the outto begin a system of agricultural education in this Eastern Province. In that year a chair in Agricultural Science was established in connection with the Normal School, and H. W. Smith, a gionuate From then, until 1888 , the classes pore
tion. held in the Normal School building, in the center of the town, but the need of a farm on which to
give practical demonstrations and carry on ex give practical demonstrations and carry on
periments, led to the purchase, in that year the property which is now the in College farma, In In
1892 a further step was taken, in having erected 1892 a further step was
upon the farm property upon the farm property
a building known as the School of Agricul-
ture. Up to this year, the teaching of all suar,
jects and the direction of the farm had remained entirely under Smith, but ot this juncture, the management of the farm was placed in the hands of
Mr. F. L. Fuller. now
now Agricultu
College.
vork continus the 1898, when the school Was burnt down. For
the next six years, until the College was estal) sparate from the No mal School, Prof. Smith maintained his connection with the Normal Agricultural Science to
the students attending that institution. Dur ${ }^{\text {ing }}$ the same perio Mr. Futler managed the A typical Prince Edward Island landscape, Springfield, for making it a high-class stock farm, an ideal H. W. Smith, B. Sc. A., Professor of Biolog it put into the hands of the greatest credit, as established, stables of stock which are not only a valuable asset to the Province, but of great practical value in carrying on the educational work of the Animal Husbandry Department School's history, there was carried part of this ville, in King's County, under the direction of the Nova Scotia Fruit-growers' Association, a School This institution was hampered by the lack funds and accommodation, and, besides, could not provide an opportunity to study other branches
of rural science than horticulture 1898 , its promotors were fortmatc in secer as director, Frof. F. C. Sears, now Profecssor of Horticulture at the Truro College.
With the burning down of the School at Truro, institution which would combine the forces and aims of both these schools. While everyone conceded the desirability of this move, yet a con-
siderahle delay occurred in carrying siderable delay occurred in carrying out the
proiect, owing to a difference of opinion whether project, owing to a difference of opinion whetrer
the new college should he situated in the fruit belt or at Trur. To Dr. James W. Robertson, how or Maccaonald coicge, sle. Anne, Que, is due of Truro, which possessed the advantages of a central location, of representing the average agricultural conditions of the Province-indeed, of al the Maritime Provinces, to some extent-and of
being alroady the seat of the Normal School
whose students could thus come in contact with agricultural education, and, in a measure, infuse
its spirit in the sections where they taught. Once
Ithise this agreement was arrived at, the course of events
moved quickly, and the College of Arriculture has moved quickly, and the College of Agriculture has
now been in session for almo The Main Building is a handsome
structure of brick and stone, of the classic stry of architecture O Over the main entrance is the
simple in incol simple inscription, "College of Agriculture," in-
dicating no limitations as to Provincial and according with the ideals of not a few who look forward to the day when the institution may rightly be termed the "Maritime College of Agri-
culture." The building is well Cornished large, splendidy building is well furnished, with rooms and laboratories. To the rear, and open ing off the Horticultural class-room, are the green houses. In the basement are carpenter and
blacksmith shons, provided with blacksmith shops, provided with all the necessary wood and iron. The live stock judging pavilion, built from the
same plans as the one at Guclop, with the same plans as the one at Guelph, with the addii
tion of an ell in which to stable stock lrought for demonstration purposes, the cattle barn horse barn, piggery, poultry sheds, and the dairy
building, with its home and factory building, with its home and factory dairy fittings
are all grouped within a short distance of Main Building. Within a short distance of the
In addition, the students have the use of the Schol of Science Building in the
town, the laboratorics of town, the laboratories of which compare favor
ably with any in Eastern Canada All the af with any in Eastern Canada. All the work
of the Chemical Department and some of the Bi ological work is carried on here.
The staft is The staff is composed as follows: M. Cum-

$\qquad$


Rural Scenery in the Island Proyince. P. J. Shaw, B. A., Professor of Nature Study Fuller, Agriculturist, and Instructor in Mechan Department J. P. Landry, Manager Mechanica Department, and Lecturer in Poultry ; W. J Jakeman, D. V. S., Lecturer in Veterinary' Science $\underset{\text { Chemistry. }}{\text { L. }}$ Nova Scotia farmers will appreciate a notes about the men to whom they are asked to entrust the education of their sons. Beginning
with the Principal, it may be said without of contradiction that he has proven the right man in the right place. Prof. Cumming is a graduat. of Dalhousie University, Halifax, and of the On tario and Iowa Agricultural Colleges. Although
a son of the manse, he had spent all the spart time of school and college days on the homesteal arm in Pictou County, and before going th suelph had charge, for a year and a half, of the
tock on the present College farm under Mr Fuller, to whom he owes something of his interist in pure-hred stock. He later spent some time of
the farms of noted Ontario and Iowa breeder and before coming to Truro filled very acceptati, tions, a dignified enthusiasm which has already commanded universal r
over which he presides.

Mrof. Sears, the Aorticulturist, was born in
 Bachelors and Masters degree of Agricultura State Ite was four years assistant at the Horticulture at Utah, and came to take chare of the Nova Scotia School of Horticulture in 1898 of
$W_{i}$ ith he was organization of the Agricultural College an expert pomologist, and his qualificatione He yery hichly revarided the horticulturitions are Annapolis Valley, among whom he is thoroughly
known Prot He Smith in wother or Pre Smith, of Michigan. Smith is a brother of Prof. C. D. Scotia in 1885 , to fill the Chair came to Nova connction with the Norinal school. His sul)sequent history has been outlined above.
Prof. Shaw was born on a fruit o. N. S. He studied at Acadia College, and of school-teaching, he was chosen by, Ir. Jas Wh wasertson to take up Nature study work, and was given the advantage of the extensive course colleges. For the past three years ho hanadian very successful charge of Nature-study and Schad One of the Fuller, the Agriculturist pilars of the faculty is F. I arm, of which he managed the outside work whe lut twelve years of age, he went to Nappan when
the Dominion Government commencal mental Farm forerument commenced the Experiand took the course at at year he came to Truro,
He returned to Nehool of Agricultur and took the course at the school of Aqriculluro,
He returned to Nappan, and was foreman for a or four years the position of Assistant Professin regularly, parts of thi. I'rovince. which he visits of Animat Hushandry at Guelph, under Professon Mr. Fullor the when phactical demon
 the (lld Country. At Truro he has brought to Collowe.
and has from time to tirne visited the leading
poultry stations and farms in tion $H_{e}$ is a succeasful farms in the Eastern States A Prince Edward Islander is W. J. Jakeman blacksmith's trade, he studied at Mraill, at the
the Vetering most extensive practice, and has since then had a College has been fortunate in securia. The services. in securing his rote the major part of their time the staff deseasons of thion, yet they are also, at different tution in promoting engaged outside of the insti-
Department. The Trine of the Agricultural Coval occasions, Principat, for example, has, on tock for the to the inited states, to purchase his attention tovernment, and he has also given roction of the Province. Prof. Scars has the
 mone ant will,
a line of the work

past few years, under the direction of Dr. Robert backs, it possesses the great advantage of afford ing to the members of the College staff an oppor tunity of getting
The College curriculum is arranged with a vie to exalting the practical, but, at the same time opportunity is afforded for the study of English that, while getting a technical training in Agri culture, they may also secure such an education
as will make them better and more useful citizens For the next few years, at least, the main College course will be confined to two years, arrangements
having been made by which graduates of the twohaving been made by which graduates of the two-
year course may enter the and become candidates for the B. S. A. Degred rom that institution. In addition to this, especial attention is being paid to short courses
which will begin next session In carrying on these short courses, which last about two weeks, the faculty are assisted hy leading practical agriculturists from dificrent parts
of the Dominion, but especially from the Naritime Provinces. Already three such courses have been conducted, and the attendance of farmers and farmers' sons, of all ages, has been large. Held
at a slack season of the vear, at at a slack season of the year, at no cost
for tuition, the short courses afford the busy farmer an opportunity to acquire a knowledge that perhaps he could not otherwise acquire, unIn proportion to its size and age, few collepes are better equipped for giving its students practical work and demonstrations. Perhaps Prof Sears, in carrying on the work of the Horticulbut immediately on taking up his work at Truro, he had set out an orchard, which is being treated after the most approved plans, with a view to
demonstrating the possibilities of rruit-growing demonstratang the possibilities of fruit-growing
in the locality. In addition to this, the model orchards throughout the Province, which he has under his charge, give him a knowledge of local room and outside-lecture work.
In the blacksmith shop, the students, under the guidance of Dr. Jakeman, who, before entering the Veterinary profession, had thirty years' ex-
perience as a blacksmith. shoe horsec and do
practical work. In the carpenter shop, last year. just now spring calves at foot that are about as Mr. Fuller directed the students in making gates,
hurdes, wheelbarrows, chicken-brooders, pair as we have ever seen. Not many Workers, etc.-all useful articles, which were sub- milkers and butter producers. Last year one of dents themselves and farmers in the vicinity of alone, 1,160 pounds of milk, producing 67 on grat Truro. So, also, in the Dairy Department, whice of butter, in one month. Another, during the In the Chemical and Biological Departments same period, gave 1,110 pounds, producing 58 Fox's Grey Friar o' Dreamwold, a son of Filving But it is the Farm Department, and more par- Fox, and out of Lively's Grey Ruby, a cow that, in
ticularly the Animal Hushandry Branch which ficularly the Animal Hushandry Branch, which the Dreannrold stables, has given 62 pounds of farm consists of some 200 acres- 100 of upland, cows, three of them in the Advanced Registry 50 of interval, and 50 of diked marsh land. Only Merit and the others eligible for the same distinca small proportion of this is, as yet, set aside for tion. One of them, Bulfalo Girl's Posch, has an
experimental work, it being considered by the official two-year-old record of 1218 point experimental work, it being considered by the official two-year-old record of 12.18 pounds o
management unnecessary to duplicate work which butter in one week: another, Filora Wayne is being conducted at the Dominion Experimental Rutter in one week, another, Fiole, has an ofticial three-year-old record of
Farm at Nappan, some 70 miles away. How- 17.28 pounds of butter in one week. As yet a ever, a few important experiments in the growing
of field crops are being conducted, and these have already served to form the nucleus of a Maritime Fxperimental Union, consisting this first year , Dickie's stock bulls. court of Logan Brothers' or : about 100 members. The cattle stables contain some 60 head of Clydesdales, four Hixteen are registered. Ten For educational purposes, these are supplemented breds make up the number so far as Clydesby the splendid Ayrshires and Shorthorns owned the fact that Mre (ilassey, of Halifax, stables his
by Mr. C. A. Archibald whose foins the College property. Mr. Fuller, in build- was included in the importation. This horse ing up the herds, has been exceedingly careful in was included in the importation made by the
the selection of sires and this sotia Govermment last year. He is the selection of sires, and this, combined with the four-year-old son of Royal Favorite, and out of
fact that the cows are given plenty of exercise, a Flashwod dam and was good eno lots of air the cows light, and aiven plenty of exercise, a Flashwood dam, and was good enough to win
lonplies of succu- first prize in the aged stallion class at the Do lent food of all kinds, accounts for the succu- first, prize in the aged stallion class at the Do-
number of thealion Exhibition at Halifax. He is one at number of healthy, sappy calves the visitor sees in the stables.
Royal Hero, bred by the late W. B. Watt, a Son of Royal Sailor, and a full brother to Judge of Manitoba fame, is at the head of the Shorthorn herd, and his stock amply justify his posi-
tion. The Shorthorn cows are a most useful tion. The Shorthorn cows are a most useful lot,
nearly all bred at the College, and among them are some excellent milkers. There are a number of heifers sired by C. A. Archibald's former stock
b,ull, Robert the Bruce, and their calves by Hero give rare promise. And their calves by Roval herd of Here-
ford females, which. up to the present or foro give rare promise. A small herd of Here-
to females, which, up to the present, are sent
to Wlack's stock farm to he bred, contains



A Successfu1 Nova Scotia Stock Breeder,

Perhaps the leading pure-bred stock district in stead, where he now resides. It then consisted when opportunity offers. This, together with the
the Maritime Frovinces is that portion of the of thirty acres of upland and 50 acres of diked occasional sale the Maritime Provinces is that portion of the
Isthmus of Chignecto surrounding the town of Atuherst, and including, besides, the western end
of Cumberland Co., $N$, S a section of the adJoining County of Westmoreland, N. B. Bere,
within a short radius, are choice herds of
Holstein, Ayrshire, Shorthorn, Hereford, and perhaps we might include Jersey cattle, besides studs of
clyctesdale and Hackney horses and flocks of Chytesdale and Hackney horses and flocks of tion of the flourishing condition of live-stock hushandry here is the great quantition of hay grown
on the diked marshes that border Cumberland Basin and flank the streams which find their way
into that ofishoot of the Bay of Fundy. Four miles south of Amherst, at a place called
Amherst Point, is Homestead Farm, the property Atuherst Point, is Homestead Farm, the property
of Stanley 1 oogan, and the home of as fine a herd of Stanley logan, and the home of as fine a herd
of Holstein-Friesians as there is in Canada, likewise a choice flock of shropshires. The best
of it is that. although herd and flock have been oi it is that, although herd and flock have been huilt up within seven years, they consist chieely
of homethred animals.
The story of this farm is encouraging. The proprictor started out in life equipped with a
business-college education, and entered commercial Dusiness-college education, and entered commercial
(mployment. But Nature had instilled into him a love of soil and stock, and one spring when they were making garden at his hoarding-place, the smell of the fresh earth aroused an irresistible
hungering for the land and he then and there dehungering for the land, and he then and there de-
cidtod farming was the life for him. That was 1.nn vears ago.
He marrice and wont on a farm near Baie Tee marred and went on a farll near Baie
Terte, N. With capital amountime to about
$\$ 1.000$ For three wears he worked this farm. supplementing its returns hy teaming, and selling it finally for $\$ 1.350$. With which and an adtitional
$\$ 500$ saved. he went , into the paternal home-
of thirty acres of upland and 50 acres of diked
when opportunity offers. This, together with the
occasional sale of a well-bred draft colt, adds to prises 100 acres of marsh and 90 acres of upland. The buildings, though unpretentious, ar serviceable. The stables have been thately
modelled, and are now very convenient house is an old one, and, though well built, will probalily be succeeded ere long by a more modern
residence. The marsh grows hay of a quality much rel ished by stock, and, being very heavy to work is only occasionally broken for the purpose of never manured, and those who, like Mr. Logan have followed the practice of feeding marsh hay materially have been able to enrich their upland somewhat like this : Oats on inyerted sodter is roots, followed by mixed grain seeded to clover which are. The roots are principally turnips, running 800 to 1000 bushels per acre Provinces, there were seven acres of roots and potatoes on he incread Farm , and the annual acreage is to frequent breaking of sod . Seeding is mean more mixture of eight pounds red clover, four pound alsike and foyr pounds timothy per acre. The again wanted for seain ald years till the field is Marsh hay and turnips make a ration not overay rich in protein. It is balanced with considererally secure, costing about $\$ 38$ a ton; bran, genand more or less gluten meal, laid $\$ 20$ per ton, $\$ 29$ or $\$ 30$. siderable Clydesdale blood, are kept on the place,
and some ready dollars are turned by teaming,

But dairying and dairy-stock breeding are the specialty. Formerly, cream was supplied for the 1. C. R. dining-cars, but now more can be made in town. The Holstein herd comprises 20 price
How or 50 head in all. When Stanley Logan came onto the old homestead, his brother Lorne and he went into the cattle business on a partnership junior partner's proprietorship has since The bought out, but he still takes as great an in torest in the cattle as ever, and had not a little Exhibition at Halifax last fall, when they won every first but two for which they competed. E. The herd was founded by purchasing from J bull called Piet Van Voran. He was and a County bull, descended from an importation shipSrecked en route from Holland to New York State. Piet was a low-set bull, of considerable
scale and quality, and proved an excellent getter. The cows were : Jacoba Emily (exhibitd in strong fourteen-year-old form at the Dominion Exhibition last fall), a full sister named
Netherland Jacoba, and Miss Jacolva, sold with Ner calf for $\$ 70$ the second year aiter because she
was too small was too small. The above cows were the foundation of the Jacoba strain. Another blend,
called the Rooker family, was introduced in purchase of three females from the Nappan in a perimental Farm, and it is nip-and-tuck which has proven superior. Mina Rooker was an old cow, imported from Holland, that made a twoNow York State. Three of her calves were Ida
Rooker, Minnie Roy Rooker, Minnie Rooker and Mary Rooker. The
last-named has won more money than any other believes in the strong type that wears well into. The initial venture in Shropshires was mande
animal in the herd, being repentedy animal in the herd, being repeatedly Maritime old age, and regards rakishness as no necessary six or seven years ago by the purchase of forn
sweepstakes winner. A subsequent purchase was concomitant of dairy quality.
nine-year-old Princess Lida 4th, bred by Ellis Bros., of watario. Three years ago a shrewd
selection was made in Rettie Bros.' herd, when the promise of a great stock bull was discerned in the yearling, Artis Mercedes Posch, belonging to Rettie's noted Posch family, and out of Artis
Mink Mercedes. He has grown into and deserves every word of enthusiastic prais bestowed on him from time to
time in Maritime show reports. time in Maritime show reports.
Without a fault to possesses ample scale, model
conformation, quality and charconformation, quality and char-
acter. His calves proved invincible at the Dominion Ex-
hibition last fall, and he bids fair to make a name as one the great sires of the breed. Excepting a yearling bull, Gay
Lad, of Michigan breeding, the Lad, of Michigan breeding, th
rest of the herd is home-bred Conspicuous among the females to-day is the six-year-old
Homestead Netherland Jacoba. first at three fairs in 1905, and sweepstakes at Halifax, 1906 All the praise she needs is to say that she comes very near of size, constitution, capacious barrel, long, level rump, and large, well-set udder, together with a straight back and sym-
metrical contour that would al most make an Ayrshire jealous Another most promising cow is the five-year-old Tanta Rooker, for whom third was one fall. Then there is the low-set deep-bodied white cow. Clothilde
Dorinda, sold once, but bought back again that, in uniform excellence, breediness and to say the herd pre-eminently excels. Mr. Logan is not averse to a few extra pounds of flesh on a Holstein heifer or dry cow, deeming such only so
much reserve against the drain of lactation. He


Stanley A. Logan.
hey will animals are looking well. Of course and dressed," but they will show plain evidence right from birth to maturity. Every coming" a chance to develop into its potential animal has None is ever stunted for want potential excellenc
Eastern and Western Canada Compared,

It was eight o'clock on the evening of a
bright mid-October day when the driver put me down at my destination. When I had taken my bearings, I found that the farmhouse where I had
stopped was about the center of what is known the Canadian prairies. It was about four hundred miles from the timbered districts on the east, and the same distance from the foothills of
the Rockies. About one hundred miles to the south an imaginary line separated the British from the $\Lambda$ mericans, and two hundred miles to the north the timber belt of the North was thus in the heart of the far lands o Western Canada.
I saw farm buildings dotting the rolling prairie at intervals of
about a mile or about a mile or more,
and on a slight near-by stood a little country church, while not far off was the dis-
trict school. There was no village here, becaus we were eight miles
from a railway, and in from a railway, and in
the New West there can never be a village with-
out a railway station and grain elevators. This was one of the
first incongruities to my Eastern mind, for I had always thought that population first made a then a town, by which time a railway com${ }_{t}$ pany would have fou enetrate the limits the municipal corporation. On reflection,
however, one could not however, one could not was the most illogical method of locating cen ers of population
since the avenues trade would necessarily be winding and indirect


The Osivie Co. Mill at Winnipeg, Ma


## The Flour Milling Industry In Canada, Past and Present.

By Frank Yeigh,
Wheat is the king of cereals, and flour is the queen of foods

Wheat is flour, and flour is bread, and bread is
the main sustenance of human life
five thousand yearc five thousand years wheat has served humankind It therefore possesses a very ancient and honorable pedigree, it belongs to a noble family in the
realm of nature's products. To the men of the prehistoric stone age, to the dwellers of olden
time by the banks or the Nile to time by the banks of the Nile, to the Chinese of
a date long anterior to Confucius, and to all the generations of men since, the flour of wheat has
helped helped to keep alive and to perpetuate the
human race. human race. grower and and bread-eater. worlds greatest wheat-grain-raising and flour-milling has gone hand in grain-raising and four-milling has
hand with the development of civi-
lization itself. lization itself. Frequently does it
figure in the pages of history. It figures, too, in the world's marligures, too, in the world's mar-
kets a n d. bourses, controlling
mighty channels of commerce, almighty channels of commerce, al
fecting and creating means and fecting and creating means and
routes of transportation, and even playing its part in the life of the peoples who are agricultural in
their pursuits. their pursuits.
Each step in the upward progEach step in the upward prog-
ress is distinctiy marked. The first miller plucked the grain from
the stalk by hand, and ground his own grist between his own mill-
stone teeth. 13 ut the origina stone teeth. But the original
mill was a hand mill, so the original miller was a hand-miller. For Iorty centuries or more the sadale-
stone or mortar-and-pestle procstone or mortar-and-pestle proc
esses were the only ones known the wheat kernels being placed, in the saddle-stone method, in a hollow stone and reduced to flour by
being pounded into meal through heing pounded into meal through
the medium of the hand-stone or crusher. The upper stone was
worked backward and forward and worked backward and forward and
not rolled. Such was the method used by the ancient Greeks and Roinans, by the men himself in the dawn days of the world. This athoriginal method was later succeeded by the pounded, instead of being crushed or rolled. Then came the quern-an Italian invention of
the first complete grinding machine-in which the the first complete grinding machine-in which the
loose stones of the former method gave way to a mechanical contrivance that originated the circular motion by the upper stone revolving upand to the British Isles, and practically throughGut the civilized world. It was, however, a tumsy makeshift, in view of modern improve
ments, with ill-dressed stones and many another


From a sketch in the British Museum. Original made between 1792-96.
senting the climax of the white-bread era of the
present day. The manufacture of flour is practically a new
industry in Canada, within ndustry in Canada, within the short period
thirty years. The discovery and application the roller process in milling made possible the operation of huge mills, with enormous output capacity. The millstones used for countless centuries have disappeared-at least in the western with these are appliances never dreamed of Ey the miller of earlier ages. Were he to come back
to earth and once again don his white cap to earth and once again don his white cap and
apron, with a view to starting up business again on the old lines, he would be distraught with new patent purifiers, dust collectors, scourers and
had the privilege of having his small grists ground and suction pans; he would wonder on being told
free of tolls at a time when such a boon was of the bleaching of flour by air and electricity, greatly needed, if not a stern necessity, for he and many other scientific processes, all aiming at grow his grain enough to clear the forest and flail, and then, and thereafter to thresh it by the distances and over the roughest of trails to the Such were the limited and primitive conditions under which our forefathers labored in Canada. methods became inadequate, science came to old purification. The Hungarian process is the one in vogue in Canada, being the substitution for a single grinding between millstones of a succession of grindrollers: The wheat is gradually reduced by run ning it through six or seven different sets of rollers, a thorough process of winnowing or sift ing intervening between grindings
 nomic demands of the changing times. Hence proportions. The yield for 1906 is estimated at increase of sixteen per cent. in
the last our increase of sixteen per cent. in
the last four years. The United
States comes first States comes yirst, Russia second,
France third France third. Canada ranks
about ninth or tenth. While the about ninth or tenth. While the
Linited States is the world's greatest gro wer of wheat, Great Britain is the world's greatest buyer. England is the leading wheat mart of the wheat-growing countries, in which the balances of production are adjusted and the consequent prices are, to a large certain de-
gree, regulated. England 'makes gree, regulated. England makes
the wheat price for the rest of the
world world, because, primarily, it is a
land of wheat-bread eaters, and because, as her population ind in-
creases, her own yield of wheat is creases, her own yield of wheat is decreasing. The increase in price of the penny. loaf of bread in Brit-
ish homes has caused riots, has swept governments off their treasury benches, and has affected legislation and life to a marked degree.
Canada is, in proportion to her Copulation, an equally important population, an equally important
wheat-growing land along with the United States or France or Argenas the yield increases by cuitivation. Integrally as the yield increases by cuitivation. Integrally product staple of the Dominion, is flour-milling, which has become one of the most important and in 1901 of our national industries. Canada had tion, some of them of enormous proportions. This total includes mills emplying not less than five hands. The number would be much increased if It is necessary, however, to follow the besis computation used by the Census Commissioner Ontario then led her sister Provinces in the number of mills, having 275 out of the 400 , followed
by Manitoba with 37 , Quebec 35, New Brunswick
19 Saskatchewan wan and Alberta 17, Nova Scotia
10, British Columbia 5, Prince
Edward Tsland 2 Edward Island 2.
capital of mills represent a total capital of $\$ 14,686,558$. They
employ 4,251 hands, as against
2,607 according 2,607 according to the census of
1891 . The wages paid in 1901 a mount ed to $\$ 1,985,991$, as against $\$ 1,221,462$ in 1891 . The
value of products value of products totalled, in
1901, $\$ 31,835,873$, over against $\$ 30,721,846$ in 1891, giving the value of product per establishment, 1901, $\$ 79,590$, representing a higher value than any other of
our food products, butter and our food products, butter and
cheese totalling 29 millions, and meat-packing and slaughtering 22 The millers of the Dominion are, moreover, well organized. The Dominion Milling Association with its two hundred members,
covers Ontario and Quebec. The covers Ontario and Quebec. The
West has its Association, as have the Maritime Provinces. Makers of cereals are also organized.
It is not possible to make
anoctf. mention of all the large Canadian mills and-pestle plan previously referred to, with water- Indies, $\$ 842,707$; United States, only $\$ 150$
combinations of mills, but reference may made to a few to indicate the growth of the be wheel power, but since the war no less than The export of flour has shown a steads
dustry and the sills have been started or projected in crease in value during the last decade dustry and the size of the operating mills. The twenty mills have been started or projected in crease in value during the last decade. Bin
Lake of the Woods Milling Coquipped with Western machinery for flour- the last ten years, it has reached the large Lake of the Woods Milling Company, for example, Japan, equipped with Western machinery for flourown three large mills-two at Keewatin and one. use nearly twenty thousand bushels of wheat
at Portage la Prairie. One of the Keewatin day. This mills boasts the proud distinction of being the of the grain may ultimately mean the importing largest flour mill in the British Empire, though the Ogilvie mill at Montreal must be approximatementioned have a total combined capacity above 11,000 barrels daily, and an elevator capacity at its mills of 450,006 bushels. It also owns 80
interior elevators, making its total storage caof the grain and grinding in Japan; but as the
demand for bread among the Japanese masses increases, as it is sure to do, there will probably for long be a demand in that country for the flour products of the West. It remains for the
Canadian millers to seize the opportunity. Japan Canadian millers to seize the opportunity. Japan
imported, during the first seven months of 1900
two two and a half million dollars' worth of flour pacity nearly $5,000,000$ bushels. The three mills could produce during
the three hundred work ing days of the year
the enormous total of $3,300,000$ barrels o flour. The export
trade of the company reaches to every par
of the civilized world weekly shipments being made to the United Europe, South Africa, Australia and Japan. The Western Cana many is another typical by large organization with mills at Goderich, Brandon and Winnipeg,
having a total capacity of between 6,500 and 7,000 barrels per day. Their shipments extend to Great Britain, Nor-
way, Sweden. Denmark,


The Lake of the Woods milling Co.'s Magnificent Plant at Keewatin, Ont.

Belgium, Holland, Swit
zerland, Germany, Malta,
 Sufficient has been written to show that the in and New Zealand, the importation of flour running must be established, and the 400 now Sufficient has been written to show that the in 1905 amounted to 1 , 109 tons, valued at running must be established, and the prosperity
Canadian flour milling trade is an extensive and $\$ 50,000$. Of this, a little over half is credited crease and the as a whole will share in the inrapidly expanding one. After helping to feed to Canada, $\$ 15,000$ to the United States and the Canadian people, what of the surplus export ? Where are the best markets for this greatest of
all food products? What of the potentially vast markets of the Far East? Will the ricc-breadeaters of the Orient ever become wheat-breadeaters, like the men of the Occident? If so, and
to the extent that this may happen, will the wheat-growing and flour-milling industry of the West be revolutionized
What of Japan The cony
Russia is ambitious along many lines, and Japan is, therefore, ambitious to do her own flour-mill-
ing, to overcome the
competition of North
America and to give reducing the grain to the food state. The
Chinese may yet become wheat-bread eaters, and who will then feed her four hundred millions of the white man food In the meantime sample shipments ar being sent to Japan
from Alberta, and the fact has already been ascertained that $t$ h people of the East, to use our Canadian flour prefer that milled from berta to that ground from the spring wheat of the prairies. The flour shipments thus far made there are experi-
and not until the
Oriental merchants are assured of a steady and
sure supply of definite sure supply of dent
grades or brands of
our asked for will of
trade in this food commodity assume large pro- dian flour? Naturally the imports are very
 to $\$ 76,486$. This was the total export via the produce, other than flour, came to $\$ 506,058$ mat Pacific. Much in the future depends upon the ing a total of $\$ 696,083$, mostly from the United of surplus supply.
Yokohama reports a cont impel increasing con
sumption of flour instead of rice ty the Japanese
and it would seem wise for the horta millers
to study and cultivate this
market. as has been said, the imitative Jatanat se products is the British Empire, the sales of wheat his own flour from imported wheat Their (ireat Britain, $\$ 2,427,188$, Newfoundland, $\$ 1$,
the balance to the to the United States, and to home consumption and the both in regards be added, however United Kingdom. It is to If only three per cent of export trade. in Canada. According to the commercial report wheat farm of the West already produces nearly a the prevailing high duty prevents much increase the yield when ten or tier y year, what well be bent, is under
in this trade at the present time. From South cultivation? The answer is per Africa comes the news that time. From South cultivation? The answer is a simple is under hard-wheat flour is declining, because it has of common addition, but the answer implies such in quoted so much higher than Australian soft flour growth in the milling industry in the nearby Newfoundland and the British. West Indies are ada's claim as the granary of the dampish Canpecially those for the Canadian millers, esHow those of Eastern Canada
How stand the imports and exports of the world. to home consumption and the export trade. If only three per cent. of our 171 -million-acre
wheat farm of the West already produces nearly a
hundred million cultivation? The answer is a simple problem in
common addition, but the answer implies such a
growth in the milling ind user growth in the milling industry in the near-by
of the Fimpiro

Western Canada Flour mills Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man

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It is interesting to note, further, that th ports of wheat flour and other products of gr such as bran, corn and oatmeal, rye flour :thin $\$ 8,502,005$; exports of grain, $\$ 18,784,278$, 1915 . grand total of $\$ 27,286,283$.
In conclusion In conclusion, it may be asked, what of the prospects are certainly of the brightest ? The very additional acre of the prairie wheat with cultivated and made productive, will come add-
tonal mill accommond Apart from other ad-
vantages, the developtent of milling is is the utmost importance
to Canadian agriculture because of the by-produts, such as bran and stock-feeding, whereby
the fertility of the soil is maintained. Wheat is the real conqueror of
the Canadian West. It takes civilization and
law and order law and order and pros-
verity in its train. And parity in its train. And,
as every wheat-grower
is is a flour-bread-eater (it
is estimated that five is estimated that five
bushels of wheat is conbushels of wheat is con-
sumed per head)


## Rise and Progress of Canada's Cheese Industry,

Canada at the present day is practically the re sult of forty years' growth and expansion. Pre-
vious to about 1865, cheesemaking in was of rather an insignificant character, and confined to private dairies located mostly in the County of Oxford and scattered through Eastern Ontario. To the late Mr. Harvey Farrington, of Norwich, belongs the credit of starting the first the year 1864 , and, from the first introduction of the year 1864 , and, from the first introduction of
the factory system, cheesemaking seemed to firm hold. To-day there are over 1,200 factories
in operation in the Province. in operation in the Province.
In Quebec, Mr. James Barnet is said to have
organized the first factory. Probally the lot exported to Great Britain was shipped about 1866 by Messrs. 1 rawn \& Gillespie, of Hamilton.
The cheese were purchased from the factories by The cheese were purchased from the factories by
Mr. E. Caswell, of Ingersoll. It was the good fortune of the dairy industry, in its early days, to have enterprising, en-
thusiastic men engaged in its development--men who not only made a success of the particular their fellow men in neighboring districts with confidence to follow their good example.
Thus, from a beginning in 1865, the industry Thus, from a beginning in 1865, the industry
developed by swift and giant strides, until, in
1883 , the exports of chease to 1883, the exports of cheese to Gireat Britain amounted to no less than $1,000,000$ boxes, at a
value of $\$ 6,431,870$. This seemed to be a vast amount of cheese from a country that 20 years
earlier had no exports, and there were many prominent dairymen who began to fear overproduction, even as early as 1879, when the price
of cheese for the summer months ran as low as from 5 to 6 cents per pound. such enthusiastic advocates as Hon. Thos. Ballantyne. Professor Jas. W. Robertson, F. Cas-
well and others in Western Ontario and Messrs 1. Derbyshire, the late D. M. McPherson, Mark Everett and many others in Eastern Ontario, who
persistently advocated the improvement of quality of our cheese as the sure antidote for any danger instrumentality of the Dairymen's Associations, dairymen, for self-preservation, were brought
closer together.
instructors and
 for marketing cheese were sought after,
and high ideals as to improvement in quality, and high ideals as to improvement in quality,
were ever kept before the eyes of the makers. Wise legislation, protecting Canadian dairy prod-
ucts from the danger of adulteration, was also largelv instrumental in securing the reputation of
Canadian cheese in the British markets, especially in competition with United States cheese, where
adulteration and skimming were rampant. Progress was thus continued through a very trying period. The quality of Canadian cheese grew
rapidly in favor in Great Britain, and with it. rapidly in favor in Great Britain, and with it,
expansion of the industry in Canada continued expansion of the industry in canada continued
apace, until in 1906 the exports will approximate
$2.300,000$ boxes, at the highest prices in the history of the trade, valued at proshably over
$\$ 23,006,000$. The introduction of dairy strains

By I. W. Steinhoff,
and breeds of cattle, improved appliances,
the extension of the extension of corn-growing, the silo system,
and the greater attention devoted to feeding dairy cows, and the establishment of dairy schools -all have contributed materially to the develop-
The first EARLY MARKETS.
The first organized market in Western Ontario
or the sale of cheese was at Ingersoll in the early " seventies," and in those days samples the cheese were brought to the market, and the cheese were sold accordingly. It was but a short the earliest being those at Brockville and Belle ville; but the system of taking samples of cheese to the markets was soon discontinued, and cheese Were sold subject to inspection by the purchaser. Board "system, as at present, was put in prac tice at different boards early in the "eighties," and the credit of introducing it in Western On Brantford, who introduced the system at Listowel about 1885. When the system of selling cheese was first subsequent inspection by the purchaser cheese were ever rejected on account seldom that and when such a thing happened it was considered a great reflection on the factory and cheese maker. Considerable emphasis, in those times, was aid upon the discredit of not carrying ou
deals honorably without the scratch of a pen. THE SELLING SYSTEM.
From what one occasionally hears or reads in might sections of the press during late years, it now, and that all depends upon whaty changed prices are at the time of inspection whether the cheese will be "rejected "or not. There has
been a good deal of talk and newspaper criticism of the present system of selling cheese in Canada those not engaged in buying and selling cheese oy butter, and knowing very little about the business. During the past year a great deal has
been printed as to grading, shipping and selling cheese and butter in New Zealand and elsewhere purporting to bear upon the sale of cheese and reiection on account of quality. None of this
discussion, however, has demonstrated that cheese discussion, however, has demonstrated that cheese
or butter is sold below its value, or that a fractionally better price could have, been obtained if sold in some other way than by the plan which
intelligent Canadian dairymen have develoned. It intelligent Canadian dairymen have developed. It
will be readily acknowledged by all directlv in terested in the trade that the present system of selling cheese is not perfect, but until a better they exist in Canada, agitating the question by inexperienced critics, in the face of the best season's prices in forty years, is apt to entail inury. What would suit the conditions of New

C THF ONTADTO CHFFSE BOARDG
There are in Ontario and Quebec some
regularly-organized cheese markets, holding weekly or semi-weekly meetings for the dispossal of
cheese. The rules under which they are operated vary to some extent at the different boards. At Peterboro and a number of Eastern markets sales are made by selection, to be made by the bidder when his bid is accepted, which system
seems to give very good satisfaction seems to give very good satisfaction. On other
boards, especially in Western Ontario, very few cheese are sold on the board at all, but are mostly " dickered " off on the street after the
boards are closed. However, the most successful boards are closed. However, the most successful
boards are those upon which the factorymen close out their cheese upon the board. In this respect, Brantford is the ideal board of Western
Ontario, having the past season sold 17361 boxes of cheese on the board out of 22,676 offered. Where it is known by buyers that factorymen will close out their cheese on the board, competition
becomes very keen, it frequently hap becomes very keen, it frequently happening that
there will be as many buyers as salesmen tending a market, all anxious to obtain cheese.

PROGRESS IN CHEESE-CUIRING
During recent years there has been no point
upon which evolution from ideas has taken place more rapidly than in and cheese, and the age at which cheese are shipped. Some leading exporters state emphatically that tically from the hoop direct into their warehouses and are cured at a temperature of 40 to 45 de grees. Of course, in such cases, the shrinkage, but it is an undoubted fact that considerable number of cold-storage warehouses has resulted in benefit, through improvement in quality by holding the cheese in good condition. With can be held at an even temperature, factorymen have been encouraged to sell their cheese regularda weekiy or fortnightly, and thus avoid the quently experienced when cheese are held in fre curing-rooms.

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVES
Transportation companies engaged in handling by any section of the trade in the improvements made to protect these products and land them in good condition in Great Britain. In fact, to stripped all others, is nearer the truth. Nearly all steamers now sailing from the Port of Montreal, soliciting dairy goods as cargo, have "cooland chemical refrigeration rooms for cheese, Thompson and Allan lines have cold-storage warehouses at wharf in London to receive cheese and

It is to be hoped that the great prosperity in ducers and cause them to become careless in proproduction during future years, but certainly no section of agricultur'sts in Canada senould shout


Cache Lake, Algonquin National Park of Ontario, Grand Trunk Rallyway system.

G. C. Creelman, B. s. A., M. B.. President.

Our engraving shows a bird's-eye perspective a point over the field behind the dairy north from try departments. The College is situate along the Hamilton Road, which runs from Guelph south-easterly through the farm, past the Mac-
donald Institute, Macdonald Hall, and Macdonald Consolidated Public School (a corner of which appears in our replica), the College campus, and
the garden and orchard-all on the left hand; while on the right are, first, a targe left hand; then the dairy and poultry departments. A trot ley line follows this road out from the the west corner of the College campus, then turn tural College and the Macdonald Institute Turn ing again, it runs behind the stone Main Building or Residence, between the Chemistry and Me-
chanics Buildings, behind the chanics Buildings, behind the Gymnasium, behind
the Experimental Building, between the round judging pavilion and the main barn, and, turning again to the right, follows a lane back to the
road, where it heads toward the city. The Horticultural Building is opposite a point between the red-brick Massey Hall and Library, and it panion, Physics-and-Biology Building, are show and Poultry Buildings stand in a corner Dair by the intersection of the farm lane with the road. Fronting the road is a row of houses. A
few rods back along the lane is the dairy stable

Education the prime object
And the purpose of it all? Ex-president Dr sturdy, forceful personality much of the marked success of the institution was attained, used to be at some pains to clarify public opinion on
this point. It is not, he would say, an Experimental Farm, although the estimated gain to the Province from productive varieties of crops in troduced and accurate knowledge obtained through
the field experiments has compensated several the field experiments has compensuted several
times for the total expenditure on the institution though twenty-three acres elsewhere are under or chard and vegetable experiment, and though many thousands of dollars are expended annually in results of which are broadcasted through the June excursionists, bulletins and the press. Nor is it Model Farm, though all departments are manprimary and central object is to educate young farmers, to give them a schooling better adapted o their needs than the High School or University fiers
the associate course
To meet this object, the Two-year or Associate
Curse is especially prescribed. It embraces in
struction in the following suljects: First year.-
keeping, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Botany
Zoology, Veterinary Science, Field Husbandry,
Horticulture, Dairying, Poultry Second year.-Further work in most of the above subjects, with the addition of Economics, Entomology, Bacteriology, Forestry and Engineering. two winter terms. The fall terms commence and tember 13th and end December 22nd; the winter terms last from January 3 rd to April 13th.
Students are permitted to me home at Christma and during five of the busy summer months first- and second-year students are obliged to du some work about fields, stables and various de-
partments, for which they are usually paid eight

## The World's Foremost Agricultural Colleg

## What Students Learn at Guelph

A mile south-east of Guelph, across the Spered liiver, on a height overlooking the city, stands the tario Agricultural College, the pioneer institution of its kind in Canada, and the peer, at least the world. Substantial in its architectural designs, heautiful with its landscape entellishment, inspiring Thousands of citizens in Canada and abroad claim it as their Alma Mater, thousands of our best farmershene derived inspiration in its halls, and thousands of loyal hearts beat in warm recollection of days spent within its now venerable, though fast-extending precincts. It is the Ontario farmer's school, and one of which he need not be ashamed. Founded in 1874, it opened its doors on May 1 st of that year to twenty-eight stu
dents, under Principal Henry McCandless. President G. C. Creelman, B. S. A., M. S., is his fourth succouc and IIon. Nelson Monteith, B. S. A., is the latest of seven Commissioners and Ministers of Agriculture to hold in legislative control the destinies of this agricultural school, of which he is proud to call himself rolled in many, like the president, being themselves graduates. The area of the property-five hundred and fifty acre -has not been increased since its inception, except an addition of twenty acres for the Macdonald Institute but the buildings, equipment and permanent improvements have grown to the proportions indicated in our panoramic colored insert, executed, at a very large outlay, in what is known as the three-color process, from
a painting in water colors by the Toronto artist, C. M. Manly, A. R. C. A., who spent several weeks on the a painting in water colors by the Toronto artist, C.
premises last summer sketching and photographing.
work, to further reduce expenses. It is estimater Work, to further reduce expenses. It is estimate for board and tuition need not exceed sixty do lars during the first year, or seventy dollars in
the second. A non-resident would have to pay an extra twenty-four dollars a year for tuition deme have done much better than this, but the on everybody the student's purse, like the drafts are increasing slightly from year to year. For instance, board in the college Residence is three
dollars a week, where it used to be two-fifty FOR THE B. S. A. DEGREE
A more complete training is afforded by th
Four-year Course, leading to the degree B. S. A
Bachelor - Bachelor of Scientific Agriculture. This is identical with the other up to the end of the
second year, and in order to go on with it, the student must have taken rank in his Associat Course satisfactory to the College stafi-sixty per per cent. in general proficiency. A candidate six options take in his fourth year any one o Dairy, Chemistry and Physics, Bacteriology and
Biology. Biology. Perhaps a majority of the B. S. A
men have engaged in some one of the many lines of professional work, but quite a few of those who have taken the agriculture option are now
farming.

> SHORT COLRSES For those who cannot spare time

For those who cannot spare time for a two-
year course, several special classes have been in year course, several splecial classes have been in-
troduced, of which fuller particulars may be had
upon application upon application to the College. There is a
winter factory-dairymen's course lasting twelve weeks, a four-weeks' pouitry course commencing class commencing on the same date grain-judging two weeks. In January, 1906 , two hundred and
three men took this latter while the poultry class, and sieventy while sixteen entered in the dairy courses.
$\qquad$ Dhe Macdonald Institute, established for the
Dominion of Canada through the beneficence of
Sir Wim. Macdonald. and conditionall. Sir Win. Macdonald, and conditionally
donated to the Ontario (iovernment, adjoins the Agricultural College, and is under the same presidential control. It was conceived as a sort
of Normal School, to prepare public-school teach ers as specialists in Nature Study, School Gar branches which it was hoped might be introduce into consolidated and other rural schools through-
out the Dominion. It was further desipnod to out the Dominion. It was further designed to
provide courses in homemaking for farmers'
dauchters thus daughters, thus bringing to the vocation of home-
making the same kind of help that the Agriculcon hrought to the business of farming. market Mrequiremewtsome, on the production and The O.A. G is a residence College The Arkell. Fach man was reguined cows, under Mr. which, in its is served liv Macdonald Hall, when hilloself, and he prepared to give reasons itself an object lesson in homemaling. The Hall thaing the opinions of about half the students is reserved for ladies, and caution is .w.reised to the inst mator pawe his placing, with reasons, and
cloister its occupants from these of the tion across the way. The residmane of th. (o)
lege proper is in the Main linition
 eighty-five students, usimally finc) in :l man!
 indme second hoar had started in the morning Prof a . Whe Mon a double period, under turthors the follow. in laving out underdrains for Nas moln. The fourth period privilege was hule estecse, bul now expulsion from it is a discipline, for not only is the board more desirable than private houses down town, Well it might be, for, with clean, well-kept rooms, heated with steam and lit by electricity from the other buildings about the institution, including Macdonald Institute), with baths and first-class avatories, with excellent order and a well-apkick on general principles-with gymnasium ileges in the evening, and the conviviality of
congenial companions, it would be strange if the congenial companions, it would he strange if the
boys did not like it. To President Creelman belongs the credit for considerable improvement
in the residence, though a gradual betterment has always been taking place. In fact, students of arly days hardly know the place. An innovation one corner of the lavatory, where an enterprising youth was making three or four dollars a week
shaving and trimming his fellow students. The management of the residence is the President's by a resident master. But the residence is a
means of maintaining regularity and discipline and helps to make the course acceptable. The
 A day at the College, with a round of the
various departments, will give an idea of how the students employ their time. At $5 \mathrm{a} . \mathrm{m}$. the
errand boy calls a few drowsy lads, whose turn
has come to arise has come to arise carly for chores. Aliout half-
past six they scurry liach to their "lockers", and change overalls, smock and heavy boots for classof ten or twelve, and serve themselves with por-
ridge, cold meat, etc. Breakfast over, the boys go out, some to the reading room (which is also
the College post office, some to the lilirary in
the Massuy Buildine where volumes are accessiblle, some for exercise, and
some up) to the some up, To their rooms-as duty or impulse
merimental Buidy ones may go down to the Exhour, and carn eight cents. At eight-thirty they assemble for roll call, ammoncoments and prayers,
after which the lacturns The forenoon is divided into four lecture periods year in class-rooms, it has to be broken into two
divisions, A and B . On Wednesday of our visit, the Dairy department went across together to ping in on the class, you might have heard an animated discussion, led by Prof. Dean on type Apiarist third period taking notes from the
order of insects called Hemiptera and learning, division A will have something to do in the published by the students and circulated amone
incidentally, that the reason the bedhug is incidentally, that the reason the bedbug is with that appendage, is that the "bedbug has no After dinner, one division of the first-ycar, to-
gether with half the second gether with half the second-year, report at the
farm office in working clothes.
Singly, or in groups, they are sent to the different departments gardening, helping the engineer sed grain, digging ditches, or whatever there is to do. For this work they get four to nine cents per hour, according to nature of work and faithfulness of
service. service. Every student has to take his turn, and
many a useful wrinkle is picked up. The outdoor work is good for the health, and prevents the
growth of snobbish tendencies. Next afternoon

The College
or engraving, lie fifty acres of small

 and has since been conducted by a
tion, drainage, manuring, ing, soils, crop rota cereals roots foldection of seed; study o varieties, sowing, farvesting, preserving and marketing. The second-year get thirteen lec-
tures on farm seeds and crops. The third-
 Agriculture option, get an advanced course in
field crops and plant-lreeding. In all this work,
the results of the field experiments are drawn up n, and nowhere is more clearly seen the advantage to an institution of combining research with
instruction. He who is ever learning from per-
sonal experience is instruction. He who is ever learning from per-
sonal experience is the best one to teach. Dur-
ing the past year Prof. Zavitz has been abroad
studying and posting himself in the great field of Another graduate is G. E. Nay, B. S. A., the Another graduate is G. E. Day, B. S. A., the
popular Professor of Animal Husbandry and Farm
Superintendent. The 345 -acre farm is tilled
life, important in their way, are the Athletic
Society, which has charge of the sports, and the
O. A. C. Review, an exceedingly creditable paper
laboratories and the other divisions will wor outdoors. Saturday afternoon is a half-holiday.
Saturday forenoon is counted the same as an
ordinary afternoon. til Arter tea, When study quietly in their rooms untheir books, some rush to rings they throw down go for a walk, while many visit companions in other rooms, On Thursday evening, after study, a students' prayer-meeting is held in
their Y. M. C. A. Hall, and ever their Y. M. C. A. Hall, and each Saturday lege Literary Societies. $\begin{aligned} & \text { meetings of the Col- } \\ & \text { Sunday }\end{aligned}$ all go to church. Other phases of college
pubrished by the students and circulated among The Ontario Experimental Union is essentially a students' and ex-students' organization, under hose auspices co-operative experiments with field ince. The moral tone is unquestionably high. The faculty is composed of a body of men whose personal and professional qualifications are unsurpassed, and whose aim is to build characters as well as to train plowmen. Students are at-
tracted from every continent, but are chiefly composed of the pick of Ontario farmers' sons, than whom there is no better class of men. The sur-
roundings, companionship and atmosphere quickly influence freshmen for their good, and the whickly infuence freshmen for their good, and the whole
life of the College tends to brighten, broaden and
develop their minds.

## They Teach,

well as a herd of dairy cows of different breeds
all of which have been selected and retained after
a weeding a weeding process been selected and retained after
milk onds of the daily milk scales and the Babcock test. During the
ment of orchards and fruit plantations. Sixtystudy of Canadian fruits vectures into a detailed floriculture, and landscape gardening, gardening,
including home adornment. In the afternoong, second-year men practice grafting, budding, hybridizing, pot-
ting plants and making cuttings. In the fourth
year, the Horticulturg year, the Horticulture optionists take up fruitgrowing, plant-breeding and propagation, pom-
ology, vegetable gardening, landscape gard ology, vegatable gardening, landscape gardening
and floriculture.

The boys are not long about the institution till they become acquainted with the "Skeleton ver, but a harmless
 and is wheeled out by the Veterinarian,
Dr. J. Hugo Reed, V. S., to illustrate on veterinary anatomy. In the ,second term the men find
themselves up against materia medica, required to become actions, $\begin{aligned} & \text { uses } \\ & \text { doses of } \\ & \text { drugs } \\ & \text { and }\end{aligned}$ ployed in veterinary
practice. The information is contained and while the stucontents not easy to digest, he will do well to preserve it for reference. The second-year work will be found interesting and valuable, dealing, in treatment of the ordinary diseases of farm and The winter term brings him to obstetrics-the care of breeding animals, and treatment of diseases is recognized as the to parturition. Dr. Reed lege, and gives in the afternoons a few lectures about stables, also twenty-three lectures, supplemented with practice, on judging horses.

In W. R. Graham, B. S. A., the O. A.C. trained for itself a Poultry Manager and Lecturer. The
 Graham discusses with the first-year such topics the rearing of young stock, both naturally and artificially. Sophomores are instructed concerning all the most valuable breeds of hens, ducks, geese and poultry, also the fattening and dressing
of poultry for home and foreign markets. In their occasional afternoon work about the depart ment the boys become familiar with such practical operations as killing, plucking and shaping mar-
ket birds. The fourth-year class in Agriculture receive thirteen poultry lectures, and are expeeted oo be familiar with the work covered in previous

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE
THE FARMER'S AD
C. S. F. Edwards, M. Sc., professes Bacterioiony
A. Arecent addition to the stnff is Rev. Dr. mology and Zoology. The Zoology embraces


Rov. Dr. C. J. S. Bethune.

sects in their several stages, from the larva
caterpillar state, to the imago or mature insect.
The third-year follow this study more in detail.
If one of the sciences could be called more portant than another, we would say it were Chem-
 istry, lying, as it
does, at the bottom of so much else. This
subject, at Guelph, is in the hands of
Prof. R. Harcourt Prof. R. Harcourt,
B. S. A., and his
is. right-hand man is
W. P. Gamble, B. S. A., with the rank lecturer. Much prac
tical research tical research work
is carried on, and to ing demands oo casioned by this and
Macdonald Institute students, the Chemical Building has
been this year en-
tern larged. Among other facilities, it now has excellent provision for bak ing tests of flour. In this department the fresh-
men are grounded in the elements of chemistry In the first term of their next year they tak etc. This leads, naturally, to the chemistry of soils, manures, and the composition, requirement the animal chemistry, dealing with composition and digestibility of feeds. Here the student learns how to compound rations and estimate
their nutritive and manurial value. Altogether their nutritive and manurial value. Altogether,
the Associate course embraces 168 lectures. The third-year class receive 130 lectures, with practice in chemical analysis. Nearly all the fourthyear men put some time on this subject, bearing
on their several specialties. For example, the Horticulture and Agriculture men study fungicides and insecticides, such as bluestone and Paris green, besides other important phases.
S. B. McCready, B. A., formerly Professor of Nature Study in the Macdonald Institute, is
 tesson of totanimy and though, during the teaching the Nature study class across the way. An her-
barium in connec-
tion with this department contains
an almost an almost complete
collection of On-
Ond tario plants, as well
as in an y foreign as in any foreign
ones, besides an extensive collection of
fungi-all useful for Tungi-all usetul for
reierence. The study
of botany commences in the first term, still flowering in the woods. The students are trained to use the botanical key in idmtifying
plants which they meet. In the first summer va cation each student is required to collect, mount and name forty' plants. As sophomores, they
practice identifying weeds, weed seeds and grasses. Smuts, rusts and mildews also receive attention Third-year men proceed further along the abone
lines, and also take up nature study of soils. lines, and also take up nature study on soils.
plants, insects, etc. The Agriculture and 11 orticulture men have more or less instruction in
fungous diseases and other lines, while the 13i-ology-ontion men find themselves in the mazes ol
such branches as structural, histological, physiological and cryptogamic botany

lectured on infectious disease

S. F. Edwards, M. Sc., professes Bacterintog
hat important science which has to do with th
ultifarious micro-organisms that make
erms on inlectious diseas they get in how they are to be got out. They plants and elsewhere. The Dairymen are drilled in dairy bacteriology, and the Horticulture men go forth enlightened concerning bacterial diseases
of plants, the nodule-forming organisms of leage. The bacterial decay of vegetables in stor Armed with microscopes they study the tiny creatures in the air, water, soils and food. Black exterminated if bacteriologists had their way, or even half a chance.
W. H. Day, B. A., has succeeded Prof. Reynolds as head of the Department of Physics. The study

as been recently added a
has been recently added an elementary course in and lightning protectors, storage lightning raph, dynamos, and the telephone and tele graph. Under the subhead of rural engineering, instruction is prescribed in the mechanics of water-
supply (hydraulic ranis, siphons and varios supply
of pumps), ventilation of ons and various kinds
of power for farm work. Grouped with physics is a short course of lectures in Geology, begun in the est year and resumed in the third
Forestry used to be taught by the Professor
of Horticulture, but is now virtually constituted

B. A., M. S. F. The
Bitater
instruction given is instruction given is
primarily intended to
aid in the aid in the care and
establishment establishment
of woodlands on the
farm, besides giving the, student a conception of national
forestry problenas
Three College woodlote college wood-
tons prent condi-
tions typical of tho
Ontarisin Ontario wood-lot,
and in Connection
with the Provincial
(inveremer Covernment 's plan
oi asisting reai-
iornstatimn Morestation in
nuded
suctions. heen established Mr. Zavitz has heen humy dur-
ing the past year hulpme farmers to suly ing the past year horemg larmurs Ho Hat ling evergreens, packed in


the college carpenter, the blacksmith and pain
The basement is utilized for storing farm
phements. There is a $60-$ by 70 -foot hall
should
course.
A few other subjects on which more or less instruction is given are Apiculture, on which Mr.
H. R. Rowsome, a practical beekeeper, lectures to the first-year students. Arithmetic, Bookkeeping and Economics are also taught. The College " engine," including pointers about the engineer's craft such as would be serviceable to a farmer. scholarships and prizes.
Four scholarships of twenty dollars each are offered the first-year men ranking highest in ex-
aminations in the four branches of the work. Three ten-dollar prizes in books are offered for competitition as follows: One to the man highest course; one to the sophomore who composes and reads the best essay on a subject assigned;
one to the student who ranks highect in one to the student who ranks highest in general
proficience and oltains first-class honors in his major subjects in the fourth year. The fourthyear examinations, we should not omit to note,
are conducted by the University of Toronto are conducted by the Liniversity of Toronto, with
which the 0 . A. © is alliliatel

The Macdonald Institute Courses,
The Macdonald Institute opened its doors in
the fall of 1903 . As we have saill had twofold object, first to qualify public-school teachers to take up with their pupils work in one or more of the following branches: Domestic secondly, to train ho nemakers and professional housekeepers. The 1906 Calendar prescribes the

> Department of Home Economics.
a Normal course in Domestic Science ( 2 years).
b Housekeeper course b Housekeeper course (2 years).
c Homemaker course (1 year). d Short course in Domestic science ( 3 mos ) Department of Nanual Training.
Teachers' Normal course (1 year).
Department of Nature Study
a Teachers' Normal course (1 year)
b Short course for Teachers ( 3 mos
DOMESTIC SCHENCE DFPARTME
Miss Mary Urie Watson is the Director of four courses enumerated her department are the
course is the work of the Outgrowth and continuation of the
Ontario Normal School of Domestic Science and Art, in Hamilton, which was closed In 1903 and the staff transferred to Guelph. Its
duration is two sears teachers who will intensiiv schoolgirts, is to train The Househeepers' course is offered to a limited number of older women who desire to to tit them-
selves for positions as promessional housekeepers,
as in Coollere There are two thomemaker courses offered, one The latter may hom hroadmed and extended over opportumity It is themen country girl's special expect to lise in thannow for roung ladies who lessons and much momidnal practice work, it is branches of homschold work, such as cooking, s"wing and lammers, and to awaken her interest momines anl ral homis. It is not expected to



THE FARMER'S ADVOCAIE.


It may be truly said that art in ciently to admit of its being suffi mated in the historical sense, whil and the odds ond-world influences and the odds and ends of effort
make any review of the question tremely complicated if one desires to ascertain to what extent our art has become national in character. Per of the country enigrated to artist. rom various parts of the world, and that nearly all our native artists have been educated abroad, has led national qualities in Canadian art It is difficult to define national art or what is proper to demand of Canadian artists before they can be tional school. At one time in Eurone there were distinct schools of painting, which are now easily dis-
tinguishable from each other facilities of travel and consequent intercommunication have wiped out, in a large measure, the distinctive ed, while similarity of costume, manhers and customs, together with a more uniform system of education, have made the Europeans of one
country more like those of another and the various divisions of the fine arts are growing more eclectic in character. There are differences in some cases sufficient to make the nationality distinct, but not, however, the difierences of the 15 th or
16 th centuries. If we want to find 16 th centuries. If we want to find
extreme differences in the arts in these days, we must go to Asia and Africa, or remote parts of the world.


In the matter of racial affinities Europanadian is but a transplanted cedents, what can be expected of him being slightly different work from that while it is early to expect any ver defined quality in Canadian art, it
is, however, reasonable to claim that is, however, reasonable to claim that tional in its characteristics. It is not my intention in this general review of facts in conection with the development of Canadian art; and, for the most part, I shall that there is such a development and to point out the form that it is taking. As it is necessary to study only the names chosen to mention sentative deceased painters, and of those who have been, and now are, the officers of the leading art bodies. are to be found in the record ences, as in the case of Champlain
rew travel in the new world, and also connection with the efforts of the is said that the the Indians. cured portable pictures from French artists, specifying with exactness what was required-souls in Para dise, devils, dragons, hell fire-all to be in the brightest colors, with no tion. The need of such pictures be came so great that missionaries were sent out who could paint, and six
or eight of these are on record working between 1620 and 1780 . Many early settlers were skillful amateurs in art, and a few were
trained artists, seeking their liveli hood and adventure in the new country. It was natural that these had not been the most successful in their
profession. Although painters tculp profession. Although painters, sculp-
tors and architects continued to come from abroad, the time came when youths born in Canada began to show evidence of desire to be-
come artists, and a Montreal named De Beaumont, born in 1793,
is said to have been the first study in Paris.
Art-teaching at this time, was without doubt, very meager and poor, and excellence of technique was to be procured at all cost, the were obliged to go abroad to study There were schools with drawing
masters, and the artists settled in masters, and the artists settred gave lessons, but there is no record of an art school found mentioned in connection with acadeny was recorded society of artists, founded in Foronto in that year. Paul Kane one of the earliest native painters of by a drawing-master of as directed school, probably about 1825, as he was born in York, now Toronto, in
1810.

As an evidence that there was a their productions, and that artists were numerous, there are records of tions and giving prizes. There was one organized in Montreal as early as 1826 . There seems to have been least an exhibtion was held time in the Parliament Buildings, under the patronage of the Lieuten1847 there was a well-defined ant. In organized, having well-defined society ficers duly elected. This was called he Toronto Society of Arts, and Thomas was president, J. G. Williamard vice-president and treasurer, and E . d. Bull secretary. Among the exKane, Howard and Storm, Berthon,


two showing architectural An important society
have been in existence in have been in existence in Moems Artists. Kreighoff was als the exhibitors in their exhibition He was born in Amsterdam and ed cated in Bavaria, but in Canada
became as much known tures of French-Canadian his pic Paul Kane was by his pictures ndians and Indian life
have foregoing art societies seem to another organization was institute in Montreal, called the Society o C Chited, with quite a large member out for lack of support and through internal discord. This appears to be the last of numerous societies
which came and went in the early
days of Canadian art sted before the organization of the present art bodies.
The Art Association of Montraal
founded in 1870, is not mron al society, but composed of mem bers interested in art. It has mo
moted the love of art in that city in an especial way, and now owns
a fine building, with galleries and a fine building, with galleries and
school, and an excellent collection of school, a
pictures.
The Ontario Society of Artists,
founded in Toronto in 1872, had a lay membership at first, but was a might be called the parent society of other societies and schools of art which now exist for the promotion of
art in Canada. To it also seems art in Canada. To it also seems
due the credit of establishing the principle of Government support of
of art societies and schools. Nearly
all the artists who have worked in all the artists who have worked in bers, or have exhibited at its exn art union for society conducted tributing works by its members, and which is still in existence under its auspices. The office of president was originally given to lay members, but ciety during the head of the Society during the thirty-four years Fraser, L, R. O'Brien, R. Harris, E.
B. Shuttleworth, W. Revell, M. MatB. Shuttleworth, W. Revell, M. Mat-
thews, G. A. Reid, and C. M. Manly At the present time, F. M. Bell-Smith is president, E. Wyly Grier vice-
president, and R. F. Gagen secre-
tary The Royal Canadian Academy was founded in 1880 by the Marquis of Corne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, taking as its proto-
type the Royal Academy of England. It was intended to supplement the the leading artists sculptors, deone body, and to promote the foundminion Government gives an annual grant in aid of its work. Exhibitions
are held annually in the principal are held annually in the principal
cities of the Dominion, and life class es are conducted under the superv
sion of local academicians in Toront president of the Association was L . 1890 ; since that time, O. R. Jacobi was president for two years, Robert
Harris, C. M. G., for fifteen years, Band the writer was elected on Mr Hutchison, architect, Montreal, has been vice-president since the retirement of N. Bourassa, the first vice
president, in 1884; and Jas. Smith, Other art bodies which might be mentioned as existing at the present time and doing useful work in their
respective lines, are: The Women's respective lines, are: The Women's
Art Association of Canada, the Toronto Guild of Civic Art, the So
ciety of Applied Art of Canada, the Toronto Art Museum, the Toronto
Graphic Arts Club, the P'en-and-PenHandicrafts, Montreal. The Ontario Architects', Association and the
Quebec Architects' Association should
always mentioned, as architects have is developing, though perhaps slowly, always been included in the member- along similar lines with that of the ship of the various art societies. older countries, and toward a broadThere are numerous art schools er conception of art which is no and a system of schools has been carving of statues, but art which kept up by the Provincial Govern enters into all aspects of daily and have art departments: colleges and common existence, making everything the public schools are perfecting one works with more beautiful and systems of art-teaching; and tech nical education, of which the teaching of drawing, modelling and design
forms an important section is mak ing strides towards recognition mak essential part of the public-schoo Such, in general, is an outline the growth and development of art that the magnitude of the evidences of activity must give us grounds for more truly useful, satisfying the
masthetic as well as the material needs. The pictures by Canadian artists
hich are reproduced throughout "The Farmer's Advocate," in connection with this article, have necessarily been limited in number, and only represent some of the most prominent painters of the past and
present. They show, in some degree, however, the broad range of subject, which is a creditable feature in the development of Canadian


Painted by R.O'Brien,R.C.A. "Morning Mists, Cape Gaspe." By permission of Ont. Gov't portant factor in our life. Various Use of Steel Cars Begun.
movements indicate a lively interest in all wsthetic matters. There is not only a marked improvement in
the quality of our exhibitions pictures, of the general excellence of our artists' work in all lines-in de-
signs for industrial purposes in signs Ior industrial purposes, in il--but our architects have been keep ing up a steady advance towards a
high standard in the artistic aspect of their profession, and there are many craftsmen working with a view
to the production of beautiful things in point of workmanship. There is also a marked sentiment in favor of a higher standard of public art, and for the beauti patriotic monuments and the paint ing of historical and symbolic wall pictures. In this, as well as in
many other directions, Canadian art
steel passenger car, been completed in Pittsburg is garded as the beginning of the general use of steel instead of The for all kinds of railway cars. log car is seventy-four feet six inches
long over all, and weighs 110,000 pounds. There was no wood used in its construction, except for the was made fireproof. It is said that the car could not be telescoped in a collision, neither could the end be
smashed in, and, furthermore, it is smashed in, and, furthermore, it is
noncombustible. 'Two other cars of similar nature are under construction. It is almost needless to add that the general adoption of coaches
of this description would deprive railway accidents of one of their railway accidents of one of their
most fatal and horrifying features. teatures.

Some Health Rules,
The New York World inaugurated contest relating to health rules, and he first prize for the ten best rules was awarded to Robert Spilman
rontreal. The rules are as follows

1. Think healthy Think healthy thoughts.
Breathe d ee p and
hrough 3. Drink plenty of water between meals. Eat moderately-masticate thor5. Work hard, and bathe often. 6. Relax both mind and body one - Associate with healthy people Associate with healthy people.
Study the " Law of Thought and apply its teachings.
If people would take less nutrition and drink more water, there would
be less rheumatism, gout, eczema and be less rheumatism, gout, eczema and
neuralgia in the world. The most frequent cause of these derangements is an excess of nutritive materials. The blood is surcharged with salts
that are not needed in the system. Those who take active exercise in the open air every day require a
greater amount of nutrition. Not greater amount of nutrition. Not
only do they use up the nutritive only do they use up the nutritive
materials in muscular exercise, but the amount of oxygen inhaled because of their activities thoroughly oxidizes the urates and changes them into urea. If the blood is loaded
with urates, they are very likely to crystallize, especially in those portions oi the hody where the circula-
tion is the least and the temperature the lowest, such as the elbows, ankles, the toes and fingers. Drink more water, eat less food. This is a prescription that is worth more to such people than all the
drugs in the world. Shut off the source of urate poisoning, and the effects of urate poisoning will dis-

## A Land of "Fallen Stars,"

 The heaviest meteorite yet foundupon the earth was excavated by Professor H. A. Ward at a place called Ranchito, near Bacubirito, in the province of Sinaloa, Mexico than thirteen feet long, six feet wide and five feet thick, and its weight is estimated to be about 50 tons. Th took from Anighito, Greenland, to thi country, a few years ago, is believed oo weigh nearly fifty tons : and next to these two, the three heaviest "fallen stars" known to science are those from Chupaderos, Mexico
sixteen tons: San Gregorio Mexico eleven tons ; and Bemdego, Brazil dive tons. Mexico can lay claim to more large meteorites than any othe country, and, their total weight is ninety five tons, or, on the average, more than nine tons per meteorite. The Bacubirito mass was known to be a
meteorite so far back as 1876 , it was only a year or two ago that Professor Ward undertook the long and difficult journey to the place where it existed, and succeeded in
excavating it. The meteorite was excavating it. The meteorite was
found imbedded in black vegetable soil, with one end slightly projecting away the soil, the Upon digging elestial iron was found to rest solid rock, without a trace of soil rom it, thus suggesting that it fell the rock was bare. Thesed when re, of course not stars . but when they rush through our atmosphere heat of friction ared white hot by the appearance as gigantic balls of fire is so alarming that precise observa fions of the phenomena attending the to obtain. Fortunately, difficult meteorites are rare, and our atmos phere is able to protect us from the and are fragments which bombard us their flight their in the course of announced by the streak of luminous r meteor we call a shooting-star

## In the Habitant Country, - By E, Maud Graham,

self,
Nor is not moved with concord of
Is fit for reasons, stratagems and
One feels instinctively that a grain of truth underlies Shakespeare's of the power of enjoying music is worthy of pity. Doubtless few are in so sad a plight as the old colonel
who could distinguish but one tune "God Save the King," because the men stood up for it with their hats off. Similarly, a Canadian
who, blinded by ignorance, prejudice, who, blinded by ignorance, prejudice preciating the good qualities of his French compatriots, is deserving of pity. He cannot see that the and love of color, is to Canada as poetry is to literature. Nor does he realize that without the valor and patriotism of the French there
would be no Canada at all today. The most cursory study of our history reveals a long list of illusmartyrdom to bring Christianity the savages; men who explored th wild regions of the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, and claimed them lander france, before the New Eng Alleghenies. Cartier, Champlain Frontenac, De Brebeuf, Radisson
Marquette, Joliet and La Gale were rank of world heroes. History shows, further, that only because o the avarice and immorality of the court in France did the fruits of
these men's labors pass into alien hands and in 1760 Canada become a British possession.
The loyalty of the new subjects was soon tested by the revolting Nev
England colonies. The latter know ing that the English in Canada were chafing under the Quebec Act, inagined that the Canadians could be cion. But the French colonists rendered happy by that same Act, refused, and even took up arms to de-
fend their native land from the invader under Montgomery and Arnold, thus saving Canada for the Empire, Again, in 1812. Canada would have been lost without the
active loyalty of the French, for


Habitant Carts at Market in Quebec.
men of early French Canada bel or the most part to the seignic, the culture and the dust who cop French Court; and while to- die the habitant class aet have come if son or other, an educated French er never returns to the farm, preferring even starvation in a lawyer's gown is so : why constantly why this rious examples before him, the aver age countryman is content to remain essentially the same credulous peas ant of the days of Champlain and coates. The summer visitor to Que
bee is more willing answer than the old resident of the anyone familiar French, anyone familiar with the compulsory education as a cure-all as so many Westerners do. The
French-C'anadian regards it French-Canadian regards it as an rights of the family and of the individual. Even of those who have many have school, well known that knowledge of reading and writhe have married very young, and have settled down into the rut worn by not wish to get out of do they What are the ideals of this people bound to us by the ties of patriot ism, and separated by language and
customs? In the first place, the Western idea that the rut is something quite ob prejudice. Since the abolition of the Seigniorial tenure in 1854 brought
freedom from duties, a considerable number feud farmers have paid off the amount enland as a sorternment on the land,
others
as a
have
kept
of mortgage ; paid up; add all have used ty to improve their and prosperGuy machinery. The buildings and not be revolutionary, but it is nevernot yet real. And while one does the best in Ontario, yet to equal hind even the poorest kept does

Known is habitant country, the best stretching from Quebec to the Shore, de Beaupre. There one finds the forms built close together, while the stretch back for miles towards the Laurentians. This odd arrangement settlers to live by the of the early
only timer, their er. A few of the houses and winthose carly days, with thatched out thick, stone walls two or three Carded outside for letter or clapre usually of the The newer houses , surmounted ba me a very high (in! the curved pagoda fashion to The broken by gable Tray "I.......... sheers green. This Tmishin. Donn ir liquently given 6. Hum, Whath.....which are usually landscape. or Weer houses is
than the ex-
large livingtarge living
nous brick
in the opin the op-
Ne stands a
homespun stands a
homespun
deep box-
all the fur-
co, for the deep the fur
all
vide, for the ied for the
ye in race-
mined chairs
an almost
licity. On to be a
rein with a
gay wool-


4
'London Bridge."

Work, and a photograph or two of a tant carts in charge of men, who gos-
stifffly-conscious loridal couple. The sip until their better halves are hildren clatter about their play, ready to go home. One never see happy, in wooden sabots; and a four-wheeled wagon, and probably probably skinning eels for dinner. In the newer houses, naturally one finds more luxurious and not always
more tasteful furnishings. more tasterul furnishings thrifty, vivacious, fond of his home, reverent, if inclined to superstition, and very polite. It is delightful to
ask him questions, just to see his ask him questions, just to see his
eager attention. He is honest, too; one needs to go to Quebec to get maple syrup with the genuine tang.
(ienerally he is temperate in many Generally he is temperate; in many proved to be practicable. And he is social to a degree ; every wed-
ding, baptism and birthday is made an occasion of festivity. In love-
making, he is still a child of Nature Country walks are full of quaint surprises in the number of young couples one meets strolling along,
quite unabashed, with their arms dhout each other; and when a wedding takes place, the bridal party
drives merrily about the country $\underset{\text { Irives merrily alout the country }}{\text { with horses and carriages decked out }}$ With horses and carriages decked ou
with ribbons und flowers. In the workaday life of the habi-
tant, the Saturday-morning market is a big institution. The Bonsecours Market, of Montreal, is the largest, Frenchiest. There the women still cling to the homespun dress, with
bright scarf over the shoulders and bright scarf over the shoulders and
broad-brimmed, black-straw hat tied under the chin. They spread out their goods on the ground or on low
tables all over the square and usualtables all over the square, and usual-
ly ask more than they expect to get, ly ask more than they expect to get, ourse that a customer should
haggle over prices. The city ladics haggle over prices. The city ladies
ko regularly to market at the fash Mo regularly to market at the fashvery funny to see them stepping
gingerly about amongst the piles of vegetables, carrying heavy baskets
or bulky bags. Outside the square or bulky bags. Outside the square
is a barricade of two-wheeled habi-

The Proot of Love,
Not in the calm content of peaceful Is Love, the conqueror and master Who knew, while evenly life's current How moved,
ing flowers? the bond of clas
or may the winds of circumstance, that
sweep,
Like chaff, all power and garnered wealth away,
Alone prove Love, that in thy heart holds sway,
So thou shalt know if it in thy heart

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { thou shalt know if it be true and } \\
& \text { deep. }
\end{aligned}
$$

But by this test Love's purity is shown bares ach hidden weaknoss, to the world un-
hou $\begin{gathered}\text { known, } \\ \text { shalt } \\ \text { forgive each, as thou dost }\end{gathered}$
thine own,
and feel the pity which a mother
shares,
Then hast thou known the Love which

## Where Christ Dwells

Sever in a costly palace did I rest on
golden bed,

## Born within towly stable, where the

cattle round Me stood, where the toiled and found it good. They who tread the path of labor follow They where My feet have trod; work without complaining do Where the holy will of God. among My own. Where the tired workman sleepeth, there
the peace that passeth knowledge, dwel
the peace that passeth knowledge, dwoll
amid the daily strife,
the bread of heaven the bread of heaven, am broken in the

## Manners for Boys.

 Poor fellows ! How they get hectore tinual is the rubbing and and how con drilling the rubbing and polishing and feel der their begin ir opposition is aroused, and they against hat every man's hand is only in a quiet way were all, is they was expected of them, informed wha ness appealed to, they woir manit enough fall into lineSo thought Aunt. Mary, out the following rules for a little wrote year-old nephew, who was the "light her eyes," if not always the foy of her heart, for though a good-natured, ami able boy in the main, he would offend Keep the "proprieties " frequently coep step with any you walk with How do inted saying "Good-bye" Hat lifted when offering a seat in Always precede a fady upstairs, and ask her whether you may precede her in passing through a crowd or public place. Let ladies pass through a door first, Let a lady pass first.
sks you to precede her.
Look people straight in the face when
speaking or being spoken to.
In the parlor, stand till every lady in
the room is seated, also older people. Rise if a lady comes in after you are Hat off the moment you enter a street door, and when you step into a private hall or office. Never play with a knife, fork or spoon, handkerchief unobtrusively al In the dining-room take your seat atter
ladies and eldors. dies and elders.
Rise when ladies
Rise when ladies leave the room, and Special rules for the mouth are that noise in eating and smacking of the lips


## The Children's Corner,

A Christmas Carol

 0 And taod in $n$ mancere their couch was . fair was the chilut the the monther waid

But only the oxen stood waiting there. Mut out on the hills was a wondrous  By the shourind lair ovores and harps in the   $\sigma$ comene ant ye frithtul, ye men of good. Lot joy and thankssiving overy heart Tell fout tho glad tidings that Josus has To opene the way to the heavenly home.<br>Toby's Christmas.




From a painting

## The Quiet Hour

God's Treasures
$\qquad$ " Children need to be told that they
are (iod's ineasures.". From aie Com's treasuress"- From "The
Ciarden of the Lord," by Bp. Brent. Christmas is the children's special Day,
the Day when all Chirstendom, like wise
men of old pours men of old, pours out its treasures at the
feet of childhood. Over and over again feet of childhood. Over and over again
has the prophecy come true: "A little
clidid shell child shall lead them.". We need to keep
"ver fresh in our hearts our Lord's declaHeaven," that so we may keep the bright 1, auty of innocence all throuph life , com-
inve continually to our Father to be whansed, comforted and started afresh
when we have fallen and soiled our white
robes. Yesterday I heard a clergyman ask a
litule girl in Sunday School, " What are
you? and when she answered. '. I am If God has trusted you with the holy,
of His children be sure you let them which Infinite and All-Mighty Wisdom
hnow that they are very drar to their could bestow-a Holy Child. If children Teach them to keep their budies pure and flower-like faults are so winning and sweet and healthy, because God loves must have been to watch the unfolding the soft, warm flesh, even as a a mother of that lovely to watch the unfolding
How the loving
loves the dimpled arms and dainty curves heart of the mother must have rejoiced love sot, warm flesh, even as a mother of that lovely Life. How the loving
loves the dimpled arms and dainty curves heart of the mother must have rejoiced
of her baby's body. Teach them that in as she saw the shining whiteness of her body and soul they are holy-being the
temples of God on earth-and that evil thought must beallowed to de to
file His dwelling-place.
I/ Nature cannot hold Thee.
Nature cannot hold Thee,
Heaven is all too strait
For Thine endless
For Thine endless glory,
Out beyond the shining
Of the farthest star,
Thou art ever stretching
Infinitely far.
Yet the hearts of children
Hold what worlds can n
And the God of wonders
Even as I write this-early in Novem-ber-countless fathers and mothers are
beginning to plan for Christmas and begining to plan for Christmas, and are
preparing gifts to gladden the hearts of their children. So our Father planned
then His great Christmas Gift, preparing the
world through long vears of waiting for Wrorld through long years of waiting for
the promised Messiah. Then, when the fullness of time had come. He gave His
expectant children the greatest Treasure
tow
ing to torious in the priviloge of ministor- worvice by saying that it is not our busi- glorious manhood and holy womanhood who have no little child And those of us ness. Fathers and mothers will not dare which he intends them to attain, cannot that trustrully prace thent in th conia call our own, have no right to say may that they we Judge at the Last Day that be a light ofrence in His eycs. He has hands the shining beauty of has. Hise
 say: :" Unto us a child is We aso can hands, sending them to Sunday and day did it not to Me.". And He has sadtly is steadily perfecting in us the in Ho
 Whose Birth has made every birthday a not dare, I say, to offer such an excuse purishment." derful Christmas Day. Let us then "on
holyday as well as a holiday, but dienty for
 God has not implanted the mother-instinct in women for nothing. There are plenty of children who need mother-love, and love poured out generously and wise-
ly on them will yield a rich increase. Our Lord says that it would be better for anyone to be dragged down by a
millstone into the depth of the sea rather than to cause one of His believing little than to cause one of His believing little
ones to stumble, and surely He will not pass over as a light ofince the careless,
easy easy indiference of men and womenerabsut
their eternal good. Thoush we maty beir eternal good. Though we may not
be ctively trying to lead God's children into evil, are we earnestly trying to
int
keep



 We are our brothers' keepers. The two brave He doesn't solve all perplexing Strike just as Thou witt; as uftoul men who passed a wounded traveller on problems, or do all our work for us And where, and when
the road were not excused because they when we ask for help.
cons Considered that his excused because they when we ask for help.
of in theirs. The rich man who lived ures-is not that a wonderful thought
 gar had no claim on him. And our wan rejoce in all the painful cutting and ord's gracious saying about those who fory por plorioush heritape. Tt is written that
-ocei His seaittle children and love them for His people shall be "as the stones of a both wake is a twoedged sword, cutting crown," and "thou shalt also be a dren is to minister to the to such chil- crown of glory in the hand of the Lorn,


The velement stroke is needid.
Wo will not mind,
Shall leave behind
And marks of Thy wondrous working
And skill
Clear carven on aspect, stature
When discipip ine's ends are Have all sufficed en
Hon
To mould us into the ikenas

## About the House

## FOR The after-christmas

 Chocolate Kisses.-Mix well 2 ounces ay require a little Kubbing with whit- know that lemon 8 kin will completely re tables from the hands, there is nothing chocolate and 1 pound
sugar. Reat whites of 2 eggs, and add, mixing
well. Then drep on buttered paper,
a slow oven.
Date Creams dates open, and fill with crean, made by taking equal parts of whites of eggs and water, and add-
ing confectioners' sugar, until the paste can be
kneaded. kneaded.
Walnut
the
dates
$\begin{gathered}\text { Dates. } \\ \text { open, }\end{gathered}$ and press half of a walnut A New Confection.Boil together is cupa granulated sugar, itup sweet cream, and 11 tea-
spoon butter,' till the mixture will harden when stirred on a cold dish
Have ready Have ready 2 cups o
chopped nuts and mixed. Stir into the ho mixture, and stir until
almost
stiff. baking-powder Line a press the mixture into it Let coland over night in
a cold
place, then turn out and cut into thi
slices. Fig-and-date Balls. Chop together figs and
dates in equal quantitles; shape intc balls, roll in
sugar, and press a wal sugar, and press a wal-
nut meat into the side
of each. ${ }_{2}$ Coffee Caramels. - Buil $\begin{array}{lll}2 \text { cups } \\ \text { and } & \text { granulated sugar } \\ \text { cup strong } \\ \text { coffee }\end{array}$
 cup cream, and continue
boiling until it strings when dropped from the on a buttered platter, and when cool, cut in \&quares. Popcorn Balls.-Put 1
pint molasses in pan and let cook five minutes. Add 3 cups of freshly - popped co and cook 2 minutes, ing all the time. when cool enough, into balls.
Toasted Marshmallows.Buy marst cand or in a toaster, before a pright fire. Brown bot


Canadian Yiews.
bright fire. Brown bo

When sweeping dusty carpets, first apply a
sprinkling
of salt dian meal. This will tahe up the dust, and
make the carpet clean and Some Practical HINTS FOR WINTER. If troubled with chapped
lips or hands, try mutton
fuet. Ps. or hands, try mutto
suet. Mrelt the suet on
the stove; pour off cakes, anden apply at into into
first warming night, Over a lamp the suet
Rub in well Hot Sandbags - A sand
Lag is said to be greatly sug is said to be greatly
superior to a hot-water
bag. Get some lag. Get some clean,
fine sand, dry it thorough.
$1 y$ in the oy woollen bave, sew tightly,
them place in another of cotace in another bay
bag may be linen. The bog may be heated on a
board in the oven, and the Sand holds the heat for a
long time. at To break up a hard cold mustard bart. take a a hot-
bo to to being careful not to
tuke tuke more cold after-
wards. juice and sught of in itemon
he will
he found very he found very beneficial to
a hard cough. Equal parts of honey, olive oil
und
homemade wine is also a useful remedy.
A handful of salt in the last rinsing water is said
to greatly simplify the
to gianting out of clothes in Whling out of clothes in
iraringy weather. As salt

Our English Leticr, Concereving somp 1 Nh
Hoylake, Chushire yy had so much (1) tent tries Exhitition, which lowemy many celcluritioss in l.w.wnpen, that made but hare allusion to
itself or
or th itsect, or to its near molth one "


Parish Church, West Kirby.
 too, ot "Amer ica, "and that we "er
ass loyal subijects of the King as them
silves selves, I mentioned the fact that
hailed from London. Ontario, an
that, in a pleasant litte that, wit that, in a pleasant little chat with
the Rev. Mr Phillips, the clergymater once upon a tume thes. I found that
 College, and that herd in wi
kindly regard tomy or the famiti
who had thon then on who had then shown home much ho came from the lady who had give dress upon the aims and objects
the Mothers' I nion, as they affecte the happiness of the thomes in an
land. Sou montioned Londol months old when 1 lut it my father
being an officer of the 17th Resiment
who wad toon of


Ring-o'-Bells.


A Quaint Old Inn at Hoylake

$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
 ably conducted, with an air wimple And now comes in another liuk must end, for the present, my little
hospitality, inviting to the quiet with Canada. It was in the

## The Spirit of Christma

 hory to God in the highest.: sang the angels oor Judean hills : old earth 'neath its melody thrilto falls on the hearts that the te young voices take up the refrain,While hearts that are happy and joyous falls on the hearts that are songless on hearts that with earth-care are rip id chords that long have been silen

Oh, ye who are burdened and weary, and ye who are lonely and sad, The heavenly minstrelsy bids you-in
the name of the Christ-child - be glad; while your voices ia melody rais Open wide to the spirit of Christma 'euce on Earth!" Oh, methinks tha the morning's soft hown throug While the shepherds stood gazing ahov maze in wondering and rapture Peace on Earth!", like a pure brne-
diction, fell that song on this hile our " "Prince of Peace" slumbered
unconscious, a Bat unconscious, a Babe on His youn
mother's breast. The glad Christmas tide is still bearing its message to you and to me,
Now that ". peace which passeth all knowledge "is our heritage, blood knowledge is
bought and free.
with hearts that over are restless ainly-for pence in the things of this life, Listen now to the will of "our Father, Open wide the spirit of Christmas; the beautiful spirit of Peace.
Goodwill unto men !!" sang the angels, low-bending that first Christmas morn,
splendent long-promised star shone re splendent, o'er the place where the
Christ-child was born. Stil down through the ages 'tis ringwhen he best that all heaven could offer,
God gave in His "goodwill to
men , "
$h$, then if the year that is passing has given you blessings in store, His dear name give gladly and freely nspense to the needy and poor ke kind words, give smiles, give heart can afford, "d whether to stranger or loved one, wive all in the name of the Lord.
h, give to the messenger-angels, good illings to carry above: pure Christ-like spirit of Lov - M. Carrie Hayward.

## Christmas Ballad

(ins, i pray you 1 am in the villuge.

Th. '1"t surf is playd the harlor
Whing hime home to-night.
The reef beyond the harbor
Is girt with hungry foam ;
;ond Christmas bells, I pray
ling my mailmas hells, I pray you
home !

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { The liuchthouse in the harbor } \\
& \text { Burns cleare, and keen, and sti }
\end{aligned}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Burns cleare ond ane harbor } \\
& \text { But, and stil } \\
& \text { B sound is in the village, }
\end{aligned}
$$

A voice is on the hill :

A Christmas Dinner on the Wing,
By Mary A. Dickerso
It was not at all a typical Christmas Way, for perfect torrents of rain beat and
dashed against the windows of Bachelor's Glery, as if trying their best to
drown the sounds of woe which aume from withe sound of woe which cume
" I call it a shame," exclatmed Tommy as the swung his slippered feet frantioally over, the arm of the chair on which he
sat, "to promise us a bang-up Christ-
mas dinner mas dinner, and then send it to us in I He might at least have killed it, but I suppose he didn't think," said Mac
Rae apologetically, while Dexter mutter ed, "Ye gods. think of the feathers ! and the whole trio groaned in unison a
they gazed dolefully at they gazed dolefully at a wet and muddy
box near by, from whose slatted to box near by, from whose slatted top
stuck the rakish and defiant head of a big turkey gobbler.
MacRae, who was kneeling beside an other box, a smaller one, slowly pried o
the cover, and began to unpack it. the cover, and began to unpack it
"Celery," he announced in his tones, "and cranberries-also in the raw Think you can make 'em jell, Tommy
Mince meat, done up in a can inster Mince meat, done up in a
a crust. Turnips, carrots,
cabbage,
 what a country box, and
never a thing in it we
know how to cook I I say, boys, let's cook I out to
a table doty, our dinner."', do,"
". Go on, $\begin{array}{cc}\text { Tommy, from the dopths } \\ \text { of his chair. } & \text { ". You're }\end{array}$
 fifty cents to carry just
me over to the first of the
month, and that Dexter's been out of cash for "Well," said MacRae,
rather hotly "/ I"va rather hotly, "I've given
as many presents as you as many presents as you
have, and you know very well that all my articles
have been turned down have been turned down
lately. I've only got two dollars."'
" There's the rent," said Dexter, waving his stubby
pipe towards a dingy bacco jar on the mantel
which served hold bank shook their but the others ly, and even the unwel come turkey
testing gobble.
As that sound reached
himself ears, Tommy folled
drom
depths himseif up from the
depths of his chair and
gazed gazed at the chir and
and ateadily.
and
Then he and steadily. Then he
flew up and across the
room room co clap his two
chums vigorously back, while he he cried on the
ously, .. Got what-a spell of insanity?
queried MacRac ; but Tommy went on queried MacRae; but
heedless of the insult : .. Nou know those gish we did," mutconstairs? and they all smiled as they thought the four bright bachelor maids they passer ". Well,". said Tommy, ". you know who I mean. I heard them talking to tayno, Mac, I didn't listen at the door; it
was through the air shaft-and it seem only one of 'em has gone away fo Christmas, and the others meant to go
out somewhere, and now it's pouring so out somewhere, and now it's pouring so
they don't want to, for fear they'll spooil
their tips. By the way, isn't that rather queer? Thought tips were what women wore in wet weather "' ; and he paused,
questioningly.
But as the others shook questioningly. But as the others shook
heir heads in despair of understanding the details of feminine applarcl, he went on. "At least they ssemed anful thue about It-didn't have much Christmas stư in the house, and kind of down-
hearted, any way-ycu know $\%$ and the my Idea if this: We've got the boys upstairs. They had two big box $\begin{array}{cc}\text { dinner, } \\ \text { the cook, } & \text { and } \\ \text { and no } \\ \text { no }\end{array} \begin{gathered}\text { cook. They } \\ \text { dinner. Now, }\end{gathered}$
 "There are no buts, in this case," You see our Christmas dinner is min your said Tommy. "Do what I tell y you and fire-escappe."
you'll be happy. Mac, you sneak down "Mat exclaimed Nan, while to their door, and let me know when you the portieres near her became strangely hear them all in the merlor. Dhen, you the portieres near her became strangely
.take out that fowl. Careful now!" "agitated. "Yes," went on Tomumy serenoly-for take out that fowl. Careful now! ". "Yes," went on Tominy, serenely-for
And with many gobbles, squawks, and it was that wily villain himself-the other And with many gobbles, squawks, and it was that wily villain himself-the other
shriekis of laughter, the scheme began to boys had refused to come. " It-it got
work. Weork.
Meanwhile, in the flat below, gloom away from us, you see, and flew right
down by your windows. I'm awfull hung heavy.
". Isn't it just "Isn't it just too mean?", wailed
Nan, as she watched the blinding sheets Nan, as she watched the blinding sheets
of water dash themselves against the
pavement below rough and get it-" " Why, certainly," said Nan, in a tone
 heartod, any way-ycu know, and the jank and confee, and we can raid tor for bread. Wich we I propose to melio a grand oombina- perfeot hating" multered Dora, as Hon of labor and capltal"; and Tommy perfeot roar of laughter "wept down prise from the others, for there, aga

 Mary, as then, I'll go right on,"" said farther, do you think?" and then shie Mary's frown exclaimed Dora, davpite
 else you will get anything to eat. Do " "No," said Tommy. "I am quito trollucell, and infuren brought down, in-
 stale muffins, a pound of butter, and one winning smile-Tonmen's with hile was al- down start, "us such a scurrying up and
cold sausage left from breakfast in this





 on candy"; with a disdainful look at the reading.

 hain our clothus, and then you and Mary to fill up the blank, but he did not: i..
 miilk and coftee, and we can raid the our dinner-it's out on your fire-escaly... our dinner-it's out on your fire-escal. ",
suppose-may I look?
All three airls troon All three girls troofed after him ton and then came cied Dora, the foremost
prise fromamations of the others parted, at 1 comrades. at were safe-
Maee and Dexa table, who
and

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.


 It and spot the base deceivers. Bu
after all, it's awful easy to fool a girl! alter which wiso remark he turulled on to bed, just as a sleepy voice down be
low cames out of the darkness: low came out of the darkness: " "irirs
that turkey's wings were cliupod anir that turkey's wings were clipped and hits
legs were tied. He coulln't ever have got there alone".
Two lithle giggles answerod from the C There were three giggles this time, and
then sillence reigned turough Ma-lielor's

The Burbankian Version of $S$ winburn's " $A$ Match.

The miny like the thlox:
make theu grow together
In bright or cloudy weather
In fieldo or flowerful closes,
In pot or wintow-boxThe lily like the phlox. The pear and the tomato, Now fraternize as brother And I have planned some oth
I ve grown a sweet potato That gives us chewing guut
paired
with tho The pickle and the plum.
With sugar-cane and quinces And water-melon vine
IIll grow you cans of jelly: Or strands of vermicelii-
And calls both fuir und finc
With sugar-cane and ouincese
And water-melon vine.
The pumpkin and the apple, The apricot and peach,
BHend in a hybrid, handy
To ,
Or can be turned to serapple
The pumpkin and the apple,
th turdack teave
If onion tops were rye?
But why be speculating?
Speak up. and don't ot tand waiting
Such problems do not trat uo You need not idly sigh :
"If burdock leaves ero lettuce
Wilbur D. Nessit, in Harper's Maga
A Christmas Song,
The earth has grown old with its burden
 tair.
tad
Its se
soul, full on the air
When the song of the anvels in sung
It is coming, old earth, it is coming to
 Aud the voice of the Christ-ctild tells out
 -rhillips Brooks.

He is not only ide who does nothing but he is itile e tho might the
ployed.-Socrates. Genius is the transcendent capacity
taking trouble first of all. Carlyle. We take out of life much of the gual
ty we put into it. It is a small soul that expects more han it is willing to give.
The simple daily round of duty-doing s often the higheat sorvico. We would not plant wee? serust in the
aid, let us be curcelul not to plant them soil, let us
In the soul.

The Ingle Nook $\qquad$ world that will, to it, ring orlytnally.
You may think a thought, and to you
that thourht mat ont Nive it to the world, however, and
(wenty chances to and Tear chatterers,-I have thought, and twenty chances to one a score of voices , wourdering if there were any that has been said by so-and-so, and so alreacly hecome old in numberless christ - and-so, and so-and-so."
But, to our sulject. After all, nothing say it is hard to think originally in the oricinal or otherwise can be said which, twentieth century, and probably it is. hold place with the old . Merry Christ-
Perhaps it

universality of it t-proving that, for one
dayy, nt least, we are, every one of us, day, at least, we are, avery one or use
unsel lish, thinking more of others than

 $\begin{array}{ll}\text { Day, thinks more of his or her own } \\ \text { merry } & \begin{array}{l}\text { thr } \\ \text { Christmas than of your merry }\end{array}\end{array}$ merry Christmas than of your merry
Christmas. Is not the glad sovereign privilege of Christmas to make others happy? Is not one of its chiefest a thrill of gladness is trembling; and that upon this day a little unusual gleam of brightness is shining even into
the homes of the poor, and upon the beds of suffering? This little gleam may be due to the efforts of the kindly rich, or of those kindly ones who, though not rich, may have a little to spare,
even though at a sacrifice, to some less
fortunate brother or sister fortunate brother or sister. If you,
whether rich or poor, have had a share in creating this brightening ray, be
sure it will shine back into your own heart. A Merry Christmas, even as, I am sure, you are wishing it to one another. And, if I have a further wish for you and for able to extend the spirit of Christmas the spirit of unselfishness, on past the Christmas day, and throughout every DAME DURDEN.

Answer to Jack's Wife.
suitable names for farm homes.
-Single-word nan
(1) Family $n a m e s$ (these are herhaps the least appropriate of all necessary a change of name). (2) The family name combined with other words, as "Wood-holm," "Den tonia Park " (Denton-ia), etc. Helghts,"" "C Chelsea,"" etc. (4) Simply single words, as "The Re treat," "Waverley," " The Maples,
"The Cedars," "Heart'sease," " Road B -Combination connection with other words, as "Burn-
(1) Words that may be substituted for he word farm :
Croft-a very small farm.
Grange-a farm or the dwelling of a $\underset{\text { Park-extensive pasture and woodland }}{\text { armer. }}$ surrounding a mansion.
Field-cleared open country.
Ranch-used just as we use
Ranch-used just as we use farm.
(2) Names that describe the dwelling. Lodge-a small country residence. Hall-a large residence.
Manor-a large residence, with land an-
nexed to it.
Castle-a
especially
large
on
orith mand building, Cottage-a small residence. Home-one's dwelling place.
(3) Suitable for hilly or rolling land: Crest-the top of a hill.
Hill-a high piece of land.
Mount or mountain-very
Mount or mountain-very htgh land
Brae-a hillside.
Bank-high land
and
Cairn-high, stony ground (really a
ate of stonesg.
Scaur or scar-a cliff or precipice
Clifi-a high, steep bank.
Fell-a barren or stony
Fell-a barren or stony hill.
Gill or ghyll-a
Glen, dale, vale, dell, and valley, all
mean-a depression between two hills. all
(4) Su
laces:
Hurst-a grove or wood.
Glade-an open place in a wood
Wood or grove-a small group of trees. (5) Low-lying land or level land: Marsh-low, wet land.
Holm-a river island, or low land by iverside.
Plain-level land without trees.
Prairie-large area of level or slightly-
-olling land without trees.
Lea-a meadow, or grassy place.
Lea-a meadow, or grassy place.
(6) Names for streams, or bodies of
water:
Lake-a large body of water.
Lake-a large body of water.
Fond-a small body of water.
Mere-a small lake or pond.

stepp places.
(7) Adjectives and adverbs commonily


Bob, Son of Battle unmanageable, an
utilized. Then hig Tommy Dobson was talk urther
induc.

[Serial rights secured by "I The Farmer's
Advocate and Home Magazine."]
 The Black Killer That, as James Moore had predicted
was the first only of a long succession such solitary crimes.
Those who have country like that about the Muir Pike Where sheep are paramount and every toral, can barely in the profession pasaroused in marketple the sensatio cottage, the subject of conversation was always the latest sheep-murder and th yet-undetected criminal.
Sometimes Sometimes there would be a lull, and
the shepherds would berin to breathe the shepherds would begin to breath
more freely. Then there would come stormy night, when the heavens werre
veiled in the cloak of crime, and the wind veiled in the cloak of crime, and the wind
moaned fiftully over meres and marches, and another victim would be and mall to the lengthening list.
It was always such black nights, nights of wind and weather, when no man would he abroad, that the murderer ohose for
his bloody work: and that was how foe became known from the Red Screas
the Muir Pike as the Black Killer. In
In the Daleland they still call a wild, wet mbht A Black Killer's night": for
they night."
There was hardly a farm in the coun-try-side but was marked with the seal of
blood. Kenmuir escaped blood. Kenmuir escaped, and the
(irange:
Rob Saunderson at the Holt, and Tupper at Swinsthwaite; and they "ere about the only lucky ones.
As for Kenmuir, Tammas declared with a certain grim pride: "He knows bet-
ter'n to coom wheer Th. Whereat M'Adam was taken with a fit of
internal spasms. rubbin cackling insanely for a half-hour after-
ward. ward. And as for the luck of the
Grange-well, there was a reason for that Con, so the Dalesmen said.
Though the area of crime stretched from the Black Water to Girammoch-
town, twenty odid miles, there was a sign of the pernetrator. The Killer
did his bilondy work with. ness and a deody work with a thoroughIt was plain that ench muruer minht set down to the same agency. Fach was
stamped with the samer might bo stamped with the same unmistakable
sign-manual: one sherp killed sign-manual: one sherp killed. its throat forn into reat ribands, and the others un- Con, but a wartioress still past recognitouched.
and It was at the instigation of Parson "three weeks s." continues Tupper, point
Leggy that the squire imported a mood Leggy that the squire imported a hlood- inge to the yet-unhealed scars on the neck
hound to track the Killer to his doom. of the big bobtail. . See thisey his hound to track the Killer to his doom. of the big bobtail. . See thisey-his
Set on at a fresh-killetl carcase at the work, " One Tree Kinowe, he carticd thim Line a "And look here ! " cries Saunderson,
distance in the direction of the Muir axpuinit




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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS
 innd. Qurstions should be cleary stated and
piainly yoriten, on one side of the papten
and
 In ive rimary, urestions, the sympton, then a reply by mail is required to Veterinary.
paralysib of tongue


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gummy legs
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## There is Plenty of Room for Brain，Brawn，and Capital．

The quinquennial census of Western Canada，just completed，shows that no country in the world is making such marked progress as this part of the American con－ tinent．In 1901 Manitoba had a population of 255，211， Saskatchewan had 91，460，and Alberta 72，841，making a total of 419，512．Now Manitoba has over 365，000， Saskatchewan 260，000，and Alberta 185，000，over 810，－ 000 in all，or an increase of over 390,000 in five years． There is still room for more，and with this object in view the Canadian Government continues to offer

## ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY ACRES

to every man over 18 years of age who is able to comply with the homestead regulations．

The excellent crop of 1906 put nearly $\$ 100,000,000$ in circulation，and the railway construction of the past year，nearly five thousand miles，distributed another $\$ 100,000,000$ over the country，so that money is in plenty，and work is easy to obtain．

INFORMATION AND ADVICE may be freely obtained from

## W．D．SCOTT，

Superintendent of Immigration， Ottawa，Canada．

## J．OBED SMITH，

Commissioner of Immigration， Winnipeg，Canada
( ECEMBER 13, 1906


THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.


## First Wedding Present

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

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { PURITY } \\
& \text { FCOU }
\end{aligned}
$$

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

Makes Best Bread With Least Trouble


Sold |Everywhere in The Great Dominion
WEstern oamada FLour mills oon Limited mills at Winnlpeg, Ooderioh and Brandon

Miscellaneous.
POULTRY-HOUSE FLOOR.


The only medium which conveys weekly to the farmens of Canada, the advertiser's place of busl ness, 52 times a year, is THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE AND HOME MAGAZINE. Subscription, \$1.50.
When Writing Advertisers Please Mention Advocate

## U. Stram

 For over 15 years the U. S. has been making a reputation for reliability that istoday unequaled. You can depend on it to do the BEST work all the time and ong time, too.
SKIMS CLEANEST,
IS SIMPLELESTOrId's Record.
 RUNS CAstruction and record prove it. RUNS EASY. QUICKLY YLiEANED, LOW MILK and AN PERFESy to fill. Saves lifting.
 You'll easily understand why from the 27 pictures and plain, complete from the tions in our new catalogue that we want to send you by return mail if you'll just
write "Send Construction Cotal write "Send Construction Catalogue
No. 110 ." Write us today.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE COMPANY COMPANY

## TELEPHONES!

We make a specialty of high-grade telephones
For Rural Telephone Lines
and can supply you with everything needed to build telephone lines.

If you are interested, write us for our prices and instruc tions for organizing companies and constructing the lines

THE NORTHERN ELECTRIC AND MANUFACTURING CO. LIMITED.
Corner Notre Dame and Guy Streets, MONTREAL.

## Stock Feed

## STEAM-DRIED BEET PULP

containing in a highly concentrated form all the sugar and other bencficial ingredients of fresh beet pulp, which is being so successfully fed by stock men in the vicinity of all beet-sugar factories.

An Absolutely Pure Vegetable Product.

THE WALLACEBURG SUGAR CO., Limited,
Wallaceburg, Ontario.


|  | There is, however, a danger that may create a direct draft throughbuilding. One could accomplish same results by taking out half sash or glass on the south side, putting in a frame covered with co This frame should be placed on hinker so that they could be opened on bri sunshiny days. I think these,nection with the straw loft, would move the dampness, and supply the frem air. Should it not work satisfactorils, probably if you were to open two doors building-and allow the air to circulate. through, you would be positive of much air circulation. The house, course, has been built too expensivel I cannot see where there would be any improvement in putting a stove in this might dry the place out. I would rather leave the stove out. A chimney no fowl roost near it, as it may cause : direct draft, and sickness will result. It may be necessary to close the outlet. Icannot see why you need to cover the building with anything in addition what it has. All the poultry hous. needs, so far as I know, is light, ventilat tion (without direct drafts), and dryness With the changes suggested, I think you O. A C Guel this. Guelph $\qquad$ R. GRaham. |
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$\qquad$
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$\qquad$ ath roots, potatoes, etce. in How should
he boxes be placed auses blue mould in to the cellar should
lotat
improving a damp poultry house. $\qquad$

IDECEMBER 13, 1906
OUYSTIONS AND ANSWERS Miscellaneous.
 We have a collie pup, about six
months old, which is too loose in the bowels. The food does not seem to bo
digesting very well digesting very well. I think I fed hin
on rather laxative food for a whit no matter what I give him it does not
seem to make any difference. I feeai him three times a day. He seems to In good haalth otherwige, as he is very
lively, and full of fun. He weighs about forty-three pounds.
Ans. - The particulars furn case are not sufficient to form a correet idea as to the cause of the trouble.
Possibly it is indigestion, the effect of too much food of an unsuitable nature,
in which case a tablespoonful of castor in which case a tablespoonful of casta
oil and a diet of bread and milk for
time would be beneficial. Worms wi time would be beneficial. Worms wit
produce a a laxative condition of t
bowels, but they can be seen in then voidings, and the pup's nose would
try and eyes watery. SILAGE FOR BEEF Production.

1. What is supposed to be the value

THE FAFMER'S ADVOCATE

## FREE COURSES

at the
Ontario
Agricultural College
Guelph
Stock Jusging, Seed Judging, Poultry Raising, Dairying
Write at once for special circular to
G. C. CREELMAN, B. S. A., M. S., PRESIDENT.

## AUCTION SALE OF THOROUGHBRED STOCK

## TUESDAY, JANUARY 1 ST, 1907

 Sows and several small pigs. DUROC-JERSEYS-3 boars and 3 sows and several smail pigs,


Welby almas,
W. M. 8MITH, Prop.,

Scotland, Ont


Ingleside Herforords,
First-prize herd at Toronto and London
Exhibitions, 1 roco . For sale: Young bulls
and females, all ages.
75 Head to Solect From. High quality; low prices: easy terms. h. D. smith, hamilton, ont.
cossip.
Mr. Hudson Usher, Queenston, Ont., in ordering a change and enlargement ot his advertisement of Shorthorns, writes :
' Owing to the sale of the Farm, which I held under lease, my farm and is reduced by 200 acres, consequent-
ly, I can spare a few more Shorthorns than can spare a and am more Shorthorns
tatering some choice
cattle at low prices

Grand Trunk Ry, System
CHRISTMAS AND
NEW YEAR
HOLIDAY RATES.
TERRITORY-Between all stations in Can-
 24th Binale PARE-Good going December
 turning until January 2nd, 1907 .
AT FARE AND ONE - THIRD - Good
 g until January grd, 1007 .

## G. T. R. AGENTS

D. McDONALD, D. P. A., TORONTO. BRITISH COLUMBIA FRUIT WINS The exhibition of British Hit, which opened Dec. 4th in the Royal Eing., attracted considerable attention, huge display of apples from British ciety's gold which was awarded the sonotice in the medal, obtains favorable Nova Scotia exhibit, which gets the thaller
Knightian silver-tilt, Knightian silver-gilt medal. Silver
medals are also bestowed upon the in-
dividual growers.

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE.


The Sovereign Bank of Canada
A NEW CANADIAN RECORD.

| $\begin{gathered} 3 \mathrm{stot} \\ \text { Octo } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | Capital Paid up | $\begin{gathered} \text { Reserve Fund } \\ \text { gnd } \\ \text { Undided } \\ \text { Profts } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Sovereign } \\ & \text { Bank Notes } \\ & \text { in Circulation } \end{aligned}$ | Deposits. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \hline 1902 \\ & 1903 \\ & 1904 \\ & 1905 \\ & 1906 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,173,47^{8} \\ 1,300,000 \\ 1,300,000 \\ 1,610,478 \\ 3,942,710 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \$ 40,000 \\ 362,838 \\ 420,373 \\ 523,461 \\ 1,335,847 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \hline \$ 59,995 \\ 1,297,650 \\ 1,284,840 \\ 1,550,790 \\ 2,850,675 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,681,730 \\ 4,30,432 \\ 7,196,741 \\ 10,134,209 \\ 15,578,920 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,413,478 \\ 1,662,8,8 \\ 1,720,373 \\ 2,13,3,939 \\ 5,278,557 \end{array}$ |
| $\begin{gathered} \text { 318t } \\ \text { Octo- } \\ \text { ber } \end{gathered}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Cash on kand } \\ & \text { at Bankers } \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Bonds. } \\ \text { Debentares, } \\ \text { etc. } \end{gathered}$ | $\underset{\text { Caill }}{\substack{\text { Loans at }}}$ | $\begin{gathered} \text { Commercial } \\ \text { and Loons } \\ \text { Discounts } \end{gathered}$ | Total Assets. |
| $\begin{aligned} & 1902 \\ & 1903 \\ & 1904 \\ & 1905 \\ & 1906 \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{array}{r} 383,097 \\ 622,774 \\ 1,21,822 \\ 1,491,398 \\ 3,916,842 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 439,363 \\ 71,3,39 \\ 672,034 \\ 791,53 \\ 1,612,831 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,6,30,199 \\ 1,747,342 \\ 1,179,540 \\ 1,566,144 \\ 4,614,067 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 1,358,469 \\ 4,07,048 \\ 7,014,123 \\ 9,578,850 \\ 14,640,510 \\ \hline \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{r} \$ 3,855,203 \\ 7,209,920 \\ 10,201,954 \\ 13,818,938 \\ 25,34,93,401 \\ \hline \end{array}$ |

 Interest Paid Four Times a Year.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

Paid-up Capital, $\$ 10,000,000$. Reserve Fund, $\$ 4,500,000$
HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO
E. E. WALKER, Genemal Manager

ALEX. LAIRD, Aest. Gem Mamad
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA, AND IF THE UNITTMD STATIES AND ENGLAND

## BANKING BY MAIL

Business may be transsoted by mail with any bramoh of the Bank. Acoounts may be opened, and dopeatt made or withdrawn by mall. Every attontion if pald to out-of-town eccerrita

THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE


POUMTRY AR
CEEGGSOD OV











 For gat - Roan comb whit L of horn













$\mathrm{W}^{\text {Hite }}$ holuand turkers for mole. wo


Mammoth Bronze Turkeys



 EXCELSIOR with the the Or WOODEN HEN
 on man and Dorset sheep.
Dec. 20th.-J. B. Hogate, Weston, Ont Dec. 20th.-J. B. Hogate,
imported Clydesdale fillies.
 Jan. Sth.-G. A. Brodie, Bethesda Ont., imported Clydesdale fillies.
Jan. 9th.-W. C. Edwards \& Co., Rock
land, Ont., Shorthorns, annual sale. 1907 (day following annual meeting of Shorthorn Association).-W. Doherty
Clinton, and A. H. Jacobs, Blyth, Ont dispersion sale of Shorthorns, at Clin-
on.
are having them installed. In the per- never shown, this is a show mare of th
centage of hatches, the Britisher, how- first order, with her superb all-around
ever, leads. The mistakes in ever, leads. The mistakes in American action and beautiful conteur of mold
incubator methods, as observed, are She is simply a wonderful mare, beauti
overcrowding $\begin{aligned} & \text { overcrowding, lack of ventilation, and ful at rest, marvellous in action, as } \\ & \text { the use of underground buildings. }\end{aligned} \begin{aligned} & \text { famis said, when urging her on to action }\end{aligned}$
Jach inder Much interest was taken in hopper-feedplaces visited, and which is unknown in
 which such good reports were heard and
which saves so much labor Another new feature, which impressed
the visitor, was the cold-storage plants which were to be found in all centers of population over the whole country, and
which, in his judgment, had enefit to the poultry producer
Farmers' Institutes, Poultry Institutes
nd Experiment Stations ing and approving reference, and and and assin closing, an extract on agricultural colleges:
education
is a ducation is a distinctive feature, both
in Canada and the United States, mani-
fested in an lested in every department-primary,
secondary and collegiate. Everyone be lieves in education. When we compare
the indifference, nay, the opposition to oducation manifested by many of the
of oposition to English people, for the same is not thue
of Scotland and Wales, with the spirit of desire for knowledge in America, we find
an explanation of the marvellous prog-
ress made in that continent. cases, the buildings and equipment of Colleges are on a amagnificent scale.
Cornell, N. Y., Chicago, Storrs. Conn Gen alang there, you need na' be
afraid to show yoursen." Clymene (17211) and Lady Wigg (16757) are an exceedingly well-matched pair of chest
nuts, by the same sire three and four years old, fuultess all-around actors
smooth to a turn, that will smooth to a turn, that will grace any
show-ring in the world. Lady Lynette (17476) and Lady Edith are a matched pair of three-year-old bays, showing a vast amount of refinement and grace of action that will certainly create a sensa-
tion when they appear in public. Waverly Kate (17937) and Waverly Winnie
(17938) are a pair of (17938) are a pair of two-year-old chest-
nuts; the former by Garton Grand Dute nuts; the former by Garton Grand Duke,
the latter by Danebury; they are a beau-tifully-matched Danebury; they are a beau-
and with grand style and action. Another pair that will
hook up mighty well are Cynthy (17939) hook up mighty well are Cynthy (17939),
a lay yearling, and Lady Navarre liay yearling, and Lady Navarre
$(17940)$, a chestnut yearling, both sired by the 800 -guinea stallion, Lord Ossing-
ton.
Space will not ton. Space will not allow individual
description of all of the 40 -odd head Suffice it to say that without doubt at cho Waverly stables can be seen the to be found in any one set of stables in America. At the head of the stud is the
mighty and invincible On Guard (imp.), a
horse horse of faultless form and marvellous action, sired by Mathias. He is a half-
brother to Radiant, that carried the London Hackney Show by storm; was then
brought to New York, where he cleaned up the board, and was then taken back
to Figland, dam Knowle Denise, by Garton Duke of Connaught. Nenise, Ny
among the stallions is the great show
horse tedar horse, Cecar Ciobang (imp.). winner of ronto Spring Show, and second at New
York, got by Garton Duke of Connaught dam Cedar Primrose, by Revival; he is a chestnut three-year-old, a wonderfully
smooth, stylish horse, with phenomenal action, Darwick $91 \times 55$ ) is a phenomenal
year-old, by Atwick Jr., dam Daisy two- Bell, a halfsister to the champion Robin
Adair, by Atwick 1343. Here is ceedingly smooth, well-finished colt that
will be heard from in the show-rings. Last, but certainly a coming champion,
is a brown yearling, Terrington Ceterva-
go, by Coper ko, by Copper King, dam Dora, by Lord
Derby 2 nd. The Clydesdale fillies are Princess Alice,
Vol. 28, S , by King's Crest, dam by
Prince Attractive: she she is a bay yearling,
A bict Noty







cerchaty".
lam ..... 4. Mi. Mr.The Seventh InternationalLivestock Exposition.
Continued from page 1948
iibitors, Graham BroIrew, and Hodgkinson, \& Tisdale, ©Ren-
tically brushed allWalk, and captured competitors nearly every ofrac-
they wentpize, they they had won every possibitprize, they could have only hard possiblewinning they got. They started of hyToronto champion, who was roind, themy amount of snap and style. going withPrince Thomas horse, and was imBros. Neytears ago by the Grahamrince Thomas horse, Urieside anotherRenfrew, and third went to Graham in
Renfrew for the Baron's Pride horse
Caliph.
stances whis was one of those rare
horses had to take second plan's Prid
of another family.
which, werhaps, were three-year-olds show
in the breed. The first-prize horse clas,
good, clean-quality animal, hut had was
ly the scale and substance of the second
having a wery ras unfortunate in not
having a very grod show man on the
line. The third-prize horse was by State
had a very pretty Tonto champion, and
credit. Winners : First, Evander, Grahan
\& Renfrew, Bedford l'ark, Ont.
Baron Doune, Alex. Galbraith \& Son
third, Celtic Pride, Graham Bros,', Clare
berg, IIl.; fifth, Baront, A. G. Sider
Whe Janesville, Wis.
two Baron's Pride class was headed by
mense credit to the judgment of their
owners. They had all the finish that
show
show horses might need, and finish that
equippere well
stanpe. "ith bone, feather and well
aub-
the awards were : First

rince Winsome, Fithelwald Farms, Wis
ourth, Pride
fourth, Prime of Neep River, Niles \&
Hough, Ind.; fifth, Collingwood. McLay
There were six yearlings shown, but
was an outstanding of colt in every, respect,
With perfectly-morifled legs avery reespect,
was of Clydesdale character, the class
lacon iwandinary. Awards: First.
Blacon Swagger. (iraham Bros, Second.
irand Triumph, Ethelwald Farm, Wis
third
third, Golden Prince, Mctay Bros., Wis,
The female sections of the breed were
not particule
not particularly sections of the ins, in fact, consider-
ably weaker than last year, there bein
not more than six or eight in the
largest classers.
class here, and also won championship
The awards for mares, four years and
Ronfrew: First, Lanark Queen, Graham
Mclay Rros, thentrl, Princess Goodwin,
raith is fourth, Flossie, Alex. Gal-
There were only three three year-olds
was very close. intwren first and second




.
crs were: First
State College
Hodckinson
Hodgkinson
McLay Brate
ant

$=2 \mathrm{E}^{2+5}$



THE FARMER'S ADVOCATE

gombault's CAUSTIC BALSAM






## Mcherrow chanponshi Teller Bro, <br> strong show in Ham, Mhires; winning tivs

 on yearlin,on fock.
 Down Assorintion in ihis class, J,
Hoss. of Jarvis, Ont, Hude a showint as aliso dit Freethern Bross. Denield Ont
The Canadian exhibitur, of Dorses.
H. Hardine had
 to wis.
flock.
J.

## competition prizes coming

prizes
second
third fot
yearling

H. Patrick. of Ilde ton, were the prizes, the former winding first for year
ing ram. first for $\mathrm{r}, \mathrm{m}$ lamb, first for
yeal yearling ewe. first for e we lamb, and first
for Hock. Mr. Patrick got first for
 ssociation for the best home-bred floch ram and ram lamu, first for flock, and prizes in the class "orn the bulk of first
There $\underset{\substack{\text { Leviester } \\ \text { hill } \\ \text { On }}}{ }$

The Camadian exhibitors were forwaral
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## GOSSIP.

## he riversibe hol

The very satisfact
$\qquad$

WEAK How many TIRED $\begin{gathered}\text { theres are that ge } \\ \text { fresment } \\ \text { from }\end{gathered}$ WOMEN $\begin{aligned} & \text { They wake in the nomn } \\ & \text { ing and feil tred mer than } \\ & \text { when they went to }\end{aligned}$ They have a dizzy sensation in the luad

 MILBURN'S HEART AND NERVE PILLS
are the very remedy that weak, nervous,
ired out sickly women need tread out, biek women neea
them the blessing of of good health. They ive sound, rest tul slepp, tone up
the nerves, strent then the heant, and


 completely cured.
Price 50 cents per box or three boxes.
(or 81.25 , all dealers or the The T. Mil


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 Exerer cullum: Tor oron
Experimental Farm for New Ontario

Dispk hariow

 yito
rebissel


## GENUINE BARGAINS

## Every Premium Pleases.

Gent's Watches
No. 1.-Nickel, open face, strong case, with thick
glass and genuine American movement, with glass and genuine American movement, with fanc
dial. Three New Subscribers. Retail price, $\$ 3.25$ No. 2.-Genuine Elgin or Waltham, 7-jewelled move ment, twenty-year guaranteed, gold-filled, onem-faced
sorew back and bezel case. Thirteen New Subscrib ers. Retail price, $\$ 14.00$

Farmer's Knife.
A first-class farmer's knife, finest steel blades, strong and durable, beautiful nickel handle. Manufactured
by Jos. Rodgers \& Sons, Sheffield, England. Every by Jos. Rodgers \& Sons, Sheffield, England. Every
farmer and farmer's son should have one of these
knives. For One New Subscriber. Worthe knives.
dollar.

Bagster's New Comprehensive
Teacher's Bible
Containing the Old and New Testaments, according to the authorized version, together with new and re
vised helps to Bible study-a new Concordance and in dexed Bible Atlas, with sixteen full-page illustrations, printe
Subscribers.

## Lady's Watches.

 No. 8.-Sterling silver, open face, with genuine ngine turned case and stem wind. Eight New Sub cribers. Retail price, $\$ 8.50$.No. '4.-Gold-filled case, guaranteed for: 20 years, with genuine American jewelled movement; very with genuine American jewelled movement; very
finely timed and stem wind. ' Eleven' New Subscribers. Retail price, $\$ 11.00$.

## Lady's Hand-bag.

Size, $4 \frac{1}{2} \times 7 \frac{1}{2}$ inches. Just what every lady, wants. A magnificent leather hand-bag, leather-lined, leather cribers. Retail price $\$ 1.50$. Supply limited, wil not be renewed.

Lady's Bracelet.
Handsome Curb-linked Bracelet-Sterling Silver. For Two New Subscribers.

Your choice of any two of the following for ONE NEW SUBSCRIBER

A Three-Inch Reading Glass. Powerful lens, nickel-mounted. Useful in overy

The Brass Band Harmonlca. Finest instrument in the world, extra full tone Equal to a silver cornet, Every toy and girl should Mariner's Compass (Two inches in diameter), Nickel Plated; Ring At and when you want it, yourrying. A useful artiole

Get your own paper pree for nex ear-for each new subsoriber you send us we will advance date on label of you paper six months.

The Griffin Capbo Magnetic Razor.
We have just received a large consignment of the celebrated Griffin Carbo Magnetic Razors, direct from the manufacturers in Germany, with Farmer's Advocate" etched on every blade. The manufacturers will not allow this grade of razor to be sold for less than $\$ 2.00$.
We will send one by megistered mail to anyone sending us Two New Subscribe
or will sell the razor for $\$ 2.00$.


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Live Stock.














Fruit, Flowers and Vegetables. Veolis
paid 81.10 .
Firdenina FLLOWRRA AND HOW TO Grow term-Rexford. 175 pages.
500 . postpaid 550 .

 Plant, Animal Life, Naturo Study The Btohy or the Puants-Grant Alen, 13 pages

 Miscellaneous.
 Landogiape Gardening-8. T. Maynard. 338 pages, 81.50,





We must have honest workers. Changing the name from one member of the household to another, or deception of any kind, will not be allowed. If discovered, the premium will be withheld.
The William Weld Company, Ltd., London, Ont,



THE FA



30 IPIEIROIEMFIROTE




hamilton \& hawthorne, simcoe, Ont.
milles sooth. west of Toronton on the $Q$. T

## GRAHAM BROS.

"Galmbrogie," CLAREMONT
mepomener or
HACKMEYS and CLYDESDALES
Eratablinhed 30 years, and winners at all large ahows on hand for mate. New importation of Royal winneri just arrived.

Graham \& Renfrew's CLYDESDALES and HACKNEYS
Our Olydea now on hand are all prizewinners, their broeding il, gilb
 GRAMAM \& RENFREW, BEDFORD PARK, ONT,
 CLYDESDALES, SHORTHORNS and YORKSHIRES In Clydesdales we can offir a splendid selection of fllies, including many
orizewinners from famous sires.
Our brood mares won more prizes than DONALD GUNN \& SON, BEAVERTON P.O. \& STN. Farm Three-quarters of a mille from statio
8MITH \& RICHARDSON,

2COLUMBUS, ONT.
have now on hand a ohoice selection of Clydosdale stallions, combining


Lon\&-dibtanoe Phone Myrtle station, C. P. B.

1
WM. COLQUHOUN, Mitchell, Ont.
10 Clydesdale Stallions Lately imported, from 2 to 8 years of age. Carrying Scotland's richest
blood, noted winners, noted sires; weighing a ton and over, with style, ality and true action. Come and see them.
W. C. KIDD, LISTOWEL, ONT. Importer of Clydesdales, Shires, Perchorons, Belglan
Haokneys, Standard-breds and Thonoughbreds
of highest posible quality and richest breeding, Have bold as many stallions the last year an
ny man in the buainess, with complete satistaction in every case. I have always a laryo number
 ploased to hear from any one wating ar an
IsTOWEL P. AND STATION.
Imported Clydesdale Stallions and Fillies



 sk your nearest hardware man or dealer for them.

GOSSIP FARrowed 6.3 licis in 16 Month Editor "The Farmer's Adwocate":
Having noticed some records given "The Farmer's Advocate" of go
brood sows, I may say we have o
bre Yorkshire grade which farrowed 63 pigs
in 16 months, out of which she raise on an average of 13 in which she liter. Th
ther 11 were all fullurown, only could not nurse them all.
John hermann. . A. brodie's clydésiale sal The many Clydesdale filly sales that
have been held in Ontario in the las farmers months have demonstrated that that
fawe to the fact tha nothing will pay them better than a
choice Clydesdale filly or two for breed-
ing purposes, and while the prices paid
here have been barely sufficient to pay th
importer for his time and risk, yet w
feel safe in saying that the main object cel safe in saying that the main object
of these men is to increase and improve
the stock of good breeding mares in the

Clydesalales and Percherons
 years of ase a big flashy quality pair.
and seven Percherons, 9 and 3 years of age. Nothing better ever imported
in the oruntry Will be bold on
Bmall proft. Come and sea them T. D. ELLIOT, Bolton P.O. and Station, C.P.B

BROXWOOD HEREFORDS
$\Delta$ few ohoice ball calves from ms
R. J. PENHALL, NOBER P. O.. ONT Four ball from H FARM HEREFORDS


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of the swetering fatiguing struggle that
is incident to threshing as is incident to threshing as I I had semgle that in
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fold wwith We East. The machine was set in the open
feld writh the whind always from Letind;
the grain was drawn trom the stoed the grain was drawn from the stooks to
the seprarator, where men forked the
s. the separator, where men forked the
sheaves into the hungry seli-feeder from sheaves into the hungry self-feeder from
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Eight grand young balls of ohoioe breeding.
Toor chace young sow being to our imporici
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At Riverside Farm, GALEDONIA, ONT., on
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30 Cows, 20 Heifers, 15 Bulls.
8 months' oredit on approved security.
Riverside Herd represents several of the greatest families of the breed
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six months' test. Recent stock bulls : Johanna Rue 4th's Lad and Sir
Pietertje Posch De Boer. \{ Caledonia is on Buffalo \& Goderich, Hamilton \& Pt. Dover branch of the G. T. R. Arrangements have been made with G. T. R. for trains to stop at
the farm. Trains will arrive at the farm at 9.20 and 10.20 a.m. from oouth,
west and east. Hamilton and Toronto trains will be met at Caledonia station at 9.52 a.m. Trains leave the farm at 6.30 and 7.30 p.m. for all points. Re-
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Sale held under cover.
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which, if absorbed, never do good and often do harm. ZAM-BUK is abse of else contain mineral substances or animal fats
It is so refined that it can be absorbed by the delicate skin of babes a balm composed entirely of herbal juices and essences.
ulcers, abscesses and chronic sores which have defied all salves for many years. It is harvel of healing power, having closed
$\begin{aligned} & \text { prevents suppuration, blood poison and inflammation. It soothes pain and smarting. It stops bleed- } \\ & \text { ing. It cures inflammation, external or internal. Rubbed well into }\end{aligned}$
and sciatica, and in every way it is the finest, best and
Evidence of Zami-buk's Power from People You May Know :
$\begin{aligned} & \text { Mr. A. White, of the Assiniboia Hotel, } \\ & \text { Medicine Hat. says:-" Some time aso }\end{aligned}$
ceived a severe abrasion on the leg and a
$\begin{aligned} & \text { tractured shin bone. I did not troat the } \\ & \text { injury very seriously for aboont two weeks }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { njury very seriously for aboat two weeks, } \\ & \text { when it got very bad, and I went into a }\end{aligned}$
hospital. An operation was performed, and
$\begin{aligned} & \text { after two weeks' treatment I I came out of the } \\ & \text { hospital. At that time the mound wis }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { hospital. At that time the wound was not } \\ & \text { healed up, so I decided to try Zam-Buk. I } \\ & \text { applied this belm and it }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { applied this balm and it was so satisfactory } \\ & \text { that I continneed with ito }\end{aligned}$
$\begin{aligned} & \text { that I continued with itts use, and the wound } \\ & \text { is now entirely heaied." }\end{aligned}$
eily healed
uloers, plmples, bolls, rash, raww, chapm, scalds, sprains, stiffaess, bad legs, plles, running sores, Jeczema,



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Dee. 13th, 1906.
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